

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

H.R.H., Prince Arthur of Connaught, who arrived in Victoria March 27, returning from his mission to Japan, is expected to arrive in Toronto on April 21, and spend five or six days there. He has made stops at the various cities on his way east and has proved very popular with the people.

WESTERN ROAST FOR RUM

Picture Words for the Demon—Winnipeg Tribune Delivers a Red-Hot Temperance Lecture.

The Winnipeg Tribune says: A despatch from Lloydminster, Sask., tells a beautiful story of the advantages of the whiskey traffic. On New Year's Day two brothers, whose homes were about twenty miles from Lloydminster, drove to the town on business, had "a good time," poured whiskey into themselves until they were reduced to a state of temporary idiocy—and then, having an extra stock of the stuff with them, started for home to get their boots repaired. One brother was so drunk that he fell from the sleigh, and the other was so drunk that he was either too stupid, or physically unable, to help the fallen man to rise.

But the funny part is to come. The brother who had managed to retain his seat in the sleigh, got on—and the other lay where he had fallen in the snow, and froze solid! Oh, it was a great joke—for the man who froze to death, while in his drunken stupor, had a dependent family awaiting his return home—apparently at 17—and the brother of the dead man had to tell these waiting children what had happened to their father!

Whoop her up! What do we care if the whole confounded population freezes to death, while drunk? The revenue must be kept up. People must have a good time. How can anyone dare to interfere with the liberty of a free-born British subject? Let 'em freeze! Let their youngsters starve! Let their wives work in the fields, scrub bar-room floors—or do anything to keep bread in their veins—but men must have whiskey and a good time!

Why, isn't it every man's privilege to go to hell in his own way? And what are governments for, if not to push the crowd along down the wide and well-greased road? Can't a man freeze to death if he wants—even if he has a family depending on him? Besides, all drunkards don't freeze. They have all sorts of funny ways of making their exits with the assistance of the Government. Some fall and break their necks; some are run down by trains, cars and wagons, and crushed and cut into the funniest shapes; some blow their brains out in an amusing fit of despondency; some go permanently insane and have a high old time in the asylums before they stumble, babbling into their graves; some murder their wives and children, shoot up the town, attain a lot of notoriety, get their pictures in the papers—and wind up suddenly at the end of a rope, some twist into the most comical shapes with rheumatism, and moan their own accompaniment as they hobble to their sepulchres; some swell fantastically with dropsy, and thus give the undertaker the trouble of dumping half of them down the sewer before he can get the rest of them into their coffins; some play practical jokes on their families by dropping dead of heart failure, paralysis and hemorrhage, others merely slide each day, more evil-smelling each day, more repulsive each day, more gross-featured each day, more filthy-tongued each day, until they sink through the saloon to the stable, through the stable to the ditch—alternate between the ditch and the jail for a time, and then pollute the earth beneath its surface.

Oh, they are a jolly crowd, these drunkards, and we must keep up the supply. Prohibition? Rot!

Why, prohibition would rob us of all the interesting stories. From prohibition would make us all alike—respectable, clean, healthy, intelligent, alert, business-like and comfortable. We would have little of that striking contrast that we sometimes call individuality—for what we call individuality is not individuality but the varied evidences of the activity of the whiskey trade. Whiskey is one of the few agencies of degeneracy we have left. Opium is controlled; cocaine is banned; gambling is prohibited among the poor; bigamy isn't popular each day, more repulsive each day, more gross-featured each day, more filthy-tongued each day, until they sink through the saloon to the stable, through the stable to the ditch—alternate between the ditch and the jail for a time, and then pollute the earth beneath its surface.

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NOW PRACTICAL ISSUE

GOVERNMENT MAY MAKE METRIC SYSTEM COMPULSORY.

The Creation of the System—The Metric Table—Some of Its Great Advantages Stated by Prof. MacLennan—A Boon to Our International Trade—A Very Important Question For All to Consider.

There is a strong probability that the Dominion Government will, within a year or two, introduce a bill making the metric system of measurement compulsory in Canada, says The Mail and Empire. The subject has been regarded as an academic one for a long time, but a step to make it a practical issue was taken when Prof. MacLennan, of Toronto University, was recently appointed to travel about the country lecturing on the advantages of the system. Prof. MacLennan will visit several points in Ontario in the next few months, carrying the metric propaganda. After the college term he will go to cities outside the province. The idea of the Government is to educate public opinion so that the future bill will arrive at a fair and equitable moment, and satisfy a need that the Government is now trying to make the people understand. What ever may be the merits of the system, and whatever may be the state of public opinion a couple of years hence, there can be no doubt that at present there is no sentiment at all on the subject either for or against a change. It will be Prof. MacLennan's business to stimulate and organize a feeling favorable to the new system.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century dissatisfaction with existing systems of measuring weights, capacity and areas began to be manifested by scientific men without regard to nationality. Not only was every system then in use held to be defective, but hardly two were alike. Moreover, units of capacity had no reference to units of area or weight. One spoke of inches, pounds and quarts as one spoke of cabbages, kings and sealing wax, with no intimation of the vital relation among them. Among the Englishmen who found the English system wanting was James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, who suggested the adoption of the Paris pound as the unit of weight, and the length of the seconds pendulum in Paris as the unit of time. He proposed that all subdivisions and multiples of these standards should be decimally connected. As a result of these and other representations, the Academy of Science, Paris, devised a system, known as the metric system. This was in 1793. Forty years later the system was adopted, and ever since has been compulsory in France. The basis of the metric system is the metre, roughly 40 inches, exactly one ten-millionth part of the length of a quadrant of the earth's meridian. Water at a certain heat was the basis of the tables of capacity and weight.

The Metric Table. The unit of weight is the gramme, of which 500 are, roughly speaking, equal to a pound. The unit of capacity is the litre, about equal to a quart. The following table is explanatory: Prefixes. Ltr. Wght. Capacity.

Table with 2 columns: Prefixes and Capacity. Rows include Milli-metre gramme litre (1-1000), Centi- (1-100), Deci- (1-10), Deka- (10), Hecto- (100), Kilo- (1000), Myria- (10,000).

The litre is one cubic decimetre and the gramme is the weight of one cubic centimetre of water, at a temperature that produces greatest density. Here, then, is a relation among weight, capacity and length easy to remember, a pints and yards. Instead of acres, the metric system uses hectares, and instead of cards it has steres. Decimals of a gramme replace ounces and grains. The metric ton does not differ greatly from the ton we know, except that it is logical.

Some Great Advantages. Prof. MacLennan gives the following reasons why the system should be adopted: 1. The metric system is orderly, clear and logical. 2. There are no specific trade tables, such as avoirdupois, wine measure, grain measure, etc. 3. The ratio of 10 is involved, thus making calculations extremely simple.

A Boon to International Trade. But the greatest advantage of all is foreign trade. Forty-three countries have adopted the metric system; in fact, it is in use by all the civilized countries in the world but Great Britain, the United States and Russia. It would serve as a kind of mathematical lingua franca, understood by everybody. The disadvantages of the system, as pointed out in an article in Cassier's Magazine, do not appear formidable.

In Britain and Canada the system is now legal, but not compulsory. In New Zealand it will be adopted within the year, and at the colonial conference in 1902 a resolution was passed endorsing the metric system. A measure was passed through the House of Lords establishing it, but the sentiment of the House of Commons was hostile, and the bill was dropped. The Congress of the United States will probably deal with the subject at the present session.

For Cleaning Windows. Kerosene is excellent for cleaning windows. Into a basin put two table-spoons of kerosene and a little water. Take a soft cloth and a little rag, then the hand, dip it in the basin, half wring it and wash your windows, both sash and glass. Then rub dry with a soft newspaper and polish with a soft towel. This process will remove fly-specks and dirt from both glass and sash and water easily and quickly than soap and water and leave the glass with a better polish. The quantity given is sufficient for washing two ordinary-sized windows.

The Lindsay Markets.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Buckwheat, Goose Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Peas, Blackeye peas, Live Hogs, Dressed Hogs, Butter, Eggs, Turkeys, Cheese, Potatoes, Chickens, Straw, New Hay, Old Hay, Alsike, Red Clover, Wool, Hides, Cream, Cattle, Butcher's Cattle, and Calves.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool Wheat Futures Close Lower. Chicago Higher—Live Stock Markets—The Latest Quotations. Tuesday Evening, April 10. Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day 1/4 lower than yesterday and corn futures 1/4 lower. At Chicago May wheat closed 1/4 higher than yesterday; May corn 1/4 higher and May oats unchanged.

LEADING WHEAT MARKETS.

Table of wheat market prices for New York, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, spring, bush, \$0.74 to \$0.77. Wheat, red, bush, 0.75 to 0.77. Wheat, white, bush, 0.71 to 0.73. Oats, bush, 0.51 to 0.52. Rye, bush, 0.75 to 0.77. Peas, bush, 0.77 to 0.79. Buckwheat, bush, 0.88 to 0.90.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Liverpool, April 10.—Wheat—Spot nominal; futures quiet; May, 68 3/4; July, 68 3/4; Sept., 68 3/4. American mixed, new 4s 3/4; American mixed, old 4s 7/4; futures quiet; May, 4s 4 1/4; July, 4s 3 1/4.

NEW YORK DAIRY MARKET.

New York, April 10.—Butter—Steady; receipts, 7785; state dairy, common to 1st, 14c to 20 1/2c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Unchanged—U. S. Markets About Steady. London, April 10.—Cattle are quoted at 10 1/2c to 11 1/4c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c; dressed beef, 10c to 11c; hams, 17c, dressed, 18c.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, April 10.—Receipts of live stock at the city market, as reported by the railways, were 58 car loads, composed of 793 cattle, 539 hogs, 838 sheep and 372 calves.

Milk Cows.

At least 15 milk cows and springers sold at \$20 to \$25 each, with only one at the latter price.

Veal Calves.

Deliveries of veal calves were large, but out of the whole lot there was not one choice calf.

Sheep and Lambs.

Deliveries were not large, but prices of choice sheep and yearlings lambs were quoted 25c per cwt. for the kinds that were on sale to-day.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

East Buffalo, April 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 175 head; firm; prices unchanged.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.

New York, April 10.—Beef—Receipts, 381, all for slaughterers except one car; steady; slow on light; heavy, mixed and rough, \$8 to \$8.25; stags, \$4.25 to \$4.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 4000; firm; common to prime steers, \$4 to \$6.40; cows, \$2.25 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5; bulls, \$2.00 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.75 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.75.



GOUGH'S Most every man will look his best on "EASTER" Sure.

The coming of the Eastertide will prove a signal for the smartest dressing of the season. There is no getting around it--the choicest wearing apparel for men, youths and boys is to be found at Gough's. There is no getting under it either, Gough's prices are actually lower than inferior styles and qualities are offered for, as a rule, and

Much lower than the same class of clothing can be bought for elsewhere. The men are scarce who will select anything in wearing apparel to-day without first looking at Gough's.

MEN'S EASTER TOGGERY

The Furnishing Section is full of choice things for Easter. Faultless taste marks our collection of smart effects. TIES—Everything in the line of little fads and fancies which the man who "would not be as other men are," desires in, and, as well, the correct things ordinary to all men, new and snappy shapes and shade, ranging in price at 50c, 35c, 25c, 20c, 15c, 10c. SHIRTS—Many styles that are confined to us here, made from the best material, well cut, carefully finished, full dress, and plenty of all others, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50. UNDERWEAR—Silk, cotton, wool, best fitting, best quality, whether high or low priced, as you fancy and as your purse.

HALF HOSE—Imported and Canadian, fancy colored, and plenty of the plain, at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c. GLOVES—Dress, driving and street, nearly all the well-known makers, at \$2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 60c. HATS—Our hat orchard is full of fine fruit, ripe and ready for the picking. See them in the window, Derby, Fedoras, Telescopes, and other novelties, 1.00, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50. SUIT AND TOP COAT—We also want to figure with you on your new Spring Suit and Overcoat. We'll do exactly the same by you as we do by your friends.

B. J. GOUGH, THE WONDERFUL CHEAP MAN.

DEMOCRACY'S ILLS.

Civil Service Reform and Electoral Purity—Dominion Conservative Leader's Address to the Students.

For a well-rounded out-hour recently Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., addressed the students of the University of Toronto. Mr. Borden's observations dealt exhaustively on the development of the British constitution and of democracy. More than one part of the framework on which the deductions were made were facts of English history which every Canadian schoolboy has been "strapped into remembering or forgetting," and Mr. Borden laid before his audience an address rich in every sentence, and to increase the strength of his utterance did not hesitate to quote or take example from the commonwealth beyond our south border line.

The chief points of his speech may be epitomized as follows: The Briton surveys his politics with a telescope; the German uses a microscope and sometimes a dissecting knife. The outcome, however, in both cases was not always right. Demos must be reconstructed in their opinion, and all must admit that democracy was on its trial.

The House of Commons gained control in England by securing the vote on supplies, and that right is preserved to this day, though we do not think of the procedure in the same light as "centuries now past. The King rules by treaty, and the power of veto has not been exercised by a monarch since 1707.

Originally the right of the colonies to self-government was delayed, and finally given with fear lest the freedom allowed would eventually mean severance from the Empire. But the effect had been exactly opposite. British aloof, is held in veneration, while we, as parties, in this country fight out with bitterness our political differences.

This party system has its critics, and it is easy to point out weaknesses. Criticism was not, however, the closed vessel, now so familiar to every schoolboy, is a very old one, and the influence of a blast of air on a furnace had been probably noticed from a very remote period. By some it was affirmed to be the food of fire, while by others the same belief was embodied in the phrase, "Air nourishes fire."

Again, it was long ago observed that niter, a substance well known to the chemical philosophers of the past, could produce intense ignition. It was hence inferred that, since niter possessed this property, it necessarily followed that the two substances resembled each other in composition. According to Robert Boyle, the air contained "volatile niter," while Lord Bacon held that air contained a "rolatile, crude and windy spirit," and thunder and lightning were supposed to be due to the presence of minute particles of this niter diffused through air.

The important bearing of such observations is due to the fact that oxygen gas, which is one of the chief constituents of air and the one to which it owes its power of supporting combustion, also forms the largest elementary constituent of niter and is likewise the source of the power possessed by that body of supporting combustion.

The action of heat on metals in causing them to lose their metallic luster had also not escaped notice, and Cardan, a philosopher who lived during the sixteenth century, in noticing the increase in weight that lead undergoes when heated in air, attributed it to the gas in the air, which feels flame and which rekindles a body presenting an ignited point.

The tendency of our time is to transfer to the Cabinet attributes that formerly were possessed by Parliament. Individual members are almost impotent to direct legislation, and an opposition in a general sense can make no headway against a measure, unless the latter case the duties of one party really now originate in the Cabinet, and in the Cabinet clause in Canada. The head of a Government with a majority is practically a dictator.

FIRE AND AIR.

The Ancients Recognized the Intimate Relations Between Them. The intimate relation between fire and air was early recognized, seeing that experience soon taught that air was necessary for fire. The experiment of burning a candle in a closed vessel, now so familiar to every schoolboy, is a very old one, and the influence of a blast of air on a furnace had been probably noticed from a very remote period. By some it was affirmed to be the food of fire, while by others the same belief was embodied in the phrase, "Air nourishes fire."

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ONTARIO'S INSANE.

Duty of the Province Toward These Unfortunates—Hon. J. W. Hanna Addresses the Canadian Club.

The speaker at the Canadian Club of Toronto on a recent afternoon was Hon. J. W. Hanna, the Provincial Secretary, who talked entertainingly and instructively upon the question of the care of our mentally afflicted, and the devising of a system which, while continuing the efficiency of the present method towards the afflicted themselves, will not be a direct incentive to the shirking of obvious duties on the part of the individual and the local community. His utterances were listened to with deep interest, the impression prevailing that they were in a sense semi-official.

There are, he said, in the institutions for the insane in Ontario, 6,000 people, who are maintained at an annual cost of quite \$1,000,000 if anything at all is allowed for capital accounts. For the maintenance of but 1,200 of these or about 20 per cent, is anything contributed by patients themselves, or by those morally or legally responsible for their care and comfort, and for the year ending 30th September last the amount so contributed was less than \$115,000, the highest point yet reached. Much of this was contributed by the working class, who are as a class the least disposed to avoid payment. This means that 88 per cent. of the cost of the maintenance is defrayed by the province. He acknowledged the duty of the Government to take care of this class of citizens, but on far higher grounds of a measure of humanity and practical Christianity he unhesitatingly advocated the most efficient system, regardless of expense. The central plan of caring for the insane adopted by the Government is superior to the localized one at many points, but it destroyed the careful oversight of each individual case which is the distinctive feature of the localized system, consisting in the fact that the municipal officers have personal knowledge of every case and of the ability of the relatives to pay and whether they should be made to pay. In this respect the Ontario system is deplorably defective. Mr. Hanna drew attention to the increase in the number of insane from one in each 1,168 of population in 1871 to one in each 340 in 1905, while in Quebec there is only one in each 450, in Nova Scotia one in 460, and in New Brunswick one in 550. The question was, "Is Government aid to-day given in such a way as to kill individual effort, and can it be given in such a way as to stimulate it?" Had the plan originally adopted and since pursued in some way retained the assistance of the municipalities in determining who are properly admissible and who should pay and to what extent it would have enlisted the help of thousands of prisoners having intimate knowledge of the cases, who would have all been interested in some degree in seeing that the system was not abused. One of the most conspicuous consequences of the plan adopted is that it has developed a system which, however humane and efficient it may be, has a pauperizing effect. No such complaint exists in the cases of houses of refuge and of non-paying hospital patients. Does the local knowledge and interest in these cases furnish the explanation? He asked the Canadian Club to solve the problem, imposing but one condition—that the solution shall not result in increased burdens on the municipalities.

OLD ROMAN WAYS.

Beauty Baths, Perfumes, Toilets and Cruelty of the Women. Women of ancient, luxurious Rome used to eat parsley as a mouth cleanser. Honey boiled in wine and aniseed was also a sweetener of the breath, and pastils of myrtle were employed for the same purpose. Silver tongs and knives were employed in caring for the nails. No woman of social eminence cut her own finger nails. Those who had not skilled slaves employed barbers. Infection in these respects was one of the chief beauties attributed to Helen of Troy. Great pains were bestowed on the feet, for it was considered that the breeding was betrayed by them as easily as by the hands. They were always much in evidence, the sandals worn not hiding them. Long, tapering fingers were highly prized. Various kinds of herb decoctions were employed to beautify the fingers. Pliny gives recipes for removing any undesired substances from the nails.

Asses' milk contributed to the whiteness of the women's skin. It was sometimes poured into the bath and the whole body laved in it, and sometimes the hands and face were sponged with it from a silver basin, the soft lino towel completing the process. The hair was delicately scented, and all kinds of washes and burnishers were applied to it. It took many slaves to bring the tresses into the classic bands or high pyramids which were the fashion at various times. Perfumes were not only applied to hair, hands, clothes and the person generally, but pervaded the rooms, which were hung with garlands and decorated with blooms of many kinds. The dresses of Roman matrons were made brilliant with various processes of pressing and smoothing machines being employed for the purpose. Though most refined in the duties of the toilet, the women of that day were barbaric in their cruelty. We owe to the poor slave who failed to follow her mistress' command. She was whipped by the public flagellator if she did not fall a prey to the personal fury of her mistress, who would hurl at her victim the mirror or anything else at hand and would not disdain to pierce her tender flesh with the long, ever ready hairpin if nails, teeth and hands were not sufficient.

THE DECEITFULNESS OF FUR.

It detracts somewhat from our feeling of pride in a handsome fur garment to know that after the furrier, chemist and dyer have got through with the rabbit skin it may be a "sealskin," a "mink," an "otter," a "Siberian squirrel," a "mink," a "marton," a "beaver" or any other fashionable fur. The transformation takes place in the shops which sell felt to hatmakers, carpet weavers and tailors, and in the principal centers for this industry. In those cities millions of rabbit skins are dressed and treated, and bogus furs are sent out to robe men and women of all parts of the world. The skins are purchased soon after they have been stripped from bunny's back and are stiff and hard when they are unpacked in the sorting room. Experts examine each skin, and those which come up to the established standard are sent to the furriers, but the torn, undersized and punctured pelts are turned over to the men and women who strip the hide of its hair for the felt maker—E. C. change.

DIFFERENT.

"She told me in confidence that she would make love to me." "Yes, but the way she makes money."

PLUMBERS.

Meaning of Seal. The seal is a mark of authority. It is a mark of ownership. It is a mark of identity. It is a mark of distinction. It is a mark of honor. It is a mark of power. It is a mark of glory. It is a mark of fame. It is a mark of respect. It is a mark of admiration. It is a mark of love. It is a mark of affection. It is a mark of friendship. It is a mark of loyalty. It is a mark of devotion. It is a mark of sacrifice. It is a mark of heroism. It is a mark of valor. It is a mark of courage. It is a mark of strength. It is a mark of endurance. It is a mark of perseverance. It is a mark of determination. It is a mark of resolve. It is a mark of will. It is a mark of power. It is a mark of glory. It is a mark of fame. It is a mark of respect. It is a mark of admiration. It is a mark of love. It is a mark of affection. It is a mark of friendship. It is a mark of loyalty. It is a mark of devotion. It is a mark of sacrifice. It is a mark of heroism. It is a mark of valor. It is a mark of courage. It is a mark of strength. It is a mark of endurance. It is a mark of perseverance. It is a mark of determination. It is a mark of resolve. It is a mark of will.

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