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LIFE IN THE SPIRIT WORLD AS DESCRIBED BY A SPIRIT

Dr. Funk's Startling Experience With Supernatural.

COMMUNICATED WITH BEECHER

The Widow's Mite and Some Other Instances of Remarkable Psychic Phenomena Described.

A year or so ago a New York daily published a sensational article, the subject of which was the finding of a lost coin through the spirit of a Henry Ward Beecher. Dr. Isaac J. Funk, the chief editor of the Standard Dictionary, and senior member of the great publishing firm of Funk and Wagnalls, received the message, which was transmitted from the spirit world through a Brooklyn medium.

Briefly, the spirit of the famous preacher was worried because an ancient coin, known as the "widow's mite," which many years before Dr. Funk had borrowed from a friend of Mr. Beecher's, had not been returned to its rightful place. The coin had been borrowed for use in the compilation of the dictionary, and Dr. Funk and his assistants were under the impression that it had been returned.

Beecher's spirit insisting that the coin was still in the safe of Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, a search was promptly made, and the missing relic discovered exactly as the medium had stated. Dr. Funk protested against the story being published at the time, as his report of the remarkable incident contained many errors, and he feared being misunderstood. Despite his protest the article was used.

To end the discussion that followed, i. was promised that if further exploitation of the incident was dropped, that when the investigation was ended a true version of the story would be given to the public.

Mr. Funk has gone farther, and through his new book, "The Widow's Mite and Other Psychic Phenomena," he makes public a series of startling experiments and experiences in psychical research.

Mr. Funk is not a spiritualist, that is, as the word is commonly understood and used. His position towards the supernatural is, "I don't know." During the last 25 years he has been delving into things supernatural in an effort to throw some light on the psychic problem, a subject that, according to him, has reached such proportions as to justify the closest study. There cannot be the slightest doubt as to the author's honesty and sincerity. A gentleman of the highest integrity, a scholar of world-wide reputation, a churchman and successful and influential business man, he stands clear of any taint of charlatanism or quackery. After a perusal of his weird experiences with the spirits of the dead one is driven to a choice of two alternatives, either that the author has been fooled to the top of his bent, or that there is something in it.

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

Mr. Funk's story of the widow's mite is as follows:

In the early part of February, 1903, having heard of a woman in Brooklyn who every Wednesday evening gave spiritualistic "sittings" to her family and a few invited guests. I secured an invitation to attend several of these meetings. I found the family plain, intelligent folks, in humble circumstances; the medium a delicate lady of 68 years, of little school education, refined in manners. The family is composed of this lady, a son of 35 years of age, and a brother of 58 years. The woman is a widow, and the brother a widower whose three children died many years ago. The spirits report themselves to be three in number, a daughter of this brother by the name of Mamie, who died at the age of 7 years, and a friend of one in the circle by the name of George Carroll, and a son of the medium by the name of Amos.

On my third visit I was quite tired, and sat rather quietly during the entire evening listening to the talk between the cabinet and the sitters — of the sitters there were fewer than a dozen. About 11 o'clock the control named "George," in his usual strong masculine voice, abruptly asked: "Has any one here got anything that belonged to Mr. Beecher?" There was no reply. On his emphatic repetition of the question, I replied, being the only one present, as I felt sure, who had ever had any immediate acquaintance with Mr. Beecher: "I have in my pocket a letter from Rev. Dr. Hillis, Mr. Beecher's successor. Is that what you mean?"

The answer was: "No; I am told by a spirit present, John Rakestraw, that Mr. Beecher, who is not present, is concerned about an ancient coin, 'The Widow's Mite.' This coin is out of its place, and should be returned. It has long been away, and Mr. Beecher wishes it returned, and he looks to you, doctor, to return it."

I was considerably surprised, and asked: "What do you mean by saying that he looks to me to return it? I have no coin of Mr. Beecher's!"

"I don't know anything about it except that I am told that this coin is out of its place, and has been for a number of years, and that Mr. Beecher says you can find it and can return it."

I remembered then that when we were making "The Standard Dictionary," some years before, I had borrowed from a gentleman in Brooklyn —a close friend of Mr. Beecher's, who died several years ago—a valuable ancient coin known as "The Widow's Mite."

I said to the control, "The only 'Widow's Mite' that has ever been in my charge was one that I borrowed some years ago from a gentleman in Brooklyn; this I promptly returned"; to which the control replied:

"This one has not been returned." And then, after a moment's silence, he said: "Do you know whether there is a large iron safe in Plymouth Church?"

I answered: "I do not."

He said: "I am impressed that this coin is in a large iron safe, that it has been lost sight of; it is in a drawer in this safe under a lot of papers, and that you can find it, and Mr. Beecher wishes you to find it."

I said: "Do you mean that this safe is in Plymouth Church?"

He said: "I don't know where it is. I am simply impressed that it is in a large iron safe in a drawer under a lot of papers, and has been lost sight of for years, and that you can find it, and Mr. Beecher wishes you to find it. That is all that I can tell you."

The next day when I went to New York I thought over this curious communication about "The Widow's Mite." I was certain the coin had been returned, but the insistent statement that it had not been returned, and the curious fact that such an unusual piece of money should have been so positively mentioned, all impressed me very strongly.

In the afternoon, at our business conference, Mr. Wagnalls, the vice-president of our company, and Mr. E. J. Wheeler, the editor of the Literary Digest, being present, I told them of my curious experience. Mr. Wagnalls said: "I never heard that you had borrowed such a coin." Mr. Wheeler, who is particularly skeptical of "spirit communications," playfully remarked: "Well, now find that coin, and it will be a good test." I said, half-jestingly, "All right," and, tapping the bell, called in the cashier and asked him: "Do you remember an old coin, called 'The Widow's Mite,' which was in our possession during the making of the dictionary?" He replied that he did, that it was given to him by Mr. B. F. Funk, and he was under the impression that it had been returned to its owner. I asked: "Are you sure of this?" He said: "I believe it has been so returned." I told him to go to the large iron safe (we have two safes in the cashier's office), and have his assistants help him see whether that coin was anywhere in the safe. In about twenty minutes one of his assistants came into the office and handed me an envelope in which were two "Widow's Mites."

NO CONFEDERATES.

The reader should bear in mind that this medium is an aged, uneducated woman, and that I have now met her at some forty circles, thus having had full opportunity to study her mental qualifications. I have fully proven to my own mind that there are no "confederates" at this circle. This I proved, among other ways, as follows: Some time after the mite incident, I selected as a standing place for the cabinet the corner of a room, and directly against a brick wall, and furnished my own cabinet curtains. There was no opening of any kind whatever from the cabinet except at the front, and I sat at this opening on one side against the curtain, and chose a friend to sit at the other side of the opening. There was sufficient light in the room to enable us to see the other two members of the medium's family and all other persons in the room. The talks came from the cabinet. I am fully convinced that they were either uttered by the woman medium or by some disembodied intelligence. I could detect no resemblance in certain of these voices to the voice of the woman or to each other. The medium is a frail woman, who weighs scarcely 120 pounds, and has a weak, feminine voice, while the voices of the speakers who uttered these two talks were strong and seemingly wholly masculine—not at all like the normal voice of the medium.

A masculine voice from the cabinet: "Your Jesus told you, heaven and earth should pass, but not one jot of the law should pass—that is, of the principles by which God rules. Principles are eternal. Character is of worth and eternal only when founded on principles. Mere profession is a lie, and liars sink. Learn to subject yourself to the spirit of truth, and you will ascend."

Q.—But are we not saved by faith?

Q.—Do you see Jesus face to face?

A.—No; nor have I ever seen any who have. We are as you are. Never forget that life is continuous and the laws that govern us are continuous. We are not angels, we are people. We were as you are, and we still are as you are, only we have shaken off the outward covering. You cannot see higher spirits; neither can we. A spirit sees a spirit on its own plane and on the planes below it. You can not see God; neither can we except we have the God nature. The pure in heart see God, and the loving heart sees God just in that degree that it is pure and that it loves. We see Jesus face to face as we develop his nature. How can a poet be understood except by one who is essentially a poet? Spirit recognition is by inner response in a like nature. This is what Jesus meant when he said, "My sheep shall know my voice." This is true at every stage of spirit intercourse.

If you think out well what I say, you will reach my meaning when I tell you to understand and obey the laws of nature. I must say good-bye to you.

Q.—Will you not tell us your name?

A.—My name signifies nothing; be not curious about trifles. What I say is the only thing that is important. God night.

Little Mamie, the control, began talking.

Q.—Mamie, will you not tell us who was the spirit just speaking?

A.—Wait a moment and I will see if I can find out.

After a little while Mamie said: "The spirit's name is Wright—Silas Wright."

If Mamie told us truly, we had been talking with the spirit of one who had been a famous governor of the State of New York. Was Mamie right or wrong?

From the cabinet came the voice of the control Amos: "A bright spirit is here whom I wish to introduce to you this evening. He will take a little time in teaching you about reincarnation, a subject concerning which you have have made inquiry. He is a highly developed spirit, and is a teacher with us. He comes in answer to the invitation of the band (the spirits controlling the circles). You remember you have asked questions on several evenings on this subject which we could not satisfactorily answer, and for this reason we thought it well to request this advanced spirit to come and address you, and he has kindly consented to do so—I am sorry Professor Hyslop is not here, as he asked several questions on this subject the other evening."

REINCARNATION.

A voice much stronger and seemingly very different spoke as follows: "Good evening, friends. Reincarnation is the law of development of the soul or spirit. In the growth of the soul—and we all must grow, slowly it may be and with long cessations and sometimes less, but in the long ages it is growth—the time comes when it is born again and it enters into a higher sphere of existence. I am not talking about reincarnation on earth. A birth does not often take place from the spirit life back to earth life. Sometimes spirits are so much attached to the earth and its enjoyments, the gratification of animal passions and appetites and those pleasures that come through the other senses, that they re-enter bodies and live again earth lives; but this is not necessary. In the spirit body and under the conditions here, far greater progress can be made than in the earth life, and this is true in every succeeding sphere."

Q.: "Are we to understand that there is a rebirth from your sphere into a higher sphere—that is, that you now a spirit are to be reborn?"

A.: "Yes; and then again and again until we are one with God, the Great Father of us all in the distant ages—one, yet retaining our separate individuality; a mystery not only to you, but to us also. What you call death may be a birth—the soul enters its spirit body, is clothed upon. I remember well when I died looking at my spirit body as something objective, and I was attracted irresistibly to enter it. Every soul born on earth has a spirit body, and all souls in this realm have higher bodies more refined and subtler for their next reincarnation, and so on upward. The body is the system of organs by which the soul is brought into contact with its coarser environments, or what in your life you would call the physical universe. As we ascend, these environments constantly become more and more refined, ethereal, but are none the less real. The progress is to greater and still greater reality. The law always holds: Ye must be born again. This higher birth can never take place until the soul has matured up to it."

Q.: "But all men die. Some of the worst die earliest, and are thus 'born' into your sphere. When then — since death does not depend upon maturity of the soul? Can this death of a wicked person be a birth into a higher sphere?"

A.: "This death you speak of is not the rebirth that I am talking about. There are vast multitudes of spirits here who have not been reborn and are on the earthly plane; some have been in that condition for thousands of years, and will remain there until they of their own choice seek that which is above. There are those here who go about dazed, not knowing even that they have died. Others are in anguish because of conscience and a sense of utter unworthiness. A man is in anguish and in darkness who is conscious of a sin for which he is not sorry and from which he has not turned away. A man does not suffer so much for so much sin. It is not pound for pound or yard for yard. Suffering does not pay for sin. Suffering is only a remedy in so far as it teaches us the nature of sin and shows the way to perfect the spirit. One who has done wrong need not necessarily beg pardon of the one he wronged, for he really wronged nobody but himself. If the one from whom he stole is revengeful, that one hurts himself and is carried down by his revengeful spirit. When the people on the earth plane know that sin hurts only the one that sins, a great gain will be made. When I say on the earth plane, I mean those who are on the earth plane whether on this side of the death line or upon your side.

Life in your physical bodies is exceedingly important, and it is a great misfortune if a spirit comes over here without getting the full benefit of the earth life."

Q.: "Are those who are born from your sphere into the next higher sphere as invisible to you as you are to us?"

A.: "In a sense, yes; we are conscious that they exist, and we can — that is, the highest of us — consciously commune with them by what you would call thought transference or spirit vibration. But there is a real chasm of a new birth between every two successive spheres, and each new birth is a marvelous change. I do not say that I am not permitted to tell what these changes are. I cannot tell, nor would you understand me if I tried to tell you, any more than you could hope to explain to an ox the beauties of a picture by Rembrandt. The ox is drawn more to a handful of grass than to all of the paintings in an art-gallery."

"I have never seen God, but have felt his restraining and enlightening and uplifting power. I always feel him I have never seen Jesus, but I feel him. He is a great spirit whose thoughts come down from higher spheres and are of great help to this sphere."

Q.—We are told by some learned men that there is a subliminal personality in every individual, a subjective mind, and that only about that part of the soul that comes into consciousness can we know anything.

A.—There are not two souls in any individual—only one. Every spirit is a personality, and every personality is a unit—one.

Q.—Is the medium now wholly asleep so that no part of her soul is active?

A—Her soul is taken absolute possession of by a spirit. It has no activity of its own during this hypnosis, no more thought, no more conscious individuality than if it did not exist. We use her physical, intellectual and spiritual organism, she having given her consent. We do this so as to convey to you our own thoughts, not here. Of course, we must conform somewhat to her physical and mental constitution, and to some extent our communications will receive color from her own thinking and feelings. We can use evil mediums, but so can evil spirits. But with such mediums even the communications of good spirits are at times, twisted and vitiated so as to be really worse than worthless. But I must now close and leave you. I come on invitation of your band to talk to you on the subject of reincarnation — your questions have led me to ramble over a much larger field of thought. Good-night.

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

Case I.—One evening, "George Carroll," the spirit control, said: "I see an ancient standing by the side of Dr. F.—no, not an ancient—doctor, were you ever in China?"

"No."

"Oh, this is an Arab. He does not talk, but he makes me understand that you know him; that you and he climbed a high place together, very high. He helped you—he and others. Did you climb a pyramid?"

"Yes."

"You had some Arabs to help you. This was the leader of those who helped you. He smiles, and makes me understand that before you got to the top you all rested and he held out his hand to you as if asking you for something."

"If this is the Arab who climbed Cheops with me, will he tell me how many Americans were in my company?"

"He holds up three fingers."

In 1871 a clergyman, then living at Easton, Pa., and a member of his church, and myself, made the ascent of the great pyramid. I was assisted by four or five Arabs—five, if my memory is correct. When about two-thirds of the way up I became very tired, but did not wish to confess my weakness to the Arabs, so I took out my notebook and made them understand that I wished to describe the view. They watched me silently and with ostentatious reverence. When completely rested my description, was, therefore, complete, and I put my book in my pocket. The leader approached me with a profound salaam and said: "Is American man satisfied?" "Yes," I replied, "American man is satisfied." "Then," stretching out his open hand to me, he said, "make me satisfied."

I do not remember ever publicly to have described this scene, nor to have alluded to it for years. It is extremely unlikely that this medium or any of his friends could have heard of it.

Case 3—At one time when the "negro spirit, Aunt Eliza," was present, a lady acquaintance of mine in the circle said to her:

"Won't you give me a test, aunty?"

"Yes, if 'tisn't too hard."

"I want you to go to my house and tell me what two similar things there are in the parlors—one in the front parlor and the other in the back."

In about two minutes the thumping of a tune on the wall was heard in the cabinet, and Aunt Eliza said:

"Peayners. The nicest one is in the front parlor."

The lady explained that a day or two before she had two pianos removed from a storage warehouse to her home, that they had been in storage for a long while, and had placed the finer one in the front parlor. She assured me that it was not possible that anyone in the circle could have known of this fact, as she had not mentioned it.

A STARTLING CASE.

The following series took place with a medium whom I shall call Miss B. I had never met her before my first visit, as described below; my attention was called to her by Dr. Minot J. Savage. I called without an appointment or any introduction, telling her when she entered the parlor that unless she required it I should not give my name, as I wished to make some test experiments. She replied, "Very well," and we immediately entered her sitting-room, which was light as day. This medium does not go into a trance; the talk between us was natural; no table intervened between our chairs. Raps repeatedly came on the back of the chair on which Miss B. was sitting—an easy trick for a medium who is dishonest. She said:

"I heard a voice saying, 'At it again.' Strange! This is George Hepworth speaking, and he says, 'Doctor, we did this long ago.'"

"Did you ever investigate spiritualism with Dr. Hepworth?"

"Yes, some twenty years ago."

"He says, 'Of course you did, but it was not very satisfactory.' He asks, 'Why don't you take those letters out of your pocket?'"

"Out of which pocket?"

"That pocket"—touching my right-hand inner vest pocket.

Before going to this medium I prepared a number of envelopes, inserting old letters in some, in one a bit of hair, and had sealed the envelopes. The envelopes were in the pocket indicated. That they were there was not an impossible guess, as visitors to mediums often do just as I did, and the bundle may have been sufficiently large to indicate its presence to the trained eyes of one who makes a living by guessing. I took the package from the pocket.

Among the envelopes was one, as already mentioned, that contained a little bit of hair—not a dozen hairs, none an inch in length. These were from my son's head, and were tied with a white silk thread and inclosed in a sheet of notepaper. She immediately covered this envelope, which was in my hand, with her own hand, and instantly said: "This envelope contains a little something which belongs to a living person —some hair, tied with a white cord—no—a white thread The person to whom this belongs has suffered very greatly in mind and body and has been watched over by one who has cared most tenderly for him. He is better and will get well." My son was just recovering from a four years' siege of a most trying nervous prostration. Other things she said about him, all of which were correct. These few hairs I could not detect from the outside of my hand. Afterwards I had Prof. Hyslop, of Columbia University, examine the envelope, and he pronounced it impossible to tell from the outside of the envelope what was inside; that is, by the use of normal powers.

Of only one other envelope would she speak at that time. This contained a letter from a member of my family now deceased. Miss B. took the envelope in one hand and said: "This contains a very old letter, yellow with age, written in a very even hand; the writing is very fine, the letters are small and neatly made; it was written by a lady now dead." She described the writer of this letter, and the description, as far as it went, was perfectly accurate. The letter was written over 30 years ago, and was yellow with age, and was written in a very fine hand, with not a blot nor ill-made letter. Miss B. closed the seance by saying: "I see you are investigating spiritualism with a clergyman now. I see before me the letters T-U-P." This was surprisingly correct, but she may have guessed who I was, and the fact of my investigation with a gentleman named Dr. Tupper may have become known to the medium through some mediumistic system of exchange of information.

At a second sitting with Miss B. I had with me eight or ten sealed envelopes, some numbered and others unnumbered. These I had prepared over a month before for a test with another medium, and could not tell for certain what any one envelope contained. I purposely avoided consulting my index, so my mind could tell nothing. I took from the package one numbered 105.

"I said to the medium:

"Can you get anything from this?"

"Let me see."

And she immediately took the envelope in her hand. As she did so, she said: "This is a sweet influence, most gentle, loving, and lovely, always thinking of others, trying to do something for somebody else." Then suddenly: "Why, what is this? What does this mean? She throws up her hands and says, 'I did it, I did it, but I couldn't help it.' I feel a very strange influence." Then turning fully toward me, the medium asked quickly, "Did this lady commit suicide? Yes, I know she did. She was not in her right mind, she tells me; it was not love—it was overstudy. She was trying to help some others when her mind was overtaxed and gave way. Tell me about it. I hear the name Ella, Ella."

I then took from my pocket my index. It gave after No. 105 the name Ella Martain—I do not here give the correct name, but did with my question in the sealed envelope. This lady was the daughter of an acquaintance of mine, and had a few months before committed suicide. She was a young woman of a charming disposition, loved by all who knew her, exceedingly gentle, very sweet of heart, and very ambitious to do something to help her family, as she did not wish to be a burden to them. The family was in somewhat straitened financial circumstances. This worried the daughter and caused her to overwork. She had taken charge of a school in which she was teaching art, and at the same time was seeking to qualify herself for a state superintendency; depression followed the overtaxing of her mind, and in a fit of melancholy she took her life.



ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE TROOPS AT THE SOUTH GATE STATION, SEOUL.

LIVE WIRE KILLS BRACEBRIDGE MAN

Placed Both Hands On Circuit and Was Shocked to Instant Death.

Bracebridge, Ont., May 7. — William McDonald, an employe of the Muskoka Leather Company, of this town, was killed last night by coming in contact with a live electric wire. Linemen had been putting in a bare wire along the top of the poles to act as a lightning conductor, and at the end of the day had finished the connection on top of one pole, and from there the wire was intact to a large coil on the ground ready to contine in the morning, but the bare wire, instead of hanging clear, was touching the main wire, and also a barbed wire which runs along the top of a fence around the leather company's stable. The men had noticed the sparks from the wire running from the pole where it touched the ground, and W. W. Beardmore telephoned the electrician about it, but at the time did not know that the two bare wires were touching. A few minutes afterwards, George Perry, on one side of the fence and William McDonald and Thos. Prentiss on the other, were talking, when Perry happened to touch the wire on the fence with one hand, and, jumping back, exclaimed he had received a shock, and then, Mr. Beardmore coming along, touched the wire and also received a heavy shock. McDonald then put his hand on, and, saying that he did not notice it very much, put the other hand on and immediately stiffened out. hTe others, grasping axes, cut the wire and released him, but it was too late. McDonald was about 40 years old, and leaves a widow and eight children.

RIOTS AT WARSAW.

Posen, Prussia, May 7. — Warsaw newspapers received here state that 200 persons were arrested and one student killed in the streets on May 3, the anniversary of the promulgation of the Polish constitution.

JAPS MAY ASSAULT FORTRESS AND CAPTURE RUSS FLEET

40,000 of Mikado's Men to Attack From Land Side.

SKRYDLOFF CAN'T REACH SHIPS

Makaroff's Successor Goes to Vladivostock Instead—The Landing Operations.

London, Saturday, May 7.—The British press is loud in its expressions of admiration for the brilliant Japanese strategy in dealing in rapid succession three great blows—the battle of the Yalu, the sealing of Port Arthur and the landing at Pitsewo; and the development of these opening moves is awaited with the greatest interest. It is considered to be not unlikely that the primary object will be an assault upon Port Arthur and an endeavor to capture the Russian fleet there. This idea is favored by Henry Spenser Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, a journal generally well posted on Japanese affairs. Other journals consider that the Japanese will be contented to place a small force as a mask at Port Arthur and will send their main forces from Pitsewo to co-operate with General Kuroki's army, in which case, if the Russian assertion that large reinforcements have been sent to Feng Weng Cheng is true a great land battle is imminent there or at Liao Yang. It is believed that it is Japan's second army that landed at Pitsewo and that the destination of the third army is still to be revealed. Practically no further news of any kind has reached London beyond belated dispatches from correspondents with the Japanese army on the Yalu, detaining events preceding the recent battles the Daily Chronicle's Tokio correspondent asserts that simultaneously with the attack on Port Arthur the Japanese laid cables between one of the islands and the mainland as a protection to their landing place. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokio says the nine sunken fireships at Port Arthur were laden with a mass of stone and cement. The correspondent of the Standard at Tien Tsin cables that Viceroy Alexieff has called upon the Tartar general and all the officials at Feng Tien to quit that place immediately. Viceroy Alexieff has arrived at Mukden.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris sends the following, under date of May 6: "The general staff believes that the Japanese landed at Pitsewo number not less than 40,000, and says that the bulk of General Kuroki's army was in the morning about 9½ miles from Feng Wang Cheng. The army was advancing in three columns, the third column following the coast, probably in order to communicate with the troops landed at Pitsewo. All the reserves, provisions and ammunition were landed on the Elliott Islands. A staff officer said that Lieut.-General Zassalitch will be kept in the background during the remainder of the war, and it is believed that General Kuropatkin will personally direct the operations.. I am able positively to deny the statement that Port Arthur is bottled up. The passage is still free. The telegraph office has received instructions not to accept messages for Port Arthur. Vice-Admiral Skrydloff and Vice-Admiral Bezobrazeff have been ordered to proceed to Mukden, from where they will probably go to Vladivostock." The correspondent repeats the reports that Japanese have occupied Port Adams, and says they are advancing on Port Arthur, the garrison of which is expected to make a sortie.

COMPLETELY CUT OFF.

St. Petersburg, May 6, 10:05 p.m.—A dispatch received tonight says that Port Arthur is cut off from all communication by land, the Japanese having disembarked in its rear, occupied the railroad and cut the telegraph. Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, who is en route to Port Arthur to take over command of the naval forces in the far east, will be unable to reach his destination.

HOW THE JAPS LANDED.

St. Petersburg, May 6, 9:39 p.m.—The Ministry of War has received the following telegram from Major-Gen. Pflug, chief of the military staff: "According to the information I have received, seven of the enemy's transports, and afterwards about 40, appeared opposite Pitsewo on the evening of May 4.—On the morning of May 5 the Japanese began to land at Pitsewo, and on the coast near Cape Terminal (about fifteen miles southwest of Pitsewo), under cover of an artillery fire. At this moment about 60 transports were observed bearing down upon the whole front, and our posts retired from the shore. All papers in the postoffice at Pitsewo were removed, and the Russian inhabitants abandoned the town. According to Chinese reports, by the evening of May 5 about 10,000 of the enemy's troops landed and took up quarters at Chinese villages near the points of debarkation. The enemy sent two columns of about one regiment each—one in a westerly direction and the other to the southward. On May 6 a passenger train from Port Arthur was fired upon a mile and a quarter outside of Polandien (about 40 miles north of Port Arthur), by about 100 Japanese infantrymen, occupying the heights east of the railway. The train carried many passengers, 200 sick occupying an ambulance carriage flying the Red Cross flag. Two of the sick were wounded. The train succeeded in reaching Polandien. Tranquility prevails in the maritime province and in Yin Kow."

WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Lieut.-General Stoessel will have supreme command at Port Arthur. He is described as a high-class commander. His recent proclamations show that he is imbued with a determination to hold Port Arthur until the last man is killed. Officers of the general staff say that the landing of the Japanese army on the peninsula and investment of Port Arthur clarify the military situation, and the problem General Kuropatkin must solve. Had Kuropatkin had his way before the war, it is said he would have abandoned Port Arthur, withdrawn further to the north and waited until his army had become overwhelming in its strength, when he would have moved forward; but this was made impossible in consequence of the injuries sustained by the Port Arthur fleet and the impossibility of the departure of the fleet from Vladivostock with a superior force outside that port. Therefore the commander-in-chief is waiting at Liao Yang until the enemy's plan shall have developed sufficiently to show just what line it is proposed to pursue. Caution forbade an attempt in force to prevent General Kuroki's passage of the Yalu, as the troops landed at Pitsewo might have been diverted to take the Russians on the flank or in the rear.

Now that the uncertainty is partially dispelled Kuropatkin from the interior lines, is free to act. That he proposes to move energetically is shown by the fact that he has sent reinforcements to Feng Wang Cheng. The indications are that he intends, immediately to assume the aggressive and to strike General Kuroki's army before the latter can be reinforced through Korea. Should the Japanese landed at Pitsewo begin a northward movement enough Russian troops are stated to be in the vicinity of New Chang to hold the Japanese in check until conclusions have been tried with Kuroki. It is not anticipated, however, that the Japanese will march northward, but they will, it is expected, devote their energies to effect the fall of Port Arthur.

CAN FIGHT FOR A YEAR.

St. Petersburg, May 7, 2:28 a.m. — Japanese troops are swarming across the narrow neck of the Liao Tung Peninsula, the railroad and telegraph communications are cut, and the Russian Gibraltar isolated and left to its own resources—all this the Russians seem to accept with great stoicism. These events have been anticipated since the outbreak of the war, and the authorities in a sense appear to be relieved now that the blow has fallen. They assert that the fortress is impregnable and amply provisioned to stand a siege for a year, and that it can hold out until the time comes to relieve it. According to official information, the landing of troops from 60 transports began simultaneously at Pitsewo and Cape Terminal, on the morning of May 5. It is also reported that troops are being landed at Kin Chow, but this is not credited, as the Russians are known to have fortifications there, and it is not believed that the Japanese had the daring to land immediately under an entrenched position from which the Russians could inflict severe injury on them. Complete details of the landing are lacking, owing to the interruption of communication. No resistance was made, the few Cossacks observing the movement retiring when the warships shelled the shore preparatory to disembarkation.

The fleet must now take a secondary position, and the sailors will be used to man the shore guns, if necessary.

Vice-Admiral Skrydloff and Vice-Admiral Bezobrazoff cannot reach Port Arthur, and will probably go to Vladivostock to join the cruiser squadron there. Rear-Admiral Wittsoeft, who was left in charge of the fleet by Viceroy Alexieff, will direct operations at Port Arthur. Wittsoeft is a good officer, and it is believed he will render excellent service.

Despite the greater number of Japanese, the general staff believes their formidable fortifications still leave the defensive superiority with the Russians, whose staying qualities, it is confident, will insure their holding out as long as necessary. While the outer line of fortifications extends to Kin Chow, unquestionably no determined effort will be made to hold them, nor is it expected that a desperate attempt to retain Dalny will be made. The main defense will be off Port Arthur, where, since the harbor has been occupied by the Russians, steady work has progressed to complete the system of defense, which is just as effective on the land as on the sea side.

NINE COTTAGES, ONE HOTEL GONE

Disastrous Fire Amongst Summer Residences of Thousand Island Park.

Watertown, N. Y., May 7.—A special from Thousand Island Park, St. Lawrence River, yesterday, says: A large fire has been raging at the Point since 9 o'clock this morning, resulting in the destruction of nine cottages and threatening large hotel properties located here. The loss is estimated at $30,000, which is partly covered by insurance. Theft re caught in a cottage owned by O. T. Green, of Thousand Island Park, where some rubbish was being burned. Mr. Green's cottage, with eight others, were completely destroyed. In addition to these, six other cottages are partially destroyed. The Clayton fire department was summoned, and the fire chief in charge of 100 men of the Clayton fire department responded. The Alexandra Bay fire department has also arrived to aid in extinguishing the flames. At 2 o'clock the fire was still raging and threatening every cottage and hotel on the park.

At 3 p.m. the fire was under control, with a loss substantially as stated, one-third of it covered by insurance.

CANADA WOOLEN MILLS

Creditors and Shareholders Discuss Affairs of the Concern.

Toronto, May 7. — Creditors of the Canada Woolen Mills Company, representing $410,000 of the $428,000 of claims against the company, were present at the meeting here yesterday. The shareholders of the company are desirous of continuing operations in order that the mills may be sold as running concerns. The creditors, on the other hand, claimed that as the business is being conducted at a loss, the plants should be tied up immediately. Mr. Crerar, of Hamilton, representing Long & Bisbie, of Hamilton, said that the loss was $500 a week. Long & Bisbie are creditors for $80,000. The other principal creditors represented were E. T. Carter estate, with a claim of $31,000, and the Dominion Bank, which is a large shareholder, but which has a claim of $240,000. After considerable discussion the meeting finally decided upon the following board of inspectors: W. D. Matthews, George T. Benson, Wm. D. Long, Reuben Millichamp and N. J. Carter. Another meeting will be held on Thursday next when the matter as to the immediate sale of the properties will be decided on.

Pronounced the Wide World Over

AS SUPERIOR TO JAPAN TEA.

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN Tea is pure, healthful and delicious. It will displace Japan Tea just as "SALADA" Black is displacing all other black teas. Sold only in lead packets. By all Grocers.

FIGHTING FOR A NAME.

This was on Tuesday. Thursday afternoon Ned noticed that there seemed to be a good deal of whispering going on among the young people of the house, while some of the older ones also appeared to have something more than usually interesting upon their minds.

Everybody was peculiarly gracious to him. The gentlemen chatted and joked with him; the ladies smiled and petted him, while the children looked mysterious whenever they met him.

He thought it was rather strange, but did not attach any special importance to it.

He was kept quite busy in the office all that afternoon, thus he knew nothing of the work of art that was being arranged in the grand drawing-rooms—the doors of which were kept locked—by some of the ladies, and a florist engaged for the occasion.

When he went up to his mother's room at tea-time—they always had their meals together—he wondered what made her look so smiling and happy, and why she kept flashing such fond, delighted glances at him.

He noticed, too, that she was more carefully dressed than usual in a pretty new black frock, with soft delicate ruffles at her neck and wrists, while her hair was arranged with great nicety.

He thought he understood it all, however, when she remarked, just as he arose from the table:

"Ned, I want you to put on clean linen, brush your hair nicely and polish your shoes. Here is a new necktie, too, that I'd like you to wear."

"Why, mother, what is going to happen?" he asked.

"Mr. and Mrs. Langmaid are going to entertain some friends here this evening and have invited you and me to join them," Mrs. Heatherton explained.

The Langmaids' private parlor opened by folding-doors into the great drawing-room, and it had been arranged to have Ned and his mother come there, after which the doors should be thrown open and the young hero presented to the guests who should assemble to honor him.

"Hum! That's rather queer, isn't it?" Ned remarked with surprise, for he and his mother were not in the habit of being presented to the friends of the guests.

"Queer?" repeated Mrs. Heatherton, flushing slightly, for anything like evasion or deception was wholly foreign to her nature. "No, I think not, for you know that the Langmaids have been very kind to us ever since they came."

So Ned took great pains with his personal appearance; his mother arranged his necktie in the most approved style and tucked a fine hemstitche handkerchief into his vest-pocket, then told him to come to her at half-past seven, and they would go down together.

He promised, and then ran down to the office, to do what might be required of him until the hour appointed.

On his way he noticed some men in the vestibule; they had evidently just arrived, and one had a harp, two others violin boxes, and the fourth something that looked like a cornet case.

He wondered how they happened to be there, but there were parties frequently at the private residences in the vicinity to which orchestras came down from the city; so Ned thought there was probably something of the kind going on that night, and the men had come to the hotel merely to get their supper.

The clerk smiled as he entered the office, looking so bright and spruce, then he gave him a note which he told him to take to a cottage at some distance from the hotel and wait for answer.

Ned ran away upon his errand, as happy as a lark, but he got out of all patience waiting for the answer, for it was fully half-past seven, and almost dark, when he returned to the hotel.

He handed his missive to the clerk, who told him that would be all he would want of him that night; then he bounded upstairs to his mother, whom he found looking like a picture with a bunch of Catherine Mermet roses pinned to her corsage, and a pair of pearl-colored kid gloves on her hands.

"Holloa, mother; how swell we are!" he exclaimed, regarding her admiringly. "What is up tonight, anyway?"

"Come with me and you will soon find out," she answered with a gay laugh that was like music in his ears.

They descended the stairs together and went directly to Mrs. Langmaid's room.

Mr. Langmaid was waiting outside the door for them.

He gave his arm to Mrs. Heatherton and led her within the parlor, where they found Mrs. Langmaid, beautifully dressed in lavender silk, and blazing with diamonds.

She greeted Ned and his mother very cordially, then the doors of the room suddenly rolled back, revealing to Ned's astonished eyes the grand drawing-room all ablaze with light and gorgeous with potted plants and cut flowers, which had been profusely scattered everywhere.

Every guest in the house was present, dressed in their best, and all the girls and boys in gala attire, while as the doors opened, the orchestra, stationed at the farther end of the room, behind a screen of flowers, struck up a gay air, and the mystery of their presence in the house was explained to Ned.

But the boy was amazed.

What could it all mean, this attention to his mother and himself; all these finely dressed people looking toward them with smiles of welcome, and the burst of music that had greeted their presence?

But he was not long left in doubt. Mr. Langmaid led his mother to a place near some tall flowering plans, Mrs. Langmaid following with him. Then he saw little Nellie Trafton coming toward them, all dressed in white, with gleaming pink ribbons fluttering with every movement, and holding a pretty white box in her hands.

She stopped directly before Ned, and nodded and smiled at him. The band stopped playing, then the child, lifting her voice so as to be heard by everyone in the room, made a pretty little speech, the drift of which Ned, in his embarrassment, could hardly understand, though he caught the words, "brave boy," "young hero," "noble man," and other similar phrases; then—in some way he could never exactly tell how—he found a beautiful velvet-lined morocco case open in his hands, while, bewildered and astonished, he looked down upon a handsome gold watch and chain, and knew that they had been presented to him by the guests of the house for his bravery in helping to kill the mad dog a few days previous.

A great, glad, exultant heart-throb sent the rich blood surging to his brow.

A watch! A gold watch! And all his own, to keep and use! He did not believe there was a boy in the United States as happy as he at that moment.

He turned a questioning look upon his mother, who was smiling fondly upon him, but with tears in her lovely eyes, for he felt that he ought to say something in return for the beautiful gift; but he was tongue-tied and did not know what to do.

Then he glanced appealingly at Mr. Langmaid.

"Please, will you thank everybody for me?" he faltered; and the gentleman in a few well-chosen words expressed Ned's appreciation of and delight in his new possession, and the kindness which had prompted it.

From this he drifted into some pleasantries and witticisms regarding the "modesty of certain individuals, who, ignoring their own merit, were all enthusiasm for others"; then, before the man dreamed of his intention he turned to Mr. Lawson, who stood near him, enjoying Ned's surprise and boyish delight, and presented him with a beautiful gold-headed cane, to take the place of the very ordinary one that had been broken in the struggle with the rabid dog.

Then the band struck up again, and presently all the children and young people, as well as some of the older ones, were whirling about the room in a merry dance, while Mrs. Heatherton dropped Ned's watch into his vest pocket, and fastened the chain—which had been Mr. Lawson's individual gift—in his buttonhole.

It was a merry, happy evening, and Ned never forgot it, nor how kind and genial all those wealthy and distinguished people were toward him.

He could not dance, but he marched about the room with Gertrude Langmaid and some of the other girls, who were only too eager to smile and to do honor to the young hero of the occasion; even pert little Miss Montague now seemed only too eager to secure the favor of that "common errand boy."

At 9 o'clock there was a sumptuous dinner in the great dining-room, after which there was more dancing or merry-making in the drawing-rooms until half-past ten, when everybody shook hands with Ned, with as much eagerness and courtesy as if he had been "The President of the United States," he said, after which he went upstairs to bed, flushed and tired, but happy as a prince in his new possession, and in the thought that such a "jolly good time had been made all for him in the grand hotel."

[To be Continued.]

The Evils of Constipation Are

Well known and the next best thing is to know a reliable cure. Mrs. W. Eddles, of Stony Mountain, Man., says: "Dr. Hamilton's Pills are just the thing. They go right to work at once. I use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills." Price, 25 cents.

French Premier Ill.

Paris, May 6. — M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier of France, was successfully operated upon for a malady of the liver yesterday.

Although the bulletin issued by the surgeons who operated on M. Waldeck-Rousseau says that the result seems satisfactory, serious apprehensions have been aroused over his condition. The physicians do not disclose their diagnosis of the disease, but it is now understood to be cancer of the intestines and not a liver complaint.

CATARRHAL BAD BREATH ALWAYS OFFENSIVE. PROOF OF TAINT CORRECTED QUICKLY BY THE USE OF

CATARRHOZONE.

Catarrh is an inflammation. Where there is inflammation there is always more or less offensive secretions. Inflammation may be of the very active sort, but it is often of the slow kind, and this is the particular form in which the breath is rendered offensive and the presence of the sufferer becomes an offense to every person of delicate sensibility.

Bad breath is in itself sufficient to urge you to correct it because one dislikes to be unpleasant to their friends; but this form of Catarrh is dangerous, because it supplies a hotbed for the development of Consumption or other diseases of the throat and lungs.

Bad breath is an evidence that the microbes have found a good resting place, and are carrying on their evil inroads into the health of the body. Catarrhozone acts at once, and destroys these minute organisms, but it does more—it heals the inflamed surfaces in which they found a nesting place, and consequently removes both cause and effects of their action.

If we only highly-estimated the value of prevention and used Catarrhozone at the beginning of a cold, or just before it becomes well seated, the deadly ravages of Consumption would be stayed and the terrible agonies of sufferers of Asthma or Bronchitis completely abolished.

There is no remedy as effective for bad breath, catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, etc., as Catarrhozone. Besides being healing and soothing, it is germ-destroying. Nothing ever offered to the public can compare with it in its promptness, efficacy and permanency of action, and you can buy it from any dealer in medicine throughout the Dominion of Canada, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

LOCAL SOCIAL GLEANINGS

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, Ottawa, will be the guest of Hon. Charles S. Hyman, at Idlewylde, until Tuesday morning, when both will return to Ottawa.

Mr. Gibbons, K.C., has given invitations to the senior members of the London bar and a few others for a lunch at the London Club on Monday next to meet Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.

The marriage of Miss Jessie Kingsmill and Mr. Charles Worsley is arranged to take place at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, K.C., Toronto, on June 8. Miss Kingsmill spent a long visit in London with Miss Macbeth, Bleak House, during which she made a host of friends who wish her all happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Gibbons entertained a few friends at Glenmore on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. (Major) Maude, of Ottawa. The clear May skies, balmy atmosphere, golden sunshine, far-reaching and lovely views, and afternoon tea served on the spacious piazza of the club house, were enjoyed to the utmost by all. Mrs. Gibbons, who was becomingly gowned in black voile, received with her usual gracious dignity, Mrs. Maude, Mrs. Adam Beck, Mrs. Harold Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reid, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Army McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. Gates, Miss Millie Harris, Miss Frieda Puddicombe, Lieut. Bogle, Mr. Ernest Smith, Colonel Smith, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Coulson.

Lieut. Bogle, of the North American squadron of the royal navy, who has been stationed in Bermuda, is spending a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Puddicombe, the Beeches, while en route to England. Last evening Mrs. Puddicombe gave a very delightful dinner party of twelve covers in honor of their guest.

Mr. Jack Gilmore, of the Bank of Toronto, Elmvale, who has just returned from a three months' trip abroad, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McDonough, Parkhurst, at the beginning of the week. On Monday afternoon, Miss Amy McDonough was the charming hostess of a small party who drove out to Glenmore for afternoon tea, at which they had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Gilmore. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reid, Mrs. and Miss Gibbons, Miss May Beddome, Mr Coulson and Major Layborn were of the party. Mr. Gilmore left for Toronto on Tuesday afternoon.

Those who were fortunate enough to receive invitations for the leap year dance which was given at the London Hunt Club by the young matrons and maids on Tuesday evening, enjoyed one of the most delightful dances that has yet been given. The Kennels was entrancingly lovely for the occasion. Fairy lamps and rose shaded electric bulbs cast a mellow radiance over the dancing hall, balcony and verandas. The five unique and effective programmes were of the poster order, a Gibson girl, a Gibson head and three heads from the posters of "An English Daisy," mounted on white mats, told off a programme of 20 dances the first six of which were leap year, as also were the first two of the six supper extras. The success of the function was due to Mesdames Harper, Kaye, Reid and Gates, and the Misses Allie and Laura Hyman, Freida Puddicombe, May Beddome, Nita Hunt and Bobby Moore. At the entrance of the reception room the duties of receiving were performed with sweet graciousness by Mr. Fred Harper, Mr. Frank Reid and Mr. Herbert Gates, who early in the evening were favored with beautiful bouquets. Mr. Harper's was of American Beauty tissue paper roses, Mr. Reid's was a floral conundrum, and Mr. Gates' were exquisite imported pink rose buds (tissue). The beaux of the evening were very much concerned about filling their programmes for the first six, but only a few were wallflowers. At supper much merriment was caused when the sterner sex enjoyed the novelty of being looked after by their fair partners. At the close of the dance the men gave three hearty cheers for the maids and matrons, and sang with enthusiasm, "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows." A cheer was also given for the orchestra, who had nobly responded to the many encores. The two 'buses, which were happily an hour later than expected, did not arrive until nearly half past 2. The night was an ideal one, a clear moon and sky studded with stars, and as the 'buses slowly wended their way toward the sleeping city, the merry throng made the still air ring with song and chorus. It is needless to say that the 'bus in which Mr. George Macbeth rode was much the jollier one. Being a leap year function the costumes of the sterner sex were the subject of most comment, some of them being: Mr. George Gibbons, who came up from Osgoode Hall accidentally on Tuesday, was very attractive in black cloth with white garnitures, Mr. George Macbeth was merry, as is his wont, in black, with touches of white; Mr. Crawford looked becoming with a pretty pink boutonniere; Mr. Charlie Hunt wore an exquisite pink rose bud during the dance, one which Mr. Harper had generously given him; Mr. Coulson looked tall, dark and stunning, while Mr. Kortright did his share to make the evening a pleasant one; Mr. Jack Hobbs had on a spruce tailor-made costume, and Mr. Will Meredith was everywhere popular on account of his graceful dancing; Mr. Innes Carling's coiffure and charming deportment won for him not a few compliments; Captain Jack Kaye in a white waistcoat with brass buttons entredeux, appeared very chic, and Mr. Gerald de C. O'Grady was in excellent voice and spirits; Mr. Walter Little found himself in great demand during the first six; all were delighted to see Mr. Campbell Becher arrive at such an early hour; Mr. Layborn, who left town two days later, looked well in conventional black, and Major Layborn's military appearance was admired by all; Mr. Cameron was, as usual, at home in the dancing room; much curiosity was evinced over the debut of Messrs Arnott and Robertson; Mr. Marshall Graydon had his usual fund of amusing stories, and his cousin, Mr. Walker, from Hamilton, met with great approval; Lieut. Douglas Young, of Toronto, fair, handsome and well set up, wore a very becoming suit of black. Mr. Tilley had a dainty buttonhole bouquet of lilies of the valley, and Mr. Jim Boucher, wore a very low cut vest, turnover collar, and altogether looked quite nice; Captain Willie Dann, from India, bright-eyed and brimful of fun, was most attractive in black with Irish linen; Mr. Alfred Dann was also there; Mr. Fred Lind, who is divinely tall, wore an immaculate suit of black; Messrs. Gerard, Harper and Jack Smallman were jovial as usual; Mr. Gates was in noir, mounted with gris d'argent, and Mr. Becher Furness was enthusiastica s eve; Mr. McCrimmon, who came up from St. Thomas, is becoming quite popular in London; Mr. Dickinson still laments that there were not more valses on those posters, and Mr. Hodgetts, who ably assisted the hostesses early in the evening, looked too sweet for words. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson and Lieut. Bogle, of Bermuda, were among the out-of-town guests, and among those whose unavoidable absence was much regretted were Mr. and Mrs. Kerrigan, Miss Mabel Magee, Miss Olive Peters, Mr. George Gunn and Dr. Henderson. Mrs. Fred Harper looked bright and pretty in a black silk with smart relief of coral pink. Mrs. Gerrard wore a very handsome and elaborately beautiful gown of white duchess with hand painted panel. Mrs. (Capt.) Kaye, in etruscan blue crepe with wide insertions of lace. Miss Tabby Moore looked bewitchingly pretty in ecru over ciel blue silk. Miss Allie Hyman wore a pretty gown of white silk with many lace insertions. Miss Laura Hyman had on a very smart and vastly becoming gown of black lace over black silk, and crimson poppies on the corsage. Mrs Harold Richardson went in a Paris toilette of ecru lace, the bodice being trimmed with silk cords, necklet of pearls and laurel wreath. Miss Richardson and Miss Helen Richardson wore exquisite dresses of palest blue and mauve muslin, trimmed with ribbons of the same shade. Miss Gerry Beddome wore a very pretty pale blue embroidered gown, and Miss Nenone Carling went in white and pink with pink rose wreath. Miss Labatt in black silk and Miss Leonard in white silk, each carried large bouquets of American Beauty roses, and among the others present who all were pretty gowns were Mrs. Jack Smallman, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Frank Reid, Miss Freida Puddicombe, the Misses Gibbons, Miss Dorothy Bullen, the Misses Boucher, the Misses Bessie and Jap Moore, Miss Mary Moore, Miss Patti MacLaren, Miss Dunstan, Miss May Beddome, Miss Violet Maulson, Miss Norah Dann, Miss Nello Vroom and ever so many others.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson were "at home" at the Tecumseh House, on Wednesday afternoon of this week, and the many who had received an intimation of their intention to receive were eager to extend their congratulations and good wishes to the beautiful bride.

Miss Millie Harris, Eldon House, gave a very smart luncheon party on Wednesday afternoon. The daintily-appointed table was exceedingly pretty with a profusion of delicate pink begonias and loveliest Queen roses. Those who received invitations were Mrs. Adam Beck, Mrs. (Major) Maude, Ottawa; Mrs. Harold Richardson, Chicago; Mrs. Robert Puddicombe, Mrs. Ernest Smith, Miss Lorna Gibbons, Miss Beatrice Richardson and Miss Annie Macbeth.

Major Carpenter came from Toronto last evening.

Miss Florence Hamilton's many friends regret very much that she is confined to the house through illness, and hope that she will soon be better.

Mrs. Somerville and the Misses Somerville, Ridout street south, were the delightful hostesses of a six-hand euchre of four tables on Wednesday afternoon. The guests included Mrs. Charles Blinn, Mrs. Jack Smallman, Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. McBurney, Mrs. Masuret, Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Laura Hyman, Miss Nita Hunt, the Misses MacWhinney, Miss Mabel Magee, Miss Vroom, Miss Aspinal, Miss McAdams, Miss McKenzie, the Misses Macfie, the Misses Bayly, Miss Boddy, Miss Emery, the Misses Pope and Miss Nellie Harris, Mrs. McBurney, Mrs. Blinn and Miss Bayly, were the fortunate recipients of souvenirs of the afternoon for lone hands, points and lack of points.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Taylor, daughter of the late John Taylor, Esq., B.A., barrister-at-law, of this city, and Mr. A. E. Hayes Crawford, of Montreal, son of J. Crawford, Esq., barrister-at-law, of that city, is arranged to take place at St. James Church, South London, at high noon on Wednesday next.

Mrs. Hutchinson, Toronto, will be with her daughter, Mrs. Fred Harper, for some time.

Miss May and Mr. Ernest Millar, Elmwood avenue, are spending a visit in Chicago.

Mrs. (Sheriff) Cameron, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Routledge, Lambeth, will return on Tuesday next.

All are delighted that little Miss Gladys Peters is almost better from her attack of scarlet fever, which was not as serious as was feared.

The links of the London Hunt Golf Club are rapidly becoming ready for golf. All of the bridges have been replaced, and it is expected that the opening tea will be given by the president on May 16.

Mrs. Ernest Smith and Mrs. Fran's Leonard are the guests of Toronto friends for the annual meeting of the Daughters of the Empire.

Mrs. Hume Cronyn returned from visiting Mrs. Septimus Denison, Toronto, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. George Gibbons who is home from Osgoode Hall, Toronto, for the summer vacation, spent a few days in Detroit this week.

Mrs. Maxwell Fraser and Miss Nellie Harris were the hostesses of the weekly tea of the L. G. C. this afternoon, at which Miss Harris presented a handsome trophy for an approach and putting contest. KATERINKA.

LUMBAGO CURED AGAIN.

Well-Known Stockgrower Used Dodd's Kidney Pills and Gives the Result.

Rosedene, Ont., May 2. — Robert C. Lampman, the well-known Gainsboro farmer and stock grower, has given the following statement for publication:

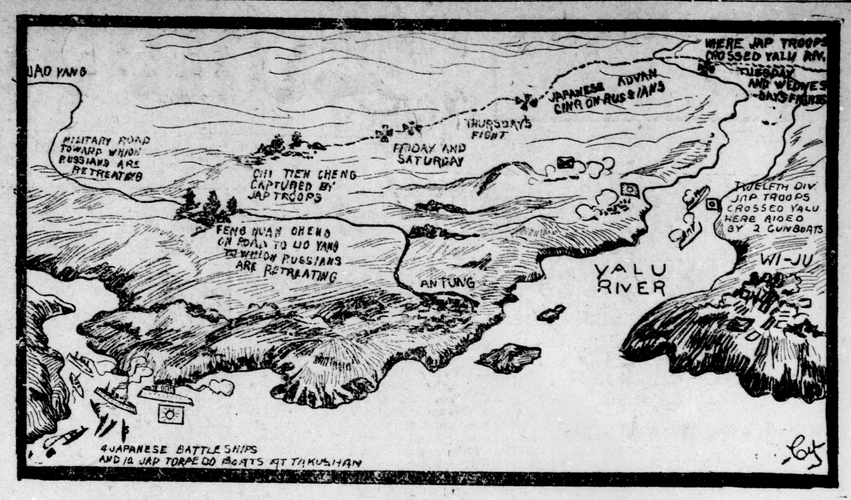
"For twenty years I suffered from Lumbago with all its worst symptoms. I had the most distressing pains it seemed possible to bear. At times I was entirely prostrated, and for weeks unable to do anything whatever and had to be helped to dress and to move from a chair to the sofa.

"I tried doctors and medicines, but got no benefit till I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes cured me completely."

Lumbago, like Rheumatism, is caused by uric acid in the blood. Healthy kidneys take all the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy Kidneys.

The London Standard's Tien Tsin correspondent says it is reported that the Dowager Empress of China has consented to sit for her photograph in order that the people may be able to worship the imperial image, as is done in Japan.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.



Map Showing the Field of Operations During the Five Days' Fighting Between the Advancing Japanese Forces and the Russians.

FAST RUN WAS BEING MADE, BUT PASSENGERS UNAWARE OF IT

At Times Eighty-Five Miles an Hour Was Reached.

Pennsylvania Is to Abandon the Long Freight Runs.

Scalpers Getting Under Cover at Chicago—C. P. R. Raising Engines Sunk in a Lake.

When the "Twentieth Century Limited" train recently made a run on the Lake Shore Railroad of 133.4 miles from Toledo to Elkhart in 114 minutes, probably none of the passengers gave a thought to the real meaning of such a magnificent speed performance. In order to accomplish the feat a speed of fully 85 miles had to be maintained for considerable portions of the distance. With a modern passenger train such speed can be attained with safety only when roadbed, track, equipment, discipline of employes and other operating conditions are about as perfect as human skill can make them.

The train consisted of six Pullmans, each weighing 55 tons, or a total of 330 tons, one combination baggage car weighing 30 tons and a locomotive 135 tons. To hurl a mass weighing a total of 495 tons, or 990,000 pounds, along steel rails weighing only 85 pounds to the yard means a sustained shock of tremendous force, and a strain to track and roadbed which would search out the slightest weakness or defect.

One revolution of the engine drivers, which were 84 inches in diameter, carried the train forward about seven yards. In running one mile the piston rod must go backward and forward 247 times. A speed of 85 miles per hour means 1½ miles per minute, so that the piston rod would have to go back and forth, and the large drivers revolve six times each second, which is almost too rapid for the eye to follow. Experiments have shown that a train weighing as many tons as the "Twentieth Century Limited," when running at the rate of 85 miles per hour, cannot be brought to a stop within 3,000 feet.

An "emergency" stop would be very likely, therefore, to mean disaster to such a train, and only perfectly operated signals and the highest art in train dispatching can insure the train against such stops. When it is realized also that a slight defect in any portion of the equipment or imperfect inspection of the same is almost certain to be followed by dire results, the wonder grows over the degree of perfection attained in the various arts and in discipline which have united in making modern train operation possible.

SOME ROADS INSIST ON EYE AND EAR EXAMS

A paper recently read before the American Medical Association stated that replies to letters of inquiry sent to every railway company in North America working over 100 miles, showed that out of 112 companies, aggregating 147,828 miles of railroad, 77 require some kind of systematic eye and ear examination of those employes who are actively engaged in running trains and in giving and receiving signals. Twenty-nine of the companies require such examinations to be made by regularly appointed surgeons; 31 allow various kinds of employes to make the examinations; 9 send doubtful cases to an eye and ear surgeon; 16 require examinations to be made by regularly appointed eye and ear surgeons, and 4 allow such examinations to be made by the medical directors. One company requires re-examination every six months, 7 require re-examination every year, 1 every two years, 9 every three years, 2 every four years; 19 require re-examination when it is deemed advisable, and especially upon promotion, and after accidents and illness; 3 require re-examination on promotion only. Twenty-six companies require perfection, and allow concessions to the old employes; 41 require perfection from new employes, and allow various concessions to old employes, according to circumstances. No company allows new applicants to wear glasses for distance in order to bring vision up to a normal standard; 74 allow old employes to wear glasses for distance; 12 do not allow glasses to be worn for distance at all.

EMPLOYES COMPLIMENTED FOR THEIR GOOD WORK

The Boston and Albany Railroad has made a pleasing innovation in corporation procedure by posting about the yards and buildings of the company notices from the management complimenting their employes for their efficient service during the cold snap and blizzard. The road expressed its appreciation not only to the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen who ran the trains, but to the working gangs who kept the tracks open and the switches clear of snow. All the employes had worked industriously, and as a result the Boston and Albany had been able to run its trains with remarkable regularity. Corporations are said to have no souls, but the Boston and Albany seems inclined to be somewhat of an exception to the rule. It may be said that such expressions of appreciation cost nothing, yet there are some things that are valued in this world, although they have no market price and cannot be appraised in dollars and cents. The Boston and Albany's example in doing the graceful thing is worthy of emulation. A little of the warmth of a well-earned appreciation and praise would temper the cold commercialism of the age and help to lubricate the wheels of industry.

N. C. R. PAYS THREE CENTS TAXES TO STATE

The Michigan Central Railroad Company recently voluntarily contributed to the State of Michigan 3 cents as the tax on the Detroit, Delray and Dearborn branch of the system. This is the smallest tax paid on any line in the state, and is due to the fact that the line has no earnings up to the present time. The tax assessed against the road by the state tax commissioners was $845 58.

The mallest railroad in the world is the miniature railway now being laid through the streets of Hermosillo, Mexico, and across the river to Villa Seris. Its gauge is only 15 inches in width, and the locomotive which will haul its train of five cars weighs just 1,000 pounds, carrying 40 passengers. The entire train, including the engine, will weigh less than 20,000 pounds. Besides carrying passengers the lilliputian road will be utilized for the hauling of oranges to the depot.

Next week there will arrive in New York from Liverpool the following officials of the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland, the headquarters of which are at Dublin: General Manager Charles H. Dent, Chief Engineer Gordon and Locomotive Works Manager Maunsell. They expect to make an extensive trip through the United States and Canada, leaving for Ireland on June 15. They will visit the locomotive works, roundhouses and yards of the different railroads.

SCALPERS TAKING COVER AT CHICAGO

Alarmed over the bill for injunction which the Michigan Central Railroad filed in the United States circuit court at Chicago, the ticket scalpers of the city have wired their correspondents all over the country, withdrawing quotations on World's Fair tickets and on mileage books. The determined attitude of the railroads and the business interests of the city has convinced the brokers that it is good policy to "clean house," otherwise they are likely to be left with large stocks of tickets in which they cannot deal, and for which they had paid large sums of money. Each of the brokers named as defendant in the bill have what they call correspondents in nearly all the large railway centers in the country.

It has been announced that the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will abandon the plan of introducing long runs for freight engines between Pittsburg and New York as a means of solving the question of quick freight movements. The old method of changing engines at each division point will be retained, but some minor changes are to be made in the system of operation that will overcome to a considerable extent many of the difficulties experienced in handling freight trains in the past year. It is said that the scheme of running trains through to Philadelphia without a change of engines is impracticable, and all efforts to establish such a system have proven of no avail.

ENGINEERS ARE TO HAVE UNIFORMS

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad will shortly introduce an innovation by requiring the engineers to wear uniforms while on duty, the engineer pulling the general manager's special train now being so equipped. The proposed uniform is said to consist of a mixture of white and blue, with dark blue trimmings, military collar, and a stripe down the trousers leg. The keystone, emblematic of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will adorn the end of the collar.

The large new engine on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which apparently sank to a watery grave with a fish car last June in Moose Lake, near Winnipeg, and which carried down with it the engineer and fireman, has been raised. A special outfit was sent out to Scovil bridge, and after several weeks of work the engine was raised from the water and placed on the rails. It was then found that it was not badly injured, and about $500 will make it as good as new again. It is now in the railway shops at Winnipeg, being cleaned. The engine is of the Scotch type, and when it fell into the lake was on its second trip. There are three other engines in this lake, and efforts are now being made to recover them.

The United States consul-general at Halifax, Mr. W. R. Holloway, transmits to Washington, D. C., the following: "Practically such traffic as found its outlet in these (Canadian) ports comes via the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, by reason of procuring a through route, tapping the sources of traffic in connection with the regular freight liners at St. John, are able to control nearly one-third of the business. But for the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway being singularly progressive and far-sighted, Canada's winter trade would have been entirely monopolized by Portland, Me."

DON'T HAWK AND SPIT.

Do Your Friends Avoid You by Reason of These

Symptoms of Catarrh?

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder quickly dispels every loathsome symptom of Catarrh and effects a permanent cure. It stands alone as a remedy for Catarrh, both chronic and acute; Hay Fever, Headache, Sore Throat, Influenza, Deafness, Tonsilitis and all other diseases of the nose and throat. Cures the severest cases and cures them speedily. Rev. J. Louer Grimm, a well-known clergyman of Springer, York Co., Pa., writes: "Both myself and family have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for the past two years, and I can conscientiously recommend it to any one who suffers from Catarrh or other nose or throat diseases. I would consider it wrong not to recommend it every chance I get."

Liver Working Properly?

If not, it's proof that your entire system is disorganized. Agnew's Liver Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the Liver, purify the whole body, restoring it to perfect health. 40 doses 10c. No. 33

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

A LIGHTSHIP MIRAGE

Big Liner Warned From Shore by Strange Phenomena.

New York, May 6. — The passengers and officers of the Anchor liner Perugia, which arrived last night from Marseilles, Leghorn and Naples, think they were saved from running into shallow water by a wonderful phenomenon on last Tuesday night.

As the ship was heading down the coast, preparing to make the turn to the westward after passing Montauk, the Nantucket lightship's flashes appeared in the sky in a brilliant mirage.

Although Capt. Johnson and his officers had been crossing the Atlantic for years, they had never beheld such a bright mirage or one so long continued. Some of the superstitious passengers became considerably excited.

When first seen the Perugia was sixty nautical miles from the lightship, the electric lanterns of which are fifty-seven feet above mean high-water. There would be no mistaking the light. The flashes in the heavens were an exact counterpart of those on the vessel—two fixed white lights showing for 12 seconds, followed by an eclipse of the lens lanterns for three seconds.

On seeing the unusual flashes in the sky, Capt. Johnston ordered soundings taken. From what the lead showed he deemed it prudent to put off, and ordered the Perugia's head turned more to seaward.

Under ordinary circumstances the light of the Nantucket lightship can be seen thirteen nautical miles.

The Perugia brought one cabin passenger and 1,102 steerage passengers.

Old Railroader Gone.

Halifax, N. S. May 6, — Richard J. Armstrong, city ticket agent for the Intercolonial Railway, died this morning. Mr. Armstrong was 62 years of age, and was one of the best-known and most-capable railway men in Canada. He came to Halifax from the Southern States, and was for many years agent of the Grand Trunk Railway in this city. After the G. T. R. closed up its office, Mr. Armstrong remained here, and about five years ago was appointed city ticket agent of the I. C. R.

By a Narrow Margin.

Vancouver, B. C., May 6. — The steamer Empress of Japan, which was four days late leaving port, owing to delays caused by snowslides in the mountains, reached Hong Kong Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The time limit for the mail contract expired at 11:57, so the C. P. R. just saved their $5,000 forfeit by one hour and fifty-seven minutes. As the Empress was very foul on her bottom, she did not make a record trip, but, nevertheless, reached her destination just in time.

A LONG RACE.

The days of great ocean races between clipper ships carrying passengers has passed, but occasionally sailing vessels still engage in long-distance match races. One has recently been finished that covered something like 15,000 miles. The contestants were the British bark Loch Carron, of 2,055 tons, and the French ship Jules Commes, of 1,501 tons. These ships raced from San Francisco to Queenstown, and both made the voyage in the fast time of 112 days. For five days early in their voyage the ships sailed almost side by side. They subsequently separated, and saw nothing of each other until they were well into the North Atlantic. Here they again came in company and exchanged signals, but later worked out of sight of each other. The English vessel won the race, arriving at 7 a.m., while the French ship was not in till 1 p.m. That, however, was a difference of only six hours in a voyage of 112 days, remarkably close sailing for such a great distance. From the time made it is probable that the captains of both ships pushed their vessels to the highest speed during the entire run. Such a match make ordinary yacht racing over a thirty-mile course seem but an insignificant sport.—Boston Herald.

WITH SPECTACLES ON.

At a recent funeral in New York it was noticed that the face of the dead was adorned with glasses. Naturally the queer decoration occasioned surprise. Even the undertaker seemed hardly to know what to make of it. "However," he said, "this is not the first time I have buried a man with glasses on. But the instances have been so few that I haven't got used to the idea. Certainly I never add that finishing touch of my own accord. It is always done at the request of the family. In every case I find that the deceased and his glasses were inseparable in life, and in order to preserve the likeness they are to be still undivided in death. Personally, I think the notion inartistic, but art is not my business. When anybody wants to be buried in glasses that's the way I bury him."

PAINS DISAPPEAR WITH IT.—No one need suffer pain when they have available Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. If not in the house when required, it can be procured at the nearest store, as all merchants keep it for sale. Rheumatism and all bodily pains disappear when it is applied, and should they at any time return, experience teaches the user of the Oil how to deal with them.

Of Interest to Women

A MEMORY.

Between the feet of the summer hours
I see the love-fire in the flowers;
I see the cloud-boat round to the breeze,
And sail and sail the azure seas.
I see the sunlight dull and die,
I see the long broad shadows lie
On a level where sheep and heifers graze,
And the little wind at the wood's edge plays,
Again I hear the thrush wind round
The dusk, with far-off, fading sound;
Once more, like the song in the twilight tree,
A dream-bliss dies on the heart of me.
—John V. Cheney, in Atlantic Monthly.

The Woman Who Rules.

There has been so much said in "comic" songs, "cook"-books, and newspapers about the hen-pecked husband that they have always been an object of scorn and derision. Yet, for all that, there is much to prove that they are a great deal better off than they are popularly supposed to be, and often owe much of their success in life to the ready wit and clear judgment of their "better-half."

That is, of course, if she is the right sort of a woman, who has tact, talent and judgment—the sort of a woman that Wordsworth meant when he said:

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To comfort, counsel and command."

The influence of a woman like that, however great, is beneficial. A famous poisoner of the middle ages, when about to be put to death for her supposed practice of magic was offered full pardon, if she would divulge the secret of her influence over the great. "The power of a strong mind over a weak one," was her scornful answer.

There are undeniably, numbers of very able men who in their own home are merely figure heads, to pay the bills. But the woman who rules in the homestead rarely fails, and still less permits others to fail, in giving all the respect and honor due to the husband, who, if he be a cipher, is one which tenfolds the value of the figure attached to it. His clever wife put him on a pedestal and insists on all the reverence being paid to him which the most exacting would demand. She pulls the wires, all right, but she keeps them so well hidden that you never know there are any wires to pull.

A woman like this knows to the full the power of mental suggestion. She directs her husband's ideas so cleverly by this means that he does not suspect her agency in the matter. She sows the seed and waits patiently for it to bear fruit when she is prettily and becomingly grateful. Praise and admiration are two of her most powerful weapons, and if her husband is a man of affairs his friends are apt to suppose her a model wife.

She takes pains that they shall think so. No letting the iron hand be seen. Just a gentle, lifting of her finger and he follows, willingly, over paths which she has smoothened for his treading. Or she drives him with such soft reins that he, and everyone else, is quite unaware of it, and thinks she is meekly walking in his footsteps.

Strangely enough, it is the men who are most energetic and determined in business who are most apt to give in to their wives in every respect. They dislike being asked what they want for dinner, and the woman who divines their tastes, manages her house without friction, never nags, anticipates their wishes, and is gladly allowed to do just what she likes.

Women who battle for their rights rarely obtain them, while the woman who takes them with a sweet smile and "thank you" as a gracious gift for which she is very grateful, is, on the contrary, almost sure to be asked to "come again."

Marriage ought to be a partnership in the truest and best sense of the word, where each strives to further the interests of the other, where the husband is the house lord and the wife his "lady," the old Saxon loaf-giver and vice-regent.

The man who makes a companion of his wife and confides in her, will usually find that his heart may safely trust in her. And when all is said and done, whatever complaints may be made against the women of today, there are but few derelict wives and mothers. To one who is frivolous, exacting and neglectful of her duty, you may count a dozen who do the work of two people, either as maid-of-all-work in addition to the duties of wife and mother, or by outside labor added to domestic responsibility, which cannot conscientiously be neglected.

A LADY WHO DRINKS FIVE QUARTS OF WATER DAILY

Was Pale, Languid, Rheumatic and Dispirited—Now Full of Life and Vigor.

Less than a year ago Mrs. William L. Haskell, 1,693 Kenmore avenue, Chicago, was pale, languid, rheumatic, dispirited, all but tired of existence. Now she is rosy, full of gayest life and energy, ready to dance a perpetual jig for sheer good spirits and good humor, all but forgetful that such ailment as rheumatism ever troubled her radiant gladness.

"Water! Pure water! Five quarts of it every day," is the manner in which Mrs. Haskell explains the transformation. "Any other individual may get just as good results by following a similar plan.

"One quart of water I drank before breakfast; a quart means three large glasses, but I could take more with enjoyment, often. My friends often laughingly describe me as a 'hard drinker,' and I suppose I am. Another quart slips down my throat between breakfast and luncheon, still another in the mid afternoon. After dinner the fourth quart is disposed of, and enjoyed no less than its matutinal predecessor—and at bedtime I round out the total amount of one gallon and one quart daily with my last allowance. And nobody can know, without personally making the experiment, the wonderful effect that these five quarts of pure water daily have upon my health, spirits, and, most important of all for a woman, the looks.

"My cheeks were thin when I started; I had no color; my hair seemed to lack strength, bloom, and vitality; I felt weak and wretched and nerveless, with no appetite or desire for action; undesirable bones showed here and there. Now—I have gained twenty pounds or more without effort, I am always hungry at meal times, I scarcely know what it is to be ill, sleepless, or nervous, and I keep happily busy about something all the time."

And though Mrs. Haskell modestly hesitated to say this, she looks ten years younger and much prettier than before the experiment, while her joyously radiant smile and manner add much to the brilliant effect.—Chicago Tribune.



"Pretty Fanny's Weigh."

BRIDES CARRY PRAYER BOOKS.

Ornamental prayer books of various kinds are the fashion. Those chiefly favored are silver mounted, and a popular design for the backs is a replica of Reynolds' angels' heads. The inside of this diminutive volume shows a return to the fashion of including some illustrations. In this case, they are reproductions of well-known pictures.

Several fashionable brides have lately discarded the bouquet entirely, and walked up the aisle holding only a beautifully bound prayer book in their hands. These books have appropriate white ivory backs, and the pages are frequently of vellum, illuminated by hand like the old missals.

Bridesmaids, also, who have not generally attempted to grapple with prayer books in addition to their bouquets now sometimes carry them. One recent bride gave each of her fair followers a book of which the cover had been exquisitely embroidered by her own clever fingers.—London Daily Mail.

DISCOVERY MADE BY A WOMAN.

"How and when was condensed milk discovered?" said D. M. Miedell "Well, that is an easy question, known to all vendors of the article.

"It chanced that in 1854 the journey from New Orleans to New York was a considerable trip. A certain lady—Mrs. Albert Cashingor—had a sick baby, and on acount of that condensed milk was discovered.

"Mrs. Cashingor's baby was so ill that she realized that it would be necessary to make a trip to New York to receive expert medical attention if she hoped to save the child's life. But to travel that long distance the child had to have milk. Milk wouldn't keep fresh more than a few hours. So there she was, kept back from making the trip merely because she could not supply the child with fresh milk.

"In her despair she began to experiment to see if she could not preserve milk the same as she did jelly or anything else. She tried several different methods and finally hit upon a plan which seemed to give satisfaction. So she preserved several big jars of the stuff, put it on a sailing vessel and made the trip. The child fed upon the milk and was nourished.

"In New York several men learned of her discovery. They tried to make some of the condensed milk in the manner that she had told them, but failed. They followed her to New Orleans and there she unwittingly unfolded her valuable secret. On the Island of Galveston these men started a small factory, and there the first salable condensed milk was made.

"The woman died poor. The manufacturers made a fortune. Now condensed milk is sold in every part of the world."—Louisville Herald.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—The intrusion of uric acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatic pains. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Anyone subject to this painful affection will find a remedy in Parmelee's Vegetble Pills. Their action upon the kidneys is pronounced and most beneficial, and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood.

DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is pleasant to take and is soothing and healing to the lungs. There is nothing to equal it for stopping that tickling sensation in the throat, and the persistent cough that keeps you awake at night.

Price 25c. at all Dealers.

QUICKEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.

I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but before using half a bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured. I cannot praise it enough.

Mrs. Wm. J. Fleumeaen, Arthur, Ont.

WOMEN OF "FLOWERY KINGDOM"

The social condition of women is a fairly trustworthy measure of the civilization of a state, and, judged by this standard, Japan has not yet reached the summit of the western culture. This fact, however, is not a reproach, seeing that it is not long since even European nations have bridged the abyss which sunders former barbaric customs from the humane legislation of today. And the Japanese are even now working hard to imitate us Hitherto, and indeed at the present moment, the rank of female "hands" in Japan are recruited from among the rural population by agents, who induce the country lasses to sign contracts for quite a number of years—the best portion of their lives. And the wages averaged 3d a day! for that miserable mess of pottage the girls not only labour hard during working hours, but permit themselves to be wholly isolated from the outer world, just as if they were in a prison, a hospital, or a nunnery. Thus they are entirely in the power of their employers, the least scrupulous of whom take an unfair advantage of their helplessness. Thanks to the initiative of the press and to the high spirit of a few wealthy firms, a strong and lurid light has been thrown upon these dark places of Japan, and redress is already in sight. The Manchester of the Mikado's realm is Osaka, and it was the terrible state of things in vogue in mills and works of that city which first attracted attention. The slaves of the Southern States of North America had a better time than some of the wretched girls in Osaka, the products of whose labour were thrown upon European markets at nominal prices. Happily, the Guild of Weavers has now set to work to better the lots of these helots, and its efforts are being reinforced by Government employes.

Curiously enough, in the higher callings and professions which require skill or scientific training instead of mere manual labour, there was hardly any field for woman's activity. Thus in none of the ministries or Government offices was a woman to be found as civil servants. The respectable firms of merchants also rigidly excluded members of the fair sex, refusing to employ them as saleswomen; only in a few cheap bazars, where the work was very fatiguing and the pay utterly inadequate, were women to be seen behind counters. But here, too, a beneficent change is now being made. The firm of Mitsui, the weavers, for example—one of the wealthiest in Japan—have just decided to take on girls.

For a considerable time past women have been engaged at railway stations, especially in dealing with passengers traffic, and now the Sanui line, which had hitherto eliminated the female element, has completely broken with its traditions, and in future the passengers by that line will be looked after by lady controllers as well. The Crown Prince of Japan takes a keen interest in this movement, which aims at making life less miserable to his future female subjects, and he has begun by setting an excellant xeample. He has married but one wife, and has allowed it to be generally understood that he is and intends to remain, a monogamist to the end of his days. —London Daily Telegraph.

LIFE STUDIES: "THE HEAD LADY"

She doesn't always wear an air of importance.

This she merely puts on when occasion requires.

But she always wears a neatly arranged coiffure, and a neck-dressing that is up to date and perfect.

By these signs more than by the air of importance you may know her.

Character is to be read in the dressing of a woman's hair. Many may think that features betray more plainly the hidden ability to do, or not to do, that is within a woman, but this is because the dressing of feminine heads has never been especial study by those who so believe.

The capable woman may wear her hair done in the most fashionable manner of curls, bands and coils but it will be substantially arranged withal. Who ever saw a capable woman—a woman who knows how to buy just enough ribbons and lace and bone too much to meet the demands of the trade for a year—with hair falling in loose and careless strands about her face, or a coil slipping over toward the left side when it should be just exactly on the top of the head? Or, who ever saw the artist or the woman who writes poetry with hair in flat and orderly bands?

Go into a big shop or factory, pick out the woman with the best-arranged coiffure and the most corectly dressed neck, and you have, without more ado, the "head lady."

She is a sovreign in her own right—the head lady. It may be just one department of a big, humming, whirring factory, where scores of other women are employed, it is one and the same—she reigns.

The head lady has come to her post of honor and responsibility as many men in such posts come—she is self-made.

The big department store she may have entered years before as a saleswoman, young, timid and doubting her own ability. But the days went on, and from noting the needs of customers she came to note the lacks that were in the stock. She reported to the "floor-walker," just because she had to say something to somebody, that she could have sold 100 yards more of the twine-colored linen embroidery had it been there in the boxes. And the next day she discovered that a certain sort of applique material was in demand and commented upon this, too. She was genuinely sorry that she could not give customers just what they wanted.

The "floor-walker" carried the report to the high tribunal, who came down from his office chair on the fourth floor and looked over the laces and embroideries department, and noted the thrifty air of the girl who lamented to see customers walk away without what they sought, when she knew that the very things they wanted were up to date and should have been to hand.

And this was the beginning.

The head lady wears shirtwaists and skirts that are the envy of every girl who sees her daily in the shop. When she walks about with that easy, self-possessed air, casually, but none the less carefully, noting how things are going, all the girls say to themselves, "There is the head lady." They may call her by her right and proper name when addressing her, but when thought of she is always the "head lady." To be a "head lady" must be a very pleasant and desirable thing. To be able to talk easily and familiarly with the high tribunal is an amazing thing, and yet this the head lady does, every day.

Then the head lady has long trips out of town—sometimes goes even to Europe to select goods. And the salesmen from big establishments—say in New York, Boston or London—bring her beautiful gifts of lace and feathers and embroideries, which she does not in the least hesitate to accept. There is no reason why she should hesitate. She knows that it is business policy, and nothing else, that prompts them to bring her presents. She is a good patron of theirs, in behalf of her house. The head lady is discriminating. There is no likelihood that she will misunderstand the motive that prompts the salesman to make her a present. The head lady is well poised. It would not do for her to be otherwise. She has responsibilities resting upon her and knows that she must never show sign of a panic. If she makes the mistake of buying an oversupply, she must not lose her head, but at once set her wits to devising a way to turn the surplus to account and profit.

Just how much the head lady, individuality and collectively, has to do with the success and accumulating wealth of a big city shop even the owners thereof themselves can hardly reckon.

The head lady has come to her place through many trials. More often than not she has dependent ones at home to think of. All of her young girlhood has been spent with consciousness of these responsibilities. Young womanhood finds her more equal to cope with them, and it has become a fixed sort of habit to have them.

The head lady of the factory, as the head lady of the shop, has herself well in hand. She must combine tact and gentleness with firmness and dignity in her dealings with those whose work she supervises, to obtain the best results. While there must not be austerity of manner, in a marked degree there must still be so much reserve that when a word of praise is spoken it will carry weight. It would not do to be lavish with words of praise. They would lose their value if too often bestowed.

The timid little girl, just beginning her wage-earning efforts, finds all the shadows fleeing away when the head lady puts her hand gently on her shoulder and says: "You are doing splendidly, my dear."

The head lady's "my dear" works wonders in the factory or shop. The head lady knows just when to confer it, but in dealing with women she knows that it is necessary to confer it sometimes, just as a wise man knows the same thing in his dealings with woman who cares most for him and looks up to him as a wonderful being, values his "my dear" more if not too frequently given, but that he must not forget sometimes to say it, this he knows well, too.

The head lady has a gracious air. Patronizing? Well, perhaps you are conscious of being a somewhat lesser mortal than she is when you come in her presence. She has somewhat the air of the society woman who is at the top notch, who knows she is there and that she leads, and you must follow if you do anything or give it all up to her.

But it is only the capable society woman who reaches this position in the social world. And it is only the capable business woman who comes to be a head lady in the business world. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WOMAN'S HAPPIEST AGE IS ALWAYS TO COME

THE CONTENTION OF A WRITER IN A PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

At what age is a woman happiest? A writer in the Philadelphia Bulletin holds that "a woman's happiest age is always ahead." When she is a little child she looks forward eagerly to the time when she may wear long dresses do up her hair, go to parties, and have her own way. To leave off school, and do as she pleases—oh, those will be her happiest days, she is sure.

As a young girl, she dreams shyly of the blissful day when Prince Charming shall ride up and choose her out of all the world of women. Just thinking about it makes her eyes sparkle, her cheeks flush and her heart beats fast, for oh, surely that will be the happiest time of a woman's life.

Prince Charming has come, and carried her off to queen her home, and the days have been very happy, indeed. Now two little tots call her "mother." Wifehood and motherhood have developed in her gracious womanly charms which more than fulfil the promise of her light-hearted girlhood. But of what does she think now, as she watches that small boy maneuvering his armies of tin soldiers with a skill beyond his years and that wee girl dressing her doll with a sweet, miniature motherliness? Why, she is looking ahead to the time when that boy and that girl will be man and woman; and a proud smile curves her lips as she dreams of the days when her daughter shall be a model of glorious beautiful womanhood, and her son a leader of men, swaying them for good—for what mother ever dreamed of aught but good that her children should do? That day, that hoped-for happy day when the plaudits of the world shall sound in her ears, and people say, "that is his mother, bless him!" Surely that will be the proudest, happiest moment a woman can ever know!

Her son is a man now, and her daughter a woman, and she herself a grandmother. The little voices prattle around the house and warm her lonely heart with a strange tenderness. Her son has, perhaps, not realized those extravagant ambitions of the young mother, but he has made her proud and glad. And as she sits alone before the fire, living again in memory her childhood, girlhood, wifehood and motherhood, she smilingly acknowledges that each and all have been perfectly, beautifully happy in their turn. And yet—and yet, her eyes look wistfully into the future, and the heart longs for a still happier day when she shall feel once more the touch of a varnished hand, and hears once more the sound of a voice that is still and shall know that it will be for always.

NEGLECT OF BALLOT BY WOMEN.

In Springfield at the recent election, out of a population of some 70,000 only 263 women were interested enough in the choice of the school committee to register. Of these 51 voted. Naturally the mothers turn out in large numbers to choose in whose hands is to be placed the responsibility of directing the education of their children than for any other election. When we listen to the annually despairing sighs of women suffragists at the state-house hearings we are reminded of the pleading of the negro Christians in a southern town to be allowed to attend a Baptist Church of white people. They, too, they said, were Baptists. White Baptists called them brethren, but refused to join with them in worshiping their Father. White friends pleaded in their behalf the cause of Christianity and of common humanitty. At last the white church, by formal vote, invited their colored brethren, and the first Sunday afterwards the building was crowded. The next Sunday the attendance of negroes was moderate, and the third only a dozen dusky faces were seen. The pastor, meeting one of the officers of the colored congregation, said: "Uncle, why don't your people come to meeting with us? You know you're welcome." "Yaas, we know it now," was the slow reply, "but now, 'cause we know we can, we don't want to any more."—The Congregationalist.

REASONS WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD PRAISE HIS WIFE

Apparently there are some men in the world who would not be likely to live long if by any possibility they should be betrayed into praising their wives. The man of this description is a self-sufficient creature, who evidently believe that creation was instituted for his benefit. He is a little surprised and a good deal annoyed that things were not arranged more to his liking, but he tolerates the arrangement, not because he approves of it, but because he cannot help it.

The wife of this man is a woman whom no old maid should envy. And no old maid should ever marry this man when his wife is worn out and laid in the grave; if she does she will regret it to her latest day—that is, unless she has backbone enough to put the man where he belongs and keep him there. And it is never pleasant to any true-hearted women to feel that she has to master her husband in order to live comfortably with him. The man who never praises his wife will find fault with everything on every possible occasion. It is the easiest thing in the world to find fault—easier than the proverbial sliding down hill. It gets to be a habit with some men, and they are hardly conscience when they are exercising it.

Why cannot a man show his wife that he appreciates her efforts to please him? Why cannot he praise the pudding of his wife as well as the cooking of her neighbor, Mrs. Jones? Why cannot he speak kindly of her mince pie, and charitably of her sponge cake? Why cannot he say that the new hat is becoming to the face of the woman who loves him? Kind words make his wife happy, and no decent man ought to withhold them, and he will find that the general run of affairs in his household will be smoother all around.

WOMANS PAGE

NOT A CHANCE TO DOUBT THIS

INCURABLE KIDNEY DISEASE CURED AGAIN BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Joseph Boone Given Up By Doctors and Discharged From the Hospital as Incurable, Back at His Work Again.

Fortune Harbor, Nfld., May 6.—(Special.)—A cure that is considered miraculous is reported from Cottle's Cove, New Bay. A fisherman named Joseph Boone has been ailing during eight years, seven of which he was unable to work because of terrible pains in the back, and other symptoms of kidney complaint.

During this time he was treated by several doctors, and was finally sent to the hospital. After a treatment of seven months there he was sent home as incurable.

Reading of the cure of Richard Quirk, of this place, of kidney disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills, led him to try them. The result is, that after using twenty-one boxes he is back at his work at lobster fishing.

There is no chance to doubt the truth of this story. There are trustworthy witnesses to every part of it. It just proves once again that there is no case of kidney disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure.

LITTLE THINGS.

One of the little points of dress in which the Frenchwoman is ahead of her American sister is management of her corsets. Thus, she is always careful to employ more than one pair of laces. She is particular to have one lace for the shoulders, coming as far as three holes above the waist line; another one for the remainder and waist holes, and a third for the hips. By this means bust, waist and hips are carefully and proportionately adjusted, and much more comfort is gained in wear. Anyone trying this mode of lacing will pronounce it a great improvement on dragging the figure out of all symmetry by having only one pair of laces instead of three.

The newest fancy waists are so befrilled, and the trimmings are put on with such a lavish hand, that the outline of the figure is much more veiled and obscure. Deep bertha arrangements are very modish, especially for evening toilets, and some of the latest waists have the deep bust frill, even when the neck is made high with a transparent yoke of some description.

The pouched front is less assertive, but still remains, and, although the tight back is imperative, yet in soft blouses there is the merest suspicion of fullness, which sits out above the tightly-draped belt in a fascinating fashion.

The vogue of the skirted coat as a feature of the walking suit is said to be waning. The latest Paris models are most of them without a suggestion of it. Short jackets, some cut off at the waist line, others coming a few inches below this point, are used for all trottoir styles. The principal exceptions to this rule are the little "Louis" or "Directoire" coats, cut to the waist line in front, skirted in different patterns and depths in the back and over the hips.

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD, admirably adapted to the Wants of Infants."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal Colleg. of Surgeons, Ireland.

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GOLD MEDAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

DR. BARNARDO says:—

"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

USED IN THE Russian Imperial Nursery.

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Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

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Leibig's Fit Cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidently recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from

EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE

or have children or relatives that do, or know a friend that is afflicted, send for a free trial bottle and test it. It will be sent by mail prepaid.

Leibig's Fit Cure brings permanent relief when all else fails. When writing mention this paper, and give full name and address to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King St. W., Toronto, Can

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1 Because Bu-Ju has merit and will do what is claimed for it—cure kidney troubles—and it is the only remedy that will do it.

2 Because Bu-Ju cures the disease and not the symptoms. They disappear when the cause is removed.

3 Because Bu-Ju is a tried and approved remedy, with thousands of testimonials back of it.

4 Because Bu-Ju is made by a thoroughly reliable, long-established house.

5 Because Bu-Ju does not claim to be a cure-all, but it does cure disordered kidneys and all troubles arising from them.

6 Because Bu-Ju's best friends are those who have used it and are constantly saying good words for it.

640 Park St., London, October 11, 1903.

The Claflin Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.

Gentlemen:—I was for weeks unable to work and almost unable to dress myself, with kidney trouble, when I decided to try Bu-Ju and found relief in a few days, and now I am as well as ever, after doctors failing. I owe my present good health to Bu-Ju.

Yours truly, W. E. BROWN.

For sale by druggists, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price; 50 cents per box.

The Claflin Chemical Co. LIMITED. NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WINDSOR, ONT.

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and upwards received on deposit. Interest at highest current rate, made up and added twice a year on Savings Accounts, without production of pass book.

Farmers' business solicited. General banking business will be done.

G. B GERRARD, Manager. London Branch.

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EVERY day people are finding that it pays to discriminate between the pure article and the trash that is offered for sale. Nothing proves this better than

Cowan's Perfection COCOA

The sales of which are doubling every year. Sold by all grocers.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO.

LIPTON'S

Grown on the finest tea gardens in the world, prepared and packed scientifically—the teas that are acknowledged as the "finest the world produces," are

LIPTON'S TEAS

This Outfit as shown here would cost $2.50 in any Sporting Goods House.

FREE TO BOYS

This Baseball Outfit and $25.00 Cash



This Outfit contains 7 pieces, full regulation size. The Ash Bat is 32 inches long. The Mask is made of heavy wire, full size, 9½ inches long. The Catcher's Mitt is finely made, being 9 inches long by 8 inches wide. The Ball is strongly stitched and finely finished. The Caps are hand sewed and come in red, white and blue. A tanned leather Fielder's Glove and adjustable fancy Baseball Belt complete this dandy outfit. All you have to sell is $2.50 worth to get this Handsome Outfit. You also become a contestant for our Extra Cash Prizes, the 1st prize of which is $15.00. Send name and address, and we will mail you, postpaid, 25 packages of Marvel; asking Blue, the great washday help, to sell at 10 cents a package. We send handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing.

Every lady needs Bluing. When sold, return us the money, $2.50, and we will send you at once the handsome Baseball Outfit, also a Cash Prize Certificate. No money wanted till goods are sold. We take back all you cannot sell. We have 50 other extra handsome presents for Boys. Address at once, THE MARVEL BLUING CO., Baseball Dept 909 Toronto, Ont.

81tf-t

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Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

Still Another Chapter in the Noted Shelley Love Affairs.

What is heralded as "the most notable literary find of recent years," but is generally accepted as of much less importance, is given to the public in the pages of the New York Times March 13. It consists of a series of love letters that passed between John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," and Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, the widow of the poet Shelley. These letters are a part of a collection of Payne's manuscripts soon to come under the auctioneer's hammer in Philadelphia, and they reveal a curious literary romance. Mrs. Shelley, it appears, rejected the suit of Payne, but, in doing so, disclosed her affection for a more eminent American author—Washington Irving. "She was unmoved by another poet," says a writer in the San Francisco Argonaut (March 28), "but allured by a plain writer of prose." Thus, he adds, are "the eyes of the literary world again directed to the exceptional, if not unique, story of the loves of the Shelleys." To continue the narrative:

"Payne—poet, author, dramatist and actor—was in London in May, June and July, 1825. He met the lovely widow of Shelley, and conceived for her a warm but generous passion. It soon became clear, however, that she, on her part, sought him only that she might learn more about Payne's friend Irving. Her letters are full of requests for more theater tickets and inquiries about 'the American author.' Payne's are full of protests of friendship and affection. But when he found that he was supplanted by Irving—whom, however, she had never seen—he did a thing which, if generous, certainly was not in accord with the practice of ardent and whole-souled lovers: He sent to Irving all Mary Shelley's letters—including copies of his own which he had kept—saying: 'I do not ask you to fall in love, but I should even feel a little proud of myself if you thought the lady worthy of that distinction.' But Irving was coy. It does not appear that he ever called upon the lady who so much desired to meet him. He was truer to his only and early love, Matilda Hoffman, than the author of 'Frankenstein' to her dead poet husband."

The letters of the poet's wife, in the judgment of the same writer, are "highly interesting," not because they "have any noticeable literary beauty, or are distinguished for intensity of passion," but rather, on the contrary, because they "reveal that she who had been the inspiration of the pale poet's most lovely songs, and who, it has been for long alleged, was brought by grief at his death to an early grave, had, in fact, a soul not far above theater tickets, and was quite willing to permit herself to be consoled by the blandishments of a living lover." We quote further:

"In the very first letter from Mrs. Shelley to Payne there is an interesting inquiry about his 'American friend.' Payne replies with a rather ardent epistle. Mrs. Shelley thanks him for his regard, but does not forget to say that she would like to see 'Virginius' acted. 'By the by,' she remarks, shrewdly, 'a box would be preferable.' Payne, in his next, incloses orders for the box, and promises more tickets. Then he proceeds in praise of his fair correspondent: 'You are perfectly estimable—certainly more universally so than any one I have ever seen.' And in reply to this from Mrs. Shelley she signs herself 'Always your sincere friend'—and does not forget to ask for tickets. Payne replies that the manager of King's Theater is under some pledge about orders on Saturday, but still sends three and hopes to get six. He also sends four for 'Faustus.' In her next note, Mrs. Shelley says she is ready to go to anything but 'Otello.' Payne, in his next sends four tickets, and Mrs. Shelley, in the letter folowing, asks for four more, and closes with the cryptic sentence: 'My head aches this morning, though neither ice nor softer flame occasions it—and as yet I am faithful to W. I.'

So the letters run—tickets and Washington Irving the themes of Mrs. Shelley's love and Mrs. Shelley the theme of Payne's. The part of the record in which is most warmly expressed Mrs. Shelley's regard for Irving is a conversation. Payne writes that she said 'she longed for friendship with Irving,' and when Payne rallied her upon being in love, 'at first she fired.' Whereupon Payne retorted: 'What! Would you make a plaything of Mr. I.?' And then she seems to have desisted from her denial of the soft impeachment."

That this correspondence furnishes something of an anti-climax to the "heart history" of Mary Shelley, the writer in The Argonaut feels compelled to admit. He says in conclusion:

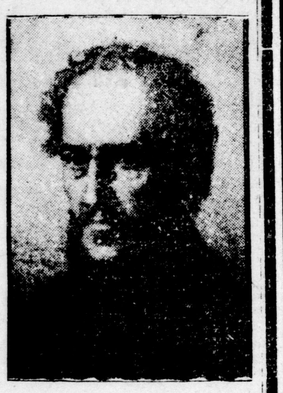
"Shelley eloped with Mary, and the twain were accompanied by an elder sister, who was also desperately in love with the poet—so desperately that she threatened to kill herself if left behind. * * * Despite Shelley's several loves, it was Mary Woolstonecraft who was the true mate of his gentle spirit. Their love endured to the end. Their relations, like those of the Brownings, have for a hundred years inspired young hearts to emulation. Mary Shelley, sorrowfully waiting for death to lay her by the side of her beloved, has been held to be as poetic a figure as Isabella by her basil pot. 'Shelley, beloved!' she wrote after his death, 'the year has a new name from any thou knowest. When spring arrives, leaves that you never saw will shadow the ground, and flowers you never beheld will star it, and the grass will be another growth. Thy name is added to the list which makes the world bold in her age, and proud of what has been. Time, with slow but unwearied feet, guides her to the goal that thou hast reached, and I, her unhappy child, am advanced still nearer the hour when my earthly dress shall repose near thine, beneath the tomb of Cestius.'

"Yes, it is distinctly disappointing to learn that she who wrote those impassioned words was only a few years later to be enamored of Washington Irving, then 42 and inclined to fat."—The Literary Digest.



MARY SHELLEY.

Whose correspondence with Payne reveals her affection for Washington Irving.



JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

An unsuccessful suitor of Mrs. Shelley.

ENCROACHMENTS OF OLD OCEAN

DEVASTATING ADVANCE OF THE SEA ON THE EAST COAST OF ENGLAND.

Waves Are Beating and Constantly Tearing Away the Land—Towns Endangered.

That the almost despairing cry of the unfortunate owners of land on the east coast of England falls on sympathetic ears goes without saying. The condition of affairs—especially where towns such as Lowestoft are threatened—is simply appalling, and if the general ruin and devastating advance of the sea could be stayed by state aid, or any other aid, it might be well to agitate for immediate grants of money.

But the question of the greatest moment is this: Do we at present know enough of the conditions to justify a vast expenditure?

The theory has recently been advanced by an expert that in situations where the material is of a soft and easily eroded nature for a considerable depth below low water level, and where also the sea's advance is noticed to be steady and continuous, no protective measures executed on the visible shore between high and low water marks will necessarily afford permanent protection, because the erosion going on below low-water level causes a continual undermining of the works erected and a persistent advance of deep water.

That the deep water does so advance is strongly indicated by the facts that material is removed from the sea bottom in many fathoms of water during storms, and that five fathoms of water may now be sounded beneath the ancient sites of towns which formerly existed on the east coast.

We know for a fact that the glacial drift overlies the chalk for a great depth on the east coast, and that this drift is composed of sand, laminated clay, boulders, clay and other easily eroded material, and we know also for a fact that there are two sets of erosions—the one which we can see and which is proved to our senses by the tumbling cliffs and wasting beach, and the other which we cannot see, but which is nevertheless going on just as steadily and surely in the deeper water.

THE UNSEEN ENEMY.

This latter influence is the invisible and inaccessible foe working below low-water level, and often at considerable distances from the shore, and beyond the reach of our walls and groynes.

In these circumstances, and having due regard to the magnitude of the interests involved, we may do well to consider carefully the propriety of further scientific investigations before pledging ourselves to a particular expenditure, which might, were it sanctioned, involve an enormous waste of money.

For example, we know that sea walls erected on soft material in the neighborhood of high-water level are constantly undermined, until, after involving heavy maintenance outlay, they are ultimately demolished by the advance of deep water inland. If we cannot protect the foundations—which, in this case, are represented by the toe of the visible shore at low-water mark—we cannot save the wall.

What we most lack in this country is systematic and scientific investigation, such as we see encouraged by our plodding neighbors, the Germans. One can in a way sympathize with the British Government official and his dislike to be disturbed by troublesome considerations of scientific investigations, which always involve increased work and worry; but we must not lose sight of the fact that when important issues are at stake investigation should be encouraged by every possible means.

Professor Engels, working in his Flusshan Laboratorium, in Dresden, is finding out most valuable particulars relative to the changes in all the big rivers of Germany. One would imagine that the integrity of the coast of this country should be as important to us Englishmen as the flow of currents, etc., in the Elbe or the Rhine is to the Germans.

THE GERMAN METHOD.

As long ago as 1899 a line of action was pointed out by which our Government might readily advance matters by establishing a branch of a department which would be intrusted with the task of increasing our store of scientific knowledge on coast line work, and thus effect a saving of much unprofitable expenditure. The suggestion, though not exactly laughed at by the departments before which it was brought, was politely shelved as impracticable. But why should it be considered impracticable to watch the coast line in a thorough and scientific manner?

Surely we are not incapable of doing what the Germans can do!

An extremely feeble attempt was made in 1899 to get at some information, and, with the laudable intention well to the fore, the British Association appointed a committee which should, with the kind assistance of the Admiralty, find out all about the changes taking place along the coast.

The coastguards were to be called in to help, and after three years the report was more or less prepared and presented to the association at the Southport meeting. Since the coastguards are not fitted either by training or equipment to make the necessary observations, it was not to be expected that much scientific light would be thrown on the subject, though it might perhaps have been hoped that accuracy in matters of fact might have been observed.

As far as my information goes, this report is both misleading and sketchy, and really leaves us worse off than we were before it was put in and made public. If you want to learn or get at certain facts you must go to the source from which reliable information is to be obtained. The coastguardsman, though absolutely intelligent and reliable in his own line, is not the man to go to.

His business is to sweep the horizon for smugglers and wrecks; he cannot give the requisite attention to the coastline changes, which are often extremely difficult to account for, and require the most expert eye. It is particularly unfortunate that a report of this character should appear at a time when there is such a cry out for protection from the sea's ravages.

Just now not only the foreshore owners, but the Government also, are all on the alert for reliable information, but at present "no man's land," as represented by the neglected strip between us and Father Neptune, is unrepresented, and no reliable information is forthcoming. Those who try to avoid unpleasant facts by pretending not to see them are not likely to help much.

Two favorite methods of burking scientific effort obtain considerable support in certain quarters. One is to pooh-pooh any idea or theory which is scientific and at all difficult to understand, and which also bears the impress of novelty, by merely saying it is "preposterous, has never been heard of before, and will not bear investigation."—London Express.

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"KING EDWARD,"
"EAGLE,"
"HEADLIGHT,"
"VICTORIA,"
"LITTLE COMET."



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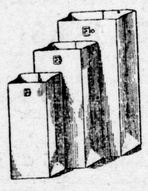
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TALK TO YOURSELF.

Why are there so many "don't feel well" moments? What is the cause of these aches and pains? Can I banish them?

When you don't feel well your stomach is not well. That is when the ills of the body commence, and they will never end until the stomach is made right. When the stomach is wrong the whole body is liable to go wrong—Poisonous formations are thrown into the circulation in too great a quantity for the other organs to resist—Nerve tissue poisoned—Sleepless, excitable, nervous, heart irregular, headache, kidneys overtaxed, backache, kidney pains, liver clogged, constipation and bowel trouble. You can end these afflictions by helping the stomach with ANTI-PILL. It is just what a deranged stomach needs. You can prove for yourself by addressing Wilson-Fyfe Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., for a free trial bottle. Regular size 50 cents (a months treatment).

EXCAVATION OF HERCULANEUM.

A dispatch to the London Times from Rome says that an important archaeological undertaking is about to be inaugurated, namely the complete excavation of Herculaneum. It is proposed that the vest work be carried out by the co-operation or italy and all civilized countries. The central managing committee will be at Rome and national committees elsewhere. The scheme which the correspondent believes will be fully supported by the Italian Government is the one that has been for some time advocated by Charles Waldstein. He is now working on it in Rome. Herculaneum promises a far richer field for excavation than Pompeii or any other ancient site. No excavation on a large scale has thus far been attempted there, owing to the fact that the town of Resina is built on the site, and also because of the enormous natural difficulties. The latter have now been overcome. There is every hope that the great cost will be met.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

CHARACTERISTIC OF MOUNTAIN GOATS

BEARDED LIKE OLDEN PROPHETS AND HAVE AN EVIL EYE—HOW TO APPROACH THEM.

From a point nearly 7,000 feet below an observer with a good glass occasionally may make out against the rock shelf a something which looks not unlike a white rabbit sitting upon its haunches. In reality it is an ancient Billy, roughly speaking, as big as two fine rams, and bearded like a prophet. His shaggy white coat knows neither spot nor curl, his dagger-like horns are ebon black and his topaz eyes have in them that cold, inscrutable expression, something of which we see in the eyes of an eagle and a snake.

They are marvels, these thought-concealing yellow eyes. Perchance they kindle a more baleful light when love's lamp flares and a snowy robed rival is stamping and snorting only ten yards away. It may be they soften when a limbered-legged kid caroms against the paternal ribs or rams his over-sized head through the paternal whiskers. But these things I doubt, for the topaz itself is not colder or more unchanging than the windows of the soul of a husky mountain Billy.

Because he knows, or thinks he knows, that no enemy will come down upon him, all his precautions are directed against possibilities from below. I fancy, too, that he trusts almost entirely to his eyes, that his nose lacks that wonderful keenness characteristic of the deer tribe and that his ears play little part in the protective game. This latter is merely surmise, based upon the fact that the worst noise a still hunter would be apt to make would be the rattle of a displaced stone, which is a thing the goats often hear and doubtless thoroughly understand.

When one's object of pursuit is an animal which dwells far up the mountains, which keeps a pretty close watch upon all visible lower territory, but seldom bothers its head about what may be going on above and behind, one's wisest plan of campaign, naturally, is a flanking movement, followed by an attack from above.—Illustrated Sporting News.

Dye

With Maypole Soap

Maypole! a cake of soap that dyes and washes at the same time. A household world in England. No mess, no trouble, no uncertain results. The tired women's best friend—an Economical Home Dye.

no streaks.

MAYPOLE SOAP

Made in England, sold everywhere.
10c. for Colors—15c. for Black.

NO CAUSE OF DOUBT.

Two girls clung to the strap in the trolley car from custom, and while doing so talked fast also from custom.

"Have you ever had your fortune told?" asked the elder of the girls of her companion.

"Never!" was the emphatic answer, while a blush betrayed the mendacity of the speaker.

"Well, I went to a fortune teller once, but it was a long time ago," said the girl who had asked the question.

"You are to marry, of course?"

"Of course. The fortune teller described to me as the man I was to marry one who would have the seat next to me on the left in a trolley car."

"How long ago did you say it was since you were told this?" inquired the friend, with sarcastic emphasis.

"Five years."

"And I suppose you will keep on believing the prophecy?"

"I have no reason to doubt it," was the quiet answer.

"Not after five years?"

"No man has sat next to me on the left," explained the other, "for I have never had a seat."—Philadelphia Ledger.

COTTON-GROWING.

As we can get no precise information from the fiscal controversialists to assure us that we may regard Great Britain's affluence as firmly established we are driven to forming independent conclusions. For an example of the foolishness of the theory that only bankrupts need be anxious about the future, we need only glance at the present state of the cotton industry. If in decades of past prosperity its leaders had recognized plain facts, and had taken steps to encourage the growth of cotton outside the domain of the American gambler, the past few months would have been much more comfortably spent in Lancashire.—Traction and Transmission.

There are in Paris something like one thousand co-operative cabs plying, supplied by 16 to 18 co-operative cab yards, which are now in a flourishing condition, some of them very large and substantial undertakings. The men in this service net on the average about sixty cents a day above the outside cabman's rate of compensation.

IT IS SO EASY

To Cure You Now That We Have Learned How—Relief in 30 Minutes.

For years the author of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure has believed that the health of the heart is almost entirely responsible for the health of the nerves and stomach, and now it can be proven. Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure will relieve heart disease in 30 minutes and cure it. It feeds the nerves through the heart by giving the heart the necessary power to pump rich blood to the nerve centers, when stomach disorders and nervousness disappear as by magic. One dose will convince.

Dr. Agnews' Liver Pills, 40 doses 10c.

Sold by C. McCallum & Co. 29

MUNYON'S COLD CURE.

I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS TO CURE.



If you have a cold don't fail to take my Cold Cure. I know that it will relieve the head, nose, throat and lungs almost immediately, and prevent Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Grippe and other diseases of the throat or lungs.

Get a twenty-five cent bottle of these little pellets, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with results I will refund your money.—Munyon. 1m



THE GRAND.

Tonight .....Tom Marks' Company
Tuesday ..... "Old Lavender"
Friday ..... "A Country Girl"
Saturday ..... "The Missouri Girl"

Next week promises to be more than a fair one in theatrical matters in this city.

Edward Harrigan and his famous company, under the management of Mart Hanley, will be at the Grand on Tuesday night next. Of a recent performance in Philadelphia, the Inquirer says:

"Edward Harrigan, in his famous role of 'Old Lavender,' which has made at least two generations of American theater-goers alternately laugh and weep, won a triumph last night for himself, and for the new management of the rehabilitated Columbia Theater. Every seat from pit to the dome of the refurnished playhouse was occupied, and standing room was at a premium. It was a most auspicious occasion for the inauguration, and the large audience showed its appreciation of the excellent performance."

Mr. George Francis Beard, business representative of the Augustin Daly Musical Company, arrived in the city yesterday to make preliminary arrangements for the return of that most tuneful musical comedy, "A Country Girl," at the Grand, on Friday night, May 13. The company are now on their way to the World's Fair, where they will present all of England's greatest musical comedy works, including "A Country Girl," "San Toy," "Geisha," and "A Runaway Girl." In speaking of this engagement Mr. Beard says that it will be a feature of the great fair. The company has been much strengthened since they were last heard here. Each member of the chorus is a solo singer and a great treat is in store for London.

The cast of "A Country Girl" is composed of artists of great ability, and it is not a one "star" organization, hence the great success.

The week concludes with "The Missouri Girl" on Saturday.

Niagara Falls, Ont., is to have an opera house next season. It will be attached to the circuit controlled by Mr. A. J. Small, the lessee of the Grand here.

The Hamilton Times of Friday says: Mr. A. J. Small, the new proprietor of the Grand Opera House, will be in the city tomorrow to decide on the alterations to be made for next season. It is settled that the stage shall be moved back and enlarged, giving it an opening of about 25 feet and a depth of at least 40 feet. The moving back of the stage will mean that about 250 more chairs will be placed in the parquette. This will be the only change in the body of the house. For the following season the house will be remodeled and refitted. The proposed changes for this season will be gladly welcomed by patrons, however. The extra seating capacity has been greatly wanted, for several times this season, on the occasion of a good one-night attraction, hundreds of people have been unable to get seats. The enlarged stage will be a good thing, too, for many productions have been marred by the inadequate stage space.

It may be truthfully said of the local theatrical season of 1903-4, now about closed, that it started off with a dash and brilliancy never before equaled in the theatrical history of London, and that after going the pace Since December the first-class dropped off to one of the poorest seasons London has as yet known.

Since December last the first-class attractions with which Londoners have been favored at the Grand can be almost counted on the fingers of one hand, while the poorer attractions have been very much in evidence. Of course, the season was a bad one, and bookings were shattered on all sides by the unlooked for closing of attractions that had been booked, but needless to say there are more than the mere failure of certain attractions to be blamed for the poor season.

Of the many attractions which essayed to please Londoners the past season, several are dead—and deservedly so. But as it is the custom nowadays to speak no ill of the dead, the writer will allow them to sleep in a moderate degree of peace, and none but the first-class, or supposedly first-class, attractions will be mentioned in the season's retrospect which is to follow.

Though the house opened in August with West's minstrels, the first really excellent attraction to appear at the Grand was "Mr. Pickwick," on Sept. 22, with De Wolf Hopper, Digby Bell, charming little Margaret Clark and others in leading roles. The audience was large, but not overly appreciative, and "Mr. Pickwick" in London, as elsewhere, was not a tremendous success.

Then came Mrs. Le Moyne in "Lady Berenthia's Secret," on Oct 3. The comedy was very fair, but lived but a few weeks. Londoners did not go into ecstasies over it.

On Oct. 6 Lulu Glaser appeared at the Grand in "Dolly Varden," and though she sang the "Lay of the Jay," as of old, she was not the same dainty, winsome Lulu as of yore, and was becoming what a Frenchwoman delights to say spitefully of an Englishwoman—fat! The production was excellent, though showing its age rapidly.

Next came "The Mocking Bird," on Oct. 9, a musical comedy with the catchiest musical score heard in London since "Wang," "Dolly Varden," and others enchanted local theatergoers. The audience was rather small, but there was scarcely a patron of the house present who would not have paid cheerfully again to see the performance had it returned to this city. But "The Mocking Bird" went the way of many other bright things—it died in New Orleans some weeks after its visit to London. "Sly Musettee" and "The Moon" song were the hits of the piece.

On Oct. 12, Isabel Irving appeared in Winston Churchill's play, "The Crisis," but the audience was small, and, woe is Isabel! very, very chilly! Her interpretation was perfect, however, and some of the finest scenery ever shown on the stage of the Grand was displayed.

Then came William Faversham, in Esmond's comedy "Imprudence," on Oct. 13. Mr. Faversham made good in the comedy. It was also his first appearance in London.

"Mrs. Deering's Divorce," with Mrs. Langtry as Mrs. Deering, came to the Grand on Oct. 14. The Jersey Lily did not greatly please Londoners, however, and there were many vacant seats in the house.

Jessie Millward next presented a new comedy, "A Clean Slate," on Oct. 21. Miss Millward proved a failure in the piece shortly afterward, however, and it was relegated to the trunk room.

"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" came to the Grand on Oct. 24, with Sadie Martinot, as the "second." The production was very fair, the entire company being exceptionally clever, but they carried no scenery, and the London audience was quick to note this fact.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" next ventured its mad revels before Londoners, on Oct. 28, and the musical comedy made a big hit. Many people were unable to purchase seats for the performance. According to a statement made by Manager Kormann, "A Chinese Honeymoon" had the largest audience which had filled the Grand up to that time.

And then came a real dramatic treat on Oct. 31, when Mrs. Fiske presented with splendid finish, the beautiful drama, "Mary of Magdala." The scenery, costuming and cast of this production were of the highest order, and Londoners were infatuated with Mrs. Fiske's impersonation.

A bevy of melodramas now held the boards until Aubrey Boucicault appeared in "Capt. Charlie," a dramatization of certain portions of Lever's novel, "Charles O'Malley." Mr. Boucicault's rare histrionic powers were displayed to excellent advantage in this play, but it did not last long. Poor business strangled it.

On Dec. 2, Miss Eleanor Montell presented "The Girl and the Judge," a light comedy by Clyde Fitch. Miss Montell and the "Judge" wound up short a few weeks after their visit to London.

Walter Jones next agitated the theatrical atmosphere of London with "A Sleepy King." This was on Dec. 5. Mark the day. As the Irish are credited with dating everything from the "big wind," so should local theatrical patrons date their experiences from "A Sleepy King," for that alleged musical comedy was certainly the limit. But the writer has promised to let the dead rest. The King slept himself to death. Everybody knew he would when they saw him here.

On Dec. 7, Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller delighted a large audience in "Frederick Lemaitre," a one-act comedy by Clyde Fitch, followed by "Cynthia," a dramatic gem written by Henry Hubert Davies. It was an intellectual treat, a study in art, a dramatic event, well worth remembering and the pity of it is that more plays of a similar character did not come to London the past season.

"A Country Girl" was produced at the Grand on Dec. 14, the audience being a very large and well-pleased one, and the following night, "The Silver Slipper" was presented to an equally large house. "The Country Girl" is booked for the Grand next week.

On Christmas Day "The Fortune Teller" was the attraction, but it was entitled to no especial praise.

Jan. 29, Joseph and W. W. Jefferson appeared in "The Rivals," a comedy by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The production was a clever one, and Londoners are indebted to the Jeffersons for one of the real treats of the season.

Next came "Hoity Toity," a sort of foolishness with a poor cast. This was on Feb. 2. George Summers, Tom Marks and other companies of a similar nature took up nearly all of the month of January.

"Erminie" next delighted Londoners, though many people thought $2 too much to witness the production. The cast was an all-star one, however, and the production first-class in all respects. "Erminie" was in London on Feb. 20.

Then Londoners drew another long theatrical blank. But on March 4 "White Washing Julia" was presented by Fay Davis, and local theatergoers still retain a pleasant remembrance of that thoroughbred artist's visit. The comedy was one of the finest attractions seen in London in many a day.

Stock and more stock. The Aubrey Stock, the Wilbur Opera Company and others held the boards for a long time. Nothing was doing until March 28, when Mr. B. C. Whitney presented "The Isle of Spice," a tuneful melodious extravaganza. It was in this production that Miss Leslie Leigh made such a hit with "Peggy Brady." "The Isle of Spice" was first-class in all respects.

On April 7 and 8, "The Red Feather" took Londoners by storm, with the finest voices heard in this city since the Bostonians were heard in "Robin Hood." This delightful production will be a visitor to the Grand again on May 28.

Dockstader's Minstrels appeared on April 9, and Adelaide Thurston in "Polly Primrose" on April 14. Miss Thurston, to be brief, covered herself with glory.

On April 23 "An English Daisy" was seen at the Grand. Frank Lalor was the whole show.

On April 27, Miss Roselle Knott appeared to fair advantage in "When Knighthood Was in Flower." On April 30, Mr. Reeves-Smith presented "The Tyranny of Tears," for the second time in London. Personally Mr. Reeves-Smith—it would be more convenient if he would use but one or other of his hyphenated designation—was all right, but owing to lack of scenery, costuming, and one of two weak members of the cast, the visit rather weakened the clever actor's prestige in London.

Thus is the story told of the high-class attractions. Of the others, all of them were more or less of a success in this city—chiefly from a financial standpoint.



Two Pretty Dancers in "A Country Girl" Company.

A once-famous Anglo-German opera singer has passed away at Clifton, England, in the person of Mme. Henriette Moritz. She was one of the earliest exponents of the heroines of Wagner's operas in Germany, and as a child won much success as a pianist in London. She played before the late Queen at Buckingham Palace, when only 11 years of age. And was on that occasion presented with a beautiful brooch of diamonds and turquoises. Her father, the tenor singer, Roeckel, was the original Florestan in the production of Beethoven's opera "Fidelio" at Vienna in 1806, and her brother, J. L. Roeckel, has resided over half a century in England, and is well known as a pianist, conductor and composer.

Jessie Millward has resigned a three-years' contract with Wagenthals & Kemper, and she will be sent out next season in an English version of "Liselott." Frederick Warde and Katheryn Kidder are to be joint stars under the same management.

Sandow, after a long tour in the provinces and abroad, is appearing at the London Hippodrome. Among the feats of strength he performs is the holding on his body, while resting on hands and feet, fourteen people, (ten women and four men), together with numerous heavy weights. The feat is described as "The Tomb of Hercules," and the participants are attired in Roman togos and costumes, which, together with appropriate background, gives quite a classic touch to the spectacle.

The police commissioner of New York has a mind to the safety of theater patrons developed from the Iroquois disaster of Chicago. When May 1 came around it was discovered that six theaters there had not applied for a renewel of their licenses. This is a euphonious way of saying that they had previously been notified that they could not have licenses unless they complied with certain regulations established by the building department. The effect of the Chicago horror is manifested everywhere in New York. All the theaters now running have provided safeguards even beyond the legal requirements, and the applications for new buildings to be occupied by theaters show extraordinary facilities for escape in times of panic.

"Tody" Hamilton, the ingenious press agent of the Barnum & Bailey show, took the newspapermen of New York on their annual excursion to the winter quarters at Bridgeport a few weeks ago. For their edification he arranged a series of experiments to demonstrate how far the wild beasts would go in the consumption of strong drink. Huge pans of beer, whisky and other intoxicants were put in the cages of the animals. Some drank the liquor and some would not go near it. As a big pan of whisky was being shoved in to the polar bear, one of Tody's friends (inclined to bibulousness) looked appealingly at him and said: "Say, Tody, have you got an empty cage you could put me in?"

Miss Ada Reeve, the well-known English actress, will join the ranks of London managers next autumn if she can find the house to suit her. She has secured the rights to a new three-act comedy of modern life entitled "The Morals of Connie," by Mr. Alfred C. Calmour.

Harold Stevenson, a son of Charles A. Stevenson, leading man with Mrs. Leslie Carter, and Kate Claxton, now with the "Two Orphans" in the west, committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple in New York last week. Despondency was the cause.

John C. Slavin, who has been the leading comedian with "A Country Girl" during the past season, has been engaged to play one of the principal parts in Richard Carle's new musical piece, "The Maid and Mummy," which opens in Chicago this month.

Miss Grace George had to leave the cast of the "Two Orphans," now running in New York, on account of an acute attack of bronchitis, and the chances are that she will act no more this season. Mona Harrison, who was one of Richard Mansfield's many leading ladies, has taken her part.

Mary Hall, the beauty of E. H. Sothern's company, and who was divorced recently from her husband in Kansas City, was married last March to Dr. C. T. Pierce, of Cincinnati. The news has just been made public and Miss Hall will retire from the stage at the end of the season.

A cable report from London says that Charles Frohman has been negotiating with Wagenthals & Kemper, looking to the release of Blanche Walsh, so that he can star her in "The Sorceress," the play made famous in Paris last season by Sara Bernhardt and the American rights of which are owned by Mr. Frohman. Miss Walsh has been one of the season's most successful stars appearing in the "Resurrection."

Mme. Emma Calve has arranged to give a series of concerts in America from October next to April, 1905. The singer is to be paid $2,000 for each concert, and the number stipulated for is seventy, which means a sum of $140,000 for the series.

The London newspapers are beginning to direct attention to the fact that Sir Henry Irving will complete his half-century upon the stage in two years' time, says the New York Post. A suggestion has been made that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of this event, and that a theater be built and presented to Sir Henry as a memorial of his achievements. Doubtless Sir Henry's jubilee will be more memorable than any event in theatrical annals since the retirement of Macready, and nobody will deny that he has fairly earned whatever honors may be showered upon him. Like Macready and Charles Kean, he is happy in enjoying a full, generous and public recognition of his generous deserts. Samuel Phelps, who was a greater actor, and did more for the stage than any one of the three, was honored by no public distinction. But he never knew how to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee.

The Chicago Tribune says: An odd outcome of the terrible Iroquois fire is that a great deal of theatrical talent has developed in the better towns, within two hours' ride of Chicago. During the seasons when the Chicago playhouses are in full operation, a large share of patronage comes from Chicago's country cousins. To many of these towns trains are run to accommodate the people who want to go home after the show is over.

After the fire and the subsequent closing of all the theaters the country people had to improvise their own amusements or stay at home.

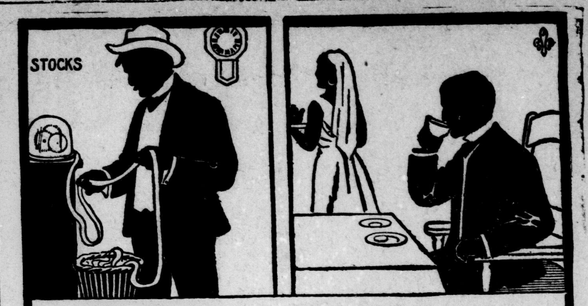
In some of the towns the former course was pursued with no inconsiderable success. As a rule, the people would take hold of some old play and reproduce it on local boards, but in several instances the whole production originated in the brain of some of the town's own people.

One of the most successful of these plays was written by a young newspaper reporter in a local office at Rochester, Ind., a county seat town on the Lake Erie and Western road. Not only was the play originated by the reporter, but a young married woman of considerable musical ability originated the music and taught it to a large company of local players and singers, all of Rochester. The play was called "Upside-down-ville," and it filled the upstairs room of a big building until it threatened to collapse.

The photographic galleries of the larger towns show to what extent the private theatricals or shows by local talent were given during the last few months. In each case every actor thought it devolved upon herself or himself to be pictured in costume, and here is shown the ingenuity of many of the players, for they contrived their own stage apparel. There is a variety and a depth of originality in this feature alone that shows what the rural comedians, tragedians and amateur actors in general are capable of in the way of invention.

Why Do Women Suffer

Such pain and endure the torture of nervous headache, when a quarter buys a bottle of Nerviline, which never fails to relieve? Just a few drops of Nerviline in sweetened water cures nervous or sick headache, relieves heart palpitation and makes you feel better immediately. Nerviline can't be beaten for quickly curing stomach and bowel troubles, and should be kept in every home. It's good to rub on for external pain and excellent for inward use. Sold in large 25-cent bottles.



Strong excitement produces physical weariness.
The activity of the brain depletes vitality — extracts strength from the nerves—induces prostration.
Blue Ribbon Tea sustains the frame under severe mental exercise
The albumen it contains is nerve food and blood nourishment — peculiarly adapted for men whose business requires intense mental effort.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

Ask for the Red Label "Just Pure Tea" Black, Mixed Ceylon Green
417

LETTER-WRITING ART NEEDS CULTIVATION

BUSINESS METHODS OF TODAY—CRUDE COLLEGE MANNERS.

"The difference between the business courtesy of today and that of my boyhood," said a big corporation lawyer in New York, "was impressed upon me the other day by a letter which my boy received from a big concern in this city.

"My boy is ten, and in his way something of a mechanic. He has been building something out in the back yard that he calls a house. He wanted an article in his work which he could not buy in the neighborhood. He learned of the concern that manufactured what he wanted and he sent in an order for it, accompanied by the cash.

"The letter of the concern in reply fell into my hands, and to read it you would think my boy had sent in a big order and check. The letter thanked the boy in the most approved commercial form, and closed by saying that the concern trusted the article would prove satisfactory and hoped that it might have further orders. I showed the letter to the young man, and he was somewhat surprised. He blushed to the roots of his hair.

"I told him it was all right, but I was anxious to know what it was he had ordered. He told me, but I don't really remember what it was. I was mostly interested in knowing what was the amount of cash he had invested. Then he showed me the bill. It was for 2 cents. If the amount had been $1 000 the letter of the concern could not have been more courteous. Then I recalled an incident in my boyhood—a letter I had sent a somewhat noted author and professor of that time, and his reply.

"I had witnessed the first borealis of my life, and was very much impressed with its startling beauty. In spite of some inquiries of my teacher, as well as of my parents, as to the cause of the auroral display, their answers were too scientific for my grasp. I had at that time a certain work on the natural philosophy by a certain A. M., and I wrote him, asking him to explain what I was curious about. I also stated in my letter that his book was a part of my curriculum.

"In reply he called my attention to page ——, paragraph ——, of his book, and added: 'You cannot have studied my book to much advantage or you would have learned the cause without writing to me about it.' He also added that a letter requiring a reply should always be accompanied with an inclosed stamp.

"His letter, to my youthful mind, honestly reaching out for information, was not only a disappointment, but almost brutal. He was right about the stamp. In those days, however, that was not so customary as it is now. You may say that the letter, from the concern was expecting other orders and more cash, while my letter to the college professor was an incursion upon his time, and that it cost him 2 cents to reply to it. The principle and the result are the same, as I will show you.

"The letter of that professor caused my father to send me to another college, for he said he would not be the patron of an institution that would have as a member of its faculty a man who could not or would not courteously answer a letter, and especially when the letter was one in which the writer was honestly seeking information. I think that too many letters are written. But the art of answering a letter is one which needs cultivating. Somebody once said that there are times in a man's life when a decision decides his whole destiny. There are times, also, when the way in which you answer a letter means much to both parties to the correspondence."—New York Sun.

The Hardest Pain to Endure.

Is the pain of a tender corn, but experience proves that corns are cured quickly by Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which acts in 24 hours. Putnam's never burns or causes sores. The only painless cure is Putnam's. Use no other.

During January and February 400 acres of high-grade cotton were planted in Antigue. There are now 4,000 acres under cotton cultivation in the smaller islands of the West Indies. During the summer a sample of Sea Island cotton was received at Liverpool from Barbados, and it was declared to be the best cotton ever seen in England.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

Henry Miller Roasts The New York Critics

[Special Letter to The London Advertiser.]

New York, May 7. — The town has been talking a good deal during the past few days over the rap delivered at the New York critics by Henry Miller in a curtain speech after the closing matinee of "Camille" at the Hudson Theater. The newspaper writers did not kindly receive Mr. Miller and Miss Anglin in their revival of the hectic Dumas drama, and, while some allowance must be made for natural differences of opinion, it is but fair to Mr. Miller to say he was in certain instances treated without consideration or justice. In his speech Mr. Miller took the ground that most New York critics were incapable of serious thought and were inclined rather to the utterance of flippant and funny sentences than the passing of carefully formed judgment. Without mentioning names he stated that the one serious criticism written concerning this "Camille" revival was penned by its author down on Staten Island when the writer had not even seen the production. Of course, everybody in New York knows to whom Mr. Miller referred, for there is only one theatrical writer for a New York newspaper who lives in that remote section. His name is William Winter, and of late years he has developed very strongly this tendency to write his "criticisms" before going to the theater—the more especially in cases where he has formed a pronounced dislike for either the management or the star. On the night of Maude Adams' revival of "Romeo and Juliet," Mr. Winter was in the theater until 11 o'clock or after. An hour previously the proof of his full column arraignment of Miss Adams was in the hands of a correspondent of a western newspaper which has the privilege of the news service of the publication upon which Mr. Winter is employed. If it is true, as Mr. Miller very flatly stated the other afternoon, that Mr. Winter bitterly assailed his "Camille" representation, without having been present to see it, nobody will wonder that the actor lost his patience and hit out from the shoulder as he did. It is bad enough for a critic to be prejudiced or unseemly in his jocularity at the expense of play writers and play actors, but to mercilessly assail a performance without having watched it is decidedly a misuse of power.

The quality of the late spring plays this season in New York appears to be no better than usual. The show called "A Man from China," which has succeeded "The Wizard of Oz" at the Majestic, is humor of the thin and flimsy order, but will escape annihilation for the reason that when hot weather approaches the metropolis turns easily and gracefully to mirth of the lightest quality. That's why the present period is usually referred to as "the silly season." Paul West has written a good deal that is funny in the way of dialogue, and a number of lyrics that are gracefully turned, and it must be admitted that for a work of its kind "A Man from China" has the qualities that lead to success. Its music, by John W. Bratton, is in sympathy with the purpose of the author—namely, to keep the audience in good humor without severely taxing its intellect. The principal part in "A Man from China" is played by Charles A. Bigelow and the supporting cast includes Edgar Atchison Ely, John and George Gorman, Vera Michelena, Amy Angeles, Frances Rockefeller King and numerous others. The piece is handsomely staged, and may run well into the summer.

Mr. Hackett's new play, "The Crown Prince," at Daly's Theater, might be termed a dramatic abattoir. The carnage in it is appalling, and all through the unceasing casualties the handsome and stalwart star passes along smiling, debonair and unscathed. Probably the stage has seen no other destroyer of innumerable villains who has been able to preserve such a cheerful demeanor on the field of human slaughter as Mr. Hackett. "The Crown Prince" is stirring enough, in all conscience, and it moves the gallery to an inordinate pitch of frenzy—and keeps it there. If the drama proves perceptibly fascinating on Broadway, however, we might as well prepare for a general revival of the old blood and thunder sort of thing which prevailed upon this spot when Daly's Theater was Wood's Museum, and Mr. E. Eddy, from the Bowery, was the chief stage agent for the decimation of the race of black-hearted villains.

War is on again with renewed fervor between David Belasco and Klaw & Erlanger, in which two semi-religious dramas of ancient times in India are involved. The situation is quite similar to that which arose when Mr. Belasco produced his "Darling of the Gods" ahead of the Klaw & Erlanger representation of "A Japanese Nightingale." In the present instance Belasco has become possessed of Joseph Arthur's Oriental drama called "Sereina," which was for a year or so in the possession of Klaw & Erlanger. These managers threaten to enjoin, if possible. They have arranged for a dramatization of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Prince of India," the theme and scene of which, naturally enough, bear a resemblance to these elements in the other work. Mr. Arthur alleges that while his manuscript was in the hands of Klaw & Erlanger, they were negotiating for the Wallace dramatization, intending to sidetrack "Sereina," and that in self-defense he joined hands with Belasco. The latter, meanwhile, expects to make his representation in advance of the opposition, and the bitterness between the two camps is redoubled.

"Charles Frohman presents Julia Marlowe in 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,'" is a sign on the billboards which has the welcome look of familiarity. For several years this charming actress was out of the management of Mr. Frohman, and her return to the mantle of his direction is very much in the nature of a homecoming. The re-engagement was made with the idea of forming the Sothern-Marlowe combination for the present spring season, but for one reason and another this has been postponed for a few months, and the revival of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" is substituted. Miss Marlowe had a fine reception by a large audience at the Empire for the beginning of her engagement, and there is no doubt that she will have a season not only profitable, but artistically satisfying.

David Belasco's star, Henrietta Crosman, is to be the opening attraction next fall at the new theater now being built by "Bim, the Button Man," at Broadway and Sixty-second street. The house is to be named the Colonial, and it will be ready for the public Sept. 26.

"The County Chairman" crossed its 200th performance at Wallack's Theater on Wednesday night.

"The Two Orphans," with its all-star cast, has but another week to run at the New Amsterdam Theater.

"The Wizard of Oz," transferred from the Majestic to the New York Theater, continues to interest the metropolis.

Eleanor Robson's long season in New York is ended at the Garrick Theater, and on Monday night Virginia Harned is to follow with "Camille" for a single week.

Raymond Hitchcock, in "The Yankee Consul," is finishing his eleventh week at the Broadway Theater, where he will remain until hot weather.

"The Other Girl," by all odds the most successful of the comedies by Augustus Thomas, is in possession of the New Lyceum Theater, where it will stay until the end of the season.

Henry W. Savage and Gustav Luders sailed for England on Tuesday, to be present at the first performance of "The Prince of Pilsen" at the London Shaftesbury Theater, May 14.

"The Girl from Kay's" closes its season at the Herald Square Theater next Saturday night. The entertainment, which at first was thought but partially successful, soon developed into one of the biggest musical comedy hits of the year, and it has run straight through the season at this theater without a single break.

Elizabeth Tyree, in "Tit for Tat," is doing fairly well at the Savoy Theater, but not setting the town afire.

De Wolf Hopper's revival of "Wang" has proved thoroughly acceptable to the patrons of the Lyric Theater, from the stage of which it will not be withdrawn for some weeks to come.

"Piff, Paff, Pouf" is possibly in for an all-summer run at the Casino. The luminous Radium Ballet is the biggest of a number of hits in this production.

"A Venetian Romance," at the Knickerbocker Theater, is a qualified success.

LEANDER RICHARDSON.

BLOOD IS WATERY IN THE SPRING

It is lacking the essential life-giving principle, which is best obtained by the use of DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD. This great Food Cure brings new hope, new vigor, new energy and new health to overcome, tired, languid and depressed feelings which come with spring, and are the outward indications of the weakened condition of the blood and the low state of vitality.

Makes Weak Women Healthy and Strong

When the blood gets thin and watery, the waste of the human body is more rapid than the process of reconstruction. Gradually the action of the heart grows weaker and weaker, the lungs do not work to their full capacity, the stomach and other digestive organs, fail to perform their duties, and the result is all sorts of bodily derangements. Aching head, dizzy spells, indigestion, feelings of weakness and despondency, lack of energy to perform the duties of the day, loss of appetite, failing memory and power of concentration of the mind, irritability, nervousness and sleeplessness are among the symptoms which distress you, and can all be avoided by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. There is no preparation to be compared to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a spring restorative. It does not stimulate and so whip the organs of the body to over-exertion, but by enriching the blood instils new vigor into the system. By noting your increase in weight while using this great food cure, you can prove that new, firm flesh and tissue is being added.



Mrs. J. Hamilton, 709 William street, London, Ont., states:

"For a number of years I have suffered a great deal with nervous headaches and nervous dyspepsia, and indigestion. Believing this to be the result of a weakened and exhausted nervous system, I began to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that I found it very beneficial. It strengthened and restored the nerves, improved the digestion and cured the headaches. I can heartily recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to any affected as I was."



Mrs. John Worrall, 335 Victoria street, London, Ont., states:

"For years I suffered a great deal with catarrh in the head. I tried everything I could hear of for it, but it remained for Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure to cure me. Though entirely freed from catarrh, I was left in a nervous and rundown condition, and then began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which has built up my system, strengthened my nerves and made me strong and well. We have also used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in our family for coughs and colds, and never knew it to fail to cure these ailments."

We will forfeit $500 if these testimonials are not genuine.



Mrs. Kennedy, 455 Nelson street, London, Ont., states:

"I was troubled to a great extent with nervousness, and at times had bad attacks of nervous, sick headache. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proven most helpful to me. It has built up my system generally, strengthened the nerves and taken away the troublesome symptoms of my ailment."



Miss M. Watts, dressmaker, 690 King street, London, Ont., states:

"I suffered from neuralgic pains in my arms and was so bad that I had to give up work. I tried several medicines for my trouble, but could not get any benefit. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I resolved to give it a thorough trial, and can now say that I am more than pleased with the results which I have obtained. It seems to have built up my system and the neuralgia is entirely gone."



Miss F. Butler, 1323 Mill street, London, Ont., states:

"I was very much run down in health when I began to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can now say that I have received more benefit from this medicine than any which I have ever used for my trouble. I used to be very nervous and suffered a great deal from nervous headache, but these ailments have entirely disappeared and my health is generally better than it has been for years. I fully believe that this is the result of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."



Mrs. Bailey, 632 Queen's avenue, London, Ont., whose husband is with the Globe Casket Co., states:

"My nervous system was in an exhausted condition. I could not sleep well and suffered a great deal from headaches. Experience has proven to me the remarkable value of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I have found it a splendid tonic and can now say that I am free from headaches. I rest and sleep better than I have for a long time, and feel real well in every way."



Mrs. Croxin, 692 Elias street, London, states:

"I have been troubled for a long time with sleeplessness as a result of a rundown nervous system. I procured a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and can say that I never used any medicine that benefited me so much. It built up my system wonderfully and made me feel like a different person. I can now sleep and rest well, and take pleasure in recommending Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

The Body Feeds on Rich, Red Blood.

The blood is the medium by which nourishment is supplied to the various parts and organs of the body. When the blood fails to derive proper nourishment from the food, or is depleted by overwork, worry or disease, a general breakdown of the system is sure to follow.

Because of the readiness with which it is taken into the blood stream and because of its exceptional vitalizing powers, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the greatest blood-builder and enricher, which it is possible to obtain. Such ailments as anaemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general debility and physical exhaustion are overcome by this food cure.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Gradually but certainly Dr. Chase's Nerve Food increases the quantity and improves the quality of the blood, nourishes the nerves back to health and vigor, and through the blood and nerves carries new vitality to every part of the body. This great food cure brings health to the broken-down, energy to the worn-out, strength to the weak, sleep to the sleepless, and health and happiness to the sick and despondent.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 boxes for $2 50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

☞To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box of his remedies.

Note your increase in weight while using DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD. This is the proof that it actually forms new, firm flesh and tissue.

PROPER CULTURE OF THE VOICE

LOCATION OF EFFORT.

(By W. Francis Firth.)

All mechanical or muscular effort in singing or speaking, should be placed upon the strong muscles of the body. Nature's controlling force in the use of the voice. There should be no direct local effort above the chest muscles, or above the collar-bone.

The voices we usually hear, are but surface voices, resulting from wrong location of effort.

The true, deep, resonant, artistic voice, is the result of a perfect balancing of the forces, which results in the resonance of the lower cavities, causing a freedom and control, which is a glorious sensation. The proper control of the breath has much, in fact, nearly all to do with the proper control of tone, The singer must first stand well, for the poise of the body has much to do with breath control. Then the first thought must be, stand well. Then, the chest must be always more or less arched, which will assist you in taking a deep breath, and also act as a sounding board to the voice.

After a full deep breath has been taken, the upward pressure of the abdominal muscles, should act upon the body of air in the lungs, pressing from below upwards, thus enabling the singer to keep constantly in the chest, and directly under the organ air. The pressure of the abdominal muscles must be in accordance with the power or pitch of the tone. The high tone requires more effort than the middle or low tone. Therefore, as the voice ascends, the pressure of the abdominal muscles slightly increases, the arching of the chest also increases.

The movements of the breathing muscles, when properly trained, finally become automatic, and if the singer will but stand well, he need not give them much thought. A correct singing tone is not the resut of breath in escape, but of breath imprisoned, compressed, and controlled in exit. It is by the proper balancing of the forces only—which must be the result of correct thought, that we gain these true conditions at the organ of sound.

In this way we have the same conditions, quality, purity, and control of the loud, medium and soft tones, also strength which enables us to display that suppressed energy, or emotion, which gives to the voice so much reserve force, and variety of tone color, which is the perfect art.

In this way we have perfect freedom of throat action and of voice. No interference of throat muscles, of tongue, lips, or face action, and yet the voice is not relaxed, but held under perfect control, to respond to the singer's will. Too much cannot be said regarding the importance of resistance in singing, for as it is the quantity of steam that cannot escape, that makes the train go, so it is the quantity of breath that cannot escape, that makes us sing. With the breath thus controlled, by resistance, the vocal chords become tightened, and when set into action, are capable of producand controlled, there is a wonderful the resonance given by the surrounding cavities. When a violinist wishes to play, he first tightens his strings; a drummer, his drum. This is what the old masters did with the voice, and is vastly different from the average teaching of today.

RESONANCE.

Reinforcement by resonance is an important point to be considered and understood, in the training of the voice.

When the voice is properly developed and controlled, there is a wonderful sympathy existing between the parts. One part influences and supports another. The aim of every singer should be to produce the most beautiful, clear, full, ringing tone, with the least possible effort of the vocal muscles proper. In order to do this, we must first understand what relation one part bears to another in producing tone. The initial tone made by the vocal chords is in itself a mere twang, compared with the beautiful tone we so delight to hear. The tone given out by a piano wire, when stretched between two points, and picked, is thin and unmusical. It depends upon the reinforcement of the sounding board, for its full sound, and musical tone. It is just so with the human voice. The initial tone depends upon the reinforcement of all the surrounding parts for its beauty and fullness. When the vocal chords are set into action their vibrations should be first directed towards the body, setting into vibration, the compressed air in the lungs. This can only be accomplished by correct thought, and control of the breath. After the initial tone has been thus reinforced, causing a deep resonant tone, it passes up to the upper cavities, and is again reinforced. First, by the cavity just above the larynx, at the base of the tongue. Thus it is important that the tongue should not interfere at this point, by drawing back and closing this space, thus cutting off the tone, instead of it being reinforced at this point, and allowed to pass on to the upper throat and roof of the mouth, also to the very important part, the nasal cavities.

Regarding the last-mentioned point, there is much objection held forth by nasal teachers, who believe that the nasal cavities should not be used in producing tone. To this class of teachers I would advise that they study their subject more deeply, and find that they are leaving out one of the most important points in the reinforcing and beautifying of the tone.

While speaking of this, it might be worth while going into it more deeply and explaining why the nasal cavities are very important in aiding to reinforce the tone. In the first place, if we take the sounds produced by animals, we will find that in every case the head cavities are brought into use. This should be sufficient argument in favor of our using the head cavities in producing tone.

If we close the nasal cavities and attempt to talk, or remember how one's speaking voice sounds, when these cavities are closed, from the effects of a cold, it will be sufficient to prove that they play a very important part in the tone of the speaking voice. And, if in the speaking voice, why not in the singing voice? Another argument in favor of using the nasal cavities to reinforce, and beautify the voice, is that all great singers do so. It must be understood, however, that the proper musical tone, and not nasal tone, can only be produced by a connection and sympathy between the deep chest vibration and the nasal cavities, causing a resonance and ring, also a quality to the voice, that cannot be obtained by any other means.

IGNORANCE OF THE BIBLE.

Ignorance of the Bible seems to be—if one may venture the bull—the chief attainment of the modern college student. Bishop Potter has wept over the conditions at Yale; President Harper is suffering from chronic melancholy because his favorite book is so little regarded in Chicago; and President Hyde finds that even the piously-bred sons of Maine do not enter Bowdoin with any too much biblical lore. The last college to be heard from is Johns Hopkins, where, if anywhere, life and learning are taken seriously. President Remsen read to a class of 80 an editorial which alluded to the Ethiopian changing his skin, and to the shadow moving backward on the dial. Of the 80 young gentlemen but one could identify the allusions, and he is a candidate for the ministry. The rest of the class are doubtless sustained by St. Paul's comfortable exhortation to the Corinthians: "If any man be ignorant, let him be ignorant."—New York Evening Post.

Do you catch cold easily? Does the cold hang on? Try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It cures the most stubborn kind of coughs and colds. If it doesn't cure you, your money will be refunded.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. Wells & Co. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

SEEN AND UNSEEN

Many people think of Scott's Emulsion as merely a flesh builder, but its flesh building is only an outward sign of the new life-building process within the vital parts of the body.

It builds up the blood cells, the nerves and life tissues before the added flesh begins to appear.

Its unseen work is more important than the seen.

THE REV. MR. DINSMORE

Scroggsfield was to have a new minister. The whole village was interested, for, although there were several churches in the little hamlet, this was the first new minister to appear in a whole generation.

The deacon's committee had divided on the subject, some favoring a young man and some an older and wiser head, but Brother Williams had turned the scale by threatening to withdraw his subscription unless a young and "progressive" man should be called.

Accordingly, after much lobbying on the part of the ladies' aid society, it was announced that Rev. Mr. Dinsmore, a young student of divinity, had been selected, and that he would occupy the pulpit the following Sunday.

Saturday morning came and, as the new minister had not yet put in an appearance, the village was on the alert. He would surely come that day.

They were not disappointed. When the 11:10 train pulled into the depot a stranger stepped off and presented himself at the ticket window.

He was a most affable young man and was jauntily dressed.

"Good morning," he said, and he put such an emphasis on the first word that it sounded almost like a chant.

Miss Williams, the operator, looked up from her lunch and quickly slipped a half-eaten egg into her apron pocket.

"Can you tell me, madam," said the gentleman, smiling, "everything I want to know about this historic and progressive city of Scroggsville?"

"I—I—why, yes, sir, I think so, if you please, sir," she stammered, quite overcome.

"Well, that's lucky for me," the stranger exclaimed enthusiastically. "Now, if you will," he continued, "just tell me where the new church is located, and I'll remember you in my daily prayers."

The operator had begun to resent his manner, but now she understood. It was the new minister.

"It's on South Main street—the church is," she said, "right next to Farnham's drug store and hat emporium. But, mebby, you'd better go down to our house and see paw. He's on the deacons' committee and can tell you anything you want to know."

"Thanks," replied the affable stranger, pushing his hat on to the back of his head and winking boldly at the abashed and flustered girl. "P'haps I will call, but not 'specially when your pa's at home. Oh, by the way, Miss——, Miss ——"

He waited.

"Williams," she said.

"Ah, Miss Williams. Well, now, Miss Williams, tell your pa I'll meet the committee at the church this evening at 5. That's a good girl. Thanks. Now where's the hotel?"

Miss Williams looked askance. "The Temperance House is right across from the church," she said.

The stranger gulped hard and went out.

Within five miuntes the deacon's daughter had managed to get the word to her folks, and the village soon knew that the new minister was in town. When Deacon Williams started around to tell the rest of the committee he met the indignant president of the ladies' aid society upon his doorstep.

"What kind of a man is this young Dinsmore?" she demanded. "If he preaches tomorrow you can drop my name from the subscription list."

The deacon stared blandly.

"He's been throwing kisses at my daughter from the balcony of the Grandview Hotel," she continued, "and what's more, she's been throwing them back."

The deacon looked pained, and refused to believe it; but, at the first corner, he was stopped by the village postmaster.

Hugh!" says he, "that's a nice kind of a minister you've picked up. He's jes' won $5 off Barney Miller on a dog fight."

The deacon turned to go.

"He says he'll save that church from bein' struck off the face of the airth with a thunderbolt," called the postmaster.

"They told me Rev. Dinsmore had original methods," mused the deacon, "but bettin' on dog fights an' sparkin' with the girls in public's too original."

At Brother Andrew's he met three members of the ladies' aid society, all talking at once. From the medley of voices he learned that the new minister had been seen to drink five whisky high-balls within a half hour; that he had tipped the barber 10 cents and that he had asked the buxom Widow Carewe to go driving with him.

The ladies were still talking when the good deacon made his escape and set out for the house of another committeeman, whither Brother Andrews had already preceded him.

The brethren met him with reproachful silence. Brother Andrews was the first to speak.

"Well, deacon," he said, "you see what your progressiveness has come to."

The deacon shook his head in solemn self-reproach. "Well Brother Andrews," he said finally, "I'm afraid this Dinsmore's too progressive for Scroggsville, but we'll have another chance to sound him. He's asked me to gather the committee at the church this afternoon. That's what I came around for."

The three old deacons started solemnly off to the church. In the street there was a great commotion, as two teams went dashing up and down the main thoroughfare, neck and neck, the drivers hallowing in lusty tones brandishing their whips.

As the foremost team passed the three deacons Brother Andrews recognized the Widow Carewe, smiling gaily from her place beside the dauntless Dinsmore. In another instant the sporting parson had turned his horses and was drawing up at the church door.

"Ha!" he exclaimed, slapping the deacons, one by one, upon the shoulder, "I'm just in time, I see. Fine church, this"—come in; I'll not detain you but a minute," and he led the way into the little anteroom, where the rest of the committee sat awaiting an opportunity to pass on Rev. Dinsmore.

"Now, gentlemen," he said, turning and shifting his hat to the back of his head, "I called you out here to talk to you about the salvation of this church. I tell you, gentlemen, you're to be commended and congratulated in having built so fine an edifice to the glory of Scroggsville. But, I tell you, gentlemen, you've built this church in defiance of eternal laws—laws that are not to be defied by man. I wonder, gentlemen, that our magnificent building hasn't been struck down by a thunderbolt from heaven. I——"

A meek-mannered stranger, wearing thick glasses and carrying a badly scuffed gripsack, had entered the door and was approaching timidly. The speaker stopped in the midst of his harangue, and the new-comer stood looking from one to another.

"I am the Rev. Mr. Dinsmore," he said, apologetically; "can you tell me——"

"What?" cried the six, starting to their feet.

"Dinsmore," said the stranger faintly.

"Then who are you?" demanded Deacon Williams of the first stranger.

"I beg your pardon, gentlemen—my card," and the speaker graciously presented one to each of the committee.

"J. P. Rowser, Esquire," he went on, proudly, representing the greatest lightning-rod establishment in the world. I tell you, gentlemen, your magnificent building is in eternal danger from the fierce and vengeful ravages of——"

But the committee were busily engaged shaking hands with each other and with Rev. Mr. Dinsmore.

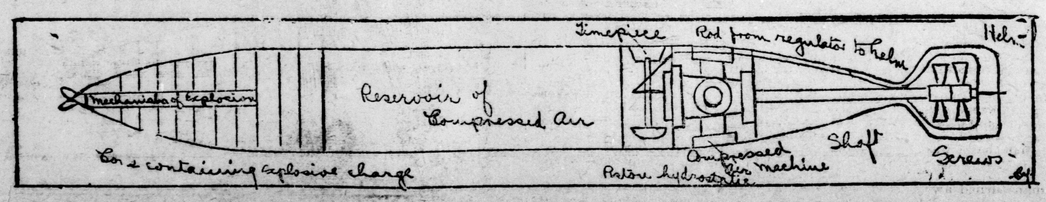
THE WILD HORSE RACE.

In the track before the grand stand the ten riders, each with his saddle upon the ground and hackamore in hand, and each accompanied by the one helper allowed him, wait in picturesque groups for the horses which are presently being dragged across the field through a haze of dust, each animal holding back on the rope, kicking, striking, fighting for freedom every inch of the way. Not until he is blinded by a handkerchief, or bit of gunny sacking, can he be held still at all, and then only in a tremulous uncertainty that turns to a frenzy of bucking the instant the saddle touches his back. In the mad mix-up of men and horses, ropes and saddles, presently developed, the wonder is that anything can be accomplished. But sooner than would have seemed possible one is in the saddle—or, to speak with accuracy, more or less in the air above it; another follows and then another, the horses all bucking, rearing and pitching more wildly than ever. Then one has somehow worked his way through the "milling mass"; others are fast after him, the riders permitted only hackamore bridles, that scarce may guide the crazed animals at all, triumphantly waving hats and quirts as they make off by such eccentric sequence of bone-racking jumps, pitches and "crow-hopping," that no wonder some have to "pull leather," while others come to grief upon the ground.—Leslie's Monthly.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

So young? And hair turning gray? Why not have the early rich color restored? It is easily done, every time.

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"MECHANISM OF A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO IN USE BY JAPAN."

The torpedo (upon being discharged through its tube) answers to its helm, which in turn is controlled through the time-piece.

Could Not Lie On Her Left Side.

WAS TROUBLED WITH PAIN IN HER HEART FOR SIX YEARS.

Expected Her Friends Would Find Her Dead.

Mrs. C. Bondreau, Campbellton, N.B., was completely cured by

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.

She tells of her experience in the following letter: "I was troubled with a pain in my heart and weakness for six years. Most of the time I could not lie on my left side. I consulted a doctor but got no relief and was completely discouraged. I did not think I would live long and expected my friends would find me dead. A friend brought me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I took them to please her, not thinking they would do me any good. I had not used half the box when I commenced to feel myself getting better and by the time I had taken two boxes I was completely cured and can recommend them to all sufferers from heart trouble."

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

The Strange Story of the Life of an English Peeress.

HAD HAD ELEVEN HUSBANDS—THE LAST AN ARAB.

Male Bluebeards in the East are familiar enough, but a female one is not often to be lighted on. Many women, like Catherine of Russia and Joan of Naples, have dispensed with the marriage tie altogether, but of those who have entered into it, slipped out of it ten times, and might, perhaps, have managed it once more, had not the law of Islam forbade, the only known instance, save the woman of Samaria, is the Hon. Janet Elizabeth Digby, married in 1824 to the second Lord Ellenboro, and who died in 1881, wife of Shaykh Mijwal of the Mesrab branch of the Anazeh Bedawin.

Of noble English birth, brilliant accomplishments, singular beauty and grace, attractions which remained to her till her death at the age of 73, she had the misfortune at her coming out ball to attract the notice of the vain, weak, but imperious Lord Ellenboro, and so at the age of 16 the poor child was duly made over to him. The set into which Lord Ellenboro introduced his child wife was notorious even in those days. An intimacy sprung up with Prince Schwarzenberg, and there came an explosion, the peeress confessing to her husband with the somewhat funny addition that she was "innocent in act;" and in due time the act of Parliament for her divorce was passed, she retaining her magnificent jewelry and her pin money of £1,200 a year.

Lord Ellenboro was a wealthy man by virtue of those sinecure appointments which have to be explained to a generation like the present. As son of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, he held its Chief Clerkship, with a moiety of the fees paid to its "Custos Brevium"—the two averaging nearly £10,000 a year. In addition he held, of course, the estates which supported the title.

But for the English law of settlement this poor lady's wild, unguided career might have never happened. The sole condition attached to the continuence of her income bound her to leave England forever, a promise naturally broken—but she left England with her betrayer. His abandonment caused her acute pain, but she soon married a German Baron, from whom in time she got a divorce—such things not being difficult in the Fatherland.

She then went to Italy, presumably in 1840, where she actually married and divorced, one after the other, six Italians; as the poor lady told her sole friend on her deathbead, it was always "the money they wanted," and when she would give no more, the marriage was "off."

A women of great and dignified beauty, mistress of nine languages, an artist with both brush and pencil, possessing that marvelous thing in woman, "a low sweet voice," with uncommonly good business talents to boot, as we shall see by and by, she was the slave of uncontrolled passions and the Latin race in time palled upon her. So she went to the isles of Greece, and at Athens married a Count Theodoki, by whom she had two children, one of whom met a tragic death in his mother's presence. But, disregarding the father, she took up with a chief of Palikars, for whom she built a house near the Piraeus. In time she divorced him also.

Perhaps the example of Lady Hester Stanhope drew her to the East, ignoring that marriage is not there so easily slipped off, and that Islam holds woman as a chattel, to be thrown aside or even put to death at her husband's pleasure. Nevertheless she faced her troubles bravely when they came.

Landing in 1858 at the age of 50 at Beirut, she still possessed her air of grande dame, her graceful carriage and charm of manner. Lady Burton, who knew her thirteen years later, styles her "more attractive than many young girls."

She went thence to Damascus, proposing to cross the desert to Bagdad, for which an escort was necessary, procurable from the Mesrab Arabs, a branch of the great Anazeh tribe, who controlled the roads, knew all the wells and pleasantly varied their rights by blackmail, so that travelers who had paid 6,000 francs each sometimes found themselves "held up" for as much more. Over this department Lady Ellenboro subsequently presided with great success, and an amusing instance of how she was once "done" by dour impecunious Sir Richard Burton is to come later on.

Her escort was captained by one Shaykh Mijwal, a younger brother of the tribal head an intelligent man of pleasant address and exactly half her age. Lady Burton, however, by no means fancied him, "a dirty little black, much darker than Arabs are usually"—whom she repeatedly took for a servant when he opened the door. She could not imagine how a lady of her friend's refinement could endure contact with such a black skin.

Yet the two fell in love, although their courting must have been by signs only, as he could not speak a word of her language nor she of his, though she subsequently gave up two years of her life to learn it.

There was great opposition to her marriage. The Consul refused to perform it, warned her that she would become a Turkish subject by it, and even hinted at restraint as for a lunatic. She was prevailed upon to postpone it for two years, which she spent at Beirut learning Arabic.

So all that could be done was to make terms for her. The Shaykh agreed to divorce all his other wives, and to marry no new ones, a promise he kept to the end. The couple were to live six months in her house outside Damascus gates, and six months in his black tents in the desert, within tinkle of the camel's bell. Even after this the Consul would not marry them, and the Mufti officiated.

So this strange being commenced a new and double existence—while in civilization dressing as an Arab woman, "more Bedawi than the Bedawin," wearing a veil, blackening her eyes with kohl, living native fashion, and, in Lady Burton's opinion, very untidily; but drawing, painting, and so forth in a boudoir, fitted up with Moslem adornments, the chief being a highly prized lamp from the Great Mosque at Mecca before referred to. She had an "at home" day, associating with the small European society, and basking in Lady Burton's somewhat feline favor to the extent of dictating her memoirs. So strange an "Apologia" would have been interesting, but the ladies fell out, and it never saw the light.

She rode in every Sunday to attend the English church once or twice.

But the other half year had a rougher tone. Wearing the Arab woman's blue robe, with her beautiful hair in two plaits reaching to her feet, she gloried in her duty as a Bedawin wife—grinding the corn, milking the camels, washing her husband's hands and feet, cooking his food, and waiting on him while he ate it. And at both places she was her tribe's agent for the escort and blackmailing business, making indeed but one mistake, which came about thus and might have come out awkwardly for her.

But for her money indeed, of which one part went to keep her husband's other wives and families aloof from her, the other part to buy for him new arms and presents, she might for this slip have come in for the eunuch's whip and have had to recognize that her life was not her own, but her master's.

Consul Burton and his wife, Isabel, wished to go to Palmyra without paying anything to the Mesrabs; indeed, they had not the money—6,000 francs per head. So Lady Ellenboro, otherwise the Hon. Jane Digby es Mesrab, forseeing that if the Burtons got through safely the tribe's business would suffer, tried a stratagem, as her tears and fears were impotent to stop the journey—she lent them a tribesman, whose instructions were to lead them into an ambush, where the rest of the tribe could hold up H.B.M.'s Consul and his wife; but Burton disarmed the spy, replaced his Arab steed by a humble jackass, kept him guarded night and day, and even used him as "cover" when raiders came looking round. When, on his return to Damascus, the spy reported his treatment, "Jane" could only tell "Isabel" that she would take care it should not occur again.

This strange dual life which only death could terminate—for divorce is, by the laws of Islam, for the husband alone—lasted thirteen years, when the woman of seventy-three was seized with typhoid. All fled from it in abject fear, and only the kindly wife of an English missionary tended her during the nine days of suffering, till there came to the poor repentant sinner what Islam beautifully terms the mercy of God. And the gentle nurse passed alone with the corpse its last night upon earth that the remains of a Christian woman might rest in Christian ground, and not, as the husband wished, among his Mussulman kin. And the good missionary did so lay her to rest with a Christian service and a Christian monument later on.

Living upon some £200 a year, her savings in the bank were £4,000. This, with her jewelry, went to the husband, although she had during life sent some trinkets to the German Baron's son.

Surely no stranger life was ever seen than that of this English peeress, High born, cradled in luxury, possessing every passport to success—beauty, grace, charm of manner, distinguished appearance, rare accomplishments and everything that was engaging in both body and mind—brilliantly married, with means more than ample, she was to die on a mattress placed on the ground in a foreign land, shunned and deserted by all save the one kindly Christian woman who closed her eyes when the poor sinner had entered the dark valley.—The Gentlewoman.

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ONE THING HE LEARNED.

Bishop Potter was preaching one Sunday evening in a small town in the Adirondacks, where he has a summer camp, says the New York Times. When the services were over a tall, gaunt man, with the air of a backwoodsman, came up to the bishop with outstretched hand.

"I've heard ye preach twice afore this," he said, "an' I like yer preachin'. I alluz l'arn somethin' new from ye. I rid 10 mile tonight to hear ye. I'd a' rid 10 more, fer, as usual, I heard somethin' new tonight that I never knowed afore."

"Well, I'm glad of that," said the bishop, shaking the outstretched hand; "and what was it you learned tonight?"

"Why, bishop, I found out fer the fust time in my life that Sodom and Gomorrah wusn't twins."

TWELVE WAS A MAN'S HOODOO.

The big clock in the bankruptcy clerk's office in the Monadnock building was striking 12 yesterday at noon when a man with a disappointed look on his face sauntered into the room and leaned heavily on the desk of Assistant Clerk John E. Fay.

"My debts are twice as much as my assets," he said. "I want to be a bankrupt."

As Mr. Fay recorded the man's name he ventured, smiling: "All right, on the stroke of 12."

The clerk's words produced an effect almost magical on the would-be bankrupt.

What do you know about that?" the man almost gasped, becoming much excited.

"About what?" asked the clerk.

"On the stroke of 12," replied the man. "That sentence has been a hoodoo to me for years. I was robbed on the stroke of 12, almost scorched by fire at 12, I awaken in the night as the clock strikes midnight, and the reason I am filing a petition in bankruptcy is because, fool that I was, I attempted to launch a theatrical company producing a play of that name."

As the man turned away, Clerk Fay numbered the petition "10412," and entered it on the twelfth page of his ledger.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.



St. Paul Pioneer Press.

AS THE RUSSIAN MINES DO NOT BOTHER THE JAPS, THEY MIGHT BE FIXED THIS WAY TO INSURE THE SAFETY FOR RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

To Those Who Sigh For Youth Nothing Comes Too Late.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX ON THE PASSING YEARS

It has been the fashion for men and women, particularly women, in all ages to bemoan the speedy passing of time and regard youth as the only season of absolute happiness or satisfactory enjoyment.

Poets and authors have emphasized this idea to such an extent and with such artistic phrasing, and painters and sculptors have so embodied it in living works, that it seems almost a confession of utter lack of ideality to question it.

Yet not only do I question it, but openly refute the assertion of ages and of my superiors in intellect, that there is "no time like youth," and that during a brief score or score and a half of years is the best of life's happiness and its keenest enjoyment to be found.

I recall a day in early youth when I looked out on a colorless prospect and rebuked Fate for delaying enjoyment. "There are only a few more years left for me to enjoy pleasure and amusement," I said. "After they pass there will be nothing but duty and ambition, and usefulness—but the power to enjoy the good things of life will have gone with youth. Do not cheat me, O Fate! of my little share while I am able to grasp it!"

And then I shaped the melancholy thought in verse and sent it out to depress other lives and other hearts.

It was something about the cruelty of Fate which sent joys too late—and those final words were used as a requiem over the graves of hope and happiness.

That was long ago, and I have lived to learn that nothing comes too late, unless we choose to believe that all happiness lies within a circumscribed period of years. It is the mind of man, not the irony of Destiny which makes delayed desires disappointing.

Keep the emotion alive with sympathy, keep the ambitions alive with hope, keep the activities alive with purpose and the seemingly close boundaries of youth recede, as we journey onward, and lo! before we reach the border we are face to face with the other shore, where life begins over again, under new and higher conditions—new and higher conditions, if we have sought for them here—for only as we have builded by our desires and thoughts, and efforts in this graded school of earth life will we be able to find better surroundings on the other side.

Immortality must be earned. Heavens must be built while on earth. Not by the mumblings of formulas and adherence to traditional creeds, not by long prayers for God to do our work for us but by our continual application of the God-given qualities which lie with us—love, will, self-control, helpfulness and hope.

These are the qualities which produce heavens on earth, and in the realms beyond.

They do not depend upon youth for their vitality.

But youth depends upon them.

While they last youth lasts. Every day I hear men and women of middle age sighing for the lost illusions of youth.

As the embroidered work of art is more beautiful than the stamped patterns, so are the realities of mature life more beautiful than the illusions of youth, if we have used care in the stitching. Even if we have marred the design we have the added experience which youth lacks, and we are prepared to do better work on the next pattern given by the Great Artist. Too late! There is no such thing as any knowledge, or success, or happiness coming too late.

There is no such thing as time, save in our imagination.

It is all eternity. It is a circle without beginning or end.

We have always lived, and will always live.

There is no need of letting your body your heart, or your mind wither away because a few years have gone by, and the tradition of men tells you that youth has passed.

Keep expectant, keep hopeful, keep sympathetic and ambitious, and be occupied.

The best of life is before you—whether here or hereafter does not matter, so long as you lose no hour of happiness and usefulness by mistaken ideas gained from mistaken traditions.

Discard them.

Right about face! March!

You are on the road of happiness now. There are goals at every step. And there are better goals further on. Keep marching.

THE PASSING YEARS.

The years fly on faster and faster,
Each one seems more hurried and fleet
Time was I deemed age a disaster,
But now I hold any age sweet.
Time was I served youth as a master,
But now life must serve at my feet.

The hopes I am leaving behind me,
The joys of today and of yore,
The love lights that dazzle and blind me,
The pleasures that make up life's store,
Are nothing to those that shall find me
In realms that are waiting before.

I know I am building my heaven,
While journeying on by the way,
Each thought is a nail that is driven
In structures that cannot decay.
And the mansion at last will be given
To me as I shape it today.

BACKS TELL CHARACTER.

You can tell them by their backs—the men who have no happy homes, or have left them to eat in chophouses. There are all kinds of backs in a row at a lunch counter when the rush is on, and they show all kinds of character and temperament, and all stages of the lunch counter habit.

The man whose back is a round hump is an old stager in the place. He drops into a seat without looking around, and without any attempt to preserve the human form divine in any of its proper dignity. Naturally, his head drops down near the counter, just over the place where his plate will be. He gives his order without any more than a glance at the list of delicacies hung on the wall. Ten to one he has a favorite dish, and the waiter doesn't need more than a murmur from him to know what he wants.

This man never seems to be in a hurry. He may not have much time to spare, but he knows that he cannot save any time by sitting bolt upright in the chair and looking nervously at the waiters after the manner of the man who only occasionally takes his meals in a chophouse.

The man whose back is just as straight in the chophouse chair as it is on the street is either bubbling over with energy, or, less often, is built that way. He is generally not a fat man nor inclined to be at all stout, and it is easy to guess why.

Next to backs, the most interesting thing in the ordinary chophouse is the names the waiters have for the different dishes. They are far and away a greater mystery than the tales the backs tell. Among them is, "Side o' horse, to come a-running." It is believed to have some connection with a roast beef sandwich, with horseradish, but no one has yet volunteered a convincing explanation.

A TOUCHING PERORATION.

At a banquet in Washington that concluded the recent convention of the board of trade, Congressman Robert Adams told a story of John Fow, the wit of the Philadelphia bar.

"At the beginning of his career, when he was very young," said Congressman Adams, "Fow defended a desperate criminal in a hopeless case. He argued this case well and eloquently, but evidence was all against him—many a less resourceful lawyer, throwing up his hands, would have abandoned the unequal struggle in despair.

"But Fow was resourceful. He steered his case on to the end and his concluding speech was full of power. It ended with these touching words:

"'Gentlemen, out in the country, many miles from here, there stands an old, old house. In that house there lives an aged couple, and their only daughter. The white-haired man holds in his trembling hands a paper. He reads with feverish anxiety. The bent white-haired woman at his side weeps. The daughter, gazing in the fire, wipes the tears from her eyes with a furtive gesture. These good people are all waiting to hear the result of this trial. If my client is acquitted, they will be transported with delight; if he is convicted, despair will overwhelm them. For, gentlemen, that old man is my father, and the young girl is my sister.'"—New York Tribune.

HIS ANCESTRAL LIMITATIONS

BY T. BLAIR EATON.

Francis Norton looked at the pouting girl opposite him and smiled pleasantly. This was characteristic of Norton. When anything particularly displeased him, or when there was something unpleasant to be said, he invariably prefixed his utterances with this same, misleading smile.

"Dolly," he said with much conviction, "you must admit that I have followed your whims with a fidelity deserving higher rewards that I have ever received. When you took up golf—and you took it up with undue seriousness, it seemed to me—kindly remember the patient afternoons I spent with you on the links. When you went in for slum work, you probably recall the rounds of calls I made with you on the McGinnisses and the Lamperonic and the Barofskis, and the number of dirty children I held uncomplainingly on my knees and fed with candy. At the time your mind was bent on collecting old china, you certainly havn't forgotten the trips to Maine I made in the dead of winter to get a 'State's pitcher.' And so on through the list—and it's a long list, Dolly. Don't you misunderstand me. I was glad to do anything, so long as it was in your service. But the point is just here, whenever I speak to you of marriage all these things seem to count for nothing in my favor. There is some new fad to be followed out, and when that is done, another is brought to light. It seems to be an endless task, and that is why I am protesting against your present devotion to genealogy."

Dolly bit her lip and looked at Norton angrily.

"Genealogy is not a fad with me, permit me to explain," she said coldly. "I have taken it up as a serious work. Mr. McGregor of the Genealogical Society says I have the true genealogical instinct requisite for such endeavor."

Norton sighed.

"There have been so many things taken up by you as a 'serious work,' Dolly," he began suggestively.

She interrupted him with an imperious little gesture.

"And all this because I suggested a man should take some interest in his ancestors," she remarked.

"I do take an interest in my ancestors," said Norton, "so much interest, indeed, that I am willing to let their memories rest in peace; infinitely better, it seems to me, than prying into their affairs."

Dolly sniffed scornfully.

"Your lack of family pride is positively shocking," she asserted.

Norton's face became quite grave.

"Dolly," he said slowly, "if it would hasten your answer to my eternal question, I'd hunt my ancestry back to Adam."

Dolly's face brightened.

"I'll make a compact with you," she said. "If you'll hunt it up for ten generations back, I'll—I'll marry you, Frank."

"Dolly! Do you mean it?"

She nodded emphatically.

"I'll do it," he said with determination. "Not because I want ancestors, but because I want you, Dolly."

For two weeks after the interview Dolly saw little of him. Then, one blustering February evening he came, with a strange, preoccupied look, and with a meek humility of bearing that contrasted strangely with his usual brisk, determined air.

"It's all over, Dolly," he said, dropping into a chair near the fire.

"What's over?" said Dolly.

"Everything," he announced, ambiguously.

"I thought you'd find it difficult," she said knowingly.

He paid no attention, but stared at the crackling fire.

"It is discouraging at first," he persisted, "there are so many of them."

"So many of what?" he said looking up.

Ancestors,'" said she.

He grunted something unintelligible.

"Still, with time and patience you can trace them," she went on.

"I've found them too readily," he said gloomily. "I wish they all were untraceable."

"I'm afraid I don't understand," she said, eyeing him curiously.

"I wish I didn't, either," he groaned. "Perhaps you'll explain, anyway," she said.

"Dolly," he said with much tragedy in his voice, "this is probably the last time I shall ever see you."

Dolly looked a trifle frightened.

"My veins are fairly bursting with criminal blood."

"What!" said Dolly, thoroughly alarmed.

"My ancestors, you know," he said.

"Goodness!" she exclaimed with more or less relief.

"I'll tell you all about it," he said, "but first, you'd better lock up the silver. My great-great-great-grandfather was a thief."

He paused.

"Well, go on," she said impatiently.

"And I know now why I detest the confinement of the office so," he said. "One of my—I don't know how many 'greats' there should be—grandfathers did ten years for arson.

"Oh!" said Dolly, beginning to understand.

"That isn't the worst of it," he said.

"No?" asked Dolly anxiously.

"I also know why it is my collar often feels tight," Norton rattled on.

"Why," she said.

"One of my ancestors wore a rope collar."

"Well, that certainly isn't a crime," said she.

"Dolly," he said severely, "try to understand. He was hanged. He was a pirate. They strung him up to the yardarm."

"Gracious!" gasped Dolly.

"So I came to say good-bye," he said wearily. Of course, in light of these discoveries I can't ask you to marry me."

"You idiot," said Dolly, "I'm not marrying your ancestors."

He came over to her chair and catching her face in his hands he looked at her until she grew crimson to her little ears.

"You display a shocking lack of family pride," he said severely.

Dolly chuckled softly.

"All the same," she said, "I don't think I care as much for genealogy as I did."

BEAR TRAPPED FISHERMAN.

Conductor Dave Houston, of the Southern Railroad, had a thrilling experience with a big bear which he will not soon forget. Houston is a great fisherman, and never lets an opportunity slip to cast a line. He had hardly got settled at the seaside when he went out on the Necanicum River to have a fish all by himself. He made his way through the brush until he came to a log, one end of which projected out into the creek. "That's the very place," thought the conductor, and, adjusting his line and pole, he crept out on the log, where he found himself comfortably perched above the cool waster of Necanicum Creek. Houston lighted his pipe and then cast his line. He fished and smoked perhaps an hour without getting a bite.

Suddenly there was a movement in the bushes back of him, and then he felt the log he was sitting on tremble. Intuitively the conductor turned around, when, to his amazement, he gazed into the face of a black bear. The latter seemed to be sizing him up and estimating how much of a meal the conductor would make, and whether he would "scrap" when it came to the point. For the conductor there seemed no escape. The bear sat complacently on the shore end of the log, and it was not possible for Conductor Houston to get past the monster. The bear held him there for several hours before a hunter came along and killed the animal. The bear weighed 250 pounds when dressed. Houston now has a few more gray hairs in his head as the result of his experience.—Portland Oregonian.

SUCH A FLATTERER.

The justice of the peace had just finished the ceremony and was looking at the couple in a smiling expectant manner

"Are we married?" the bridegroom inquired.

"You are," the justice replied.

"Firm and tight?"

"As tight as the law allows."

"Then," said the bridegroom, "I'm sorry to say that I haven't got a cent to pay you. I'll have to see you later."

The justice frowned. He had counted on $2 at least.

"I dunno about that," he said. "My terms are cash, and if you can't pay I'll have to find some means of declaring this contract not binding and of no effect. Lemme see. I have it. You grossly misrepresented the lady's age. You told me she was 26, when anyone could see that she isn't a day over 17."

Whereupon the bride, who was nearly 40, felt so much gratitude that she promptly paid the justice out of her own pocket.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CRADLE THAT COST $31,000.

An interesting gift just presented to the Musee Carnavalet is the cradle of the Prince Imperial. The cradle was the gift of the city of Paris to the Empress Eugenie in 1856. Designed by Baltard, it is of rosewood, and takes the shape of a ship. At the prow figures the imperial eagle, and at the stern rises an allegorical statuette in silver representing the city of Paris, and holding aloft a crown, from which the curtains hang. No fewer than three artists collaborated in the construction of the cradle, which cost the city of Paris 160,000 francs.—Westn inster Gazette.

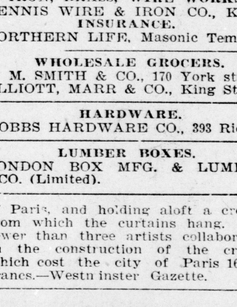
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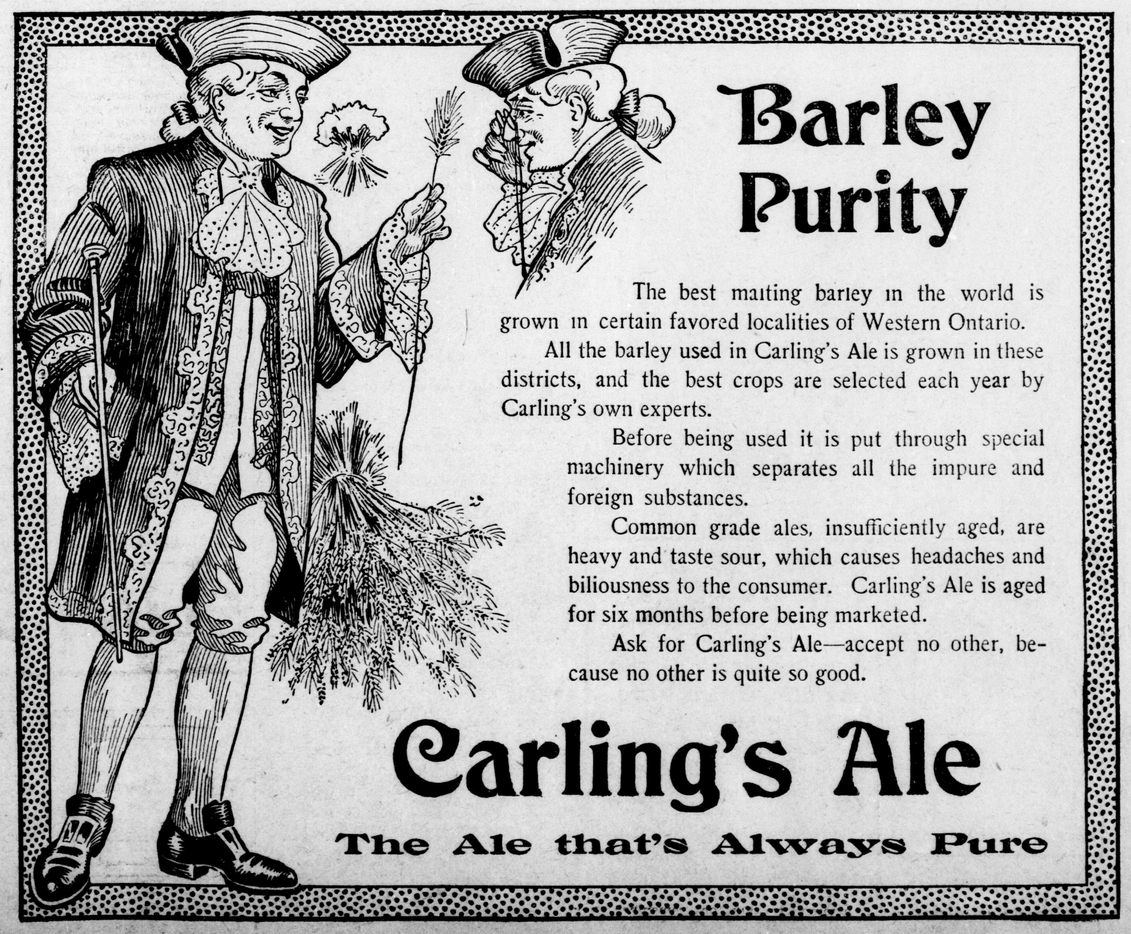
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Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Cable dispatches announcing the death at the age of 85 of Sir Henry Thompson cannot fail to evoke memories of the bitter controversy that raged for several years after Napoleon III.'s demise on the subject of certain circumstances connected therewith. It was Sir Henry who performed at Chislehurst the operation upon the French Emperor, and a question has always existed as to the measure in which the eminent surgeon was responsible for its fatal issue. Sir Henry's friends and admirers have always claimed that he was in no sense to blame and that the fault lies at the door of Empress Eugenie and of the late Sir William Gull, and there is much in favor of this argument. For the operation itself had been most successful in every respect and had produced results so beneficial that the Emperor was able to take his dinner on the following day, and was absolutely free from fever. Indeed, his condition was such that all apprehension disappeared, and his son returned to the military academy at Woolwich.

On the evening of that day Napoleon felt so well that he absolutely declined to take the chloral which had been prescribed for him by Sir William Gull. He protested that he suffered no pain, that he could sleep without a narcotic, and that the dose which he had taken on the previous evening had left him with a sense of oppression. As he persisted in his refusal the intervention of Eugenie was invoked, and it was only on her urgent solicitation, winding up in peremptory demands, that with manifest reluctance he took that fatal dose of chloral which brought to him not alone repose for that night, but the sleep eternal.

Early on the following morning Sir Henry Thompson and Sir William Gull, who were attending his majesty, one in the capacity of surgeon and the other in that of physician, appeared beside the death bed in response to a hasty summons, and a most violent quarrel took place then and there between them, Sir Henry boldly attributing to his colleague and to the Empress the entire blame for the Emperor's death. A long controversy ensued in the medical press, and if it was kept out of the daily papers it was solely out of feelings of consideration for the widowed Empress and for her orphaned and grief-stricken son.

Sir Henry, besides achieving world-wide fame as a surgeon, was likewise celebrated as a playwright, as a novelist, as a painter, and, above all, as a gourmet. His pen name was the familiar one of "Oliver Pen," his most popular novel and play were "Charley Kingston's Aunt," his paintings figured almost annually until a short time ago on the walls of the Royal Academy, usually "on the line," while his dinners of eight were renowned, not alone on accountt of the choiceness of the company but likewise for their gastronomical perfection. Knighted some thirty years ago, he received a baronetcy towards the close of the reign of Queen Victoria, was surgeon to the King of the Belgians, but never to any member of the English royal family, was an astronomist of note, and president of the Cremation Society of England from its formation until his death. That so distinguished a surgeon should never have held any appointment in connection with any of the royal households in England must not in his case be looked upon as a slight, but rather as due to the fact that none of the members of the British reigning family ever stood in need of his services in connection with that particular branch of surgery of which he was the acknowledged master.

With regard to the suit against King Leopold of Belgium brought by his daughter, Ex-Crown Princess Stephanie and by the creditors of her older sister, Princess Philip of Cobourg, and which has been decided by the Belgian courts in favor of Leopold, as was a foregone conclusion, I hear that no attempt will be made by Stephanie to appeal against the decision, as the costs which she has already incurred in connection with the case have been terribly heavy and have seriously crippled both her own resources and those of her husband, Count Lonyay. In fact, the lawsuit has accomplished nothing save to estrange the Ex-Crown Princess from those relatives in Austria who had continued to be kind to her after her second marriage, but who, without sympathizing with Leopold, resent the world wide scandal which she has created by taking legal proceedings against her father.

Sir Charles King-Harman, who has just been appointed by King Edward Governor of the Island of Cyprus, is a member of the well-known Irish family, of which the Earl of Kingston is the chief, and the grandson of that Col. King-Harman, who, in the early part of the last century, was tried, along with his father, the second Earl Kingston, for manslaughter. A Col. Fitzgerald, related to the King-Harmans, and a married man, had induced Col. King-Harman's sister to elope with him. A duel resulted in Hyde Park, London, followed by the arrest of the challenger, that is to say, of Col. King-Harman, and of his adversary. The latter had the audacity to endeavor to see once more Miss King-Harman, who had meanwhile rejoined her father at Kilronan Castle. He was caught entering the house by one of the windows, and was killed in the struggle which ensued between himself, Col. King-Harman, and Lork Kingston. The earl and his son were tried and acquitted with flying colors.

The coming of age next month of young Lord Guernsey, a lieutenant in the Irish Guards, serves to recall the fact that there is still in existence a young man, a little older than himself, who, for a few years, was known by the title of Lord Guernsey, but who was deprived of the use thereof by the courts after a sensational trial, which partook of the nature of a "cause celebre." The title of Lord Guernsey is invariably borne by the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Aylesford.

It may be remembered that several years before the demise of the late Earl of Aylesford, who died so mysteriously in Texas he had, instituted a suit for divorce against his countess, naming as co-respondent the late Duke of Marlborough. The decree was refused on the ground that the earl had been equally guilty of misconduct, and shortly afterwards he went to America in order to get away from his creditors, having reached the end of his financial tether. Some time afterwards the Duke of Marlborough was in turn sued by his wife for divorce, the name of Lady Aylesford being cited as co-respondent, and the decree was granted, on its being shown that the countess had given birth at Paris to a son, of whom her husband, owing to his absence in America, could not be the father, and of whom the duke had caused himself to be registered as the parent under the name of Spencer, which is, together with Churchill, the patronymic of his family.

Meanwhile the child thus born was known as Lord Guernsey, and on the late Lord Aylesford's death in Texas, his widow put forward a claim in behalf of the boy to the earldom of Aylesford and to the entailed estates belonging thereto, on the plea that the child had been born during a wedlock with her husband never dissolved by law, and that he had never repudiated the paternity of the child. The case was brought into court. But when the evidence taken during the divorce proceedings of the late Duke of Marlborough was produced, showing that the duke had admitted to the French authorities his paternity of the child, a decision was given against the widowed countess, both as regards the property and the earldom, both of which were declared to be vested in her husband's brother, the present Lord Aylesford, it likewise being determined that her boy had never had any right either to the title of Lord Guernsey or to that of Lord Aylesford.

When the late Duke of Marlborough died he bequeathed a sum of $50,000 to this boy, a half-brother, therefore, of the present Duke of Marlborough. The young fellow's mother, Edith, Countess of Aylesford, a remarkably pretty woman, sister of Gen. Owen Williams and of the now widowed Duchess of Wellington, died a few years ago, leaving in addition to this boy two daughters, Lady Hilda Murray and Lady Alexandra, concerning whose legitimacy no question has ever been raised, Lady Alexandra being a goddaughter of the present Queen.

The present Lord Aylesford makes his home at Packington Hall, situated on the outskirts of the Forest of Arden, so familiar to every lover of Shakespeare. Indeed, the herd of black deer that roam in the park are the descendants of those concerning which Shakespeare wrote in "As You Like It," and there is much in the surrounding country to recall both the famous bard and Elizabethan times. The earl is lord warden of the Woodmen of Arden, the most ancient society of archers in England, managed to amass a good deal of money as a brewer at the time when his elder brother Joe was making ducks and drakes of his ancestral possessions, and acquired in addition thereto a couple of fair-sized fortunes, the one by his marriage to a daughter of Lord Bagot, which made him a brother-in-law of Hamar Bass, while his present wife is likewise a rich woman, possessing a considerable amount of property in Ireland, which will eventually pass to her son, Lord Guernsey.

Though popular in society, Lord Aylesford is not in the good graces of either the King or Queen, who resent the manner he forced into bankruptcy the younger brother of Lord Knollys and the late Earl Poulett, who, at the solicitation of the King, had consented to act as trustee of the Aylesford estate when "Joey" got into trouble, and when the present earl sued for the sums which they had paid under a misapprehension towards the support and maintenance of his elder brother.

Piccadilly is a thoroughfare so familiar to every Canadian who has visited London that it may be of interest to state that most of the stories published concerning Gloucester House, so long the home of the late Duke of Cambridge, are all wrong. Gloucester House was purchased a considerable time ago by the London municipality—the London County Council, as it is called—with the object of pulling it down so as to admit of the widening of Piccadilly. This was done with the express provision that the house should remain untouched as long as the duke lived, and for the space of three months after his death. It was at one time occupied by the Earl of Elgin, who brought the so-called Elgin marbles from the Parthenon at Athens to London, and for a period they found a home at his Piccadilly residence, which led the poet, Lord Byron, to satirize the mansion as a

" * * * general mart
For all the mutilated blocks of art."

Later on the marbles were removed to Burlington House, and thence to the British Museum, where they now are.

A short time ago the cable dispatches announced that Count Albert Meran had resigned his commission in the Austrian cavalry in order to enter the priesthood, and the news served to recall the romantic marriage of his grandfather, Archduke John of Austria, with the postmaster's daughter, Anna Ploschl, who had first attracted the attention of the prince who was to become her husband by donning the attire of a postillion and riding the horses of the archduke's postchaise, in order to save her father from dismissal for not having a postboy ready for the service of the illustrious traveler. The archduke's morganatic wife was created Countess of Meran by the Emperor, a title which is now borne by her grandchildren.

The dispatch about Count Albert Meran was somewhat misleading. For the young nobleman resigned his commission in the army already three years ago in order to become a priest. Last summer he entered upon a noviatiate at the Benedictine monastery at Seckau, but apparently he did not take kindly to the life of a monk. For he left the monastery and resumed his duties as an ordinary priest. His father, it may be remembered, was drowned some twelve years ago while out boating near Abbazia, on the Adriatic, along with Count Arthur Kesselstatt and Countess Anne von Vries.

Among other Austrian noblemen who have, like Prince Maximilian of Saxony and Count Albert Meran, abandoned the army for the church, are Count Rudolph Czernin, who has recently taken orders as a Benedictine monk, and Count Alvensleben. The latter, however, after leaving the army on account of some trouble or other, had earned his living for a number of years under the name of "Orf" as a high school and trick rider in the leading circuses of Europe, before becoming a monk, while Count Spretl, once the most brilliant of officers of Bavaria's crack lancer regiment, figured under the name of "Cuno Alberti" as a professional acrobat and trapeze artist in several circuses before taking the cowl of the Carthusian order.

THE CROSSING OF THE YALU RIVER



THE DIAGRAM SHOWS THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES—DRAWN FROM DESCRIPTION CABLED FROM TOKIO.

WHY ENDURE PAINS AND ACHES

WHEN PEOPLE ARE SHOUTING THE GOOD NEWS THAT DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS HAVE COMPLETELY CURED THEIR DYSPEPSIA?

Why endure the pains and aches and discomforts of Dyspepsia and Indigestion when relief is easy to find and easy to take? Why struggle along with a daily burden of weariness and despondency while bright, active, cheerful people are shouting the good news that they have found relief and health and vigor in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets?

Louis M. Boudreau, of St. Louis, Cumberland County, N. B., puts the matter briefly, but right to the point:

"I want to encourage people who suffer from Dyspepsia to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets," he says. "I had Dyspepsia myself and many doctors tried in vain to cure me. Three boxes of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured me completely. That's why I recommend them so highly."

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food themselves. You can't be uncomfortable after eating if you finish the meal with a Tablet or two.

MASSAGING THE HEART.

Professor Keen, the distinguished surgeon, of Philadelphia, in an address to a medical society of that city, has advocated direct manipulation of the heart in cases of chloroform poisoning, where the organ has ceased to beat. The plan is to open the chest wall, grasp the exposed heart in one hand, and make counter pressure over the chest wall with the other. Strange to say, two cases of profound asphyxiation were restored in this way out of 27 in which the method had been used.

While this radical and daring maneuver proves the wonderful resources of modern surgical science, it can hardly be practical in the majority of cases in which such a course is indicated. Not only must precious time be lost in opening the chest wall, which is a capital operation in itself, but the immediate dangers attending the procedure are by no means inconsiderable, and presuppose the possession of extraordinary skill on the part of the surgeon attempting it. This latter fact would place it necessarily beyond the ken of the ordinary helper. There would seem to be no argument in favor of the proceeding that does not apply in a less direct by safer way to artificial respiration as generally practiced in such cases. The rhythmic compression of the chest has the advantage not only of inducing respiratory movements, but the heart itself is stimulated by the same means, and, of all, the method is exceedingly simple, quite uniformly effective, and can be immediately employed by the merest tyro. The numerous resuscitations in drowning accidents are ample proof in point. Still, it is always interesting to learn of new and wonderful ventures in saving human life. —New York Herald.

BELLS ON HER TOES.

Every one has heard of the maiden with rings and bells on her toes, but few have ever seen the reality. But the foot of an Eastern Cingalese beauty is usually adorned with jewelry. Each toe, it will be seen carries a ring, which, in turn is attached to a golden chain, running to an elaborate anklet. The jewelry worn on the foot of an Eastern beauty is frequently worth as much as $25,000. The richest of these decorations are, as might be expected, designed for walking, and are worn only on special occasions.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

TELEGRAPHIC WIRES WILL GET TIRED OUT

REPORT OF THEIR EXTINCTION ARE EXAGGERATED.

"You are tired, eh?" said the telegraph operator. "Perhaps there are other persons — and things — that get tired, too. What about this instrument here and this wire that runs to Chicago? Don't you suppose they ever get tired?"

The person addressed was inclined to smile faintly at the suggestion.

"I'm serious," continued the operator. "I have been an operator for 27 years, and can tell a tired wire the moment my fingers touches the key.

"The only rest our wires get is Sunday. They actually sleep from twelve to twenty hours between midnight of Saturday and 8 o'clock Monday morning—just as I do.

"The rest does 'em a world of good. On Monday morning they are quick to respond. They actually grasp at the message greedily.

"But on Saturday, after five busy days, we can almost hear a wire crying out to give it rest. It seems to oppose us. It is rebellious. Singular, you say? Not at all. Just nature."

"Don't you think it is the operator that needs the rest, and not so much the wire and the instrument?"

"Not a bit of it. Put a tired out man against a tired out wire and you will do mighty little business. Put a tired out man against a rested wire and you'll fare nearly as ill. Put a rested man against a tired out wire and you'll work him to death in no time.

"Engineers will tell you that their locomotives get tired. They become tracksore, much as a racehorse does. They don't steam so well as when rested, nor make such good time.

"One of the famous railroad magnates of the present day owes his rapid promotion to the head of a great system of roads to the fact that he kept his trains on time. Other men could not understand how he did it until he explained that he not only gave his train crews a rest, but never allowed his engines to get tired. Even then some of the smart ones smiled. But they'll all come to his theory in the end.

"This will be a different old world when it is generally understood that metals get tired as well as human beings. A learned German professor has just informed the world that he has found life in metals, stone, wood, etc., that those substances actually possess the sense of feeling. It nearly makes one laugh, doesn't it? But unquestionably he is on the road to some great discovery.

"What we term the total depravity of inanimate things is nothing more nor less than weariness. Your typewriting machine is all out of kilter now and then. Give it a rest, and see how beautifully it responds to the touch.

"Clocks fail to keep perfect time, they are too tired to tick and strike. I had a fine watch, which refused to run one day some fifteen years ago. A jeweler said he would fix it for $20. Too much money, I thought, and the timepiece was carried around in my pocket for three months as dead as Hector.

"I pounded it, wound and rewound it, shook it daily a score of times, then got angry and laid it on the shelf. One night I heard its familiar tick. It had got rested, and started off on its own account. It's running yet and has not cost me a cent for repairs.

"Guns get very tired and refuse to shoot well. I have no doubt that the scare about the Brooklyn Bridge a few years ago was due to its weariness. It had been on a strain for a long time and wanted a rest. The bridge was suffering from nervous prostration."

"Come over here a minute. Listen to the sound of this instrument. It is working over a tired wire. Can't you tell it?

"Now listen to this. Here is a new wire just opened to Baltimore. Which is the dead and which the live wire? Which is ready to do its work in the best style?

"The new one? Of course. Any baby could tell."—Chicago Tribune.

Help Your Boys and Girls. Make Them Strong and Healthy This Month.

When you find your dear ones weak, nervous, sickly, irritable or despondent; when they do not sleep well; when they have headache, variable appetite, sallow skin, sunken eyes and face eruptions, be assured the blood is foul and thin, and nervous force is very low. They are in need of a special nerve medicine and blood cleanser like Paine's Celery Compound, noted for its wonderful flesh-building and nerve-bracing virtues. Paine's Celery Compound is the great and only true medicine for weak and frail bodies; it has no equal for the spring ailments of the young. We strongly advise mothers and fathers to have their boys and girs use Paine's Celery Compound at once if they are not robust and healthy.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes Young People Vigorous and Happy.

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q.

Dr. Manaceine, the famous Russian authority on sleep phenomena, says that rocking is an artificial method of inducing slumber. The process fatigues consciousness by a series of monotonous sensations, and incidentally deprive the brain of its blood supply. Absence of blood from the brain makes sleep.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Five million dollars has been subscribed so far in England for promoting the cultivation of cotton in British colonies and Egypt. One part of the scheme is to send out a large number of overseers and experts in cotton growing to instruct the natives till they are familiar with the process.

Iron-ox Tablets Toned Up a Brantford Man.

April 11, 1903.

Have been taking your Tablets for a considerable time, not because I am sick or have been sick, but because I find they take away that tired feeling and also give me an appetite, which helps me to enjoy my meals much better.

ALBERT C. TOWARD,
108 Oxford Street,
Brantford, Ont.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

OCCUPATION OF MEN WHO WORK OVERTIME

ACTORS, MINISTERS, NEWSPAPER MEN AND TEACHERS.

Recently I have talked with a number of men who work hard in their various professions. The comedian of a stock company in a well-known New York theater said: "To begin with, we have a new play every week. I am always at the theater every afternoon at about 2 o'clock, and I am often unable to leave till 6:30 or even later, especially on Mondays and Tuesdays, when the new play has not begun to run smoothly. Similar long hours prevail, of course, evenings. My mornings are taken up with rehearsals for the play that is to be put on the next week. This, with the time I have to devote to studying my lines, takes about fifteen hours a day. It is pretty hard, but after a talk, the other day, with a friend who had just come in from playing one-night stands, I congratulated myself on having a comparatively easy lot in life."

The ordinary weekly routine of a prominent out-of-town clergyman with whom I talked is as follows: "All day Sunday is taken up with the regular routine of church work. Every night in the week there is some kind of a meeting which requires my presence. On Saturday I prepare my sermon. During the month or quarter come the conferences and other meetings at which I am expected to be present. The church conducts an employment bureau, a free dispensary, a kindergarten and other auxiliaries, all of which I visit once or twice a week. This, by the way, does not include meetings of educational, fraternal, political and other organizations for which I often have to prepare addresses; nor the calls on the eleven hundred members of my congregation. Last year some of my time was employed in marrying eighty-two couples, attending nearly one hundred funerals and making about one thousand calls."

I have a friend who is a school teacher, and he says that he earns every cent of his salary. "I average about twelve hours' work a day," he said, "and during may vacation I devote about half my time to special reading in connection with future school work. The introduction of supplementary work in the schools, the taking up of special subjects one or two hours a week, require extra reading and studying."

To many the newspaper reporter appears to lead a life of pleasure. But the reporter we see on the stage—the "journalist" with the notebook—is never seen in real life. Here is what one of the reporters on a big morning paper told me, and as I have been through the same experience, I know it is substantially correct: "I get to the office at 11:30, in order to read the papers half an hour before the noon assignments are given out. Soon after 12 I am sent out on a story. If it is not very important or is not far away I may have two or three to look after. Under ordinary circumstances I return to the office before 6 and write my copy. As soon as it is finished and I have my dinner, I start out on evening assignments, returning as soon as possible, for the earlier one gets his copy in the more 'space' he is paid for in the paper. No one can tell in advance when or where a news story will break out, and I always keep a packed grip at the office."

Even the wealthy work overtime, and most of them pay the penalty, sooner or later, in one way or another. It is said that George Gould is at his desk at 8 o'clock every morning when he is in the city.

The only recreation Russell Sage has is when he steals an hour for a drive. John D. Rockefeller has already bartered his stomach for his wealth by working long hours.

A prominent physician recently said to me: "Up to a generation ago the watch-word was, 'Look out for your stomach!' Now it is, 'Look out for your nervous system.' An eight-hour union for professional men who work with their brains ought certainly to be seriously considered."—Harper's Weekly.

CHRISTMAS TOYS READY.

"Well, thank heaven!" said an importer last week, "the height of the toy season for Christmas, 1904, has about passed, and we can begin to turn our thoughts to the 1905 noveltes."

"You're mixed in your dates, aren't you?" volunteered a friend. "You mean that the 1903 season is over, and you can begin planning for the coming December."

"No, I don't mean that at all," rejoined the toy dealer. "I mean just what I say. Toy jobbers have to be about a year and a half ahead of their trade all the while. In August our buyers will go to Europe to make preparations for the Christmas business of 1905. For the trade of the present year they did the ordering last summer, and just when the retail rush of the last Yuletide was at its height we were getting our samples for 1904 ready for our customers to pick from. Most of the larger wholesale dealers and jobbers throughout the country commenced to buy Jan. 1, and their stock is all made up by this time.

"All these Christmas things which appear to the general public for a brief season only, blossoming out in all their glory, as though they had sprung up in a single night, are in reality the result of a year's careful planning, both in production and distribution," he continued. "In Europe the toymakers get to work first on the orders from distant countries—the United States, South America and Australia. So we have to get a running start if we want to get the best class of European novelties. Supplementary products that may be turned out later in the year in response to any special demand, like that created by the Russo-Japanese and the Boer wars, are bought in May, but that month marks the end of the imported toy business.—Chicago Tribune.

MOST PERSONS RIGHT-FOOTED.

"Did you ever notice that people are right-footed?" asked the proprietor of a shoe store. "Watch my clerks, and you will see that invariably customers will put out their right foot when going to be fitted. Now watch that corpulent woman going to sit down over there."

The woman with great weight of body took a seat, lifted her curtain of black veiling, and as the clerk approached her she poked her right foot from beneath an expanse of skirt.

"It's always the case and I don't believe I ever knew it to fail. The shoe manufacturers evidently are wise to this fact, as in the cartons the right shoe is always packed on top. Once I had a lot of shoes come to me with the left shoe on top, and it caused me such annoyance that I wrote to the manufacturer, calling his attention to the matter so that it wouldn't happen again. The majority of people are right-handed, yet a left-handed person has the right foot habit. The right hand is larger than the left, as it is used more, and consequently develops the muscles to a greater extent. On the other hand, the left foot is larger than the right in most persons. The difference is so slight that we seldom have trouble in fitting shoes, however. It is the left shoe that wears out before the right, and probably for this reason."—Shoe Retailer.

SWEET INNOCENCE.

She sailed into the telegraph office and rapped on the counter.

The clerk remembered that she had been there about ten minutes before as he came forward to meet her. He wondered what she wanted this time.

"Oh," she said, "let me have that telegram I wrote just now; I forgot something very important. I wanted to underscore 'perfectly lovely,' in acknowledging the receipt of that bracelet. Will it cost anything extra?"

"No, ma'am," said the clerk, as he handed her the message.

The young lady drew two heavy lines beneath the words and said:

"It's awfully good of you to let me do that. It will please Charlie so much."

"Don't mention it," said the clerk. "If you would like it, I will put a few drops of violet extract on the telegram at the same rates."

"Oh, thank you, sir. You don't know how much I would appreciate it. I'm going to send all my telegrams through this office, you are so obliging."

And the smile she gave him would have done anyone good, with the possible exception of Charlie.—Washington Mirror.

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee, as directed, next morning, and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more, and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 25 Jordan Street, Toronto, Canada. Also for sale by W. T. Strong & Co.

A WISE MOTHER SAYS.

That what are trifles to us are often mountains to our children, and that we should respect their feelings.

That we should bear in mind that we are largely responsible for our children's faults, and be patient with them.

That if you say "No" you should mean "No," unless you have a good reason for changing a command hold to it.

That we should take an interest in our children's amusements, for mother's share in what pleases them is a great delight.

That we should interest our boys and girls in physiology, and when they are sick try to make them comprehend how the complaint arose and how it may be avoided in the future.

That as long as it is possible we should kiss the children good night after they are in bed; they will enjoy it even after they profess to have outgrown it, and it will keep them close and loving.

That many a child goes astray not because there is want of care and training at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine; that a child needs smiles as much as flowers need sunbeams.

We cannot begin too early to teach our children the little courtesies of life, and although it may be trying to ourselves and them at times, there will surely come a time when they will be very grateful for our care.

That children look little beyond the present moment, and if a thing pleases they are quick to see it; and if home is a place where faces are sour and words harsh and fault-finding, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere.



Eating "FORCE" doesn't create brain, it merely brings out the best there is in it.

Napoleon lost Waterloo because of brain-fog. If he'd had "FORCE" to eat every day, I wonder how the map of Europe would have looked in this twentieth century.

Sunny Jim

You cannot build mental force from foods deficient in Phosphates and Nitrogen. But dormant faculties sprout into activity when Brain-food is substituted for mere Flesh-food.



Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup Bronchitis, Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

LEEMING, MILES & Co., 1651 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

10c a box. ALL DRUGGISTS

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MOST PERFECT MADE.

SOLD AND USED EVERYWHERE.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

SIXTEEN PAGES.

41ST YEAR. NO. 17199 | THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1904. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

JAPS TAKE FENG WANG CHENG, THE RUSSIANS FALLING BACK

Mikado's Men Press the Retreating Troops, But Losses Were Light—Japs Destroying Railroad Bridges.

TOGO SAYS "CORKED" BUT ADMITS LOSING MANY

St. Petersburg, May 7. — 6:10 p.m. — The Russian retreat from Feng Wang Cheng is confirmed. The Japanese pressed the retreating troops, though with few losses to either side. The Japanese destroyed the railway at Port Adams, blowing up the bridges.

TOGO SUCCEEDED.

Says He Blocked the Entrance But Lost Many Men.

Tokio, May 7. — Vice-Admiral Togo reports that the entrance to Port Arthur is blocked completely to all vessels except small boats. He adds that the Japanese have not lost a single war vessel, although the attack resulted in considerable loss of life.

COMPLETELY CUT OFF.

St. Petersburg, May 7, 1:02 p.m. — The Russian capital has now been without news from Port Arthur for almost 24 hours. The last telegram received was filed at 6 o'clock last night. It is believed that the spot where the Japanese cut the railroad and telegraph line is near Port Adams, opposite Pitsewo.

PARADE AT PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, May 6, 3 p.m. — Six of the enemy's cruisers are continually in sight off Port Arthur.

A parade of the garrison here was held in honor of the Empress' name day. Lieut.-General Stoessel, in a speech to the troops alluded to the latest phase of the war by which Port Arthur is threatened on the land side, and expressed his firm confidence in the endurance of the defenders of the peninsula.

The general's address was received with cheers from assembled soldiers and sailors.

CELEBRATING VICTORY.

Seoul, Korea, May 6, 2:30 p.m.—The Japanese residents of this city held services today both in celebration of the victory on the Yalu, and in commemoration of those of their countrymen who fell in battle. After the memorial service luncheon was served in the old east palace. The afternoon and evening was given over to sports and fireworks. Many Korean officials attended the exercises.

RUSS SOLDIERS CHEERFUL.

Mukden, May 6. — Still no foreign newspaper correspondents are allowed at Liao Yang, where all the foreign attaches are detained. The men on the troop trains passing through Mukden on their way to the front are in excellent spirits and express confidence in Russia's eventual success. They ask their officers when they may expect to reach Japan and already want to know the Japanese names for tobacco, tea and other articles.

Picturesque scenes are often witnessed at the wayside stations, where the troops frequently remain over night. The soldiers are drawn up on the platforms, the bugles sound and all uncover as the priest utters the evening prayer. The nthe troops in each car, led by a tenor voice, break out into folk songs. The Chinese villagers, with whom the soldiers quickly make friends, gather about, listening to the songs, which are mostly plaintive airs. The men, many of whom have been forty days on trains on their way from the interior of Russia, are always cheerful and join heartily in the songs.

The same good humor is shown by the troops after the tiring marches through blinding dust storms and in the heat, which is daily becoming more intense.

STOESSEL TO HIS MEN

Port Arthur Commander Tells Garrison Big Fighting Is Ahead.

Por Arthur, Friday, May 6. — Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel has issued an order to the troops of his command as follows:

"On April 30 and May 1 the enemy crossed the Yalu River in great force and our troops fell back to positions which had been previously selected.

"Yesterday the enemy effected an important landing on the Liao Tung Peninsula, south of Pitsewo, and in the vicinity of Kin Chou Bay. Now our work is beginning. Naturally, the enemy will destroy railroad communication, and endeavor to drive our troops back to Port Arthur, and besiege this fortress, Russia's bulwark in the far east. We will defend it until the arrival of the troops which are coming to relieve us.

"I consider it my duty to call upon you to display increasing vigilance and caution, and you must be ready at all times to demean yourselves towards your general with the dignity and order beseeming the glorious troops of Russia. No matter what happens you must not lose your heads, but remember that everything is possible in war, and that we shall be able, with God's help, to cope with the arduous task imposed upon us."



Map Showing Liao Tung Peninsula and Port Arthur.

JAPS HAVE LANDED TROOPS AT KIN CHOU AND PITSEWO, CLOSE TO THE FORTRESS.

THE RUSSIANS ARE PHILOSOPHIC

Isolation of Port Arthur Is Taken With Calmness.

SAY FORTRESS IS IMPREGNABLE

Garrison Likely to Fight Until the Last Man Dies—Force Placed at 22,000.

St. Petersburg, May 7. — 2:20 p.m. — The calmness with which the Russians accept the isolation of what always has been regarded as the Russian Gibraltar in the far east, is remarkable. In military circles it had been considered inevitable from the first. No attempt is made to belittle the energy shown by the enemy, but from the strategic point of investment of the fortress is regarded as relieving the military situation on the mainland, which had been much embarrassed by the necessity for maintaining the seagirt stronghold at the extremity of the Liao Tung Peninsula. Besides, the utmost confidence is expressed in the ability of the fortress to withstand a siege. The whole of the lower end of the peninsula, from Kin Chou (30 miles above Port Arthur), south, is an entrenched camp commanded by a chain of most formidable fortifications which surmount the crest of every hill.

Millions of roubles and years of work have been devoted to rendering the place impregnable by land or sea. The railroad circling within this camp will permit of the easy transportation of the defending troops.

According to the Russian view the Japanese have a herculean task before them in the event of their attempting the reduction of the fortress. Successive lines of defenses must be carried, and the Japanese operations cannot begin at the advanced position, Kin Chou, until their huge guns are landed.

Gen. Stoessel, who will have supreme command of the defense of Port Arthur, is considered to be able and resourceful, and to have an indomitable will. His orders of the day have breathed a spirit of unyielding defiance. One of them declared that the last man must die in the defense of Port Arthur. The latest newspaper dispatches from the beleaguered fortress contained an account of a stirring appeal made by Gen. Stoessel to his troops yesterday on the occasion of the review in honor of the Empress' name day, in which he announced that he would never surrender. In addition to the 10,000 sailors on board the ships at Port Arthur and the regular fortress artillery, probably numbering 2,000 men, the defending force consists of a division of riflemen, and three batteries of field artillery, a total of 22,000 men.

In anticipation of the severance of communication all the valuable public documents had been removed to Mukden, and the work of supplying the fortress with provisions and ammunition had been progressing for weeks. The authorities apparently are satisfied that practically no non-combatants remain there. The inhabitants of Port Dalny were sent away some time ago.

The newspapers accept the news stoically, adjuring the people not to be discouraged, as the cutting off of Port Arthur was a foregone conclusion from the first.

The Novoe Vremya says: The fortress and its defenders must now shift for themselves until our army in sufficient strength can come down from the north and rescue them. In the meantime the people must accustom themselves to be without direct news from Port Arthur.

NOTHING DOING IN RECIPROCITY

Republicans Come Out Flat-Footed Against It.

WERE SCARED BY "IOWA IDEA"

The Democratic Party Likely to Have a Strong Plank On the Subject.

Washington, May 6. — The issue which the Democrats so industriously labored to create at the last session for use in the Northwest, Canadian reciprocity, seriously worried the Republican leaders a while ago, because of the strength of the sentiment on that subject in those states. They adopted a non-committal attitude on the subject in Congress until they could feel sure of their ground. Today, however, the session having ended and an opportunity for gauging sentiment in the Northwest having been had, Senator Burrows, spoke out on the subject in flat-footed opposition to any such policy.

Minority Leader Williams kept the Canadian reciprocity issue at the fore at every possible opportunity, and Ex-Gov. Lind, of Minnesota, seconded him in speeches that were widely circulated through the northwest. Mr. Williams endeavored to secure the reconvening of the high joint commission and introduced a constant succession of bills and resolutions aimed at the question. At one time the Republicans particularly from the northwest, were scared stiff about the issue, and representatives from that section tried to hedge. The tone of Mr. Burrows' statement, however, indicates that they have recovered their courage and are not afraid to meet the issue squarely. It will undoubtedly be in the Democratic platform if the house leaders of the minority have any share in the construction of that document.

Mr. Burrows hinted strongly that the sentiment for Canadian reciprocity in the northwest was confined to the cities and that there was no demand for it among farmers.

"Every one," he went on, "is in favor of reciprocity in the other fellow's goods. Almost every man is perfectly willing to admit foreign goods into our market on advantageous terms, although it may cripple or destroy a competing industry in the United States, provided it furnishes a foreign market for the surplus products that he himself produces.

"That is not the kind of reciprocity that we have been in favor of. The kind of reciprocity that Blaine spoke for and the Republican party has always supported, is the admission to our market of non-competing articles, things we do not produce. I don't believe there is any sentiment in our state or anywhere in the United States, among Republicans, in favor of destroying an American industry by a system of reciprocity in order to make a market for foreign goods."

Mr. Burrows said that he had no fear that the Democratic agitation for Canadian reciprocity would have any injurious effect upon the Republican campaign as an issue in the northwest. He thinks the sentiment in the northwest on the subject has been overestimated.

This first public declaration by a Republican leader on this matter may be taken as foreshadowing the view which will be taken of the question during the campaign. The Republicans showed their attitude toward tariff agitation in their own ranks by coming out boldly in opposition to the "Iowa idea" and its Minnesota varient. The only thing left was the Canadian reciprocity question on which their attitude has never hitherto been defined. Mr. Burrows' statement may be considered to settle that question.

TRAGEDY OF THE WESTERN PLAINS

Brothers Perish From Illness and Live Stock Starves to Death.

Mount Forest, May 7. — The news of a very sad occurrence, which befell John H. and W. J. Norris, sons of Jas. Norris, of Peel township, and cousins of Thos. Norris, Mount Forest, came last week from Regina, Assa., in the vicinity of which place the young men were farmers. The Winnipeg Telegram gives a report as follows:

Regina, March 30.—One of the most ghastly and tragic affairs, with the touch of mysterious in it, which has ever occurred in the Northwest Territories, has just been brought to light sixteen miles from here. For some weeks past the surprise of the neighbors has been more or less aroused by the deserted appearance of a farm at the Boyle settlement, belonging to two brothers, named Norris. The surprise was not of a curious character, and no investigation was made for several days. At last someone more curious than the rest found a dead dog tied to a chain, having died of starvation. A glance through a window of the house showed a sight, gruesome enough to chill the soutest heart. Face downwards on the floor, with arms outstretched, one brother was seen, while near by, lying on a bed, was the other, both beyond question sleeping their last sleep. An examination of the stable showed a picture even more pathetic, perhaps, than that in the house. Stretched on the ground, with protruding eyeballs and ribs sticking through their tight-stretched hides, were the carcasses of four horses. The awful agony that they had undergone until death relieved their sufferings was proved by the fact that the boarding had been gnawed and in some places eaten right through by the starving beasts. The inquest before Coroner Lowe into the cause of the deats revealed the fact that they were last seen alive about March 16, and were discovered dead, as already stated, on March 27. Coroner Lowe and the police visited the scene. They found that the man lying on the bed had died suffering the severest agony. A post-mortem disclosed that the former had died of pneumonia, and the latter of inflammation of the bowels. The former had died first and his brother had tended him and finally spread the quilts on the floor for him to lie on. He had evidently been ill for some time. The coroner stated that medical attendance could never have saved him. The brothers were prevented from getting aid, either from sudden illness or the severity of the weather. The remains were sent east and the double funeral took place in Arthur village last week.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU BETTER.

Paris, May 7. — The latest reports regarding the condition of M. Waldeck-Rousseau are very favorable. The patient is beginning to take nourishment.

DISAPPOINTMENTS THERE WILL BE

Several Applicants Said to Have Promise of City Hall Job—Foreman Resigns.

The Conservative aldermen and the members of the water commission are still being besieged by applicants for the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Frank Coles. That the Conservative Club executive is taking a hand in the game is evident from the visits of prominent members of the party to the city hall. That a large number of applicants will be bitterly disappointed there is no room to doubt, for fully half a dozen of them claim they already have promises from those in authority. Today the mayor said he did not as yet know who would secure the position. He appears to be of the opinion that if anyone in the city hall wants the office and is capable of filling it he should be given first chance. Owing to the huge grist of applications, it is said the Conservative party managers would as leave see a city hall man placed in the position, so as to avoid making enemies by selecting one of the outside applicants.

Fred Crossley has taken out a building permit for a story and a half brick house on Adelaide street, south of Hill.

Ald. Matthews, who is looking after the advertising end of the bi-centenary celebration, which is to be held in this city next year, has prepared a design for a pictorial postcard, which it is his intention to send all over America to the London Old Boys. The card will bear the picture of some building of London well known to the Old Boys —perhaps that portion of the Union school which is still standing on Colborne street, or it may be the card will be illuminated with a picture of Mr. Nicholas Wilson. The card will also bear the words: "You may stay away this year, but you must come next. London will be 50 years a city in 1905."

Foreman William Evans, who, according to City Engineer Graydon, was one of the best foremen the city ever had, has resigned, and severs his connection with the city tonight. Mr. Evans, it appears, was drawing but $10 a week, and he can make half as much again working for other people. Consequently the city loses a good man.

FRANCE AND VATICAN

Republic Announces Considers Pope's Protest Null and Void.

Paris, May 7.—The French Government has decided to reject both in substance and form the note of protest against President Loubet's visit to the quirinal at Rome sent by the Vatican to all the Catholic powers. The French ambassador to the Holy See has been instructed by Foreign Minister Delcasse to notify the papal secretary of state to this effect and to declare that France considers the protest to be null and void.

BRAZIL MAY YET WAR WITH PERU

The Acre Dispute Has Again Grown Serious—Peru Ordered Out.

Washington, May 7.—The Acre dispute, supposed to have been adjusted, has broken out again and a crisis is threatened. Originally a controversy between three nations, Brazil, Peru and Bolivia, for the ownership of a large triangular tract of rubber lands situated where the three countries adjoin. Bolivia was eliminated by an agreement satisfactory to her and it was supposed that Peru's claim also had been met. It appears, however, that Peruvian troops remain in the territory claimed by Brazil and yesterday Minister Thompson cabled the state department from Rio as follows:

"If Peru refuses to withdraw troops from the disputed territory inhabited by Brazilians pending negotiations which are to be followed, if necessary, by arbitration, Brazil will immediately resort to force to expel the Peruvians, and will proceed to reprisals."

In official circles here apprehension is felt as to the outcome of the sharp clash between Brazil and Peru growing out of the dispute over the territories lying in the valleys of the Alto, Jurua and Alto Purus.

THE VAN GORDON MURDER

Four Italians Arrested by the Buffalo Police On Suspicion.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 7. — The four Italians arrested Thursday night on suspicion of having been connected with the murder of John Van Gorder and his half sister, Miss Farnham, near Angelic, on Wednesday, are still detained at police headquarters awaiting the Allegheny County authorities. A watch found on one of the men is said to answer the description of a watch worn by Van Gorder and which is missing. The prisoners were persistently questioned, and finally admitted that they left the Italian camp near the scene of the murder together, boarding the train at 5 o'clock that morning. Cartridges found in the pockets of one of the men are similar to those found on the floor of the room where the murders were committed. Chief of Detectives Taylor said: "The men under arrest are undoubtedly the men who murdered Van Gorder and his sister. They cannot get away from it now, even if they will not admit it."

CONDUCTOR DISMEMBERED

M. C. R. Employe of Bridgeburg, Ont., Killed at Buffalo.

Buffalo, May 7. — Ground to death under the wheels of his own train was the fate of Frank Beam, a Michigan Central freight conductor, in the yards near the Dearborn street crossing, yesterday morning. Beam was about 37 years old, married and lived at Bridgeburg, Ont.

Beam was the conductor and Alfred A. Henry, engineer, of a string of 42 cars, which were being hauled through the Black Rock yards to Bridgeburg. At the Niagara street crossing of the railroad Henry brought the train to a stop to allow Beam to go to the station at Parish and Niagara streets and receive his "bridge orders." A few minutes later Henry heard Beam yell "All right, Al," and the train pulled out.

When it arrived in Bridgeburg Beam was missed. The crew returned to Dearborn street, where the body was found. Both legs were severed at the hips, both arms were cut off and also the head.

PASTOR FATALLY SHOT

One Minister Accidentally Kills Another While Duck Shooting.

Strathcona, Man., May 7. — Rev. Gustave Poensgen, the German-Lutheran minister here, was accidentally shot yesterday afternoon while out duck-shooting with Rev. Mr. Henson, of Elerslie. The gun was in the hands of the latter and was accidentally discharged. Mr. Poensgen, who was struck in the abdomen, was less than three feet away from the muzzle of the gun. Rev. Mr. Poensgen died while on his way to town, a distance of six miles. He was a single man and resided with his mother.

THE WAR NEWS.

Something doing once more with the rival armies in the north. The Japs have captured Feng Weng Cheng, and are pressing after the Russians, who apparently, offered little resistance. The losses on both sides are said to be light.

Port Arthur is now completely cut off, the landing of Jap troops at Kin Chou and Pitsewo having severed the one remaining link with the outside world. Togo officially states that only the smallest boats can pass in and out of the harbor. He admits the bottling of the Russians cost him heavily in men.

Russia is taking the isolation of its great fortress philosophically. They claim that the garrison can muster 22,000 fighting men, and is provisioned for a year, and impregnable to assault.

But little opposition was made to the landing of the Japs on the Liao Tung Peninsula. The invaders have destroyed the railroad and bridges at Port Adams.

BAD BLAZE AT BAPTIST COLLEGE

Flames Caught Students Asleep But All Hands Escaped Uninjured.

Woodstock, Ont., May 7. — Fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning at Woodstock Baptist College and before being extinguished caused considerable damage. When the fire was discovered the entire building was filled with smoke, and the blaze had reached the dormitories. The 100 sleeping students were hastily aroused, and all escaped in safety with their personal property. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It started in a storeroom in the basement.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

TOMORROW—WARM; SOME THUNDERSTORMS.

London, Saturday, May 7.

Sun rises..5:02 a.m. Moon rises..1:11 a.m.
Sun sets...7:26 p.m. Moon sets..11:51 a.m.

Toronto, May 6—8 p.m.

Showers have been general today in the Lake Superior district, and they have occurred very locally in Manitoba. Elsewhere in Canada the weather has remained fair.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 34—48; Victoria, 44—50; Calgary, 36—56; Qu'Appelle, 38—60; Winnipeg, 40—70; Port Arthur, 38—60; Parry Sound, 44—80; Toronto, 52—66; Ottawa, 44—70; Montreal, 42—66; Quebec, 36—64; Halifax, 30—54.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, May 7—8 a.m.

Today—Moderate to fresh east and south winds; showery tonight, with local thunderstorms.

Sunday—Continued warm; occasional showers or local thunderstorms, with fair intervals

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	34	32	Cloudy
Winnipeg	54	42	Cloudy
Parry Sound	66	58	Fair
Toronto	58	46	Clear
Ottawa	60	50	Fair
Montreal	60	48	Clear
Quebec	52	40	Cloudy
Father Point	46	34	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

Showers have occurred locally in Manitoba and generally in the Lake Superior district. Thunderstorms spread as far east as Detroit during the night, and by tonight showers and local thunderstorms are likely over the lake region, spreading to the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valley on Sunday.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 81.5°; lowest, 45°.

DEATH RIDES TEXAS CYCLONE

Many Killed by Great Storm—Twelve Homes in One Section Destroyed.

Hamilton, Texas, May 7. — A tornado in the section of country about Star Mountain, located about 25 miles southwest of this place, in Milles county, destroyed five houses, killed Geo. Mason, and blew away one of the children. The child is still alive, but not expected to live. C. E. Behooker had his house blown away and one child killed, and other members of the family slightly injured. The house of Mr. Rayburn was also destroyed, injuring four of the family.

A dispatch from Goldthwaite, Texas, says: A tornado, accompanied by severe rainfall, resulted in the death of Mrs. Allen Dennis, George W. Mason, and a child of S. E. Harper, of this vicinity; Luther Reed, Allen Dennis, Mrs. S. Harper, Joe Griffith and a child of S. F. Harper, were seriously injured. Twelve or more homes were totally destroyed. Full particulars not obtainable.

WILL TOUR CANADA

Ben Greet and Company to Present Shakespeare in London.

Toronto, Ont., May 7. — Ben Greet, the well-known English actor and producer of Elizabethan dramas will make a tour of Canada with his pastoral plays and his English company in June, beginning at Toronto on June 8, where the company appears in connection with commemoration week at Toronto University, and will be an essential feature of the festivities surrounding convocation. The plays also will be produced at McGill University, Montreal, and Queen's University, Kingston, and probably Ottawa, Peterboro, Hamilton and London will be visited. The reportoire will include "Much Ado About Nothing," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "As You Like It," and probably "Twelfth Night." It will be the first time in a quarter of a century that "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will have been seen in Canada. Mr. Greet begins his season with his outdoor plays in Washington next week.

CHAMPOUX HANGED

The Alaskan Murderer of Actress Executed at Walla Walla.

Walla Walla, Wash., May 7.—James Champoux was hanged here yesterday for the murder of Lottie Brace, a variety theater performer, at a theater at Seattle in November, 1902. He had met the woman in Alaska, and became infatuated with her. After he had spent most of his money on her, she threw him aside. Champoux went to the theater where she was employed with the intention of killing her. He stabbed her in the brain with a hunting knife as she was leaving the theater, and she died the next day from the wound. Champoux's first trial was dramatic. He feigned insanity, fought his jailers, and acted in every way like a madman, but a jury declared him sane. His case was appealed to every possible court, but the convicted man's attorney at last gave up hope of staying the execution. Champoux stated before leaving for the state prison that he wished to die, and cursed his attorney for trying to save his neck. Champoux's wealthy relatives in Eastern Canada, however, made a hard fight to save him from the scaffold.

A BATTLE IN TIBET

Natives Repulsed With Heavy Loss —Two Britishers Wounded.

London, Saturday, May 7.—The Daily Mail's Simla correspondent says that 800 Tibetans, coming from the direction of Shigatse, attacked the British mission at Gyangtse at dawn on April 5. The Tibetans were repulsed with heavy loss and fled. The British had only two sepoys wounded.

OFF FOR OLD COUNTRY.

The Western Real Estate Exchange is arranging with Mr. J. M. Thompson, of Waterford, to go to the old country for the purpose of bringing out to Ontario purchasers of farms that the exchange have for sale. Mr. Thompson expects to sail from New York next Wednesday or Thursday. The exchange wants three or four more good men to go over this spring or summer to advertise their business in the old country.

DENTISTRY WITH A VENGEANCE

H. Garside Elected to Pay for Knocking Out Fred. Grayson's Teeth.

In the police court this morning Henry Garside was charged by Fred Grayson with assault, having knocked out some of the complainant's teeth. The court ordered the defendant to pay for new teeth, and the cost of the court, bailing Garside to appear again in a week.

Thomas Shoebottom and Ed Donohue pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly and were fined $5 each.

Wm. Hyer and some boys had been fighting on the street. Two of the boys appeared in the juvenile court, but there were a few others to get together, so the whole case was adjourned for a week.

John Armstrong's boy had been away from school 64 half-days this term and was inclined to make the truant officer believe that it was his own business. For this conduct the magistrate gave him a "call," and gave him just one week to get the boy back to school and attending regularly. The magistrate wished him to understand he had no right to allow his boy to be his messenger during school hours, as long as the boy was under 14 years of age.

Two boys were playing truant and answered for it in juvenile court. Their case was adjourned a week.

THE IRISH TOAST LIST.

The toast list for the Irish Benevolent Society's banquet on Monday evening has been completed and is as follows: "Canada," Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General; "Our Legislators," Hon. Charles S. Hyman, and Hon. Senator Coffey; "Irish Progress," Mr. George Lynch Staunton, K. C., of Hamilton; "Ireland," Rev. Canon Dann; "The Empire," Sir John Carling; "The Militia," Lieut.-Col. Peters; "The President of the United States," Col. Culver, United States consul; "The City of London," Mayor Adam Beck; "The Legal Profession," Messrs. Edmund Meredith, K. C., and George C. Gibbons, K. C. Everything points to the banquet being the greatest success of any events of its kind ever held in London.

DISTINCT LOSS TO THE CITY

Architect J. A. Thomson Leaves for Ottawa—Was Prominent as a Vocalist.

Mr. J. Arnold Thomson has received an appointment to a position as architect in the public works department, Ottawa, at a salary of $1,500 per year.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomson have many friends in London, who, while regretting the loss, will congratulate them, and offer best wishes. Mr. Thomson came here three years ago from Ottawa and has been associated with Mr. H. C. McBride; he was fast advancing in his profession, and his present appointment is a well-deserved one. Mrs. Thomson is a native of Ottawa, so their removal there will be doubly gratifying.

The removal of Mr. Thomson means the third loss to St. Andrew's choir, within a few weeks. The soprano soloist was the first to resign, then the contralto was forced to take a three months' leave of absence, on account of her health, and now the bass soloist has resigned. Mr. Thomson was one of London's favorite vocalists, and his departure will especially affect the musical circles of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson will leave for their new home on Wednesday next.

WANTS SON ARRESTED.

Henry Bush of London Township, has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of his son, on charges of housebreaking and assault. The warrant was issued by Squires Robinson and Attwood, but the officers have not been able to execute it, as the younger Bush has disappeared. The Bush family has been figuring in the courts for several years, the father invariably taking sides against the mother and children.

LANDMARK DISAPPEARS.

The old frame building, which stood at the southeast corner of Adelaide street and the Hamilton road, has been torn down to make room for a business block. The building was one of the landmarks of the vicinity, having been erected 50 years ago.

THE BUSY STORES **Whiskard's** 228-230 DUNDAS STREET.

Ladies' Fine Straw Hats

READY-TO-WEAR.

BIG BARGAIN FOR YOU ON SATURDAY, ALL DAY.

You believe magic is purely Arabian. What was the waving of Prospero's Wand over his Island, compared to the waving of "The Busy Stores" Wand, that brought these stylish Hats to our counters at such magnetic prices.

FOR SATURDAY, ALL DAY.

3 Dozen Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Fine Straw Hats, deep, fine stitched satin binding, quill and fancy knot. The Hats to sell in regular way are worth $2. They are satin bound, in black and navy. On Saturday they are yours at 75c each. Colors white, navy and champagne.

We are selling lots of Hats here, we have styles and prices that will surprise you.

Bleached Table Linen, 70 inches wide, fine, new patterns, regular 75c. For only **43c Yard.**

Black Linnenette Skirt Lining, regular 8c. Saturday to clear **4c Yard.**

2 pieces only Heavy Plaid Wrapperette, worth 12½c yard. Saturday Sale **15 yards for $1.**

5 pieces only Red Print, in spot and figured patterns, worth 12½c yard. Saturday Sale only **8c Yard.**

One piece Fine Unbleached Table Linen, 65 inches wide, worth 50c. Saturday only **35c Yard.**

Table Napkins, fringed, white and white with yellow border, regular 5c. For **3c Each.**

One basket Colored Ribbons, assorted shades and widths, worth 5c. For **2c Yard.**

Colored Velvet Ribbons, 2 inches wide, worth 25c. To clear, Saturday **5c Yard.**

2 dozen Fancy Stripe Flannelette Nightgowns, regular 50c. Saturday **30c Each.**

5 dozen Ladies' Fine Black Cotton Hose, regular 12½c. Saturday **10c Pair.**

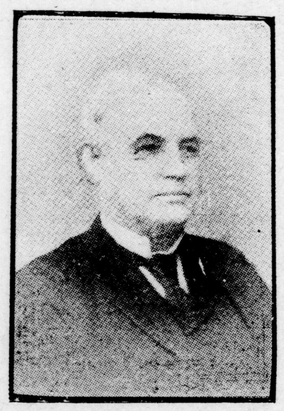
SIGNALING CLASS TO START IN A FEW DAYS AT THE BARRACKS

Interesting Column for the Military Man—a Breezy Letter From Toronto.

Tomorrow (Sunday) morning the Seventh Regiment will parade to church for divine service. The church to be visited will be St. James, South London, where Very Rev. Dean Davis will preach. The citizens will no doubt avail themselves of this opportunity to see the regiment to the best advantage yet this season. There is no lack of interest among the citizens in the Fusiliers this year, especially as the regiment has been making such a good showing. The Seventh will also be out in full strength next Monday night. Last Monday an excellent route march was had and the trooping of the colors was a very creditable performance, but the number of citizens who witnessed it was not as large as it would have been had they been aware that the trooping would take place. However, it is announced now for a certainty, unless the weather should change, that the colors will be trooped Monday night at Tecumseh Park. The park will be lighted and the grandstand opened to the public, who are invited to attend and there will be no charge whatever.

It is some months since the vacancies of paymaster and quartermaster in the Twenty-sixth Regiment occurred, and there is some speculation as to whom the honors will go. They should be gazetted within the next few weeks.

The sergeants of E Company, Seventh Regiment, were entertained by their popular captain, A. A. Campbell, this week, and an excellent supper was enjoyed. During the evening songs were rendered by Lieut. Spittal and others, and a most pleasant evening spent.



SIR JOHN CARLING,
Honorary Colonel of Seventh Regiment.

A meeting will be held Monday evening at the Y. M. C. A. of this city, to organize the Y. M. C. A. Rifle Association for the year. Capt. Macpherson says that several citizens have applied to him for permission to join the association, which intends doing considerable work this summer. The plans will be discussed at the meeting Monday night, to which all interested are invited. The association will enter one team at least in the rifle contests which are to be held June 4, 11, 25 and July 2. The fact that outsiders are anxious to join the Y. M. C. A. organization goes to show the spreading interest in rifle shooting even outside the military ranks.

A signaling class will start in a few days at Wolseley Barracks. It is the intention of the Government to have a staff of experienced signalers at every depot of the permanent force.

The next short course for officers and non-commissioned officers will start on the 12th inst.

Private Thomas Sandy, of No. 1 Company, has gone on a few days' visit to relatives in Montreal, P. Q.

Quarter-Master-Sergt.-Instructor A. B. Blake-Forster, who has been instructing the officers and men of the Fifteenth Regiment, Belleville, has returned to Wolseley Barracks.

The question where to spend Victoria Day has not only troubled London but many other places. Perhaps, the most worried regiment of all has been the Thirteenth of Hamilton. For a time they considered a proposition to go to Woodstock. Then it seemed that all arrangements had been made when the Woodstock City Council met and refused to grant $200. It was thought then that it would be all off with the Thirteenth going to the Baby City, but the Woodstock fathers reconsidered their action this week and made the grant, so it is settled now for a certainty. The Dufferin Rifles, of Brantford, after some weeks of wondering whether Hamilton would be visited on the 24th of May, have decided to stay at home and wait for Hamilton's tattoo in June.

An important announcement is made today that the Minister of Militia has decided to follow the example of the British war office and create an army council. The name adopted will be military council. It will consist of seven members — the minister, the deputy minister, the chief acountant, the chief of staff (a position which is created by the new militia bill), two other members of the headquarters staff, and an inspector-general. The last-named officer, it is said, will be the general in command of the imperial forces in Canada. The Minister of Militia will be chairman of the council.

A dispatch from Ottawa says: The following board of officers is authorized by militia orders to conduct the examination for admission to the Royal Military College, which commences Tuesday, the 10th inst: No. 1, M. D., London—President, Col. J. Peters, A. D. C., D. O. C.; members, Capt. and Brevet Major A. E. Carpenter, R. C. R.; Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. H. Kaye, R. C. R., The medical examination will be performed by Major W. Belton, R. C. R. I.

The Windsor Record says this week: "Lieut. R. M. Morton, of Company A, Fusiliers, will leave in about two weeks for Wolseley Barracks, London, to qualify for the command of the Maxim gun squad, which is being organized in connection with the Twenty-first Fusiliers. As announced by the Record a few days ago a gun will be procured in time for the squad to get into shape before taking the St. Louis trip. The men who will man the gun will be 'picked men, most of 'em,' of the best physique obtainable in the ranks of the Fusiliers. The work will be gone on with as soon as Lieut. Morton returns from Wolseley Barracks."

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

The Empire Club of Toronto held its first luncheon at McConkey's Thursday afternoon. The president, Col. Mason, as usual, occupied the chair. The orator for the day was Right Rev. Bishop Dumoulin, who was formerly rector of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. He chose for his subject "Two Pillars of the Empire." These two pillars the bishop described as being the commerce of the country and her language. There was a very large attendance of the members of the club, and notably among them was the military element. Capt. Wily Grier, of Toronto Field Battery, was present with the whole of the subaltern officers of that particular military unit. Capt. Wm. Fahey, who was wounded nearly 38 years since at Ridgeway during the Fenian raid; Capt. Dickson, late of imperial service; Major Mason, R. G.; Capt. Cecil Gibson, R. O.; Capt. Smith, Thirty-sixth Regiment; Capt. H. F. Wyatt, unattached. Rev. Canon Welsh, chaplain, G. G. B. G., were only some of the many military men who attended. The bishop paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of those great soldiers, such as Clive, Wellesley and Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, who had assisted in building up the empire, in protecting the trade and operations of the old East India Company, which, said the bishop, had a history "which was little short of marvelous." His lordship then passed on to speak of the Hudson's Bay Company, and pointed out how close a connection there was between that famous company and the building of the British Empire in the greater half of the North American continent. Lastly, under the heading of commerce, the bishop referred to the South African Company, through the work or Cecil Rhodes, and to the valor of many of the soldier-statesmen whose life-work had lain in South Africa.

Toronto's annual church parade has been fixed for Sunday, May 15, and it will take place as usual to Massey Hall. It is now more than twelve years since these bi-annual parades were commenced, and it is a very remarkable circumstance that on no single occasion have they been interfered with by rain or stormy weather. It is expected that nearly 2,500 members will be upon parade. They will include the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the G. G. B. G., the Toronto Light Horse, the Toronto Field Battery, No. 2 Company, R. C. R., the Q. O. R., the Royal Grenadiers, and the Forty-eighth Highlanders. Besides these, there will be the Engineers—we beg pardon, we should have said the Canadian Royal Engineers, a detachment from the O. S. C., the Toronto companies of the A. M. C. in full force; and yet this is not the end, for the Upper Canada College Corps of Cadets will be there in all their glory.

The parade on Wednesday night of the Q. O. R. was a remarkably good one. Nearly 600 men were under arms. Their drill was very good, though here and there signs of weakness were shown. The Grenadiers on Tuesday night paraded almost their whole strength. Colonel Stimson has now been in command of this corps for nearly two years and has proved himself as capable a C. O. as ever sat in saddle. There were come pessimistic, not to say ill-natured remarks, made when he assumed command. Some said that he would be more at home in a drawing room than in an orderly room. The colonel said nothing about himself, nor what he meant to do, but those kind people just referred to have since found out that Lieut.-Col. Stimson is thoroughly at home in his orderly room, while some of those who made these ill-natured remarks respecting him are now very sorry they spoke. The Forty-eighth Highlanders always turn out well, and their parade this week was not an exception to the rule. By the way "Our Kilties on Parade" at the military tournament, New York, have won golden opinions and heaps of praise.

One of the evening papers in Toronto has drawn attention to the fact that Major Merritt, of the G. G. B. G has now been in command of that historic corps for nearly a year and yet is not gazetted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, although his predecessor resigned the command on June 1 last. The very pertinent inquiry is made "why is this so?" The Canadian Military Gazette had something to say in this same connection some weeks ago.

There will be no military parade to speak of in Toronto on Victoria Day, that is no parade of the entire garrison. The Highlanders will probably turn out and fire a feu de joie. But this is about all the notice that will be taken of it by Toronto's soldiery.

Quench your thirst with summer drinks at the Olympia Candy Store.

IN THE MATTER OF W. A. PIPER, of Westminster, farmer.—All persons having claims against the above-named W. A. Piper are hereby required to forward particulars of same to me at my residence, No. 21 Edward street, in the City of London, on or before the 1st day of June next, after which date I will proceed to distribute any funds in my hands belonging to the said W. A. Piper among such persons, pro rata, as I then shall have had notice. A. M. HUNT, auctioneer. 99c-t

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NOTICE.

Citizens are hereby notified that all ashes and refuse must be at once removed from backyards, lanes, etc., and all closet pits must be cleaned out. Rigid house-to-house inspection by the city police will be commenced on Monday, May 9, for the Health Department.

T. V. HUTCHINSON,
98u Medical Health Officer.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—LADY SCHOOL TEACHER, for Delaware school section, No. 2; duties to commence at once. Apply to John Ackland, Delaware P. O. 97c

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

ITALIAN BEES—IN GOOD CONDITION—Cheap. 82 Bruce street, London. 99u

FOR SALE—HEN CANARIES, 25 AND 50 cents each. Apply 69 Dundas street. 93c-txt

SLOT PUNCHING MACHINES—LAWFUL—Will earn you $20 to $40 weekly. Talking machines, $45 kind, $19. Rogers Manufacturing Company, 147 West 23rd street, New York. b

FOR SALE—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S Brantford Red Bird bicycles; practically new. Apply 104 Fullarton street b

FOR SALE—ONE MILCH COW; WILL come in about 1st of June. Apply to A. B. Scott, Vanneck. 98c bw

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED SEND FOR free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief sure and quick. Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 99h-t

VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, lily, dahlia, caladium, gladiolus and Madeira vine bulbs. Garden tools and lawn mowers. Morgan's Pet Stock and Garden Supply House, 264 Dundas.

DEEP-WELL IRON PUMP, WITH 40 feet of iron pipe, in perfect order; big chance for farmer. Apply 174 Langarth street, South London. 95tf

McCLARY COOK STOVE FOR SALE—Cheap. 17 Beaconsfield avenue. 94n

FOR SALE—YOUNG CATTLE, LOT 10, con. 1, West Nissouri. W. Walker. 93c-tyt

BADGES AND REGALIA MANUFACTURED for all societies. Gold and silver trimmings for sale. 501½ Richmond.

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. 'Phone 239.

FOR SALE—COW AND CALF, THOROUGHBRED Jersey, registered. 435 Adelaide street. 97c

JUST RECEIVED—A CARLOAD OF Early Rose and Early Cobbler potatoes, for seed. George Leith, 776 Dundas street. 97c-wiy

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM TWO pens of pure-bred Barred Rocks, headed by imported cocks; $1 50 for 15 eggs. 11 Victor street, or 13 Market House. 97c-wtz

CHEAP WOOD—FOR ONE WEEK Green & Co., coal and wood dealers, 495 York street, will sell good quality real dry mixed wood at $1 60 per load.

EGGS FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns. Setting, 75 cents. Apply 692 Adelaide street, city. 87c-t

OUR PLUMBERS WILL BE SOLD TO you to do your plumbing, etc., at lowest possible rates to do first-class work. Smith Plumbing Company, Masonic Temple, King street. t

BEST VALUE IN TEAS IN THE CITY can be obtained at the Market Grocery, 103 King street. Everything new, fresh, and right prices. 'Phone 1,465. H. T. Johnson. xvt

CEMENT FOR SALE—CHEAPEST place to buy cement is at Turnbull's Elevator, Komoka. ywt

WE ARE PUTTING UP THE NICEST cooked ham, because it has all its flavor retained in it. James A. Anderson, Market House. ywt

TWO HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES—Three leading makes in new ranges; wood cook stoves. Brock's, 197 King. tzw

FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS, 31 Briscoe street, London—Eggs from pure-bred Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, White Cochin Bantams and White Wyandottes, $1 25 per fifteen. 96n-xt

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SKYLIGHTS. Apply to Joseph Nicholson, McClary Manufacturing Company. 97c

REGISTERED HEREFORDS — TEN bulls of serviceable age, young cows and heifers, all of choice breeding, of the low-down beefy type. O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont. 85tf ywt 1 tf

SHINGLES, $1 40 THOUSAND; LUMBER, $15; post, clearing out. Sutherland Lumber Yard, Pall Mall street, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds. 96n-xttttt

LATEST STYLES IN BUGGIES—BEST satisfaction in repairing and painting. J. W. Smith, Richmond and Maple streets.

LABOR-SAVING BOOKS

for office and factory. Have your books made to suit your own business. They cost little more than common books, and will save you their price many times over in dollars and labor. We make them—quality and price right. CHAPMAN'S BINDERY, 91 Dundas St. 'Phone 370.

65c WILL SHARPEN YOUR LAWN mower, with special machinery. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond. 'Phone 1,141.

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D. H. GILLIES & CO., EAST END coal and wood dealers. Hardwood blocks, soft wood and slabs. 'Phone 1,312. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst.

NEW BICYCLES, $25; SECOND-HAND ladies' and gentlemen's wheels, $10; Morgan & Wright style tire covers, $1; large stock tires, spring seatposts, coasters, bells and general sundries at reduced prices. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON beds. Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

WALLPAPER, WALLPAPER! — WINDOW shades, room moldings, ready-mixed paints, etc. Scarrow, 233 Dundas street, next London Opera House.

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

FISH! FISH! FISH!—EVERY KIND OF fish, fresh, salted and smoked. 'Phone 1,296. F. S. Onn.

FOR SALE — WASHINGTON HAND-PRESS; cheap for cash. Address Box 38, this office. 94tf

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

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

THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair and warm; showers.



65c Yard Silk-Finish Lusters

Beautiful material indeed and made especially for Shirtwaist Suits. Looks just like silk, but far more serviceable. In shades of light blue, fawn, garnet, cardinal, dark green and gray. Selling at especially low price, per yard..... **65c**

CARRIAGE PARASOLS.

Couldn't tell you all about our Fancy Parasols here if we tried—they're too numerous and too beautiful. Our stock is exclusive, consisting of all the leading shades in champagne, fawns, navy blues, sky blues, royal blues, reseda greens, moss greens, myrtle greens, bright reds, dark reds, browns, white with black stripes and black with white stripes, plain white and plain black. Surely a great assortment of colors to choose from.

1 only White Silk Parasol, trimmed with black applique, white chiffon, double frill, with black edging, at .. **$10 00**
1 only White Silk Parasol, trimmed with two rows cream applique; wide white chiffon frill. Very pretty at **$10 00**
1 only White Silk Parasol, with two chiffon frills, with black and white ruching; just the thing for the hot summer days, at **$7 50**
1 only Black Parasol, trimmed with two black chiffon frills, with black applique, at **$9 00**
1 only Dresden Parasol, in the leading shade of the season, champagne; with five white silk circular stripes with blue flowers and green vines. Very dainty at **$7 00**
1 only Dresden Parasol, in reseda green, with five white circular stripes, with fawn colored flowers, and green vines, at **$7 00**
1 only White Moire Silk Parasol, with pale blue Dresden pattern at top and around the border, at **$6 00**
1 only White Moire Silk Parasol, with a Dresden pattern in lavender at top and around the border, at **$6 00**

Special Purchase of "Combing" Towels.

Bought months ago, but just to hand. They have to go quickly and we've marked them at a price. Every lady in London should be interested in and every lady should have one of these Towels. They were bought specially large (size 24 x 49) to make "Combing" Towels an article almost indispensable to a lady's toilet. They can be used as Towels or made up in cape style to protect your waist from combings when dressing the hair. Can be made up in a variety of pretty styles, one of which will be shown for a few days at our Linen Counter. These Towels are made of Pure Linen Damask, with wide fancy border in colors of red, pale blue and white, with knotted fringed ends. Can be used for stand covers if desired. Don't miss getting one or more of these. On sale now at, each..... **25c**

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

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH—PUPILS received for piano, harmony, sight singing, history. Residence, 731 Richmond, or homes of pupils.

JAMES CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin, Conductor Grand Opera House Orchestra. Pupils received. 523 King street.

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MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED to 473 Park avenue. Eye, ear, nose and throat only.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., 587 RICHMOND street. Phone, 383.

DR. BATESON, 589 RICHMOND street. Telephone, 1,136.

DR. OVENS WILL RESUME PRACTICE on or about May 25.

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

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

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h. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

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DR. MACKLIN HAS REMOVED TO 443 Park avenue. Telephone, 740.

DR. BALFOUR, QUEEN'S AVENUE, opposite St. Andrew's Church—Diseases of women and children. 'Phone 22.

DR W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

DR. WESTLAND, DENTIST, CHICAGO—Post-graduate in Crown, Bridge and Porcelain work. Philadelphia post-graduate, Porcelain. Masonic Temple, first floor.

DR. A. G. FRASER, DENTIST, 189 Dundas street. Telephone 1381.

DR. HARRY SILK, DENTIST, 185½ Dundas street. Terms, cash. Telephones: Office, 1,243; residence 1,244.

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

MATTHEWS & MURRAY — ARCHITECTS, Duffield Block. Telephone, 966. Herbert Matthews. William Murray.

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THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

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MADAM DUMOND, CLAIRVOYANT and palmist, will read from cradle to grave. Please call; nice waiting room. London House. 96i

LEGAL CARDS.

BUCHNER & GUNN—BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street, London; 'phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. U. A. Buchner, J. M. Gunn, B.A.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc.—Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

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

T. W. SCANDRETT — BARRISTER, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc. London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

JARVIS & VINING — BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVOY & PERRIN—BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

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

E. H. JOHNSTON, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public. 87½ Dundas street. ywt

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

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

E. B. STONE — BARRISTER, ETC.—Office, 169 Dundas street.

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

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A. GREENLEES—BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

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W. R. KINCAID, VETERINARY SURGEON—Twenty years' experience. Office 117 King. Residence, 365 Ridout. Telephone, 455.

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 307 Oxford street, near Waterloo.

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DRESSMAKING AND SEAMSTRESSES are cordially invited to inspect our method of cutting, grading and designing ladies' garments. The London Cutting School, removed from 233½ to 243½ Dundas street. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

ISSUED BY C. D. JOHNSTON, 198 Dundas street. Private office.

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PARISTONE HARD WALL PLASTER—Stratford & Bawden, agents for London. 'Phone 1,460. Best plaster manufactured.

Transient Condensed Advertisements —No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.—Two cents per word each insertion.

MEETINGS.—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

ARTICLES FOR SALE, TO LET, HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, BOARD AND LODGINGS, LOST AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First insertion, one cent per word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

DIED.

BELCHER—On Friday, May 6, 1904, at his father's residence, 417 Quebec street, Frankie, son of Claude and Annie Belcher, aged 2 years.

Funeral private, on Sunday at 2:30 p.m., to Woodland Cemetery.

YOUHILL—In Winnipeg, on Thursday, May 5, 1904, Jennie Wyatt Youhill, beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Youhill, and fourth daughter of George Wyatt, this city.

Funeral on Tuesday, May 10, from her father's residence, 160 Hamilton road, at 3:30 p.m.; services at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. 98c

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. G. Matthews, of McMaster University, will preach morning and evening.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Subjects: 11 a.m., "A Study in Geography. An Earthly County, Not Marked on Any Map"; 7 p.m., "A New Edition of An Old Story." Reception of new members at evening service. Sacrament of Lord's Supper.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Services, 8, 11, 7. Rev. Dyson Hague, rector.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Morning, Rev. Hugh J. Fair; evening, the pastor will preach; subject, "Counting the Cost."

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

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. R. HOWARD, B.A., rector. Services, 11 and 7, as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. J. Birks will preach at both services. Sacrament after evening service.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Morning service, Rev. S. J. Allin; evening service, the pastor. Bible School, 2:45 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening service. Anthems, "Even Me" (Warren); "The Day is Ended" (Nevin); "Radiant Morn" (Woodward).

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church—S. B. Culp will preach Sunday night on "A Tour to Hades, and a Real Case of Man's Existence There," illustrated with a chart.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Love feast at 10 a.m.; public worship, 11 a.m. Rev. C. T. Scott will preach; Sacrament of Lord's Supper will follow morning service. In the evening the Rev. L. W. Wickett will preach.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sunday, 11 a.m.; Wednesday, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. Edward F. Bishop in the evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Pastor's Class at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. S. J. Allin, pastor. Evening, "The Prodigal's Father." Second of series.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Mr. Wylie will conduct service at 11, and Rev. Dr. McCrae at 7.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS' CHURCH, Maitland street—Preaching, 11 and 7. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—HOLY Communion, 8:30 a.m. Service, 11 a.m., preacher, Rev. L. N. Tucker, D.C.L. Service, 7 p.m., preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Rev. Herbert C. Ross, First Presbyterian Church, Erie, Pa., will preach at both services. Sabbath School, 3 o'clock. Mr. Camp's Bible class meets in auditorium of church, 3 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Wylie will take charge. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

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

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. J. J. Ross. Morning subject, "Hiding, but Not Hidden." Evening, "The First Preacher." Bible Class at 3:15. Baptism after evening service. Attentive ushers, free seats, good singing. All strangers and visitors welcome. Come!

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor, both services. 10 a.m., love feast; 11, subject, "Baptism of Fire"; anthem, "The Morn Breaks Sweetly O'er Thee." 7 p.m., subject, "A Good Soldier"; anthem, "O Lamb of God." Sacrament after evening service.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Usual services. Evening, Blind Harry and Mrs. Bowden will sing. Evangelist will preach.

MEETINGS.

Headquarters, 7th Regiment Fusiliers, London, May 7, 1904.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.—By Lieut.-Col. J. W. Little, commanding—The regiment will parade in divine service order (tunics, busbies and leggins), on Sunday, 8th inst., at 10:45 a.m. By order. W. A. McCrimmon, Captain, Adjutant 7th Regiment. b

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Western Ontario Bible Society will be held in Wesley Hall, Wednesday, May 11, at 8 p.m. Addreses by the Rev. T. E. Howitt, of Hamilton, and Rev. C. T. Scott, chairman of the London district. Bishop Baldwin will preside. Collection in aid. 99c-tyx

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM LOT 10, con. 10, Lobo, on May 4, two colts—1-year-old bay and 3-year-old brown roadster. Suitable reward for return. Peter Mitchell, Coldstream. 99c

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Grand, Tonight, 8:15
10 20 30 TOM MARKS STOCK CO.
"Casey's Troubles".

TUESDAY NEXT.

The Famous Author-Actor,

EDWARD HARRIGAN

In "OLD LAVENDER," with all its catchy songs and music.
15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Seats on sale today.

"Erl-King's Daughter"

L. C. I. CHORAL CLUB.
AUDITORIUM, MONDAY, MAY 16.
Cyril Dwight-Edwards, Mrs. Roblyn-McKillop, Mrs. Kingsmill. Director, George C. Phelps. b

The Dear Home Land.

A Patriotic Lecture By
MISS ELINOR STAFFORD MILLER
Dundas Street Center Church, Monday evening, May 16. 99i-7,10,12,14,16

$115.88 Six Weeks' Tour

Visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, France—Cathedral Route. Stop-overs allowed. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN-McKillop—Residence, 326 St. James street; 'phone 451. Studio, 356 King street; 'phone 1,270. xt

$2 30—LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, Victoria Day, by boat. Low rate every day. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street. ywt

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S banquet—City Hall, Monday, May 9, 8 p.m. The following gentlemen will speak: Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, George Lynch Staunton, K.C., Hon. C. S. Hyman, Sir John Carling, Senator Coffey, Lieut.-Col. Peters, Rev. Canon Dann, Col. Culver, Mayor Beck, George C. Gibbons, K.C., and Edmund Meredith, K.C. 98u

SPRINGBANK PAVILION—OPENING complimentary hop, Wednesday evening, May 11. Our patrons and members of advanced class cordially invited. Dancing, 8:30 to 11 o'clock. Cars leave for Springbank every half-hour. Dayton & McCormick.

625 PUPILS ATTENDED LONDON CONSERVATORY Music last year. Mr. Barron hears all pupils play, and gives reports.

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS, DUNDAS street west—Hot and cold water. Open daily. A. P. Yeo.

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

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard. Special attention given to waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching; low rates; lessons any hour; satisfaction guaranteed. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK—NO washing. Apply Mrs. Willmott, 771 Waterloo street. 99c

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD general servant; small family. Apply 708 Waterloo street. b

N. SOUTHCOTT, 12 MARKET LANE (upstairs), requires girls to sew buttons, an office girl and a saleslady. b

WANTED—GIRLS ABOUT 15 OR 16 years of age. Apply Catholic Record office. 99c

GENERAL MAID WANTED. APPLY 270 Piccadilly street. 99c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl. Apply Queen's Hotel. 99c

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, TO take home small wash; references. Apply 452 Princess avenue. b

SIX LADY WAITRESSES WANTED for Springbank Pavilion. Apply Box 66, this office, or at Pavilion; good wages. 99tf

WANTED—TRUSTY GIRL TO CARE for baby. Apply 384 Hill street. b

WANTED—GIRL FOR DINING-ROOM; good wages. Apply Boomer's Confectionery. 98c

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SERVANT. Apply Aged People's Home, Richmond street north. 99c

TWO GIRLS WANTED FOR PACKING room. Apply Canada Spice and Grocery Company, 202 King street, city. 98c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—NO laundry work. Apply Mrs. Bailey, 186 Albert street. 98c

FANCY IRONERS WANTED AT THE Parisian Laundry. 98c

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, in family of four. Apply Mrs. B. A. Mitchell, 304 King street. 97c

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL AND kitchen girl. Apply at once, Fraser House. 97tf

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; wages, $14 per month; no laundry work. Address Box 59, Advertiser. 96k

DINING-ROOM GIRL AND CHAMBERMAID wanted. Apply at City Hotel. 95n

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — GOOD general servant. Mrs. Walter English, 688 Dundas street. 69tf

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, central. Apply between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. at office, 425 Richmond street. 98c

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, near postoffice. Apply 87½ Dundas street. b

LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 320 Dundas street. 99u

NICELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms; all conveniences; private family; suitable for married couple; references. 356 Dundas street. 99c

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board; central, modern. Apply Box 100, this office. 94c-2yt

FIRST-CLASS ROOM, WITH BOARD. 797 King street. 98c

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board, large front room. Apply 254 Queen's avenue. 98u

BOARD BY THE WEEK, AND MEALS, eight tickets for $1, at 476 Park avenue.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES to employ agents; $900 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, 157 Bay street, Toronto. tx

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO RUN a temperance hotel in village in County of Kent; references required. Apply Merchant, Box 532, London, Ont. 98c

MALE HELP WANTED.

DRUG CLERK—GRADUATE PREFERRED; $8 to $10 a week, according to experience. W. E. Saunders & Co., London. 99c

WANTED—STRONG YOUNG MAN FOR teamster. London Soap Company. 93tf

BOYS WANTED TO LEARN THE manufacturing jewelry business. Apply Stevenson Bros. & Baker, 115 Carling street. 99c

WANTED—GOOD STRONG BOYS. APPLY Catholic Record office. 99c

WANTED EVERYWHERE—HUSTLERS to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago. b

WANTED—BOYS FOR SHEET IRON department; rivet boys and experienced helpers for boiler shop. The George White & Sons Company, Limited, King street. 99c

BOY ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE wanted. Apply 672 Maitland street. 99u

WANTED—TWO BOYS, TO WORK IN greenhouses. Apply J. Gammage & Sons. 98u

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, AT ONCE. Apply between 9 and 10 a.m., J. S. McDougall, Room 4, Albion block. 98c

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BENCH hand; also sashmaker. Schabacker & Co., 234 Bathurst street. 97c

INTELLIGENT BOY—GOOD OPPORTUNITY to learn trade. Apply Job Department, Advertiser. 97n

WANTED—LIVERYMAN. APPLY ED. Hunter's livery, Maple street. 96tf

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO EARN free scholarships for the best commercial course in Canada. Only two weeks' work necessary. For particulars apply to Lewis Luke, Box 679, Montreal. wvt

WANTED—BREAD BAKER; STEADY employment. Apply at once, James Tapp, St. Thomas. 94tf

A FEW SMART YOUNG MEN WANTED to canvass towns on the railroad. Apply quick. Cooper, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 36 King street east, Toronto, conducts day and evening sessions throughout the whole year. Enter now. B. W. Somers, principal. 76tf

WANTED — BOYS ABOUT 17 YEARS of age, to learn biscuit baking. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company. 49tf

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TWO LET — TWO-STORY BRICK house, with conveniences; central. Apply 87½ Dundas street. b

TO LET—FOUR ACRES, HOUSE, BARN and stable; 1½ miles from market; Center street, west of Wharncliffe road. Apply on premises. 99c-twt

TO RENT—137 ELMWOOD AVENUE, suitable for boarding house; 10 bedrooms, electric light and furnace; $16 a month. Apply Lawrence Nicholls, Ridout street, near Tambling's Corners 99c

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Apply 474 Princess avenue. b

TO RENT—22 BYRON AVENUE, 7-roomed house; electric lights and gas; city water, fruit trees, large garden; convenient to street cars. Apply Mrs. J. Lamb, 428 Wellington street, city. b

TO LET—PAVILION AND TWENTY acres of land, north side of river, opposite Springbank Park; most beautiful summer resort. For particulars apply J. Pocock, 140 Dundas street. 99c

AT ERIE REST, PORT STANLEY—Well-furnished house. Apply 700 Waterloo street 99n-tyw

AT ERIE REST, PORT STANLEY—Well-furnished house. Apply 700 Waterloo street. 95c-ywt

TO LET—WHOLE OR PART OF FURNISHED house; modern, central, telephone. Address Box 64, London Advertiser. 97c

OFFICE TO LET IN EDGE BLOCK. Apply W. T. Edge. 89bb

TWO FLATS—FOR CIGAR OR LIGHT manufacturing. Apply on premises, 101 King street. 23tf

TO LET—STORE

with vault, in Albion Block, adjoining Postoffice; heated; immediate possession. Apply T. H. Carling at the Brewery. 38tf

T. EDWARDS & SON—FURNITURE, etc., packed, removal or storage. Furniture repaired, refinished. 85 Bruce street.

TO LET—THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the corner of Grosvenor and Richmond streets; fine double parlors, library, dining-room, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; gas, furnace; all newly painted and papered. Apply London Moving and Storage Company, 97 Carling street. 'Phone 1,162. 60tf

OFFICE TO LET.

First floor, in Albion Block, with vault; heated; immediate possession. Apply T. H. Carling, at the Brewery. 38tf

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

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

FOREST CITY MOVING VANS, 357 Talbot street. Residence, 654½ Waterloo. Telephone, 1,444. Broughton-McKim.

PEOPLE'S MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. A. Henderson, corner Colborne and Cheapside. Phone, 1,724.

MASSEUSE.

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

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOUNG MEN WANTED

to learn Telegraphy for positions on C. P. R. and Canadian Northern Railway. Apply

CANADIAN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,

Corner Queen and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

PROSPECTUS MAILED FREE. 46tf-t

WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE WITH 7 ROOMS, within 10 minutes postoffice; this month. Address Box 67, this office. 99c

MONEY WANTED—SUMS VARYING from $500 to $2,000 on real estate, first mortgage, interest 5 to 5½%. Address particulars to J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 420 Talbot street. ywt

WANTED TO BUY—A FIVE OR SIX room cottage, within twenty minutes' walk of postoffice. Address W. L. Statia, care of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. 97c

WANTED—RYE STRAW IN BUNDLES—J. Darch & Sons, 379 Talbot street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK, with good stable and shed; large lot, with fruit trees; sell cheap or rent to good party for a term. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

HOUSES TO LET—HOUSES AND LOTS for sale on monthly installments. See list at Scarrow's Wallpaper Store, 233 Dundas street. 61tf

NO. 790 QUEEN'S AVENUE—NEARLY new; splendid two-story brick residence, stone foundation, modern improvements, five bedrooms and two parlors, plate glass windows, grillwork between rooms, furnace, bath, etc.; lot 55x150. Easy terms. Apply F. H. Butler, 16 Masonic Temple. 1tf

FOR SALE—ONE BRICK, MODERN, and one frame house, good locality; two lots. Address Box 54, this office. 95c-ywt

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS, very cheap, corner Central avenue and Elizabeth street. Apply 729 Waterloo street. 75h-t

FOR SALE—25 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, 3 miles from city, 35 acres. Lobo. 10 acres just outside of city; good buildings. Building lots and residences. Particulars apply to the Intercolonial Realty Company, corner Dundas and Talbot streets. 99tf

The Western Real Estate Exchange LIMITED,

Telephone "SIX-NINE-SIX."

Head Office:—78 Dundas Street, London, Canada.

QUIT STANDING IN YOUR OWN LIGHT.

You wish to sell your farm. Have made an effort to do so, but without proper assistance. The result has been a failure.

If you want a quick and satisfactory sale come to us.

DON'T EXPECT SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

There is nothing more expensive than "cheap" agencies that bring no results. Our terms are reasonable and fair.

THAT RAINY DAY!

Prepare for it by buying a home. Now is the time. You can obtain from our list almost any kind of property.

Do not buy until you have written us. We can suit you in the choice, price and terms.

LOOK AT THIS!

Rolling Mills—13 acres of land, house and stable in the Township of Lobo; mill is three-story, 8-foot basement, with all modern appliances; 4-foot stone for chopping; two water-wheels; 25-h.p. engine, 35-h.p. boiler; 9-roomed house; 2 acres mixed fruit; 10 acres trout pond. This mill is doing a large local trade, and is for sale at a snap. If you are thinking of purchasing a mill, drop us a card.

Two-story brick house and lot, 90x180 feet, in City of London; hall, double parlors, mantels, dining-room, sitting-room, 4 bedrooms, room for bath, 5 clothes rooms, cellar, front and side veranda.

Two-story frame house—Five acres of land, two miles from London; house well built; frame stable, 20x30; 300 fruit trees; evergreen trees in front and nearly every side; nice little home.

Brickyard, house and 10 acres in Township of Aldborough—First-class and well-equipped brickyard, in good locality; combined brick and tile machine, Leonard engine, two down-draft kilns, good sheds; 1½-story brick house, frame kitchen; barn, stables, cow stable, henhouse.

100 acres, London Township—Soil gravelly loam; all cleared; drained by tile and open drains; watered by well and Medway River; 3 acres orchard; 1½-story brick house, stone foundation; barn, cow stable and corn crib; nice lawn surrounded by hedge; on gravel road; only one mile to school and church.

For further list of properties see Free Press, this date.

For list of properties sold off our list during last two weeks see Advertiser this date.

JAMES BURROWS, Manager.

JOHN WATSON, WM. NEEDHAM, L. M. VANDERMADE and E. R. TALBOT, Valuators and Inspectors. bd&w

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.'S GUARANTEED investments—Good stocks, paying 10 per cent per annum. Joseph Beech, 379 Princess aveune, London. Phone, 1,658.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE SHARES London Street Railway. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best licensed hotels in Western Ontario, situated in village of Thorndale. Apply J. Dundas, 48 Craig street, South London. 95n-ywt

BRICKYARD — BEST CHANCE IN Canada for a young brickmaker to start business; good clay, wood and water handy; within three-quarters mile of booming town; house and stable attached; no opposition. Move quick. Address W. Black, hardware, Durham, Ont. 98n

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY IN EXISTENCE for the investment of small and large sums of money where it will produce a large and steady monthly revenue without risk of loss. Principal back on demand. For full particulars address W. H. Latimer, 413 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. b

THE BITULITHIC PAVEMENT—THE undersigned owners of the patents covering the construction of the Warren Bitulithic Pavement are prepared to sell the necessary patent rights and processes, and furnish the bituminous cements, laboratory work and expert advice necessary, to any responsible contractor or municipality who are equipped or will equip themselves with the necessary plant to property construct the work. We solicit correspondence of such contractors or municipalities. Warren Bros. Company, 93 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAM DUMOND, CLAIRVOYANT and palmist, will read from cradle to grave. Please call; nice waiting room. London House. 99c

$10 REWARD FOR CONVICTION OF any person found abusing Sage's livery horses. F. E. Sage. 64tf-t

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD—$40—THE above sum will be paid to any person or persons that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons defaming the character of John Hosie. John Hosie, 90 Adelaide street, London, Ont. 98n

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

MILLER'S HAIR STORE, 223 DUNDAS. Try Cutilene for chaped hands. Combings wanted.

SIGN PAINTING.

GLEN BROS., 276 DUNDAS STREET. Brass signs for doctors, etc.

Tenders for Tile Sewers

Tenders for a tile sewer on Queen's avenue and Elizabeth street, and a tile sewer on Adelaide street, between Central avenue and Princess avenue, will be received up to 4 o'clock on Thursday, May 12, 1904.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.
ALD. WM. WYATT,
Chairman No. 2 Committee. 97c-wty

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST.

Cottages for Sale.

Waterloo St....	$1,300	Grey St..........	$1,200
Oxford St.......	1,300	Cathcart St.....	1,300
Central Ave....	700	Cheapside	1,300

One-and-a-Half-Story Brick Houses.

Waterloo St....	$2,050	Mill St...........	$2,000
Richmond, N...	1,800	Hamilton Rd...	1,475
Grey St.........	1,900	Quebec St......	2,500

CENTRAL House on Queen's Ave...	$3,200
CENTRAL House on Princess Ave..	2,800
CENTRAL House on Wellington St.	4,800
CENTRAL House on Queen's Ave....	5,200
CENTRAL House on Maitland St....	3,000
CENTRAL House on Richmond St..	2,300
CENTRAL House on Central Ave....	3,500
HOUSE on St. James St.............	2,600
HOUSE on Piccadilly St.............	3,000
House on Waterloo St. N............	2,800
Brick Cottage, central..............	1,800

LORNE AVENUE—New 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences. Price very low; call for the particulars.

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—Nine rooms, all modern conveniences, and near to the central part of the city. Price, $2,200.

HORTON STREET, near Wellington—1½-story frame house, brick foundation, 10 rooms, veranda, cellar, fruit trees; lot 30x140; has to be sold at once. Price, $1,700.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, corner of Colborne and Dundas, 71x165 feet, with four cottages. Price, $5,000.

FINE BUILDING LOTS in other parts of the city.

VILLAGE STORE and dwelling (separate), with or without stock, where a good business is being done. Proprietor wishes to retire, and would sell or exchange for house in this city.

5, 10, 15 or 20 ACRES OF LAND, just outside city limits, with houses containing 7 or 8 rooms, small barn and stable; large and small fruits; about 3 acres of maple bush. Call for prices and particulars.

J. F. SANGSTER,
112 Masonic Temple, - - London.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN.

WORTLEY ROAD—A two-story brick residence, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; frame barn; large lot; desirable location. Price, $4,700.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story brick residence, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 60x210 feet. Price, $4,500.

WELLINGTON STREET, close to Victoria Park—A new two-story brick residence, stone foundation, 10 rooms and attic; all modern improvements; lot 47x130 feet. Price, $4,800.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 50x125 feet. Price, $3,400.

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

LAURA STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; two cellars; with one acre, which can be subdivided into lots. Price, $1,900.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Two frame cottages, in perfect order, near Adelaide street. Inquire at once.

TALBOT STREET—A splendid two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 11 rooms, in good order; lot 50x110 feet. Price reduced to $1,800.

716 COLBORNE STREET—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order. Price, $1,600.

DUNDAS STREET, near Waterloo street—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms; furnace; sewer laid in; also two-story brick in rear. The whole of this property will be sold for $2,400. Call and see us.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 9 rooms, lot 35x147. Price, $2,000.

KENT STREET—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 11 rooms each, all modern improvements. Price, $5,500.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms and attic, all modern improvements. Price, $2,800.

ST. GEORGE STREET — 1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms; large corner lot. Price, $1,550.

QUEBEC STREET—Three new brick cottages, 6 rooms each; lots 33x100 feet. Price, $1,200 each.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new modern two-story brick residence. Price, $5,000.

ST. JAMES STREET—A solid brick cottage, 6 rooms, veranda; good lot. Price, $1,400.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,250.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, in good order; sewer laid in; frame barn; nice lot. Price, $2,250.

ONTARIO STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 49x200 feet. Price, $1,200.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new 1¼-story brick house, stone foundation, slate roof, 9 rooms, modern improvements; splendid lot; choice property. Price, $2,800.

WATERLOO STREET, near Hill—A new 1-story brick house, 7 rooms; nice lot. Price, $1,700.

HILL STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,800.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; lot 34x129 feet. At a bargain.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Two handsome semi-detached two-story brick houses, 11 rooms each, all modern improvements; frame barn; large grounds. Price on application.

BYRON AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; frame barn, large lot. Price, $2,500.

ST. JAMES STREET—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms; brick barn; large lot, 50x150. Price, $1,750.

WORTLEY ROAD, close to Beaconsfield avenue—Four splendid lots, overlooking the city. Call for price.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—Several desirable lots on this avenue now offered for sale. Our prices are very reasonable.

1,000 WATERLOO STREET—Frame cottage on stone foundation, 6 rooms, with 1½ acres, which can be subdivided into lots. Price, $1,600.

281 WILLIAM STREET—1½-story frame house, 9 rooms; corner lot, 28x102 feet. Price, $1,100. Also the adjoining vacant lot at $10 per foot.

WILLIAM STREET—A new frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 40x142 feet. Price, $975.

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 38x175 feet. Price, $1,400.

COLBORNE STREET NORTH—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 35x350 feet. Price, $1,000.

If you want a building lot, don't fail to see us. We can suit you in any part of the city.

COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS for sale; doing a turnover of $20,000 a year. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

RICHMOND STREET—Cigar stand and contents, doing a satisfactory business. Inspection invited.

VICTOR STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good repair, with one acre, which can be subdivided into lots.

We have some good building lots on corner of Waterloo and Grosvenor streets. Splendid building lots on Richmond street north.

PICCADILLY STREET—A handsome 1¼-story brick, 8 rooms, finished in style; good lot. Call for price.

PARTRIDGE STREET—A neat frame cottage, 5 rooms; lot 35x150 feet. Price, $700.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 44x135 feet. Price, $1,150.

PALACE STREET—A pair of 1½-story frame houses, 7 rooms each; in good repair and will be sold for $800 each.

879 WILLIAM STREET—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good repair; 121 feet frontage on William street by 186 feet on St. James street. Price, $1,800.

PINE STREET — Frame cottage, 5 rooms, in good repair; frame barn; lot 60x150 feet. Price, $500.

HAMILTON ROAD—A large brick cottage, 8 rooms, in perfect order; large lot. A splendid home for $1,800. Inspection invited.

Several good building lots, corner of Colborne and Grosvenor streets, from $4 to $8 per foot.

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

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Nineteen choice lots, Central avenue, 2 blocks east of Adelaide street, near C. P. R. and street railway; frontage, 62 and 58 feet; every foot good land: prices, $130 and $125; only $25 cash; payment, balance in four yearly payments; interest, 5%. No. 646 Talbot, part of Caldwell estate; two-story brick, 8 rooms; at a bargain. 417 Central avenue, attractive modern home, nearly new; $3,000. Cheapest lot on Piccadilly street, near Waterloo. One of the best lots on Wolfe street. No. 662 Talbot street, corner John; first-class 2½-story brick residence; this is a rare chance.

W. D. BUCKLE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THOS. C. KNOTT BULLETIN.

CHELSEA GREEN—THE CONTRACT FOR THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER HAS BEEN GIVEN, AND THE BRIDGE WILL BE READY FOR FOOT PASSENGERS TO CROSS BY MAY 15, AND WILL BE FINISHED AND CAN BE USED FOR ALL KINDS OF TRAFFIC BY JUNE 15. THERE IS A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE AND A SYSTEM OF WATERWORKS, SUPPLIED BY NEVER - FAILING SPRINGS. THERE ARE A COUPLE OF NICE HOUSES FOR SALE ON THE PROPERTY, WHICH CAN BE SOLD ON VERY EASY TERMS. IF YOU WANT ONE OF THE HOUSES YOU WILL HAVE TO SPEAK QUICK. LOOK FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF SALE OF LOTS.

515 and 517 PRINCESS AVENUE—Semi-detached brick-veneer two-story; 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences; stable in rear of No. 515; lot 57x160 feet, and right of way.

585 HILL STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; chicken coop; lot 41x100 feet and vacant lot 30x198 feet. $1,400.

202 SIMCOE STREET—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, chicken coop; will exchange for cottage up to $1,000 near city limits. $1,650.

786 NELSON STREET—New brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, cistern, city water; lot 66x88 feet. $1,450.

WATERLOO STREET, near St. James street—Three new brick-veneer story and half; 3 bedrooms, bath, w.c., parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar under all of house, divided into three parts; dumbwaiter from basement to pantry; piped for furnace; will sell quick if you want one. Only $1,800.

115 TECUMSEH avenue—Frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, barn; lot 186x226 feet.

350 EGERTON STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, clothes closets, pantry, barn; lot 56x132 feet. Only $725.

812 DUNDAS STREET—Brick story and half, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath, gas, frame barn, henhouse; lot 35x104, back of lot 66 feet wide. Only $2,000.

4 BRIGHTON STREET—Frame story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, hard and soft water; lot 37x106 feet. Only $1,150.

691½ DUNDAS STREET—Three-story brick, used as a cigar factory. Will sell cheap.

174 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick cottage, nine rooms, fruit trees, bathroom; lot 60x180 feet; would make good boarding-house. Only $2,000.

20 DUNDAS STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; 24x90 feet. Will sell cheap.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY THIS SPRING, NOW IS THE TIME TO LIST IT WITH ME. REMEMBER THAT I DO NOT CHARGE YOU IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENT'S COMMISSION.

935 WATERLOO STREET—New brick-veneer story and half, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; modern conveniences; lot 44x150 feet. Call for particulars.

143 MAITLAND STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; veranda; lot 36x89 feet.

290 and 292 YORK STREET—Brick factory, two stories, used for wood-turning and scroll-sawing; complete machinery; lot 39 feet frontage and right of way. Call for price.

541 HAMILTON ROAD—Story and half frame store and frame one-story cottage; store has brick foundation; cottage has 6 rooms; lot, 50 feet frontage. Only $1,350.

547 HAMILTON ROAD—Frame 1½-story, brick foundation, 7 rooms, large stable; lot 50 feet frontage. Only $1,350.

549 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick bakery, 2 ovens, open and closed sheds. Call for price.

555 HAMILTON ROAD—Frame cottage, brick foundation, cellar, 7 rooms; lot 50 feet frontage. Only $1,200.

137 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 10 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; all modern conveniences. This would make a splendid boarding-house.

HYMAN STREET—Brick two-story and attic; 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen; slate roof; lot 36x143 feet. Call for price.

ST. JAMES STREET, near William street—Brick-veneer story and three-quarters, 4 bedrooms, study, reception hall, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, pantry and scullery, kitchen and summer kitchen; combination fixtures; laundry tubs, cellar full size; shingled on asbestos; fruit and ornamental trees; cement walks. Will sell cheap; call for price.

LATE HON. DAVID MILLS' RESIDENCE, South London — Two-story brick, containing 14 rooms and all modern conveniences; lot 132x230; large barn; beautiful grounds and fruit garden; corner lot. Call and get order to see property. Price reduced; will sell cheap.

81 BYRON AVENUE—Brick two-story, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; all modern conveniences; lot 48x180 feet. Will sell cheap.

1,040 MARY STREET—Story and quarter frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, stable; lot 52x168 feet. Only $1,050.

1,062 MARY STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and woodshed. Only $550.

893 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 35x203 feet. Only $725.

138 JOHN STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, kitchen and summer kitchen; brick foundation; also two-story frame house in rear of above, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, brick foundation; lot 35x120 feet. Only $1,000 for both.

125 RECTORY STREET—Brick cottage, near Hamilton road; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, hall, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, good cellar, clothes closets; lot 33x120 feet. $900.

566 TALBOT STREET—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, woodshed, gas, bathroom; lot 66x128 feet. Will sell cheap. Call for price.

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

745 WATERLOO STREET—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; barn; modern conveniences. Lot 37x120 feet.

BURWELL STREET, near Dundas—New brick, 1¾ stories, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 33x112 feet. Will be ready about the middle of May.

53 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, good cellar, fruit; lot 93x216 feet. Only $2,250.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE — New story and half brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; piped for furnace, electric light and gas; lot 40x200.

871 WATERLOO STREET—New two-story red pressed brick and attic; large parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms; stone foundation; combination fixtures; lot 40x145 feet to a lane.

See Free Press for further list of properties.

176 WELLINGTON STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, six rooms; corner lot; lot 55x100 feet. Call for price.

WELLINGTON STREET, near St. James—New brick, two stories and attic, eight rooms, all modern conveniences; finished throughout in Georgia pine; splendid locality. Will sell cheap.

776 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick-veneer, story and half, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and large pantry, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, stone foundation, slate roof. Call for price.

15 BRISCOE STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dinging-room, clothes closets, kitchen; nearly new; lot 60x189 feet. $1,000.

TEN ACRES—Frame cottage, barn, small orchard, well watered; soil, clay loam; 1½ miles from city limits. Only $1,700.

FIVE ACRES—Brick cottage, 10 rooms, stone foundation, good cellar; house in first-class repair; good barn; about 50 full grown pear, plum and apple trees, and about 50 plums 2 years planted; new fences; good spring well. Will sell cheap. Adjoins city.

FARMS—I have a number of farms for sale, some of which I can sell an easy payments. Call and see me if you want a farm.

MARKET GARDENS—I have a block of land suitable for market gardens, just adjoining city; first-class soil; can sell from 2 to 5 acres. Call for particulars.

20 ACRES—Good new two-story frame house; new frame barn, 28x58 feet; soil, first-class clay loam; 2½ miles from Lambeth, 7 miles from city. Bargain, $1,600.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5%.
THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Real Estate Broker, Room 101, Masonic Temple, London. 'Phone 1,720.

Extreme Violet Talcum Powder

Absolutely Pure And Innocent

An exquisite toilet powder—has the odor of fresh violets. Soothes and refreshes the skin. Invaluable in hot weather and after the bath. At 60 cents each.

Cairncross & Lawrence,
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas St., London, Ont.

FINE, STRONG PLANTS OF

Boston Ivy,

25c and 50c EACH.

Now is the time to plant

GAMMAGE,

207 Dundas Street.

PHONE 90.

AUCTION SALES.

Executor's Sale—Dundas Street and Market Square Store.

Auction sale by instructions from executors of estate of James Williams, Esq., deceased, on Friday, 20th May, 1904, at 2 p.m., at Mr. J. W. Jones' auction rooms, London. The brick store No. 155 Dundas street, London, 20 feet by 143 feet, now occupied by T. E. Mara Company, as a drygoods store, and adjoining Smallman & Ingram's stores, and fronting on Dundas street and on Market Square, London, four stories and two stories, and basement throughout. Now under lease to expire 1st April, 1909. Terms: One-tenth on day of sale; balance of one-third in one month, and two-thirds may remain on mortgage on terms to suit purchaser. Further particulars on application to MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, vendor's solicitors. J. W. JONES, auctioneer. 99k-tx

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS property at southeast corner of Adelaide street and Hamilton road, on the premises, Saturday, May 14, 1904, at 4 o'clock. Will be sold in four lots. This is the best business point in the southeastern part of the city, a center of industries, rapidly growing and progressive. Easy terms of payment. For further particulars see posters or apply A. M. Hunt, Esq., auctioneer, 21 Edward street, or Buchner & Gunn, 83 Dundas street, vendor's solicitors. 93u-t

Auction Sale of City Dwelling House.

At J. W. Jones' auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, on Saturday, May 14, 1904, at 2:30 o'clock p.m., the following property will be offered for sale, viz.: Lots 36 and 37, on Forward avenue, in Walker's plan. On this property there is a large frame dwelling house, No. 26 Forward avenue. Terms: 10% at time of sale and balance within one month; or part may remain secured by first mortgage. MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, vendors' solicitors. 96k-xtyv

Auction Sale of Farm, Farm Stock, Etc.

Caleb Millson, lot 19, con. 3, Westminster, Wednesday, May 11; 30 choice dairy cows; sale at 2 o'clock p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

London and Western Trustes Company, in the Village of Komoka, Lobo Township, Thursday, May 12; house and lot, also household furniture; sale at 2 o'clock p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

Buchner & Gunn, solicitors, corner Adelaide street and Hamilton road, London, Saturday, May 14; four splendid building lots; sale at 4 o'clock; A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

Will Be Sold By Public Auction

By J. W. Jones, at his auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, London, Ont., on Tuesday, May 17, at 2:30 p.m., the stock-in-trade of Smith's Bee Hive Bazar, 656 Dundas, East London. Stock consists of stationery, crockery, glassware, fancy goods, tinware, window shades, etc. About $2,500 stock, new and up-to-date. Terms: One-quarter cash, balance in two and four months, approved indorsed paper, with interest at 7% per annum. Stock list on the premises and with the auctioneer.

99c-txt J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale Household Furniture,

Thursday, May 12, at 10:30 a.m., at 566 Talbot street. Mr. J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mr. A. D. Holman to sell his household effects, comprising drawing-room suite in odd pieces, sofas, cathedral chair, center tables, engravings, antique work-table, clock, desk, carpets, sewing machine, mantel mirror, sideboard, fruit, crockery, glassware, cutlery, contents of two bedrooms, wardrobe, toiletware, Souvenir cook stove, city gas stove, Art Countess baseburner with oven, airtight stove, refrigerator, lawn mower, garden tools, wringer, kitchen utensils, etc. J. W. JONES,
b Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

By auction, at Jones' auction rooms, on Tuesday, May 10, at 10:30 a.m. Seized in transit—Two bedroom suites, 2 sideboards, 2 dining-tables, 18 dining-chairs, 3 iron bedsteads, 1 hallstand, 10 pairs pillows, 5 rockers, 2 go-carts, 3 bureaus, 2 high chairs, 1 armchair, 1 center table, 6 galvanized tubs, 6 leather dining-chairs; also 3 parlor suites, 2 Roman, 2 reception, 3 arm chairs, in mahogany and silk covers, 2 fine bookcases, 1 combination folding bed, 4 sideboards, 4 easy chairs, 3 baby carriages, 1 sofa, 2 cribs, 1 hallstand, 3 sewing machines, 3 refrigerators, 47 feet hose, 1 box stove, 2 oil stoves, 1 gasoline stove, 1 square baseburner, 1 gas stove, carpets, etc. J. W. JONES,
b Auctioneer.

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175
LONDON, SATURDAY MAY 7.

An Eventful Week.

The events of this week have given the war a dramatic turn, and thrown a flood of light on Japanese designs. We now know the motive of Togo's untiring efforts to bottle up Port Arthur. They were preparatory to the second stage of the land campaign. This stage has been reached by two decisive movements. The Japanese have broken up the first line of Russian defense on the Yalu, and have invested Port Arthur. These blows have fallen together, with a masterly precision.

The valor of both armies shone at the battle of the Yalu, but the generalship was clearly on the side of the Japanese. General Kuroki began his preparations for crossing on Tuesday of last week. A struggle ensued for the possession of the islands in the mouth of the river. On Saturday the Japs, having cleared the way and successfully laid their pontoons, began to cross in two places, under cover of a tremendous bombardment, in which the naval flotilla played an effective part. On Sunday at dawn the battle opened with an artillery duel. At 8 o'clock the general advance began. One division of Japanese had to wade breast-high through the little Iho River in the face of a murderous fire from the neighboring hills. With reckless bravery they stormed the heights and swept the Russians back. The latter, finding their flanks continually threatened, retreated from one position to another, and finally fell back upon Feng Wang Cheng. The Russian Major-General Kashtalinsky, on whose division fell the brunt of the attack, admits, in his graphic dispatch to the Emperor, a loss of 40 officers and 2,000 non-commissioned officers and men. One of his batteries was enfiladed and lost half its men and all its horses. A Russian battalion of infantry was surrounded, and cut its way through with desperate courage. The Japanese losses have not been published, but it is believed to have been heavy. The Japanese had a great preponderance of artillery—142 guns against 48 of the enemy's. The Russian flight must have been headlong, as they abandoned 28 quick-firing and 8 machine guns, after tearing off their breech-locks to render them useless. This loss of their guns is a heavy blow, as artillery cannot be easily transported over thousands of miles of railway. No reliable estimate of the number of troops engaged has been furnished. The Russians naturally minimized the affair, claiming that less than 10,000 troops confronted the Japanese. The Japanese, whose numbers are estimated all the way from 30,000 to 80,000, say that 30,000 Russian troops took part in Sunday's engagement. The battle removes any doubts of the strategic efficiency of the Japanese in land operations, and demonstrates that the Jap is the equal, man for man, of the European in military science, as in personal courage. This afternoon comes the report, apparently official, that the Japanese have again advanced and have driven the Russians from Feng Wang Cheng.

The Liao Tung Peninsula is the theater of another great act in the drama. Following Togo's last and apparently successful attempt to block the harbor entrance of Port Arthur, came the landing of two large Japanese divisions on the peninsula, one on the east coast, the other on the west, in rear of Port Arthur some 75 miles. The next step, if it is not already taken, will be to throw one or both of these forces across the railway, cutting off Port Arthur from Russian headquarters. An assault on the fortress by land and sea is expected to follow.

The ultimate plans of the Japanese are not yet revealed. They may elect to sit tight in the hard-won heights west of the Yalu and await the oncoming of Kuropatkin's steam-roller, while they attempt the reduction of Port Arthur, and perhaps Vladivostock. If they can take these two strongholds they can easily hold them, through their command of the seas. If they can oppose an immovable barrier to the Russian advance on the Yalu as well, they will have a bull-dog grasp on Korea, Manchuria and Siberia, which cannot be shaken off.

Dr. Funk and the Occult.

Dr. Isaac K. Funk, of New York, has written a book, published today, which is bound to create a stir in the world. It deals with the subject of psychic phenomena, the technical name for that which the average person understands as spiritualism. Dr. Funk is a Presbyterian clergyman, the editor-in-chief of the Standard Dictionary, and a partner in the great New York and London publishing firm, the Funk & Wagnalls Company. He is eminent in science and letters, a man of wealth and high social position, with no private end to serve. What he has written, he has written in good faith. He records a great number of startling observations and experiences, and claims that the tests were made under conditions which made deception impossible. He does not call himself a spiritualist, and he is not prepared to say that he believes that there is such a thing as physical communication with disembodied or discarnate spirits. All he says is that there is sufficient evidence to justify the most careful investigation by well-trained psychologists.

The theory of Dr. Funk, Sir William Crookes, the great British scientist, and many other students of psychical phenomena, is that we are still undergoing a process of evolution in the development of our faculties and senses. The slow adjustment of man to his environment has been the history of man from the beginning. These new faculties, which are now below the threshold of consciousness, are beginning to appear in some persons, called mediums, in a rudimentary form. "Spiritualism, so far as I have seen," says Dr. Funk, "is a great blundering attempt to utilize a colossal new force, or rather, a world of new forces." Among these new faculties which Dr Funk thinks are revealing themselves, are:

Clairvoyance, the power to see independently of the outward organ of the eyes.

Clairaudience, the power to hear independently of the physical organ of the ears.

Telepathy, the power to communicate thought independently of all physical senses, transcending space.

Prevision, the power to transcend time.

Telekinesis, the power to influence physical objects without physical contact.

Self-projection, the power of a man to make himself visible at a distance.

The testimony in support of the theory that there are powers beyond the known physical senses, is so strong, in Dr. Funk's opinion, that he feels it is the duty of trained scientists to investigate. The object of his book is to invite them to assist in the solution of the problem. Great progress has been made by the British Society for Psychical Research in the exploration of the subjective mind, and among the eminent men who are engaged in the work are Premier Balfour, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Crookes, Prof. Sidgwick, of Columba Univrsity, and Alfred Russell Wallace, the co-discoverer with Darwin of the principle of evolution. These men approach the subject purely as scientists with the object of discovering if there there are any laws which are outside the present range of human knowledge, which may account for psychic phenomena.

Dr. Funk does not claim that the hypothesis of spiritualism is proved. He shows that it is surrounded with a mass of fraud and imposture. As an instance of the heartless deception practiced by many so-called mediums, he describes a seance at which he was present as follows:

"I saw a form appear that was recognized by a business man present as that of his wife, who had lately died. He took the form by the hand and kissed her, and then introduced her to the circle. No less than ten other forms were recognized by different sitters as those of departed members of their families or friends. Many in the circle were affected to tears, and yet all of these so-called materializations were the medium herself. If she desired to impersonate one whose stature was less than her own, she would walk or glide with knees more or less bended; or if a child was to be represented, she would move about awkwardly on her knees; if the one to be impersonated was taller than herself, she would make use of a wire bust that fitted the shoulders and made her seem nearly a foot higher than her normal height. Such trickery, with the paraphernalia of white gauze, false faces, etc., in a room nearly dark, makes it easy to deceive the eyes, especially when the emotions are deeply stirred."

Skeptics will be apt to retort on Dr. Funk that if so many worthy people were so thoroughly deceived, it is possible, he, too, has been the victim of deception. His account of the "Widow's Mite," which brought him great notoriety a year ago, was submitted to eminent scholars in different parts of the world for their opinions. Alfred Russell Wallace, Sir William Crookes, William James (professor of psychology at Harvard University), and a number of others, attributed the phenomenon to spirits or subjective faculties. Others put it down to various causes—fraud, telepathy, trickery, coincidence. Dr. Funk thinks the evidence excludes the theory of fraud, and contents himself with summing up the arguments for and against the theories of telepathy clairvoyance and spirit communication. His conclusion, based upon 25 years of investigation, is that a case has been made out for further inquiry upon scientific lines.

The Canadian Woolen Trade.

Mr. E. W. Thomson has an instructive article in the Boston Transcript on the Canadian woolen industry. Mr. Thomson is a well-known writer and made his mark in Canadian journalism before going to the United States, where his pen found ready employment. For the past year or two he has been in Ottawa, off and on, making a study of Canadian affairs for a syndicate of American papers. He testifies from personal experience to the excellent quality of the fabrics which Canadian woolen manufacturers are able to produce. The woolen trade in Canada is so old as to seem almost indigenous to those who remember the country for from 40 to 60 years. There were flourishing woolen factories under a 5 per cent tariff. Mr. Thomson says the present protection of 22 per cent would be ample if the general tariff had not had the effect of raising the cost of living and of many classes of mill supplies. He claims that Canada is actually a dearer country to live in than the United States and that this comes of applying to an enormous country of scant and scattered population the protective system, which has been applied with impunity to the enormous free trade area within the tariff wall of the republic. The result is that the Canadian woolen makers and their workpeople are at large expense, due to the wholesale application of the protective system, and they do not appear to have received enough protection to enable them to bear the burden.

Mr. Thomson is on sure ground when he denounces the unjust prejudice against Canadian woolens entertained by many Canadian tailors and customers. He blames the Canadian manufacturers for not taking steps to destroy this prejudice by utilizing the press-agent method. They advertise little and that little is not on effective lines. Canadians are very patriotic and would prefer Canadian goods if they were sedulously informed of their comparative merits. There is some reason to believe that the reduced state of domestic manufacture is partially due to old machinery that should be sent to the scrap heap. And it is obvious, Mr. Thomson adds, that part of the trouble arises from stick-in-the-mud business methods. Canadian manufacturers, however, have a legitimate grievance against the competition of Yorkshire shoddy. This shoddy is handsome and pleasant to the touch, but it is poor trash and wears out in no time. Mr. Thomson gives the Canadian makers this advice:

"Instead of basing on the poor quality of the shoddy a demand for more protection, which demand is not unreasonable on other specified grounds, why not ask the Government to establish a reasonable system for inspecting all woolens, domestic and imported alike, requiring manufacturer's certificate of its components, and requiring the tag to remain on the goods till the last yard is sold? Let official inspectors ascertain by random examination the fidelity of the tags to the goods. Oh, but that would be interference with trade? But precisely analagous interference are numerous in Canada. There are inspectors of cheese, butter, binding twine, apples, and what not. It is true that the system is usually employed to grade up exported articles to meritorious standards. But there is not a particle of reason why it should not be employed to inform Canadians correctly of the quality of woolen goods. It would save them vastly more than the expense incurred. How many frauds on poor people and all classes of the ignorant are committed by sellers of woolens? These frauds might well be penalized, and that through a system of inspection and tagging which would make detection easy. No foreign or domestic maker of an honest article but would be pleased to tag his goods honestly, and the scallawags who manufacture things meant to deceive have no sort of right to be spared."

Mr. Thomson says there is some reason to believe the finance minister, Mr. Fielding, will increase the duties against foreign woolens at this session of Parliament. If the Government grants this relief it will be because of the conviction that the present tariff, under which Canadian industry in general is enjoying unexampled prosperity, is discriminating against a particular industry. If this fact can be established there will be no complaint from the country, but the public will wish to know why so many Canadian woolen mills are still doing well and whether good management and enterprising methods would have kept other mills running. If the tariff is raised, the Government will be thankful that it did not fall in with the suggestion of the leader of the Opposition that the House of Commons should pass a resolution in favor of the Chamberlain policy. The House will have been spared that hypocrisy at least.

Lost, strayed or stolen—a season by the name of Spring.

It is to be hoped the Japs will make a good investment at Port Arthur.

Dr. Funk's new book is apt to put the reader in a funk when he thinks of spooks.

Those who set the male fashions will confer a boon on the sex by rushing in the straw hats.

Mr. Tarte and the others are not saying much these days about Sir Wilfrid Laurier's health.

Mr. Fielding's surplus of $16,000,000 is tremendous. It is even bigger than any of Mr. Foster's deficits.

The London Times says Port Arthur will be a hard nut for the Japs to crack. But the Japs are such cracker-jacks.

It is good news that Mr. John Charlton, M. P., is almost restored to health. It is a pity that he could not get into the thick of the fight at Ottawa. No one can analyze a railway proposition more keenly.

Ald. Greer was brutally frank when he told the Board of Trade that Ontario manufacturers had no right to demand free coal when they were clamoring for more protection. It is a case of turkey for Ontario and buzzard for Nova Scotia.

USUALLY SO.

[From Judge.]

"Some of these verses for monuments," observed the widow, who was making a selection, "are sweet indeed."

"Yes, ma'am," answered the marble cutter, without ceasing his work of carving. "Most of 'em is epitaphy, you might say."

STAPLE GOODS ARE IN DEMAND

Opening of Navigation Helping Dominion Business.

BONDS AND SECURITIES HIGHER

Wholesale Trade in London Is Active, Conditions at Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa.

Toronto, May 7.—Bradstreet's weekly review of Canadian trade says:

At London there is a fair amount of activity in wholesale trade. The fine weather has improved the demand for drygoods to sort stocks. Retailers are buying more liberally in hardware and other staple lines and the outlook generally for trade is encouraging. Prices are firm.

Wholesale trade at Montreal is improving. This is to some extent due to the opening of navigation. Shipments are larger and considerable quantities of freight have accumulated to be forwarded. The demand for staple goods continues large and well distributed. The west has been buying large quantities, but, owing to the late opening of navigation at the head of Lake Superior, the shipments hence are being delayed. The higher temperatures of late have stimulated the demand for seasonable goods. The outlook for trade is bright.

Trade at Toronto is showing an increasing movement in some important departments. The finer weather has stimulated the movement. The sorting trade is more active now, the purchases having been stimulated by the warm weather. Values of staples and imported goods here are held with increasing firmness owing to the recent reduction of stocks by the fire and the fear that there will be a shortage in supplies. There is a better investment demand for dividend paying home securities and bonds, and prices have continued to advance this week. A good many complaints of fall wheat being winter-killed are coming to hand. Building operations are active.

At Quebec little improvement is noticeable in trade circles over that of the preceding week. Favorable weather has had an effect on city trade, which is reported a little better. Remittances are still behind. Shoe manufacturers, as a rule, are busy and likely to be for some time yet.

At Victoria, Vancouver, and other Pacific coast centers, trade is fairly active now. Shipments to the north continue of good volume, and the demand from the large centers of trade, and from the retailers in the various towns of the Province, is quite active. The lumber trade is dull. Several American lumbermen have been looking into the prospects in British Columbia with a view to purchases, but feel that under the new regulations it would be difficult to profitably ship logs to Puget Sound. Real estate transactions are numerous, and the market is active. Active preparations are being made for a heavy salmon "take." Payments are fair.

The most encouraging feature in Winnipeg trade conditions has been the finer weather and activity in seeding operations and the outlook for an increase in the production of grain this year is promising. There has been a better demand for drygoods, hardware, etc., to sort stocks, owing to the finer weather. Values in these lines are firm. Wheat is lower.

The demand for staple goods for current requirements of trade in Hamilton jobbing circles continues to expand. Shipments have now reached large proportions and goods are being sent to various important centers of the Dominion. The movement would be even larger than it is at present if navigation to the head of Lake Superior were open. Reports from retail trade centers are more promising.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF

RHEUMATISM

THE FOE OF OLD AGE.

THE CAUSE An excess of uric acid and ureates are deposited in the tissues of the body and joints, causing aches and pains, which are called rheumatic.

All the various causes of rheumatism, such as the acute, articular, muscular and gout, have the same common cause—**Uric Acid.**

THE CURE To effect a satisfactory cure the uric acid must be removed. This can only be done by introducing into the circulation a remedy which will dissolve the uric acid and stimulate the action of the excretory organs.

No Case That FERROZONE Can't Cure.

The remarkable success of Ferrozone is due to the fact that it attacks the disease in the blood. It goes right to the root and cause of the trouble.

Ferrozone is a perfect solvent for uric acid and quickly destroys its evil effect. It stimulates and quickens the sluggish circulation and drives every trace of rheumatic poison out of the system.

EVERY SUFFERER GUARANTEED A CURE BY

FERROZONE

We have conclusive proof of this. The strongest possible indorsements from people who have been cured after all else failed. If you suffer from rheumatism yourself, or in case you have a friend or relative subject to this disease, read the following — they tell their own tale.

LIFE-LONG CRIPPLE CURED

Mr. Louis Noll, 15 Fulton street, New York, N.Y., writes: "Ever since boyhood I have been a sufferer from rheumatism. My joints were twisted and swollen, and the pain at times was really intense. I used gallons of liniment, vapor baths, and other treatments, but was first noticeably relieved by Ferrozone. It cured me perfectly after taking twelve boxes."

Mr. Henry Heer, pharmacist, 23 Eldridge avenue, New York, vouches for Mr. Noll's absolute cure. He says: "Mr. Noll has been freed from chronic rheumatism by Ferrozone. For years he has not been so well, and today shows no signs of rheumatic trouble. It is a pleasure to recommend Ferrozone."

If you would employ the BEST remedy for rheumatism that science has ever produced, select Ferrozone — it is unquestionably the only sure and lasting cure. Sold everywhere by druggists. Price 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2 50 — by mail to any address if price is forwarded to N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.
Lucas County.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON.
[Seal.] Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipative.



NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS FOR SPRING COATS

Our stock of most desirable materials for Ladies' Spring Coats is very complete. Largest range of shades and prices, which will be found unequaled. They are well worthy your inspection.

VENETIANS:
Very worthy selection of Venetians, all wool, 46 inches wide, in shades of French gray, pearl gray, reseda, cadet, light blue, royal blue, beaver, fawn and old rose, excellent finish and good heavy cloth. The yard, only..... **60c**

BROADCLOTHS:
Choicest selection of All-Wool Broadcloths, 48 inches wide, colors of military red, cardinal, garnet, French gray, pearl gray, beaver, fawn, light blue, mid-blue, royal cadet, navy, mid-brown and seal. The yard, only..... **75c**

Higher qualities of Broadcloths and Venetians, ranging in price from..... **$1.00 to $2.00**

Most Stylish Trimmings for Spring Coats.

A special variety of the finest trimmings for Ladies' Spring Coats. Range consists of Novelty Braids, all colors and widths; the best Fancy Persian Trimmings and Medallions in all the leading shades.

Fancy Parasols and Sunshades.

A most handsome display of Ladies' Fancy Parasols—a widely variant and stylish assortment in stripes of black and white, blue and white, gray and white, and black and white checks, 23 and 25-inch frames, gloria tops, exquisite handles. Prices, *75c to $4.50.*

Children's Parasols.
Most complete range of Children's Stylish Parasols—fancy colors, and all silk flounced, in cream, cardinal and sky. Ranging in price from *25c to $1.00.*

"What We Advertise Is So." **Kingsmill's** Special Sale of Broadcloths and Venetians.

Would Be Inconsistent to Ask For Removal of Duty

Ald. Greer Speaks Plainly About the Tax On Soft Coal—Board of Trade Officers.

The annual meeting of the London Board of Trade was held last evening in the offices of the secretary, when officers for the year were elected and a number of other important matters were taken up. The members present were President Minhinnick and Messrs. C. B. Hunt, J. A. Carrick, Ald. Greer, John Bowman, J. Mattinson, F. G. Rumball, G. B. Gerrard, R. Blandford, J. L. Richmond and P. W. D. Brodrick.

The proposal that London should have a centrally-located subway was brought up by Mr. F. G. Rumball, but no action was taken. He referred to the constant blocking of streets by the Grand Trunk and advocated a central subway.

A letter from Hon. C. S. Hyman was read. It was as follows: "I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th inst. with reference to interchange of switching arrangements at London. I may say I have been continuously pressing this matter upon the Grand Trunk Railway authorities, and have their promise for immediate and favorable consideration."

The Ottawa Board of Trade asked the indorsation of the London Board of a Trade for a memorial to the Dominion Government, asking for the removal of the duty of 53 cents per ton on soft coal.

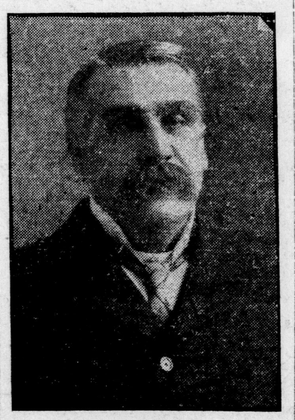
Mr. C. B. Hunt was one of the strongest advocates of the memorial, which the board decided to indorse. Ald. Greer, however, differed from other members. He objected to the memorial being taken to the manufacturers of London for signatures on the ground that such an act would be inconsistent on the part of the manufacturers, who were always shouting for more duties.

A communication from the Thorold Board of Trade, asking that the board indorse their proposal for the construction of four miles of canal in the Welland district, was filed, the board not being in a position to pass upon the matter.

At the end of the last year the board had a balance of $112, the statement of receipts and disbursements being as follows: Receipts, $561 99; disbursements, $449 35.



JOHN R. MINHINNICK, SENIOR
Re-elected President of the Board of Trade.



J. A. CARRICK.
Re-elected Vice-President of the Board.

The election of officers resulted as follows:
President—J. R. Minhinnick, sen.
Vice-President—J. A. Carrick.
Secretary-treasurer—J. A. Nelles.

The various committees were elected for another year, a few changes being made in the personnel of some of them.

The question of improving the harbor at Port Stanley was also brought up, and it was decided to use the influence of the board in having the work done. A breakwater 1,000 feet long, is one of the suggested improvements.

A meeting is to be held to discuss fire insurance rates.

Notice.

Feather Pillows and Mattresses cleaned and sterilized. New Feather Pillows in art tickings, and Cushions, Hair Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, Spring Beds, Iron and Brass Bedsteads. Feathers sold by the pound at Hunt & Sons', Feather Pillow and Mattress Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

GREAT THINGS FROM LITTLE CAUSES GROW.—It takes very little to derange the stomach. The cause may be slight—a cold, something eaten or drunk, anxiety, worry, or some other simple cause. But if precautions be not taken, this simple cause may have most serious consequences. Many a chronically debilitated constitution today owes its destruction to simple causes not dealt with in time. Keep the digestive apparatus in healthy condition and all will be well. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are better than any other for the purpose.

Robin Hood

His aim was not surer than that of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which always hits the disease.

Be sure to take



Hood's Sarsaparilla

This Spring—it will rid you of that humor that makes you break out, that takes away your appetite and strength and makes you feel sick.

Take Hood's Pills, also, if you are bilious or constipated.

Miss Arnetta Menger, Fergus, Ont., says: "We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for a number of years and have always found it very good as a blood purifier. We always recommend it."

Mrs. J. H. Burley, Guthrie, P. Q., says: "I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood remedy, especially in the spring. I and my family have been greatly benefited by it."

Gordon Sage, 8 Duke St., Brantford, Ont., says: "We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for three years and have always found it a strength-giving medicine, especially in the spring."

Miss Jennie M. Wellcoat, Brockville, Ont., says: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fine spring tonic. I have used it and it has taken every pain away, that tired feeling and sick headaches."

Accept no Substitutes for Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills. No Substitutes act like them.

TREATY BENEFITS ENTIRE WORLD

Balfour Speaks On Anglo-French Entente—Also Lectures the Opposition.

London, May 7.—The annual demonstration of the Primrose League attracted an enormous gathering at Albert Hall yesterday afternoon, being the centenary year of the birth of the late Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli). The decorations were more elaborate than usual.

Premier Balfour's address was not of much international interest. The foreign affairs of this country were he declared, in a happy and prosperous condition. Mr. Balfour attached value to the Anglo-French agreement, because he believed it was going to prove a permanent arrangement. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne and Foreign Minister Delcasse has done work which was not only beneficial to their respective churches, but to the whole world.

Mr. Balfour referred to the near east as "the despair of European statesmen," and pointed out that the Government did not propose to play into the hands of revolutionists, "who would rather see genuine reform fail than succeed if it did not cover all their demands."

The Premier concluded with lecturing the Opposition on their attitude towards the colonies, especially in regard to Chinese labor, and declaring that nothing but the unity of the Unionist party would finally lay the specter of home rule or protect great imperial interests from the injury with which they were threatened.

PASSENGERS IN A BLAZING CAR

Trolley Car Afire in Mad Dash Through the Streets of New York.

New York, May 7. — Blazing like an overheated furnace and leaving a trail of smoke in its wake, a trolley car of the Third and Amsterdam avenues line, filled with passengers bound for the Harlem theaters, was urged along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street at top speed Thursday night by a motorman, who tried to run it to a place of safety.

The car was making its regular 7:30 p.m. trip uptown. It was in charge of Peter Hughes, an experienced motorman. It took on passengers at nearly every corner, many being men and women bound for an evening of pleasure. There were about seventy-five people in the car when at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue a fuse exploded with a startling little pop.

For a moment the car halted. Passengers jumped to their feet, women screamed, and several men in making desperate efforts to reach the doors, broke windows, adding the crash of glass to the terror of the passengers.

After trying hard to quench the flames Motorman Hughes saw they were beyond his control. He decided to run the car to the car shops at Amsterdam avenue and West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, and jumped on the platform, which by this time was outlined with tiny bits of flame, and wreathed in a cloud of smoke.

"Hang on, everybody, for your lives!" Hughes shouted, as he turned the notch of his lever to full speed, and dashed for a block along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street at a record pace.

The quick starting of the car threw the passengers in heaps upon the floor. From the mass at every few feet some frightened passengers would escape and manage to jump to the street. Before Hughes had run a block he saw that he would be unable to get to the barns in time to save the car, and he stopped with a jolt at Eighth avenue. A big crowd collected and began helping out the passengers. No one was found to be seriously injured, although many were slightly bruised, and all in the car were badly frightened.



Imperial Cheese Silver Holders.

WHEN YOU OPEN A JAR OF

MacLaren's Imperial

OR

MacLaren's Roquefort

READ THE COUPON CONTAINING

OUR OFFER

By which you can secure these articles of silverware as follows:

Imperial Cheese Knife	4 coupons and	$ .20
Imperial Individual Holder	4 coupons and	.65
Imperial Small Holder	4 coupons and	.85
Imperial Medium Holder	4 coupons and	1.00
Imperial Large Holder	4 coupons and	1.25
Roquefort Cheese Holder, small	4 coupons and	.65
Roquefort Cheese Holder, large	4 coupons and	.85

Which is about one-third actual value of the ware.



Imperial Cheese Silver Knife.

Every coupon is backed by this.

GUARANTEE

If the ware is not perfectly satisfactory when you receive it, please return and we will refund your money.

No charge for mailing knife or holder when you address the coupons and the cash (or stamps) to

A. F. MACLAREN IMPERIAL CHEESE CO., Limited, 51 Colborne street, Toronto, Ont.

(The coupon below, if cut out and sent to us, will be accepted as four coupons.)

(Write Plainly.)

Name .....

Street and No .....

No. 6. Postoffice .....

RUSSIA AFTER SINEWS OF WAR

Places Loan of $100,000,000 With French Bankers.

WAR COST TO DATE $22,500,000

After June 1 Cost of Army and Navy in Far East Will Be $18,500,000 Per Month.

Paris, May 6. — An authoritative statement was given to the Associated Press today from the highest Governmental source, concerning the details and circumstances of the new Russian loan, as follows:

"The situation has been much changed since your interview with M. Nieczislas de Routkowsky, the Russian financial agent in London, April 23. The conditions today on which the loan is based are as follows:

"The cost of the war for the first five months, up to June 1, including $22,500,000 for railroad equipment, is $125,000,000.

"After June 1 the monthly cost of the war will be $3,500,000 for the navy and $15,000,000 for the army at the front, making the total of war expense about $254,500,000 for the year closing Jan. 1 next.

"The first part of the war was more expensive than the latter, owing to the cost of mobilization and the general expenses incident to setting the machinery of warfare in motion.

"Against these extraordinary expenses we may have certain economies, namely, $30,000,000 on the ordinary budget, $27,500,000 on the extraordinary budget, and $9,500,000 on previous budgets, making the total economies $67,000,000.

"When the war began the Russian Government had between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000 to its credit in the Bank of Russia, and with foreign bankers. According to the monetary law of 1897, which made gold the standard for Russia, there was a stock of gold amounting to $475,000,000, and a note issue of $350,000,000. Therefore, Russia could still have placed in circulation $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 in notes, without impairing in the slightest the gold law of 1897. However, by so doing, the monetary situation after the war might have been less satisfactory than at present.

"Accordingly, for the purpose of protecting the international monetary situation, the Russian Government has lent a favorable ear to proposals made by French bankers, and has opened negotiations at St. Petersburg with Joseph Hoettinguer, of the house of Hoettinguer & Co., and with M. Noetzlin, one of the directors of the Banque de Pariset des Pays Bas. They have made two visits to St. Petersburg and are leaving there tomorrow for Paris. The purpose of their visit is to negotiate the issue of treasury bonds, running five years, at 5 per cent. These are going to be offered to customers of the big French financial houses at near to par. By so doing the Russian Government reserves the right, after five years, to make use of its international credit, to convert or consolidate these five-year bonds into a funded debt bearing a lower rate of interest. The amount likely to be taken up at once in Paris will be $100,000,000, and the issue can go up to $160,000,000.

"Already the contracting houses are sure to place the full amount they underwrite among their customers. Therefore, no public issuance is to be made, and the usual public subscription at a fixed day will be dispensed with, the issue being sold by bankers privately."

The foregoing differs from other reports concerning the amount of the loan, but owing to the authoritative source it can be accepted as final. It is understood that the terms will be signed before MM. Hoettinguer and Noetzlin depart from St. Petersburg tomorrow or thereafter. The signing by the French banks will occur next week, the issuance of the loan following immediately.

ADDRESS FOR GEORGE BLACK

Departing Londoner Honored by a Large Number of His Fellow-Citizens.

The esteem in which Mr. George Black is held in London was once again evidenced last night, when, in the parlor of the Tecumseh House, a number of the most prominent citizens waited upon him and presented him with an appreciative address, taking occasion at the same time to say some very nice things of the recipient whom they desired to specially honor on the eve of his departure for Lansing, Mich., where he will manage a large summer hotel.

The address was a splendid work of art. It was engrossed in blue, gold, red and black, encircled by a border of acorns, oak and maple leaves, arranged in artistic profusion, the whole being mounted in a frame of oak and brass. The address was engrossed by Mr. John S. Barnard.

After Mr. Walter Bartlett had been called to the chair, Mr. Black was invited into the room, Police Magistrate Love then made a short but pithy speech, voicing the high esteem in which Mr. Black is held in London, and the regret all felt at his departure, though they wished him every success in his new venture.

Mr. William A. Martin then presented the address.

Mr. Black responded briefly. He was surprised, he said, but deeply grateful for this token of the good will of those with whom he came in contact in London. Five years ago he was a total stranger here, but now he felt as though he were leaving the home in which he had spent his entire life. The years he had spent in London were happy ones, he said, and he hoped that in the future, he might be able to return to London and take up his permanent residence.

Speeches were also made by Mr. John Stevely, Mr. M. E. Holden, Mr. B. C. McCann, Mr. H. B. Beal, Mr. E. I. Sifton, Mr. John M. Daly, Mr. "Jack" Hobbs, Mr. Donald Ferguson, Mr. S. F. Glass, Ed. Struthers, and others.

THE ADDRESS.

The address which was presented was as follows:

"To Mr. George Black:

"We cannot allow the occasion of your leaving the city of London to pass without giving expression to our strong feelings of sincere regret at your departure.

"We are deeply sensible of your regard for our beautiful city, and your friendship for its citizens which you have evinced in many ways. There has been no more public-spirited citizen amongst us. You have been active and useful in many important essentials, which go to constitute a good citizen. You have been especially active and interested in the promotion of manly sports and to your influence, precept and example, may be attributed the fact that London has gained supremacy and frequently forged to the front in many games.

"Your influence in these matters has always been distinctly for good, and you have imparted a spirit of manliness and purity in all those athletic sports and exercises with which you have been so prominently identified.

"We shall greatly miss the aid and influence you have so kindly exercised in all matters pertaining to athletic games in our midst, and can but express the sincere hope that opportunities will arise in the future, to convince you that your material interest will be advanced by a permanent return to the city of London, to be classed once more among its good and useful citizens.

"We can assure you that your feelings of friendship and regard for the city of London and its citizens are fully reciprocated and that our earnest wish is that you may reap success and prosperity in the city to which you are removing.

"It would not be convenient that this token of esteem should be signed by all the citizens of London, but, in order to demonstrate the universality of the feelings and sentiments herein given expression to, representative citizens have subscribed their names hereto.

"With the utmost expression of good-will and esteem, our sincere wishes for your future happiness and success, we beg to attach our names. — (Signed)—A. Beck, mayor; Francis Love, police magistrate; John Stevely, president I. B. S.; C. Brown, secretary I. B. S.; P. Birtwistle, president St. George's Society; J. B. Cox, secretary St. George's Society; John Pringle, president St. Andrew's Society; J. B. Campbell, M. D., secretary St. Andrew's Society; B. C. McCann, president Old Boys' Association; James S. Bell, secretary Old Boys' Association; Donald Ferguson, president Travelers' Club; E. I. Sifton, secretary Travelers' Club.

"London, Canada, 5th May, 1904."

MORE MEN FOR MOUNTED POLICE

Force To Be Increased to a Total Strength of 600—New Government Bills.

Ottawa, May 6. — There was no debate on the G. T. P. contract today, Mr. Fitzgerald being engaged considering some of the amendments proposed. Business consisted of the voting of estimates in committee of supply and the introduction of a number of Government measures. The railway bill will be taken up once more next Wednesday.

IN SUPPLY.

When the House went into committee on supply the first item considered was the Mounted Police estimates. The force is to be increased by 100 men, making a total of 600. For this an increase of $100,000 was necessary. Sir Wilfrid explained that $20,000 was wanted for rearming the men, $10,000 for barracks and $70,000 to meet salaries of the additional men. The Yukon force is to be brought up to a strength of 300.

Mr. Scott urged that the Mounted Police be given increased pay, and wanted to know if the Government had taken into consideration the necessity of providing a pension system for the police.

In the course of the further discussion Mr. Oliver defended the increase of the police as a necessity to the maintenance of security in the territories.

Mr. Sifton showed the necessity for a larger force owing to the demands of the Yukon, the draft occasioned by service in South Africa, the administration of criminal law in the territories by the Dominion Government and the absence of any depot of permanent militia in the Northwest.

RUSHING TO CANADA.

London, May 7.—The figures for emigration in April are 7,699 English, 487 Irish, 2,260 Scotch and 2,260 foreigners. These returns include first-class passengers. The rush to Canada continues and steamship companies are now advertising many steamers to sail full up. Some Russian emigrants on the point of departure for Canada heard for the first time that their country was at war.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

May 6.—At Father Point—Sardinian, from Glasgow; Iona, from Newcastle.

At New York—Laurentian, from Glasgow; La Lorraine, from Havre.

At Halifax—Hibernian, from London.

At Plymouth—Blucher, from New York.

At Marseilles—Canopic, from Boston.

At Naples—Koenigin Luise, from New York.

At Boulogne—Noordam, from New York.

GERMAN STEAMER ASHORE.

Lisbon, May 7. — The German mail steamer Kurfurst (from Zanzibar, April 15, for Hamburg), which went ashore four miles northward of Sagres, in the extreme southwestern part of Portugal, is a total wreck. Her passengers and crew are safe.

IT IS GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.—Not only is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil of incomparable value in the household, but the farmer and stockman will find it very serviceable in the farmyard and on the cattle range, often saving the services of a veterinary surgeon. In injuries to stock, and in cases of cough and pains, it can be used with good effect.

Our summer drinks are the best in the city. Olympia Candy Store.

Thirty Years Have Elapsed Since the Work Caring for Orphans Was Launched

If there is any one public institution which appeals more than another to all classes of citizens it is the home wherein are housed the friendless children who for one reason or another find themselves thrown upon the world—penniless, weak and unable to battle for their existence. In the city of London there are several places where orphan and forsaken children find a home. All of these are worthy institutions, and are performing a noble work, but none of them are more worthy or are performing a nobler work than that being carried on from day to day by the Protestant Orphans' Home. Thirty years ago this November—it was in 1874—what is now known as the Protestant Orphans' Home, came into existence. At that time the home was located on Ridout street, between King and Dundas, across from the courthouse, and it was known as the "Home for the Orphans, Aged and Friendless." The first board was formed by members of the Women's Christian Association, that noble body of women who have done and are still doing such good work in the cause of humanity in London. The board, however, then, as now, was strictly independent of the W. C. A., or any other association, and all its energies, despite the changes which time has made in its make-up, have ever since been devoted to the furthering of the institution's work for good.

The first board consisted of the following ladies: Patronesses, Mrs. E. W. Hyman, Mrs. A. Thompson, Mrs. Dignan; president, Mrs. Gregsten; vice-presidents, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. A. Chisholm, Mrs. Chas. Hutchinson, Mrs. Samuel Glass; secretary, Mrs. A. L. Newcomb; assistant secretary, Miss Moule; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Glass. Death has since that time, walked sternly through the ranks of the first officers, but the work continues with unabated vigor. Today the chief officers are: Mrs. C. McCallum, president; secretary, Miss McNamara; assistant secretary, Miss Stevenson; treasurer, Mrs. Gregsten.

Until 1877, the home was conducted on Ridout street, when the board, with the assistance of an able advisory committee composed of such men as Thos. McCormick, George Robinson, the late Sheriff Glass, the late E. W. Hyman, Benj. Cronyn and others, carried to a successful issue in 1877 the project for a new home, and the present handsome and commodious building was erected and opened in that year.

As was the custom on Ridout street, the aged as well as the young, were taken care of in the new home, until in deference to the government's wishes, the aged people were removed, first to a home on South street, and subsequently to other quarters.

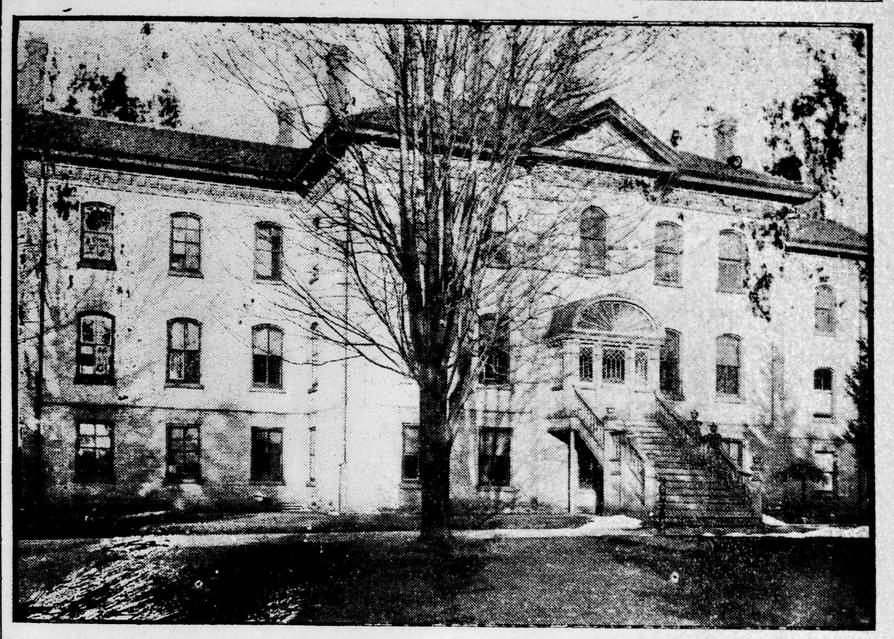
The labor of caring for the children never lagged, however, and there have been at various times from 40 to 60 little ones in the home. At present there are 48, the majority of whom are boys. In the matron, Miss Auld, the board have every confidence, and the home shows that cleanliness and comfort are supreme. The home is maintained by subscriptions from public-spirited citizens, and by Government and civic grants.

The ladies who direct the destinies of the home are deeply interested in their work, and appreciate fully the great responsibility attached to the securing of good homes for the little orphans. When any person applies for a child the first thing considered is the moral character of the applicant, and if this is not above board in every particular the application is refused. It is also the aim of the ladies to secure homes for the children left in their care where those who adopt them will possess the financial means to educate them and cultivate them properly. In speaking of the placing of children in foster homes, Mrs. Gregsten, the treasurer of the Protestant Orphans' Home, stated that it was very seldom it was found necessary to take a child away from its adopted parents, as every care was exercised and every inquiry was made before the child was allowed to leave the institution. Every applicant for a child must also produce a certificate of character from a magistrate or a minister. In some instances a brother and a sister had been placed in the one home, and they had grown up, were educated and refined. Sometimes people grow tired of a child after they have kept it for awhile and return it, but such cases are very infrequent.

The little ones of a school age are educated at the institution, Mrs. Oliphant, who is in the employ of the public school board, being the teacher. There are 34 children being taught by Mrs. Oliphant at present.

Mrs. Gregsten says also that while the board find no difficulty in securing good homes for girls, the placing of boys in suitable homes is now very difficult. She accounts for this state of affairs by asserting that the boy is not the company in the home as the girl, and that the girl can as a rule look after herself, while the boy needs more attention paid to him. But the home is prosperous, and is succeeding in its mission, and as petty difficulties must be encountered once in a while, the ladies of the board take no notice of the slight trouble being met with in the placing of male children.

The institution itself is large, roomy well-ventilated, and in its accommodation and surroundings is calculated to improve both the moral and physical characters of the children. As a public institution London has every reason to be proud of the Protestant Orphans' Home.



By a Staff Photographer.

The Protestant Orphans' Home, on Richmond Street North.

Served with a silver spoon

A new Canadian process, preserves the very best elements of the very best Canadian wheat.

The result is Orange Meat—the essence of a perfect, sustaining food.

It requires no cooking—every particle is perfectly digestible. It is supplied in germ-proof packages, and may be served hot or cold.



Each 15c. package contains a coupon. Your grocer will tell you what they mean—heavy silver-plated table service free—made by the same manufacturer, of the same material and in the same manner as the silverware on most of your tables now.

SEND COUPONS TO

THE FRONTENAC CEREAL CO., Limited, 43 SCOTT ST., TORONTO

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

DEPOSIT WITH US.
HAVE YOU TRIED A SAVINGS BANK?
You can save your small sums of money by using a "bank." They cannot be opened unless you come to our office. Try one for a month.

Dominion Savings & Investment Society.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.
NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE.

LATEST MARKETS

STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becher, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, May 7—Close.—It would be as easy to comment on something that did not exist as to write a letter in regard to today's market. Transactions were extremely small, fluctuations insignificant and commission business was non-existent. The bank statement was not liked, although there is really nothing in it to create a feeling of pessimism. The increase in loans was undoubtedly due to the fact that the New York city bonds which were sold early in the week are being carried to a large extent with the banks. As they are being sold gradually, it may be supposed that the loan item will decrease in succeeding Saturdays, as the sale of bonds are made. In spite of a decrease of nearly $10,000,000 in the surplus, it is now more than double what it was a year ago and three times as much as two years ago. The principal topic of discussion this week has been the question as to what will put an end to the present stagnation in the stock market, and the general conclusion arrived at is that it certainly will continue until the political conventions have met, and possibly until the crops are assured. However, in Wall street expectations are seldom realized, and in this instance it is hoped that there will be exception to the general rule.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 7.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	117⅞	117⅛
Winnipeg Electric	200	160
Montreal Street Railway	212	..
West India	75	45
Toronto Railway	102½	102¾
Halifax Railway	98	93
St. John Street Railway	120	100
Twin City	94½	94¼
Richelieu & Ontario	87¼	87
Bell Telephone	147	145
Dominion Iron and Steel, com	11⅝	11½
Dom. Iron and Steel, pref	34	33½
Montreal H. L. and P.	75	73½
Nova Scotia Steel, com	77	76¾
Detroit Railway	63	62
Montreal Cotton	110	..
Dominion Cotton	37	33
Montreal Street Bonds	104½	102
Dominion Coal, com	66	65
Dominion Coal, pref	110	109
Int. Coal	100	75
Mackay, com	24	23¼
Mackay, pref	71	67½
Bank of Montreal	250	248
Molsons Bank	201	200
Merchants	..	155
Ogilvie Flour	200	175
Ogilvie Flour	120	115
Ogilvie Bonds	115	..
Royal	205	..
Union Bank	135	..
Quebec Bank	130	..
Dominion I. and S. Bonds	69½	69¼
Cable Coup. Bonds	95	90
Toledo Railway	20¼	20

SALES: C. P. R., 2 at 118, 25 at 117⅞, 50 at 117½; Twin City, 25 at 94⅞, 550 at 94¾, 50 at 94¼; Toronto Railway, 15 at 102¼, 100 at 102½, 100 at 102⅝, 30 at 102¾; Iron, preferred, 50 at 35; Iron bonds, 1,000 at 70, 6,000 at 70¼, 3,000 at 70, 12,000 at 69½; R. and O., 125 at 87¼, 25 at 87; Iron, common, 125 at 12⅜, 25 at 12⅛, 75 at 12⅛, 75 at 12, 20 at 11⅞, 75 at 11¾, 15 at 11¾, 50 at 11⅝; Bell Telephone, 24 at 145⅝; Scotia, 50 at 76½, 175 at 76¾; Toledo Railway, 25 at 19½; Mackay, common, 50 at 23¾; Molson Bank, 1 at 200¼; Scotia bonds, 1,000 at 107¾.

WILLIAM ABBOTT,
Bond, Grain and Stock Broker.
Correspondent W. F. Dever & Co., New York, Boston and Chicago. Stocks bought and sold on margin and for cash. 113 Masonic Temple. Long distance phone 1,113.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 7

	Ask.	Off
Montreal	..	248
Ontario	..	128
Toronto	..	228½
Merchants	..	129
Commerce	..	153
Imperial	..	218
Dominion	228	226
Hamilton	210	209¾
Standard	..	228
Traders	139½	137½
Soo, com	62½	61½
Soo, pref	118¾	118
British America	103	..
Western Assurance	80	..
Imperial Life		149
Consumers Gas	206¼	..
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	..	94
Canada Northwest Land, pref	..	99½
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	117½	117⅛
General Electric	148½	148
Toronto Electric Light	138	136½
London Electric	100	..
Dominion Telegraph		120
Bell Telephone	148	145¼
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.	89	87
Niagara Navigation	120	118
St. L. and C. Navigation		90
Toronto Street Railway	102⅝	102¼
Twin City Railway, new	94⅝	94⅜
Winnipeg St. Railway	..	160
Sao Paulo Tramway	99	98¼
Dominion Steel, com	11⅝	11
Dominion Coal, com	66½	66
Nova Scotia Steel	77	76
Mackay, common	25	23
Mckay, preferred	68	67¾
Canada Salt	115	..
Crow's Nest Coal	350	..
British Canadian L. and I		80
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv	107	105
Canada Permanent	122¼	121½
Canada Savings and Loan	..	119½
Central Canada Loan	..	160
Dominion Savings and Invest	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	120
Huron & Erie L. & S. Co.	..	180
Landed Banking and Loan	..	120
Lon. and Can. L. and A.	92	
Manitoba Loan		95
London Loan	120	
Toronto Mortgage	..	90
Ontario Loan and Deb	..	122
Toronto Savings and Loan	..	120
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	69	68¾

SALES: Bank of Ontario, 10 at 128⅝, 50 at 128½; Bank of Hamilton, 82 and 88 at 210, 10 at 109⅞; Canada Northwest Land, 25, 25 and 25 common at 190; Toronto Electric Light, 60 and 1 at 136½, 25 at 137; Sao Paulo, 4 at 99½, 5 at 99¼, 50 at 98¾; Mackay, preferred, 28 at 67¾; Mackay, common, 25 at 23; Canada Landed, 3 at 105; C. P. R., 25 and 25 at 117¼, 25 at 117¾; Bell Telephone, 4 at 145½; Twin City, 1 at 94¼, 25 and 25 at 94⅜, 25 at 94⅝; Canadian General Electric, 50 at 148½, 25 at 148⅜, 10 at 148; Toronto Railway, 25 at 102¾; Dominion Steel bonds, 5,000 at 69⅞, 15,000 at 69¼, 3,000 at 69¼, 1,000 at 65; Dominion Steel, 25 and 20 at 12, 215 at 12¼, 50 and 50 at 11¾, 50 and 100 at 11½, 25 preferred at 34⅜, 25 preferred at 34½; Coal, 3 at 66, 10 at 65¾, 55 at 66; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 76¾, 25 at 77, 25 at 77¼, 25 at 77½; Toronto Mortgage, 7 at 90.

C. N. SPENCER, STOCK BROKER
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash and on margin. Long distance 'phone 180. Offices, Market Lane.

NEW YORK.

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

New York, May 7.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	47⅞	47⅞	47½	47½
American Sugar Co.	127⅜	..	..	..
American Locomotive	19	19¼	19	19¼
Atcheson, com	72¼	72⅞	72¼	72⅞
B & O	79	79	78⅝	78⅝
Brooklyn Tran	46¼	46⅜	45⅝	45⅝
Chic. Great Western	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
Consolidated Gas	209½	209½	208	208
Erie	25	25	24⅛	24⅞
Erie Pfd	63⅞	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝
Illinois Central	130⅛	..	..	..
Louisville and Nashville	108			
Manhattan	143⅞	143⅞	143¼	143¼
Metropolitan St. Ry.	109	109	108⅝	108¾
Mexican Central	7¼	..	..	..
M. P.	91⅛	..	..	..
Ont. and West	21⅝	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	114⅝	114⅝	114⅛	114⅛
Reading	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛
Republic I. and S.	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41
Rock Island	23	23	22½	22½
Southern Ry. Pfd	84¼			
Southern Pacific	47¼	47¼	47⅛	47⅛
St. Paul	142⅝	142¾	142⅛	142½
Twin City	91½	..	..	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35	..	..	..
Union Pacific	81⅜	81⅝	84⅛	84½
Union Pacific, pref	91½	..	..	..
U. S. Leather	6¾	..	..	..
U. S. Leather, pref	79⅞	..	..	..
U. S. Rubber	16⅛	16⅛	16	16
U. S. Steel, com	10⅛	..	..	..
U. S. Steel, pref	55⅞	55⅞	55⅛	55¼
Western Union Tel	89	89⅛	89	89⅛

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

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

Chicago, May 7.

		Open	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—	May	91⅜	91¾	90⅝	91
	July	86⅞	86⅞	85⅝	86
	Sept	81⅛	81⅜	80⅝	80⅞
Corn—	May	47⅛	47⅛	46¾	47
	July	48⅜	48⅜	48	48⅜
	Sept	47⅞	48	47⅜	47⅞
Oats—	May	41	41¼	41	41⅛
	July	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
	Sept	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅝
Pork—	July	11 75	11 75	11 52	11 57
	Sept	11 80	11 80	11 70	11 75
Lard—	July	6 62	6 62	6 57	6 60
	Sept	6 77	6 77	6 72	6 75
Ribs—	July	6 45	6 45	6 40	6 42
	Sept.	6 57	....	....	....

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 7.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 1 California, 7s. Futures steady; May, 6s 3¾d; July, 6s 4⅞d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 3½d; do, old, 4s 7d. Futures quiet; May, 4s 3⅞d; July, 4s 3½d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 5s 6½d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter dull, 8s 3d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast firm, £6 6s to £6 15s.

Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 58s 9d.

Pork—Easy; prime mess western, 62s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 45s.

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

Lard—Steady; prime western, in tierces, 33s 6d; American refined, in pails, 34s 6d.

Butter—Good United States steady, 74s.

Cheese—American finest white easy, 41s; American finest colored easy, 43s.

Tallow—Prime city easy, 22s 3d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 42s 6d.

Rosin—Common firm, 7s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 7¼d.

Linseed Oil—Dull, 16s 3d.

BEAN MARKETS.

DETROIT.

Detroit, May 6.—Beans—Cash and May, $1 80; October, $1 50.

CORN! CORN!
Wheat, oats, etc. Market advices from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members of all leading stock and grain exchanges. Long distance 'phone 213.
H. C. BECHER,
Bond and Stock Broker, 412 Richmond St.

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 6.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 09½; southwest, $1 01; May, $1 01; July, $1 04.

OIL MARKETS.

LONDON.

London, May 6.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 11-16d; spirits, 9d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, May 6.—Petroleum, 19 francs 75 centimes.

BREMEN.

Bremen, May 6.—Petroleum, 6 marks 25 pfennings.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 6.—Oil opened and closed at $1 62.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., May 6.—Credit balances, $1 62; certificates, no bid; shipments, 70,398 barrels.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 6.—Butter weak; receipts, 4,171 pkgs; creamery extras, per lb, 21c to 21¼c; do, firsts, 19c to 20½c; do, seconds, 16c to 18c; do, held, extras, 19c; state dairy, tubs, fresh extras, 19c to 20c; do, firsts, 17c to 18c; do, seconds, 15c to 16c; do, thirds, 13c to 14c; do, seconds, 13½c to 14c; renovated, extras, 17½c; do, firsts, 15c. Cheese irregular; receipts, 2,566 boxes; old unchanged; new, large white, 7c to 7½c; small white, 7¼c to 7½c; large colored, 7¼c; small colored, 7½c to 7¾c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 6.—Butter easy; creameries, 14c to 20c; dairies, 13½c to 18c. Cheese easy, 8½c to 10½c.

CAMPBELLFORD.

Campbellford, Ont., May 6.—At the cheese board meeting here today 1,000 boxes were offered: Sales, Magrath 140, Hodgson 275, Alexander 280, all at 6½c.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., May 6.—The Napanee cheese board met for the first time this season this morning. Mr. John Dunbar acted as chairman. Auditors' report for the season was read, showing a balance in the treasurer's hands of $19 09. Mr. J. Dunbar was elected president; C. Fraser, vice-president; W. R. Gordanier, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. A. Howit as marker. There were 449 cheese boaded, 166 white and 283 colored; 6¾c highest bid. Board meets again May 15, at 2 p.m.

LOCAL MARKETS.

London, Saturday, May 7.

The market today was fairly well attended, especially when it is taken into consideration that the farmers are busy preparing the land for spring seeding, and cannot spare the time to come to market. The offering consisted principally of the small products of the farm and garden; sales were brisk, and a considerable amount of money changed hands in a short space of time. Prices were steady to firmer. On the whole the market was a satisfactory one from a business standpoint.

Grain—Oats were about the only commodity offered in this line; about half a dozen loads were offered, and sales were made at $1 03 to $1 03 per cwt.

Hay and Straw—Several loads of hay sold on Friday were brought in today.

Butter and Eggs—The demand for butter was a trifle brisker; prices, however, were unchanged, at 14c to 15c for crocks, and 15c to 16c for pound rolls in basket lots. There was a fairly large supply of eggs, and the demand was good at 13½c for store lots and 14c for basket lots; from 15c to 16c was asked for a single dozen.

Apples were fairly plentiful, at 75c to 90c per bag for a good quality, and $1 50 to $2 per barrel; sales were brisk.

Vegetables and Roots—Although there were about 250 bags of potatoes offered, there was a good demand, and most of them were sold by 11 o'clock; sales were made at $1 20 to $1 30 by the bag; seed potatoes ranged in price from 80c to $1 for small ones and $1 30 to $1 50 for large potatoes. Rhubarb was plentiful, at 40c to 50c per dozen; lettuce, radishes and onions were in good demand at 40c per dozen; asparagus, 10c per bunch; spinach, 75c per bushel, or 25c per peck.

Wise Ways of Women.
No "prizes" offered with common soaps will long tempt the wise woman to use common soaps. The wise woman soon sees she has to pay dearly for "prizes" in the low quality of soap, in the damage common soaps do her clothes and her hands. The wise woman considers her health—so soon ruined if she were to continue breathing the steam of adulterated common soaps. The wise woman recognizes the difference between such soaps and Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar. 213

W. T. STRONG,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
184 Dundas Street
CANADIAN AGENT FOR THE
HONEST JOHN TRUSS
This Truss, fitted properly, is a perfect support to all who are ruptured, and holds securely with less than one-half of the pressure of any other Truss. A perfect fit guaranteed.
Headquarters for Silk Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Atomizers, Hot Water Bottles, Rubber Sheeting, etc. Quality and prices right at
Strong's Drug Store.

Poultry—The supply was small and the demand was fair, at 90c to $1 25 per pair for dressed chickens and $1 per pair for live birds; spring chickens were held at $1 25 per pair, or 90c per pair alive; turkeys, dressed sold at 15c to 17c per lb; only a few offered.

Dressed Hogs—About 20 carcases were offered; prices ranged from $6 25 to $6 60 per cwt; sales were slow, on account of the warm weather.

Live Hogs—Monday's prices will be $4 80 per cwt for selects and $3 50 for sows; small pigs were quite numerous, and sold at $4 50 to $6 per pair.

Butchers' Meats—The supply was fairly large, and the demand moderately brisk; beef and veal comprised most of the offerings; prices for beef were $6 to $7 50 per cwt; veal, $5 to $7; mutton, $6 to $7 50; lambs, $4 50 to $5 each.

Maple Syrup—A couple of lots were offered; about $1 per gallon was the ruling price.

Honey—Sales were slow, at 8c to 10c per lb for strained, and 10c to 12c for that in the comb.

Maple trees sold at 50c to 80c each; apple trees sold at 25c to 50c each; pear trees, 35c; spruce, 10c and upwards.

Plants—Tomato, cabbage and onion plants sold at 15c per box.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 6.—Baled Hay—The demand is light and plenty is coming forward: car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at $9 per ton.

Baled Straw—Market continues active and unchanged at $5 50 per ton for car lots on track here.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominal; good to prime steers, $5 to $5 75; poor to medium, $3 90 to $4 85; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4 50; cows, $1 75 to $4 40; heifers, $2 25 to $4 60; canners, $1 75 to $2 40; bulls, $2 to $4 10; calves, $2 50 to $5; Texas-fed steers, $4 to $4 65.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market steady to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $4 75 to $4 90; good to choice heavy, $4 80 to $4 95; rough heavy, $4 65 to $4 80; light, $4 65 to $4 80; bulk of sales at $4 70 to $4 85.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $4 75 to $5 25; fair to choice mixed, $3 50 to $4 50; native lambs, $4 75 to $5 75.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, May 6.—Canadian cattle are slow, at 10¾c to 11½c per lb; refrigerator beef, 9¼c to 9½c per lb; sheep, 12c per lb; yearlings, 13c.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Business at the Repository, Toronto, was brisk during the past week, all the offerings, comprising over 200 head, being sold at satisfactory prices. The usual falling off in work horses at this season has not occurred, prices being equal to any week this season, and prospects are that the demand will continue at fair prices during the next few weeks, although parties expecting to sell will be safer in the present market than later. The sale of Cashin's lumber horses was well attended. The horses were mostly sold to contractors and railroad men, and were a splendid lot, selling from $80 to $180.

The following is Walter Harland Smith's weekly report of prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, $150 to $250; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $125 to $275; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $375 to $550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, $135 to $165; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, $140 to $175; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds, $150 to $260; serviceable second-hand workers, $50 to $120; serviceable second-hand drivers, $75 to $125.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 7.—Wheat—Steady to firm, at 92c to 93c for No. 2 red and white, west; Manitoba wheat, 93c for No. 1 hard, 91c to 92c for No. 1 northern, 88c to 89c for No. 2 northern, and 85c to 86c for No. 3 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—Steady, at $3 60 bid for 90 per cent patents in buyers' bags, west or east; choice brands, 15c to 20c higher; Manitoba, $5 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4 70 for second patents and $4 60 for strong bakers, bags included, on the track at Toronto. Millfeed—Steady, at $17 for cars of shorts and $16 for bran, in bulk, west; Manitoba, $21 for cars of shorts and $20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights. Barley—Dull, at 42c for No. 2, 41c for No. 3 extra, and 38c for No. 3, west. Buckwheat—Quiet, at 48c to 49c for No. 2, west. Rye—Steady, at 59c to 60c for No. 2, west. Corn—Steady, at 41c for cars of mixed and 42c for yellow, west; American is easier, at 57½c for No. 2 yellow, 56½c for No. 3 yellow, and 55½c for No. 3 mixed, in car lots on the track at Toronto. Oats—Steady, at 32c to 32½c for No. 1 white and 31½c for No. 2 white, east; No. 2 white are quoted at 31c west. Rolled oats—Steady, at $4 50 for cars of bags and $4 75 for barrels, on the track at Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside. Peas—Steady, at 66c for No. 2, west. Butter—Dull and weak. Eggs—Firmer; new-laid, 15c.

Ice cream and summer drinks of all kinds served today at the Olympia Candy Store.

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

The Olympia Candy store have their soda fountain running today. Call there this evening.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria.
JOHN D. BOUTILLIER.
French Village.
I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup.
J. F. CUNNINGHAM.
Cape Island.
I know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth.
JOSEPH A. SNOW.
Norway, Me.

Freight Rates On Grand Trunk To Be Increased

Important Announcement Made by Manager Hays—London Shippers Affected.

An increase in freight rates on all lines of the Grand Trunk west and north of Toronto is announced by the president and general manager, Mr. Hays. At a meeting of the railway commission at Ottawa last evening, a letter from Mr. Hays was read, in which the reasons for the advance are set forth. Mr. Hays says that in the month of January the average cost of maintenance of way and conducting transportation increased 23.54 per cent. over the same month a year ago, while the expense of maintenance of equipment for the first three months of 1904, as compared with 1900, showed an average increase of 28.9 per cent. For January last the cost of maintaining cars, on the basis of car miles, exceeded January, 1900, by 62 per cent, while for the first quarter of the year the increase was 18.8 per cent. Increased cost of fuel is another of the causes leading up to the increase. Nearly a dollar a ton more had to be paid for coal for the Ontario lines than was paid in 1900. Lumber of all classes has steadily increased in price, with oils increasing from 14 to 26 per cent. The percentage increase of taxes for 1903 amounted to 2.07 per cent over 1900, but the financial position of the company in this respect, Mr. Hays says, will be materially affected by the act of the Legislature placing a tax of $30 a mile on all single track road in organized counties, and $10 additional on every mile of double track. Mr. Hays says that the company anticipates a material increase in the expenses for 1904, particularly in the maintenance of equipment account and the maintenance of way. As to the snow blockade, the general manager says that the item for snow removal, not including the detention time of trainmen, etc., for January, February and March, show an increase of $242,399 over 1903, or 870 per cent, and $231,013, or 586 per cent, as compared with 1900.

Every shipper in London, whether manufacturer or wholesale, or retail merchant, will feel the effect of the Grand Trunk management's decision, but to what extent is not known, as copies of the new tariff have not been received by them or the Grand Trunk officials here. However, there will be a vigorous protest on the part of the shippers, who now feel that they are paying rates sufficiently high on all classes of goods.

AND M'GREGOR IS HIS NAME

East Middlesex Teachers Elect Officers—Successful Convention Closed.

At the final session of the East Middlesex Teachers' Association on Friday afternoon, the following officers were elected:

President—Mr. McGregor.

First Vice-President—Mr. George A. Ramsay.

Second Vice-President—Miss Murdock.

Secretary—Miss Hays.

Treasurer—Mr. Duncan.

Comiittee—Mr. A. Grant, Mr. G. Ramsay, Miss Elliott.

Auditors—Miss Hodgins, Miss McGugan.

Mr. McGregor was elected delegate to the annual meeting of the Ontario Teachers' Association at Toronto.

The last paper of the convention was on "Fourth Class Literature," by Mr. A. C. Grant, a number participating in the discussion.

The question drawer was opened and many helpful ideas were evolved. Mr. Horton, one of the city's school principals, gave the teachers a few minutes' talk on the subject of "University Extension System."

A proposal was made to arrange an excursion, in connection with the farmers' excursion to Guelph.

TREASURER RESIGNS

St. John's, 209a, Loses One of Its Most Valued Offices.

Last night St. John's Lodge, 209a., A., F. and A. M., was officially visited by the D. D. G. M., R. L. Guest, of Fanshawe, W. Bro. W. C. Southcott, W. M., was in the chair, and the second degree was worked to the very marked satisfaction of the D. D. G. M. Following this an adjournment was made to the banqueting hall, where one of the best suppers of the season was partaken of.

The business part of the evening included the regrettable resignation of W. Bro. John T. Stephenson from the treasurership. On account of his intended visit in the Old Country for some length of time he felt it necessary to hand in his resignation, which was acepted with great expressions of regret.

At the banquet, the speakers were D. D. G. M. Guest, W. Bro. Very Rev. Dean Davis, Right W. Bro. E. T. Essery, Very W. Bro. Flock, W. Bros. Southcott, R. West Evans and O'Brien and Bro. Dr. J. B. Campbell.

In addition to a very large attendance of members of the lodge there were very many visitors present from other lodges, including brethren from outside the city.

Ice Cream and all kinds of drinks at the Olympia Candy Store, Dundas street, north side.

Last Sale of Rugs This Evening.

The last auction sale of elegant Persian and Turkish rugs will take place this evening at 8 o'clock sharp, at Neil Cooper's auction rooms. Some great bargains were obtained last evening, and better ones are sure to be gotten tonight. Mr. L. Babayan will be present himself at the sale.

A Satisfactory Fire Engine.

A copy of the Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Times of April 28 states that Mr. John M. Parsons, of the Canadian Fire Engine Company, had arrived there and had tested the new fire engine which had been purchased from the London company by the corporation of that place. Every conceivable test was made, and so satisfied were the officials of the place that a check for $4,200, cash payment, has been handed over. Remarkable speed in getting up steam was made, less than two minutes the gauge registering five pounds from cold water. The engine was in full running order in five minutes.

Seasonable Experiment.

Do away with fires in mild weather by using Clark's Pork and Beans. You'll save money and a heap of fussing. William Clark, Manufacturer, Montreal.

The Canada Life's Favorable Death Rate.

During 1903 the Canada Life paid out about $1,200,000 in death claims. This amount was considerably lower than that provided for in accordance with the mortality tables. The saving goes to increase surplus to policyholders.

Mr. T. S. Weld, who is now residing in England, is advertising his residence on the corner of Dufferin avenue and Colborne street, for sale on Monday, the 9th inst. This affords a rare opportunity to secure a very desirable, large, comfortable residence in one of the choicest locations in London. Particulars may be obtained from Mr. J. W. Jones, auctioneer or Mr. Edmund Weld solicitor.

Have you a favorite summer drink? The Olympia Candy Store is open today.

LONDONS LOST OPENING GAME

First Football Match of the Season Played at Woodstock, on Friday.

The first game in the intermediate series of the W. F. A. for this district was played in Woodstock Friday evening between London and Woodstock, the latter winning by a score of 2 goals to 1.

The line-up of the team was as follows:

London—J. W. Couse, goal; J. Wallace, F. Bryant, backs; W. O'Grady, B. Gillies, G. E. Wiggins, halves; G. Garrett, J. Crisp, L. Canfield, H. Hartry, B. Carter, forwards. Dr. J. H. Downing, spare.

Woodstock—Harrington, goal; Gunn, Thomson, backs; Telford, Kuhn, Hirons, halves; Kelly, Watson, McTavish, Dennis, Dunlop, forwards.

Referee—Mr. Gunn, of Woodstock.

The game was an excellent exhibition of Association football, considering that it was the first game of the season. The grounds were rough, which made it difficult for the London team to show their excellent team work in the first half, as a result the Woodstock boys scored the first goal after ten minutes' play by a fine center drop by Dunlop, which was converted by McTavish. The London defense played a particularly strong game, the work of Couse, Wallace and Bryant being very effective. After fifteen minutes' hard play Woodstock scored their second goal by a chance shot from McTavish, which it was impossible for the goalkeeper to reach. At half-time the score stood 2 to 0 in favor of Woodstock. When play was resumed after five minutes' rest it was seen that the London boys were going to make a hard fight to win out. Immediately after the kick-off, the ball passed down the right wing towards Woodstock's goal, Carter made a perfect drop to center, which was sent between the flags by Garrett. Score, 2 to 1. During this half London had decidedly the best of the game, and the Woodstock goalkeeper was called on to relieve several times. The forwards played excellent combination, the work of Hartry and Carter on the right wing, though both are very light men, was a revelation to the Woodstock defense. Garrett and Crisp played a cool, steady game on the left, and did very effective work.

The game was free from all roughness, not a single player being even cautioned by the referee, Mr. Gunn, who performed his duties in a very impartial manner, and thereby won the respect of both teams.

London play their next game here on May 20, and the management feel confident that they can put a team in the field which will easily win this district. A full practice will be held at St. John's A. C. grounds next Monday evening at 6:30.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mr. W. R. Hueston leaves this evening for New York for a two weeks' visit.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson and children, of Mount Elgin, are visiting friends here.

—Rev. Mr. Creighton, of Highgate, is undergoing medical treatment in this city.

—Bert Piper, of this city, has gone home to Alvinston, suffering from a smashed finger.

—Miss Greer, of Winnipeg, is visiting her brother, Mr. Thomas Greer, of 391 Oxford street.

—S. W. English, city, is on the sick list, and spending a few days with his family in Ridgetown.

—Miss Myrtle Gee, of this city, is in Ingersoll, owing to the death of her uncle, the late George Craig.

—After an illness of several weeks' duration, Principal Kirk, of Aberdeen school, will resume his duties on Monday.

—Squire A. C. Attwood, of Vanneck, was in the city today, en route to Toronto, to attend the Grand Lodge, Royal Arcanum, which meets there on Wednesday.

—Messrs. A. H. Brener, J. P. Evans, James O. Weldon, Joe Walker and Ed Masuret, leave tomorrow for a month's trout and salmon fishing among the Haliburton lakes.

—Monday morning at 8 o'clock a solemn high mass will be celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the late Father Tiernan, who died at Mount Carmel yesterday.

—The firemen had a run to a grass fire at the corner of the Wharncliffe road and Beaconsfield avenue, in South London. No damage was done.

—Mrs. Charles Pugh and son left on this morning's C. P. R. train for Calgary, Alta. Mr. Pugh left here about five months ago, after being with Scandrett Bros. for nearly ten years, and is now traveling for the Calgary Brewing Company. Mr. and Mrs. Pugh's numerous friends, as well as relatives, in this city, extend their best wishes.

CHEESE BOARD OPENING.

The London Cheese Board will open for the season on Saturday next at the city hall.

GIVEN SILK UMBRELLA.

Mr. Charles Ryan, who leaves on Monday with Mr. George Black for Lansing, Mich., was remembered by some of his fellow-employes at the Tecumseh House, being made the recipient of a fine silk umbrella. The presentation was made by Mr. Sid Ledrew, and Mr. Ryan accepted it with a few appropriate words of gratitude.

TAKEN ILL IN A SHOP.

John Mustill, who for a great many years has been a blacksmith in this city, was taken suddenly ill while in a Ridout street shop last evening. He was removed to the city hospital in the ambulance.

C. M. B. A. CONCERT.

The C. M. B. A. of St. Mary's Church have arranged to give their final concert of the season next Tuesday night. It will be held in St. Mary's Hall, and the best city talent will take part. The public are cordially invited to be present.

An Early Stir in Furniture.
The cheapness of our beautiful Furniture is always a marvel—but just now, on a rising market, you can buy here at less than the regular retail prices.



We Crow
Many exclusive patterns in Iron and Brass Beds, Springs and Mattresses, Parlor and Drawing-Room Furniture, Masterpieces are on view from the foremost designers in America. Viewing days are today—next week—any time. Come and enjoy the looking, anyhow, whether you buy or not, you to be the judge. Nuf sed.
John Ferguson & Sons,
174 to 180 KING ST

MANY SALES MADE

Business Done by the Western Real Estate Exchange.

The following properties have been sold by the Western Real Estate Exchange during the last two weeks: 100 acres, southeast part lot 17, concession 13 and 14, township of Aldborough, county of Elgin, owned by P. J. Lindeman; 240 acres, lot 12, concession "A," township of Camden, county of Kent, owned by D. E. Wallace; house and lot on Colborne street, city of London, owned by Mr. Sampson; southwest quarter lot 6, concession 13, township of Chatham, county of Kent, owned by Benjamin Grinage; 50 acres, part lot 13, concession 1, township of Romney, county of Kent, owned by H. Smith; house and lot in the city of St. Thomas, owned by Mrs. R. S. Milligan; house and lot in the town of Courtright, owned by C. Bedard; 100 acres, part lot 14, concession 14, township of Dawn, county of Lambton, owned by Mrs. M. A. Stirling; 50 acres, northwest quarter lot 32, concession 12, township of Dawn, county of, Lambton, owned by Thomas Arthurs; 25 acres, southwest quarter of north half lot 18, concession 6, township of Dawn, county of Lambton; 50 acres, southwest quarter lot 24, concession 4, township of Dawn, county of Lambton, owned by William E. Wilmore; 100 acres, east half lot 29, concession 10, township of Dawn, owned by Thomas J. Mills; 100 acres, west half lot 18, concession 9, township of Euphemia, county of Lambton, owned by the late Mrs. M. R. Jackson; 140 acres, lot 14, concession 11, township of Zone, owned by James F. Bryden; house and lot in the town of Dresden, owned by E. W. Hazlett; house and lot in the town of Dresden, owned by J. W. Rosebrough; house and lot in the village of Port Lambton, owned by Mrs. Fannie Best; 120 acres, north half lot 15, concession 13, township of Windham, county of Norfolk, owned by Edward J. Barber; 10 acre farm, near town of Dunnville, owned by R. S. Milligan.

DROWNING A QUICK DEATH.

"The story frequently repeated about professional divers who have been able to remain under water over two minutes is silly," Dr. Joseph Boehm tells me. "No one can remain under water that long without drowning, whether they are trained divers or not. At Navarino, where the sponge divers are reported to be able to remain under water three and four minutes, tests were made recently, and resulted in conclusively proving that none of them remained down as long as a minute and a half. Ninety seconds seems a very long time to the watcher on shore, and it is about the limit of a diver's endurance under water. At Ceylon, where tests were also made among the famous pearl divers, it was ascertained that few remained below the surface as long as a minute, and other tests made on the Red Sea among the Arabs proved that a minute and a quarter was the longest they could endure without a fresh breath.

"On the coast of England several years ago a diver, a trained diver, one of the best on the coast renowned for his endurance, went down and was pulled up so slowly when he gave the signal that he was under water about two minutes and five seconds. He was drawn out of the water insensible, with blood flowing from his nose and ears, and it was only after long and arduous work that his recovery from the effects of that two-minute stay under water was assured. Drowning is a quick death. Even though the water is kept out of the lungs, insensibility will ensue in one minute and complete unconsciousness in two. The stories of people who have been in the water five minutes being resuscitated are generally mistakes or untrue. A man could not be in the water five minutes without coming to the surface several times and be restored to life."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Best Results to Policy-holders
1870 TO 1904
The policyholders own the Mutual Life of Canada, and they receive all the benefits of its successful management. The oldest, largest and most-successful life companies in the world are, like this company, purely mutual.
There has never been a failure among such companies in the British Empire.
Policyholders Receive All the Profits.
The Mutual Life of Canada,
C. E. GERMAN, General Agent,
421 Richmond St.

DALY KOAL
You will always find
Is better than any other kind.
It will a BRIGHT and CHEERFUL fire make,
Your order we'll be glad to take.
DALY'S, 19 YORK ST. PHONE 348

Busy House-Cleaning Days
And we are giving splendid help to the housekeeper, cleaning her curtains and furniture coverings, and dyeing her carpets—making everything bright again for the summer season.
R. PARKER & CO.,
Cleaners and Dyers
400 Richmond Street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

GRAVEL TENDERS.

Tenders for gravel for 1904 will be received at this office up to Thursday, May 12, 1904, at 5 o'clock.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.
ALD. WM. WYATT,
Chairman No. 2 Committee. 99c

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of J. C. Woods, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, merchant.—Notice is hereby given that the above-named

J. C. WOODS

has made an assignment to me under the provisions of Chapter 147, R. S. O., 1897, of all his estate and effects in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of the said estate is hereby convened, and will be held at the law offices of Gibbons & Harper, London, on Monday, the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1904, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the appointment of inspectors and giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the said estate.

All creditors of the said estate are hereby required to file their claims with my solicitors, Gibbons & Harper, London (as directed by the said statute), on or before the day of such meeting. After 1st July, 1904, I shall proceed to distribute the said estate, having regard only to such claims as I shall have notice of, and I shall not be responsible for the assets of the said estate or any part thereof, to any person or persons whose claim or claims shall not have been filed.

Dated the 5th day of May, A. D. 1904.
GIBBONS & HARPER,
Solicitors for Assignee, London.
C. B. ARMSTRONG,
99u Assignee.

MUST BE A DAISY.

[From Puck.]

"He is the flower of the family."

"Possibly. He seems to be a blooming idiot."

The Bank of Toronto.
Incorporated 1855. **Head Office—Toronto**
D. COULSON, General Manager. J. HENDERSON, Asst. General Manager.
The Oldest Bank in Canada
HAVING ITS HEAD OFFICE IN ONTARIO.
Capital and Surplus, $6,300,000.00
Many persons keep their money in this bank that they may have it in ready reach when needed for daily use; some keep it here awaiting opportunity for investment; others to avoid the risk and annoyance of loaning keep their money here as a permanent investment. It will thus be seen that we accommodate all classes.
We do a general banking business and have a separate department for women.
JOHN PRINGLE, Manager.

Many Horses Are Now in Training at the Park---Busy Scenes On Half-Mile Track

There is a hum of business at Queen's Park these days, for scarcely ever have the track and its surroundings presented a more animated appearance, save during the progress of the fair. Let one take a trip out early in the morning, and he will see a number of breedy-looking animals being given work-outs over the best half-mile track in Canada.

These are the hustling days with trainers of trotters and pacers. As with the runners, the harness horses were set back greatly by the spring that came weeks late. Jogging that should have been put in weeks ago is now only being nicely got into, and the majority of the horses are soft, and at the best only fit for slow work-outs. Very few of them have been given even these so far. It takes many weeks of steady jogging in the crisp morning air to give a horse the wind and strength of limb that is needed in a big race. Some trainers have hustled their horses through the routine of training in a few weeks to find that their animals did not do themselves justice. The old maxim, "Slow and steady wins the race," might well have originated on the race track.

By June, however, when the Canadian circuit meeting opens at Hamilton, the horses now being trained will be in shape to give a good account of themselves. In the morning now as many as twenty horses can frequently be seen being jogged on the track, and on the sand drives around the fair grounds—so well adapted to those purposes. Many of the animals are owned by local horsemen, who, eager for matinee honors, are carefully preparing their prides for the opening meets. Then one will see Dan McEwen, one of the most noted drivers in Canada, coming around the corner with Cleopatra, 2:12¼, which is the fastest horse in his collection. Trainer McEwen has not been able to let the "spring fever" interfere with him ever since the warm weather set in. With a string of eleven horses, most of them youngsters, he has had all he can do to put them through their paces daily, and attend to their needs, although he has large staff of grooms in his employ. The training of eleven horses at such a late season is not child's play, by any means, even to an experienced trainer like Dan McEwen. If he has the success he had last year he will have no need for complaint. With Geary, owned by Mr. Johnston, of Wellington street, he went down the Grand Circuit last year, won a number of races, and gave the horse a mark of 2:09¼. Geary is the fastest horse in this section of the country. Coming closely after him is Cleopatra. She is owned by W. H. Mahon, of this city, and is marked at 2:12¼. So well has she been doing of late that good things are expected of her on the Canadian circuit. It is not likely that any of McEwen's horses will be sent over the Grand Circuit. At Memphis, where most of the Grand Circuit horses are trained, the weather has been fine, and the animals are much further advanced. The other horses that are under Trainer McEwen's care are as follows:

Harry D., by Tarantum, bay colt, owned by Tennent & Curtain, of Exeter. This horse has been raced some and has shown good form.

Fannie Bars, by Monbars, brown filly, owned by F. W. Entrichan, of Tavistock.

John Nolan, by Sir John, 2:18¼, owned by Dr. Whitely, of Goderich.

Ball Patch, by Ballatrilla, owned by T. Hunford, of Exeter.

Queen, by Volateer, owned by C. Walker, of Ingersoll.

West Points, by Five Points, owned by R. J. Young, of London.

Elderbaron, by Allerton, owned by W. Oaks, of London, is the best-bred animal of the string. The Allerton blood is responsible for a great many winnings, and this colt, for which an offer of $1,000 was made, promises to follow in the footsteps of his fathers.

A brown pacing stallion, by Redhurst, owned by J. W. Smith, of Goderich.

Klondike, by Bryson, owned by Jas. McCartney.

Honest Billy, by Billy B., owned by J. G. Stringer, of Kincardine.

Another trainer who is well known on the Canadian turf, arrived on Thursday, in the person of G. W. Lang, of St. Thomas. He has only three horses in his stable so far, but expects a number from St. Thomas in a few days. Mary L., by Shadeland, is a green mare owned by Mr. Lang, that has shown bursts of speed. He also has McCool, by McAdams, a young trotter of fine appearance, owned by A. Merrill, of Tillsonburg.

VETERAN YOUNG MAKES A RECORD.

At Boston, on Thursday, the veteran Cy Young, of the Bostons, established a record, allowing neither hit, run nor base on balls, when his team met Philadelphia. This is the first no-hit game in the American League since September, 1902, when Callahan, of Chicago, pitched one against Detroit. Fraser, of Philadelphia (National), pitched the only big league no-hit game in 1903, against Chicago. Young also struck out eight men in the game.

the theoretical and practical portions of the business surely do not work in harmony.

The fact appeals to me that if these gentlemen of the grassy diamond would pay less attention to the writing of letters to newspapers and spend the time so saved in honest baseball practice, they and their employers would profit by the reform.

A yawping prize-fighter is bad enough, but is he any worse or as tiresome as a writing ball player, who, through the press, speaks of himself in the first person and tell you "how I did this" or "I did that"? It has not been a great while since a certain ball player told in a lengthy article how to bat well, and yet on the very next day he went to the bat and struck out in rapid succession. Such instances cause a player to become a joke, and surely lowers the entire profession in the eyes of the world at large.

Let the men do the writing who make that a profession, and as your own business in baseball, pay attention to that and nothing else, for holding up your end in fast company will keep you busily occupied all right, to the exclusion of all other affairs. And my tip to the baseball fraternity of America is to check this writing in its incipiency and not to make yourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the public by your writing, as have the pugs by their yawpin.

BASEBALL.

IN THE NATIONAL.

At Cincinnati—							R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	*—7	9	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0—4	6	1

Batteries—Ewing and Schiel; Nichols and Byers. Umpire, O'Day.

At Pittsburg—										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	2—7	10	5	
Philadelphia	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	4	2—15	15	4	

Batteries—Miller, Camnitz and Smith and Phelps; Frazer and Dooln and Roth. Umpire, Emslie.

IN THE AMERICAN.

At Boston—										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	*—5	8	0	
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—2	8	2	

Batteries — Tannehill and Farrell; Hughes and McGuire. Umpires, Connolly and Dwyer.

At Philadelphia—										R.	H.	E.
Washington	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6	10	2	
Philadelphia	0	5	0	0	1	1	4	5	*—16	22	4	

Batteries—Patton, Mason and Drill; Henley and Screckengost. Umpire, Carpenter.

At Chicago—												
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	3	3	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—5	9	3	

Batteries—Flaherty and Sullivan; Siever and Sugden. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

At Cleveland—												
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	*—3	7	1	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	7	1	

Batteries—Donahue and Bemis; Stovall and Wood. Umpires, King and Sheridan.

IN THE EASTERN.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 7, Buffalo 4.

At Jersey City—Jersey City 3, Montreal 0.

At Newark—Newark 6, Rochester 5.

At Providence—Toronto 1, Providence 0.

WHAT MYSTERIOUS POWER DOES THIS MAN POSSESS?

The Dead Brought Back to Life

Would Hardly Create a Greater Sensation Than Some of the Miraculous Cures He Performs With a Strange, Mystic Fluid Unknown to Medical Science.

Doctors Admit Facts But Unable to Explain Secret of His Marvelous Power Over Death

HEALS THOSE HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY THE SAME AS THOSE WHO CALL IN PERSON

Refuses Pay for His Services—Says His Discovery Is God-Given and That It Belongs to All Mankind Free of Charge.

[From Baltimore World.]

New York (Special Correspondence).—Dr. Wallace Hadley, a well-known professer of chemistry of this city, has undoubtedly made the most sensational discovery of the age. Call it divine power, science, or whatever you will, the fact remains that in a single night, so to speak, he has completely upset modern medicine, defied all known laws of nature and utterly dumbfounded scientists and medical men. Physicians have sought out their worst cases and taken them to him, thinking they might find one he could not cure. They admit that all their own remedies are but bread pills as compared with the remarkable discovery of this wonderful man. He has already done practically everything but bring the dead to life, and the scientists are now on the qui vive, expecting him to do this next.

"How did you happen to make this great discovery?" was asked by one who called to find out the secret of the tremendous furore he has created.

"Ever since I graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo," said the doctor, "I have been convinced that no disease should cause death. God has, in my judgment, provided a cure for every ill to which the human flesh is heir. Man must search and find this cure, the same as man discovered the telegraph, the telephone, etc. The first thing I set out to do was to find the exact elements which compose a living being and sustain life, to discover the power which makes a man's heart beat and his body live. I next determined to extract these products from animal, mineral and chemical substances, and combine them as they are found in a living being. I worked years, day and night, before I made any great progress. Then my discovery nearly all came at once. As soon as I made it I tried the preparation on myself, then I gave it to all the sick persons I could find. I notified doctors to send me their supposed incurable cases. The results were simply miraculous. They far exceeded my most sanguine hopes. I particularly remember the case of Mrs. Sarah Miller, No. 1500 Sixth street, Harrisburg, Pa. She was one of my first patients. The doctors had given her up to die. Her friends hourly expected to be called to her funeral. She was so bad the night she received my treatment she did not expect to live until morning. She took two doses; it revived her; she slept; she is living today. Here is a copy of a letter from her. Read it yourself."

The following extract is taken verbatim from Mrs. Miller's letter. She says:

"When I began to take your treatment I realized that I was on the brink of the grave. I suffered from gastro-intestinal catarrh and diabetes. I was in constant pain day and night. I felt blue, despondent, discouraged with life. I had taken so much medicine for so many years without receiving any benefit. I tried your treatment as a last resort, and, thank God I took it, for otherwise I should not be here to write this letter."

"This is only one of a large number of similar letters that I have received," said the doctor. "It seems that sometimes a divine hand directed these poor sufferers where to obtain relief. I believe that I was permitted to make this great discovery for the benefit of the world. Hence I offer my services free, for a limited time, that all may enjoy the benefits of perfect health. Here is a letter from another woman whom I saved from the grave. Mrs. Germond, of No. 306 Highland avenue, Benton Springs, Mich., writes: 'I tried so many remedies without obtaining relief that I had given up all hope of ever being cured. I heard of your wonderful discovery, but I had no faith in you, and was induced to give you a trial only on account of a strong letter received from a friend who had been cured by you. I was a physical wreck, ready for the grave. I had heart, stomach and bronchial trouble. My whole system was diseased and run down. I suffered untold agonies. I often felt that death would be a welcome relief. I am confident that you saved my life, and had it not been for your marvelous treatment I should today be cold in my grave. I write this letter for the good of humanity, that others may be induced to try the wonderful treatment that has cured me.'

"Do physicians take your treatment?"

"They certainly do," said the doctor. "I am treating a large number now. Of course, they would not want you to publish their names, but here are their letters. You can read what they say. I cure them when all their own remedies fail. I have demonstrated beyond doubt that the most serious disease can be overcome. That the lives of thousands of men and women can be saved who have heretofore been carried off to the grave. I estimate that I shall save the lives of over one hundred thousand people the coming year who would otherwise have died an untimely death."

"But how do you account for your wonderful power over death?"

"Step this way," said the doctor, leading the way into his large laboratory, "and I will show you the source of my power. I will explain to you the secret for which wise men have sought for ages." The doctor here pointed to a mysterious red fluid extract in a tightly-corked glass flagon. "This," said the doctor, "is the apparently simple extract that has startled the civilized world. This is the powerful essence that has given me the titles, 'Divine Healer,' 'Miracle Worker,' etc. Of course, I am nothing of the sort. I am a scientist. My discovery is scientific. See these red-hot crucibles? Into them I throw the materials which compose a living man. See those red and blue streaks of fire shooting upward? They are hot flashes from magnetic wires attached to huge electric machines. It is by these processes that I abstract life from the materials of nature. Did you ever stop to think that wheat and corn come from the earth and air? If we knew the wonderful chemical secrets of nature we could make corn, wheat and other food from the earth and air. So my discovery of the vital principle of life is not so wonderful after all. I have merely found a secret law of nature which has been overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past."

"Do you give treatment to everyone free? This, it seems, would be an enormous expense."

"Yes," said the doctor. "I offer a course of home treatment to everyone who writes me now absolutely free of charge. Later I expect to charge a moderate fee. It will probably cost me several thousand dollars to give this free help, but I can afford to do it, and, besides, I want to prove the miraculous power of my great discovery. Tell your readers to state the leading symptoms of their trouble, their age and sex, and I will diagnose their cases, write them fully in regard to the exact stage to which their disease has progressed, the length of time required to effect a cure and send them a course of treatment for their particular disease."

The visitor has taken Dr. Hadley's course of home treatment himself for a nervous affection, and he can personally vouch for its wonderful efficacy. He also guarantees this offer to be absolutely genuine in every respect. All who wish to be healed should write Dr. Hadley at his laboratory, Address Dr. Wallace Hadley, office 1,308 C. No. 1,361 Broadway, New York city. If you have anything confidential to say, mark your letter private. The doctor is an extremely affable man, and takes a supreme delight in curing difficult cases that have been given up to die by other physicians. In these cases that offer him the opportunity to demonstrate the miraculous power of his great discovery.

DIFFERENCE OF THE TWO STYLES

French Boxers, Who Kick, Cannot Make Passable Exhibition With the English.

The peculiar styles of French and English boxers were once again contrasted when at the Britannia Theater, Moxton, Louis Anastasie, the light-weight champion of France, met "Pedlar" Palmer, who was for many years bantam-weight champion of England, and who still considers himself in the first flight of English boxers at his weight. The conditions were that the Frenchman should be allowed to kick and hold his opponent in addition to the ordinary methods of boxing as practiced in England, but that Palmer should be bound down by the Queensberry rules, which even prohibit holding. The contest only proved the difficulty of assimilating the two styles. Palmer had all the better of the fight for three rounds, but he was evidently worried by having to allow his opponent to hold without being able to retaliate. In the fourth round, after receiving a kick on the left side of the head, he threw discretion to the winds and promptly let fly in return, and let his opponent have one full on the shins, an offense for which he was at once disqualified, and the contest awarded to the Frenchman. The last encounter between English and French "boxers," which took place in Paris a few years ago, had a somewhat similar ending, "Jerry" Driscoll, the ex-champion of the navy, being badly fouled by Charlemont, the French heavy-weight. The conditions are so unequal that it is scarcely like another attempt will be made to bring off an international contest of this description.

McGOVERN'S EYES BOTHERING HIM

Terry McGovern's eyes, which have been bothering him for some time, have reached that stage where the former champion is compelled to wear eyeglasses. The glasses are an aid to Terry and he says that his sight is all the better for them. McGovern looks more like a clerk or student now. It took some time to get used to the "pebbles," as the pugilist calls them, but he is all right, and says he does not think he could get along without them.

McGovern's eyes began to trouble him about two years ago. He visited an oculist, who advised him to wear glasses. McGovern put the matter off repeatedly, until his sight became so impaired that at times he was unable to distinguish an object several feet from him without difficulty. McGovern says that when he fights his eyes do not bother him.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S TURF WINNERS.

At Morris Park—Unmasked (Shaw), 1 to 2; Loupre (Cummins), 20 to 1; Brynmanr (McVue), 8 to 5; Glorifier (Cochran), 25 to 1; Runnel (Callahan), 4 to 5; Honolulu (Cormack), 6 to 2.

At Worth—Freckman (J. Booker), 20 to 1; Anna Beall (Nicoll), 6 to 1; Lillian Agnes (Lorsen), 10 to 1; Spencerian (Nicoll), 9 to 10; Vanness (W. Fisher), 7 to 5; Hands Across (Henry), even.

STUTTERED AND WON A BIG SUM

Louisville, May 6. — Stuttering, the only infirmity that besets Paul Lasch, a young Louisville man who is something of a plunger, was the means the other day of winning him $2,800 and saving him $400. He wanted to bet on Alice Lloyd in the second race, but he didn't get to it. The rush on the bookmakers was at its heaviest.

The opening betting against Mary Lasca in the same race was 7 to 1. Lasch caught Bookmaker Ed Alvey's eye and began to stutter. He wanted to bet $400 on Alice Lloyd. Alvey looked appealingly to the man next in the rush, who said, "He is trying to bet $400 on Mary Lasca, I believe."

Without questioning Alvey handed out a ticket for $3,200. Lasch tried to protest, but his tongue failed him and he was forced on. He could hear, but he couldn't talk. He knew the wrong ticket had been given to him, but the bookmaker had the money and he had the ticket, so thus it stood.

"There must be fate in this," he figured in the one minute that was left him to figure. The race was on. It was a mile dash, and Alice Lloyd was conspicuous for five furlongs, then she slowed up. Mary Lasca was midway the bunch of ten horses half the distance, then she began to show some speed. The stretch was reached with Mary third and Alice well in the rear. Lasch never lost faith in his fate theory. Mary passed under the wire a comparatively easy winner, and Alice got in No. 6.

DYMENT HORSES IN FAST TRIAL

Sapper and Nesto Ran the Plate Distance in 2:18 1-4, the Former Winning.

The feature of the training at Woodbine today was the work of the Dyment candidates for the Plate—Nesto and Sapper. They performed about 11 o'clock before a large gallery, which included Mr. N. Dyment.

The Barrie candidates ran up to expectations; in fact the performance of Sapper was considerable of a surprise to the onlooker. He is a big coal black gelding, without a distinguishing mark. The trial was a mile back to the stand, but the pair pulled up the Plate distance in 2:18½. The mile was run in 1:48½, the fastest work shown by any Platers hereabouts this year.

After a false break they got away like a team and ran together for over half a mile. On the east turn Nesto started to pull away, and at the top of the stretch had a lead of 2 lengths on his stable companion. They rounded the turn close to the rail, this being impossible before owing to the condition of the track. In the stretch The Sapper set sail for Nesto and gradually overhauled him, passing the wire half a length to the good. This position was maintained in the additional quarter. The fractional time was as follows: 13¼, 26¼, .40, 54, 1:08¼, 1:27½, 1:48½, 2:01½, 2:18½.

The Hendrie Platers breezed 3 furlongs through the stretch in preparation for a trial tomorrow. War Whoop was also given a strong gallop for the same purpose.

The World beat the Globe by two lengths in a mile covered in 1:50½.

Benskhart reeled off a mile in 1:52. Beguile went 6 furlongs in 1:23. Easy Street and Port Hunter the same distance in 1:21½. Haversack galloped a mile in 1:56, and Woolgatherer and Prince David went a mile and a half at a 2-minute clip. Heather Bee sprinted a half in .52.

The Seagram horses were given slow work. The Platers were in the first set, Mabon, Cloten, Norbury, and Irish Witch in the second set, and Dramatist, Pan Longin, Family Man, and Persistence in the third.

Tip Gallant galloped on the track like a frisky young 2-year-old.

The old campaigner, Obstinate Simon, is being prepared at Woodbine for the steeplechase. He came here with the Washington horses.

LOOKED UP TRAINER TO PROVE RECORD

In their effort to prove the exact conditions under which Maud S., 2:08¾, established her world's record for trotting to high-wheel sulky, the sons of the late Robert Bonner, owner of Maud S. at the time of the performance, have located W. W. Blair, the veteran trainer and driver, who drove the famous trotting queen in her memorable trial 19 years ago. Blair was found in Philadelphia, where he made an affidavit stating the conditions under which the trial was made. Blair states that the sulky used by Maud S. was plain axle, with no ball bearings of any kind. Blair also denies that two runners were used in the trial against time.

FAMOUS HORSE DIED RECENTLY

Director, Aged 27, Was the Sire of Many Good Ones and Won Much Money.

The famous race horse and sire of race horses, Director, 2:17, died recently at Locust Grove Stock Farm, Newcastle, Pa., where he had been owned for the last four or five years. Director was 27 years old, and ever since his first appearance on the turf as a 3-year-old he was prominently before the public, either as a racehorse or as a sire. He was sired by Dictator, the brother to Dexter, 2:17¼, out of the famous Dolly, also dam of the great sire Onward, by Mambrino Chief. The fall after he was a 4-year-old he was taken to California by Monroe Salisbury, and the next year raced a few times in that state. As a 6-year-old he came east in the stable of the late John Goldsmith, and he was the horse of the year in the Grand Circuit, winning twelve races, including the $10,000 Charter Oaks stakes, at Hartford; a $5,000 purse for stallions, at Boston; a $3,000 purse for stallions, at Chicago, and a $5,000 purse at Providence. He took his record of 2:17 on the Charter Oak, and as the best record for a stallion at that time was Smuggler's 2:15, it will be seen that he was close to the champion in point of speed. He was dead game and a consistent trotter, and long before the end of the season he had captured the admiration of the public thoroughly. In the stud he sired foals that developed into the same kind of race horses he was, two of them, Directum, 2:05¼, trotting, and Direct, 2:05½, pacing, captured the stallion record for their respective gaits. In all he sired 58 standard performers, others besides the two just mentioned being Nathan Straus, 2:05½; Direction, 2:08¼; Dorothy Redmond, 2:10¼; Evangeline, 2:11¾; and Margaret S., 2:12¼, in the fast end of the list. His sons have sired 134 standard performers, and his daughters have produced 41, among them being such famous performers as Directly, 2:03¼; Direct Hal, 2:04¼; John A. McKerron, 2:04½; Bonnie Direct, 2:05¼; Lillie Thorne, 2:07¼; Ozanonn, 2:08; Directum Kelly, 2:08¼; Directum Miller, 2:08¾; Tribune Direct, 2:08½; Rey Direct, 2:10; L. Direct, 2:10; Dollade Wilkes, 2:10¼; Judge Green, 2:10¾; Oro Wilkes, 2:11; Directum Spier, 2:11¾; and many others with good racing reputations. Director did not leave as large a family as most of the great sires, but it is one that will ultimately stand second to only the Wilkes and Electioneer families in popular favor.

WRITING BALL PLAYERS A BORE

Have Become a Greater Nuisance Than the Talking Prize-Fighter.

Revere Rodgers writes as follows in the Sporting News:

What is the matter with the baseball player of today that he should allow the writing craze to take such a hold on him as it appears to have done? Judging from what we see in the daily papers, without even considering the mass of stuff that is turned down by the various newspaper officers, it appears as if each individual player goes about armed with a pencil and a pad. These, it seems, he uses on no provocation at all, and by such means he will air his opinions upon any and all matters connected with the great national game.

We have long been disgusted with the prize-fighter who talks. Men of this profession have become a standing joke on account of their yawping propensities. But now comes along a greater nuisance, and this is the ball player who writes. Through the medium of his own letters he will tell you of some of the remarkable plays he has made, or how to become a great batsman, a great fielder, a great baserunner, a sacrifice-hitter and so on, which is, no doubt, all very charming and most pleasant to the ball player doing the little pencil sketch. But to nine-tenths of the baseball fans of America, the articles on which these gentlemen spend so much time in their endeavor to educate the youths of the land in the fine points of the game, must necessarily be regarded as so much spurious matter, from the fact that the identical writers who "beef" so much about how to play the game were never in the front rank or anywhere near this coveted position, either as batters, fielders or base-runners.

To a thinking person it would appear that these writing ball players who seem to know so much about how the game should be played, would profit by their superior knowledge and go in and play the game themselves, and in so doing help to earn their salary. But while they have the theory down so fine, yet when it comes to a practical demonstration of the same, it seems as if there were a hitch somewhere, for

"MOONEY" GIBSON SOLD TO MONTREAL

The London Player Transferred From Buffalo—Montreal Wanted Good Players.

"Mooney" Gibson, the London ball player who started the season as catcher with Buffalo, has been sold to Montreal. The price, it is understood, was a big one. Montreal was in sore need of good players and John Kreitner, the president, went so far as to go to New York to look for material to strengthen his team. Yesterday he met Manager Stallings and arranged terms by which he secured Gibson and Fred Hartman, Buffalo's crack third baseman.

Another addition to Montreal's ranks will be Jack Toft, of Toronto, one of the best catchers in the league.

More joy was poured into Montreal's cup by the arrival of Bill Clancy from California. He will hold down first base, and allow Atherton to move over to second. With these good players, it is believed, that Montreal will at once break her losing spell and be able to hold her own in the future with the other teams in the Eastern League.

SULLIVAN IS STILL THE IDOL OF PUGDOM

John L. Sullivan is again in clover. The once mighty champion was given another benefit at Boston, and, judging from reports, it proved to be a hummer. It was figured that $4,000 was added to "Jawn L.'s" bank account. More will probably be added to the sum, as the Boston and Philadelphia American League baseball teams have promised 20 per cent of the receipts of a game at Boston.

Regardless of his sprees and numerous fistic encounters with friends and foes alike, John L. is still the lion of American pugdom. The rank and file who read of his victories in the champion's palmy days bear no ill-will to him. They overlook his dissipation, buy the tickets for the champion's benefits, and cheer him whenever he appears before the footlights. America can boast of other great fighters, but never in the history of pugilism was there a man so thoroughly admired as the same John L.

The causes for his popularity might make a study for the professors. Sullivan has done things which times without number have embarrassed his friends, besides being a heavy drain on their resources, but he is the idol of the ring just the same, and probably always will be.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general derangement of the system ensues. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will regulate the kidneys, so that they will maintain healthy action and prevent the complications which certainly come when there is derangement of these delicate organs. As a restorative these Pills are in the first rank.

HONEYMOON ON AN AUTO

Couple Take a 4,000 Mile Trip Through Hindustan.

New York, May 7. — Mr. and Mrs. Jay Phipps, well known to society both here and in England, Mr. Phipps being a noted clubman-millionaire, and Mrs. Phipps one of the "Three Graces," daughters of Michael P. Grace, brother of William R. Grace, are in London, after completing one of the most remarkable automobile trips on record. They have ridden 4,000 miles, after "doing" India in a manner never before attempted by tourists, and their achievement is regarded as one of the greatest in the history of motoring.

Mr. Phipps is the son of Jay Phipps, Andrew Carnegie's partner in the steel enterprises. Last year he married Miss Margharita Grace, youngest of the three daughters, in London, and the couple decided upon an auto trip through Spain and another through India. Two Mercedes cars were used, one carrying Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, the other the servants and baggage.

The journey was begun at Bombay, and continued over some of the worst roads in India. The autos—strange, uncanny things to the natives—were driven through the historic Khyber Pass and Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahbad, Benares and Calcutta were visited, the tour ending at the latter city.

Mr. Phipps solved the problem of obtaining petroleum by shipping supplies ahead, and so nicely was the route figured that at no time was the party short.

Four thousand miles through the heart of India is a record never before made by automobile tourists, and the trip is now the talk of fashionable London. Mr. Phipps is purchasing additional autos in London for future trips through other countries.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

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Best in the World. All the Latest Improvements—Double Slip Sockets Ball-Bearing Knee Joints.

Port Coldwell, April 8, 1904.

Messrs. Authors & Cox, Toronto:

Dear Sirs,—I wish to add a few words to your long list of testimonials. But first I must ask pardon for not writing sooner. My intentions were good. Well, the leg you made for me has given entire satisfaction. I can walk far better than I anticipated. The other day I walked two miles in thirty minutes, and felt none the worse for doing so. And, WHAT IS MORE, I LIKE THE WAY YOU DO BUSINESS. Wishing you every success, I remain, respectfully yours,

JOHN MacLEAN.

Authors & Cox, Manufacturers of Artifical Legs, 135 Church Street, Toronto. 81-bg-t

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In construction, vastly different to anything yet shown.

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Return Rates from London.

$16.05—15-Day Tickets.

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Going and returning same route, or going one direct route, returning via any other direct route. Illustrated pamphlets, City office, 395 Richmond street. 'Phone 205.

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World's Fair

ST. LOUIS, MO.

From April 25 to Dec. 1 inclusive, the Wabash Railroad will sell round trip tickets to the Great World's Fair, St. Louis, at the lowest one-way first class fare, good for fifteen days; fare and a third good for thirty days; good either via Wabash direct line, or via Chicago, with stop-over privileges. Canadians going to this, the greatest of all expositions, should remember the great Wabash line is the shortest, quickest and best route. The only line that owns and controls its own rails direct to the World's Fair gates.

For timetables and descriptive World's Fair folder, address any ticket agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

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WHEN ALL EXHIBITS ARE AT THEIR BEST.

$16.05 Good 15 Days.

$21.40 Good 60 Days.

With stopover privileges at any Canadian station, also at Detroit and Chicago.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY TICKETS.

The Grand Trunk will start selling this year on May 7 (instead of first Saturday in June, as in former years) tickets from London to certain stations at single fare, plus 16 cents, for round trip.

For tickets and further information apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., or to C. E. HORNING, depot ticket office.

R. & O. Richelieu Ontario Nav. Co.

For Tickets apply to E. De la Hooke, G.T. Railway, or W. Fulton, C. P. Railway.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

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La Rochefoucauld.

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Saloon rates from $75 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

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FOREST CITY LAUNDRY,

"The Careful Laundry,"

72-74 King Street.

EAST MIDDLESEX TEACHERS CONFER

Number of Interesting Papers Read—Nature Study—Readers Discussed.

The session of the East Middlesex Teachers' Association held at the Normal yesterday morning was marked by the reading of several interesting papers.

The first number on the programme was a discussion on primary reading, which was led by Misses Murdoch and McMillan in two good papers. They dealt with the relative merits of the readers now in use and showed originality and carefulness. Quite a number took part in the discussion, and there was a unanimity of opinion that the reader published by Morang & Co. was preferable for primary purposes.

At this point Prof. Dearness, of the Normal School took occasion to express his pleasure at meeting so many of the teachers, who had come from the school. He also remarked that this was a new era in Canadian education. It was once thought that all the pupil had was a head to be filled. Now, the idea was to develop the power to use the knowledge the head contained. It was not now a mere filling of the memory. Ontario, although called the premier province, was behind some of the others in some respects.

Prof. Lochead gave a much-appreciated paper on nature study, which he interspersed with a number of incidents. In opening, he said, that 3 per cent of the pupils had a curriculum which suited them from primary work to the university. The better plan was to have a curriculum that would suit for each class of pupils.

Talking about nature study in Canada, was, he said, like carrying coal to Newcastle. In London the people were fortunate in having the opportunities to study nature. The city was renowned for illustrious naturalists, such or Dr. Bethune, W. E. Saunders and Prof. Dearness. The difficulty was to show direct results. A foundation was to be laid, and where better could we get it than through our senses from our surroundings.

Economic benefits were derived from nature study by studying the insect phases of nature. We were able to combat with such grubs as the peaweevil, which gave the study an intrinsic as well as an intellectual value. The best plan in studying was to secure a little knowledge of everything.

A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker by Messrs. Grant and McGregor.

Mr. Pickles, of the Normal School, gave a talk on manual training, which was interesting. He said that in making the models the hand and eye were given great training, which was of more benefit than the making of them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

PALE, SICKLY CHILDREN should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children, and should be expelled from the system.

Londoner, chief clerk of the Grand Trunk dispatch, and Milwaukee and Michigan fast freight lines, with headquarters in Detroit, has been appointed acting manager in the place of David Brown, who has resigned.

—Dr. Woolverton gave his interesting lecture on "The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky," at St. Andrew's Church last night. The chairman was Dr. Stevenson. A solo was given by Miss Taylor. The evening was given under the auspices of the Outlook Mission Band, and there was a large audience.

—So enjoyable was the hop, the last regular one of the season, given a week ago by Messrs. Dayton & McCormick that they were requested to give another, which they did last evening and a large number were present and had a good time. Next Wednesday evening there will be a grand opening of the Springbank pavilion. Invitations are now out for this; it will be a complimentary hop with dancing from 8:30 to 11 o'clock, and cars will run every half hour.

FATALLY BURNED.

As a result of her clothing becoming ignited on Tuesday evening Mrs. D. McNabb died on Thursday at Tillsonburg. She is survived by three sons, Albert, M. C. R. sectionman; Allan of the Maple Leaf harvest and tool works, and Frank, of this city. She also leaves two daughters, Mrs. Arthur Young and Miss L. McNabb, of Detroit.

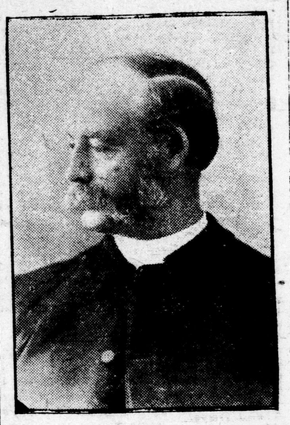
INJURED IN A FIRE.

A lamp exploded in the house of Joseph Ruben, 31 Laplante street, Toronto, last evening, setting fire to the house. Ruben, his wife and their child, a girl, were severely burned. They are in Grace Hospital. The family arrived in Toronto a fortnight ago from London, and had been here only about two months from New York.

PRAISE FOR MR. MITCHELTREE.

Organist T. G. Mitcheltree has been in Owen Sound and of his recital the Times of that city says: "The organ and piano recital on Friday night proved a magnet that drew to Division Street Presbyterian Church a select audience of five or six hundred people. The appearance of Mr. T. G. Mitcheltree in Owen Sound some months ago established his reputation here as a master organist, but on Friday evening he excelled himself. Every number was excellent, but if any might be mentioned as particularly fine and inspiring we would say that Mendelssohn's Andante from A Minor, Concerto, and the Funeral March, C Minor, Beethoven, were among his best. His responses included the Bonnie, Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond and a Scotch medley, including an imitation of the bagpipes that was very fine. His piano numbers were splendid, and included a simple rendition of the simple but beautiful Cradle Song and the Waltz Romantic, both the artist's own compositions. Other numbers included such authors as Liszt, Schubert-Liszt, Back, Schumann and Mendelssohn. His organ composition, Andante Religioso, was another superb selection, which at once places him in the front rank among composers. On Sunday evening Mr. Mitcheltree assisted in the services at Division Street Presbyterian Church, and the large congregation were favored with some inspiring sacred music. The anthem, "Hark, Hark, My Soul," in which Mrs. Karl Wildern, formerly of London, took the solo, was equally appreciated."

NEW PRESIDING OFFICER



REV. DR. FLETCHER, OF THAMES ROAD.

Who was recently elected moderator of the Synod of Hamilton and London. Mr. Fletcher has seen many years of active service in the cause of Presbyterianism, and is worthy of the honor conferred on him.

New Scale Williams for C.P.R.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is so well known for the luxurious way in which they furnish their hotels, that one is not surprised at their good taste in selecting one of the very finest in the New Scale Williams Pianos for their splendid Hotel at Moosejaw, N.W.T.

The Williams Piano Co., Limited, 171 Dundas street, London, Ont.

BIG REDUCTION SALE OF GUNS.



Harrington & Richardson, single barrel, breech-loading gun; automatic ejector, full choked barrel, pistol grip, rubber butt, case-hardened action, walnut stock, take-down gun. Regular price, $10. Our price, only $7. The same gun, non-ejector, regular price, $8; our price, only $6. Sent by express on receipt of price.

BROCK'S GUNSTORE

192 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

Solid Gold Watches for Ladies

From $17 to $75. Some very fine patterns to select from. Also the perfectly plain and the engine-turned shield and garter pattern.

WATCHES OUR SPECIALTY.

WILLMOT,

217½ Dundas St.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mrs. John Gleason, of Parkhill, will reside in London in future.

—Mr. and Mrs. Martin O'Meara intend removing from San Francisco, Cal., to this city.

—Mr. Fred Morrice has been promoted by Mr. C. R. Somerville, paperbox manufacturer, of this city, to be manager of a new branch at Stratford.

—No. 1 committee of the board of education met last evening, Chairman Yeates, Trustees MacRobert, Teasdall, Burdon, Tillman and Principal Radcliffe being present. Routine business constituted the business before the committee.

—Mr. W. Kingsley Evans, a former

KAY'S "Canada's Greatest Carpet Store." **KAY'S**

RUGS

Later News—"Kay Kind."

Our big purchase of Antique, Mirzapore and Cashmere Rugs of which you have been hearing is now to hand, and all are laid out on the first floor.

It's really a wonderful exhibit, telling very plainly the story of this store's capabilities. The Antique Rugs have all been cleaned, making them look fifty per cent better—but still the same unusual prices. The prices are, indeed, a surprise to shoppers—to those who know a good deal about Rug values.

News of New Kind of Mattings.

We tell of some Mattings that have for the first time been shown in Canada, though not new to France or Italy. They are a heavy twisted Matting, manufactured by hand and into mat shapes; very suitable for summer rooms and verandas. Colors are rich reds, green and blue, in many variegated designs. These are in sizes as follows: 6 feet x 3 feet, at 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.50, $1.85, $2.00 and $2.50. Sizes 7.6 x 4.6, $1.50. Sizes 6 x 12, $2.50, $3.25, $5.50, $6.00, $7.50.

—Tami Mats, in wood fiber, with deep, rich, Oriental colors, cool, clean and inexpensive. Sizes, 2.6x5, 75c; 3x6, $1 15; 6x9, $3 75, 7.6x10.6, $6, 9x12, $7 50.

—Dark-colored Inlaid Matting, in new greens and blues, 20c, or $7 25 for piece of 40 yards.

—Matting in lighter effects, very fine and close, 16c yard, or $5 75 for piece of 40 yards.

—Good line of matting by yard or piece. This is a fine cotton warp matting, good for hard wear, plain white, 35c a yard, or $11 50 for piece of 40 yards. Fine inlaid matting, 45c yard, or $16 for piece of 40 yards.

—Bamboo Blinds, in sizes 6x6, 6x8, 10x8, 12x8, at very low prices.

Out-of-town shoppers can always order from any of our lists, making sure of getting goods just as ordered.

John Kay, Son and Co., Limited

36-38 KING STREET, WEST, TORONTO.

STEEL LOSES MILLIONS

Syndicate to Change Stock to Bonds Out Many Millions.

New York, May 7. — Members of the syndicate formed to convert United States steel stock into bonds have been notified of its dissolution by J. P. Morgan & Co. and have been asked for payment. It is believed generally in Wall street that the syndicate has suffered a loss and the amount is estimated from $10,000,000 to $24,000,000. It is not easy to make an exact statement of general results, inasmuch as this varies with individual members according to the price paid by them for the preferred stock which they put in.

AN END TO BILIOUS HEADACHE.—Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headache.

AN ATLAS LOAN CASE.

Toronto, May 7. — Judgment was given yesterday in the Atlas Loan case of G. A. Green, of Berlin. It was an appeal from an order of the master-in-ordinary placing Green on the list of contributors in the winding up of the company. The judge refers the matter back to the master to consider the facts that were noticed for the first time upon the argument of the appeal in relation to the amount of the unpaid stock in respect to which the appellant is to be made a contributor. If the liquidator is willing to reduce the amount for which the contributory is liable, the three-fifths of the 62 shares left after assignment of the 38 shares, and thus confirm the apparently irregular transfer as a transfer of 38 partly paid shares, as if paid up, an order may go accordingly.

MIDGET MOTHER TINY BABY

She is 38 Inches Tall and Boy Weighs 81-4 Pounds.

New York, May 7. — Queenie, one of the smallest midgets at Coney Island, became the mother yesterday of a bouncing eight-and-a-quarter pound boy.

The little mother is only thirty-eight inches tall and she weighs but fifty pounds. Her son, one-sixth as large as she is herself, is perfectly healthy, strong and well formed. Dr. John W. Pierce, who attended her, says the boy gives every indication of becoming a large robust man.

Dr. Smith doesn't know of a recorded case of a midget giving birth to so large and so healthy a child. He will write a paper on the new arrival for the medical society.

Queenie has reigned in silks and satins, with a jeweled crown, as Queen of the Moon in Thompson and Dundy's "Trip to the Moon" at Luna Park ever since the spectacle has been produced there. She is 27 years old. Last June she eloped with Arthur Balsanco, an employe at Luna Park. Balsanco is 24 years old, is five feet six inches tall and weighs 140 pounds. He was the happiest man in Coney Island last night.

HE WAS LONELY.

St. Louis, Mo., May 7. — Because he has been lonesome since the death of his first wife three months ago, William Carson, aged 75, living in Mount Olive, Ill., married Mrs. Susan Piper, aged 68, of Worden, Ill. The second Mrs. Carson is the mother of thirteen children, "but that doesn't bother me," says her husband. "I say the more the merrier."

MANY ACRES OF FALL WHEAT RUINED BY THE SEVERE WINTER

Now Being Plowed Up and Oats Planted—A Spring Market On London's Square.

Rhubarb. Rhubarb in bunches, in baskets, in wagon loads. Rhubarb everywhere. Rhubarb in sufficient quantities to sour the disposition of the people of the entire city of London, or in lieu of this to create a corner in the sugar market. In fact, on London market today but one commodity was visible to the naked eye, and that was rhubarb. During the past week the appetizing backbone of sauces and pies sold for from 80 cents to 90 cents per dozen bunches, and this high price induced all sorts and all classes of persons to flock to the city with rhubarb today. And with the usual result. Before 10 o'clock rhubarb could be bought for 5 cents per bunch, or from 40 cents to 50 cents per dozen. And at that hour the loads of red, topped off with a healthy green, remained almost intact. There were no purchasers. It was a case of too much rhubarb.

Next to rhubarb in point of supply came young hogs. Of course, as a rule, pigs and rhubarb do not associate very well. Pigs and clover are more congenial spirits. But the demand for pigs appeared to be also slow. Little fellows from 6 to 10 weeks old sold for from $4 50 to $6 per pair, or $2 25 to $3 a pig.

There was an abundance also of cabbage and tomato plants, at two boxes for a quarter. On the west side of the market house dainty dahlias, lilies, fuschias and geraniums in full bloom drooped their modest petals as if ashamed to be seen in the company of kegs of home-made pickles, huge cakes of maple sugar—maple, perhaps—boxes of cabbage plants, baskets of eggs and dozens of lately-deceased and tempting-looking fowls.

Quite a number of loads of potatoes were offered, and plenty of sales.

There were a few shrubs and trees offered, the former at 15 cents to 20 cents each, and the latter at 50 cents for choice hard and soft maples. The demand appeared to be very slow, however, and it would appear that the Civic Improvement Society's efforts to have the people of London beautify their places by planting trees and shrubs have not as yet borne the desired fruit. At all events the men with the trees said business was very bad, and had been bad all along.

The market was on the whole a typical spring market in seeding time. But very few farmers were present, the bulk of the offerings coming from the hucksters and small traders. The farmers are so busy seeding they have no time to come to the city, and they will be just as busy for a week yet.

Quite a number of citizens were around the market trying to induce farmers to bring them in a few loads of hay. But hay promises to be very scarce ere long, unless the farmers begin their deliveries to the city at once. Today $11 50 was offered for hay, but of course, there was none on the market, it being a Saturday. One farmer from Lobo said he had 90 tons of hay in his barn, but he could not spare the horses to bring it to the city. He remarked, however, that he would be ready to deliver hay in London in a week or ten days, and that he would then be satisfied with $10 a ton.

Several other farmers stated that owing to the long, cold winter, many farmers had exhausted their fodder supply, and were now compelled to buy hay for their stock. If this condition of affairs is anything like prevalent, hay prices will be sky high before the new crop comes in. Many of the farmers today complained that the fall wheat crop had been greatly damaged by the extreme cold of the winter. In Lobo, Delaware and in fact, all through the county of Middlesex, and even as far west as Chatham, the frost got into the ground and ruined the fall wheat. And today the farmers are plowing up the wheat and sowing oats in its stead. Near Lambeth one farmer had 20 acres ruined.

Though there has been a great deal of talk about potato prices taking a tremendous jump, plenty of the tubers could be bought for $1 10 a bag. The egg market, too, was well looked after, and they sold for 16 cents a single dozen, or 14 cents for basket lots.

USED A FLAT IRON.

Ballston, N. Y., May 7. — Victor E. Millward, of Saratoga Springs, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday for the murder of his wife and infant son on March 27. It is alleged that Millward beat his wife and child to death with a flat iron and then fired his home. Their mutilated bodies were found in the burning house while Millward was running down the street crying "fire." Francisco Mercurio, an Italian, was indicted for the murder of William Wicks, colored, with a stiletto, at Saratoga, Feb. 1 last.

LOOKS LIKE BESSEMER.

Toronto, May 7. — A sample of iron ore has been submitted to the bureau of mines which the director, F. W. Gibson, declares looks like good Bessemer. It comes from Point Niles, north of North Bay, near the railway, on the Temagami reserve.

Liquozone acts like oxygen—acts as a tonic with which nothing else known can compare. Let us buy you a bottle to try.

We have purchased more than a million 50c bottles of Liquozone and given them free to the sick. During the past four months, we have spent over $500,000 to announce and fulfill this offer. We have done this to convince the sick that Liquozone does what medicine cannot do, and we are willing to do the same with you, if you need it.

What Liquozone Is.

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone represents the virtues of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas.

The result is a product which does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the nerve food, the blood food, the scavenger of the blood. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. But oxygen is a gas and unstable; while Liquozone is fixed and concentrated. It gets an excess of oxygen virtues into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. The result is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare.

Kills Inside Germs.

But the great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason, medicine is practically helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone is so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. Liquozone is certain destruction to the cause of a germ trouble, yet to the human body it is the most helpful thing in the world.

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone, because this product alone can end a germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphillis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50 cents and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Company, 458-460 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, or Powley's Liquefied Ozone but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

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.....

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67C Give full address—write plainly.

Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquefied Ozone.