BRITAIN'S NEW PREMIER

HERBERT H. ASQUITH HAS A COLD MANNER.

Married One of the Most Brillian Women in England—An Interesting Career.

Mr. Herbert H. Asquith, who has been called by the King to succeed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Premier of Great Britain, has been characterized by Sir Charles Dilke, assuredly by no mean judge in such matters, as the greatest Parliamentarian in the United Kingdom.

No man in English public life has a colder manner or a kinder heart. He is wholly lacking in cordiality, nor has he any trace of that personal magnetism which some consider, and wrongly so, as indispensable to a political leader. But he impresses one by his extraordinary lucidity of utterance and of intellect. His absence of humor is more than counterbalanced by his convincing cleverness, and he possesses in an altogether pre-eminent degree that one virtue of all others which the English speaking races value so highly in their public men, that is to say, safeness. There is no danger of his ever being carried away by emotion, of his deferring to mere sentiment, or of speaking on the impulse of the moment.

In fact, no one credits him with any such thing as impulse, in the sense of its subordination to cold logic and reason, and the hopes and expectations which were formed by his friends and acquaintances concerning him when he took to golf that it would inevitably result in his learning to swear, have not been realized.

HIS BRILLIANT WIFE

Probably it was just because of these peculiar characteristics that he was able to secure the heart and hand of one of the most brilliant women in London society, who is his antithesis in every respect, who is brimful of wit and of humor, possessed of such magnetism as to render men such as Arthur Balfour, Lord Tennyson, and William E. Gladstone her most devoted admirers and subject to her sway, and who, known from one end of Europe to the other prior to her marriage as Miss Margot Tennant, is familiar to many people in America through her portrayal as "Dodo" in the popular novel of that name which first made the literary reputation of its author, Edward Frederick Benson, younger son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Miss "Jack" Tennant is understood to have rejected innumerable offers of marriage before astonishing not only her friends and acquaintances but likewise the public through becoming the second wife of Herbert Asquith, a self-made man in every sense of the word, without any special comeliness, birth, or fortune, and, moreover, handicapped in a matrimonial sense by a family of six children, issue of a former marriage.

It is difficult to say whether it was the glaring contradiction between their temperamental characteristics that first attracted Margot Tennant to Herbert Asquith, or whether it was that, with her clever feminine intuition, she penetrated the qualities of heart that were concealed under his cold academic exterior, and foresaw already, fourteen years ago, that he was destined one of these days to become the Prime Minister of the British Empire.

Whatever the cause of her attraction, it cannot be denied that the union has turned out a happy one in every respect, and that, while the wit, the humor, the amusing persiflage, and, above all, the great magnetism of Mrs. Asquith serve to counteract the chilliness of manner of her husband and to attract those who might otherwise be repelled by his icy reserve, he, on the other hand, has invested her with what may be described as an intellectual ballast which she lacked as a young girl.

HIS SCHOOLBOY DAYS.

Herbert Asquith is to-day 56 years of age and is the son of a manufacturer in a small way at Morley, a little unimportant town in Yorkshire. His father was far from rich, and, destining him to a commercial career, sent him to the city of London school, where he distinguished himself as a scholar, but not as a schoolboy. That is to say, he showed no taste whatsoever for the sports and games of the Institution, made few friends, and when by seniority and pre-eminence in his studies he should have been chosen for the position of captain of the school, was repeatedly rejected by his fellow pupils in the elections for that office owing to his unpopularity.

He carried off, however, all the school prizes, including an Oxford university scholarship, and, entering Baliol College, from which so many men of mark have graduated, became one of its most brilliant lights, one of the bright particular stars of Dr. Jowett, its famous master, achieving a degree of prestige among his fellow students which led to their eventually electing him president of the celebrated debating club known as the Union.

Having thus made his mark at Oxford, he proceeded to study for the bar, to which he was called in 1876, and was, thanks to the name which he had won for himself at the university, successful from the outset in obtaining briefs; so much so that in the following year he was enabled to resign his Oxford fellowship, which assured him an income of $2,000 a year, in order to marry the daughter of Frank Melland, of Oxford, and, from a social point of view, remained for a number of years wholly unknown to the great world of London.

GAINED GLADSTONE'S GOOD WILL.

Asquith had already previusly commended himself to the good will of Gladstone by preparing for his private information a clear and convenient statement of the law in the Charles Bradlaugh controversy, and was therefore welcomed by him when he secured election to Parliament as a member of the Liberal party after the latter's memorable defeat on the Home Rule bill some 20 years ago. It was in the House of Commons, even more than at the bar, that he showed his cleverness. He spoke seldom, but when he spoke it was always to the point with a masterful command of his subject.

So well did he do that when the Urionist Government was defeated in 1892 he was put up by Gladstone to move its rejection from office. His main point of attack was Joseph Chamberlain. It was a wonderfully able attack and a crushing indictment; not a word too much, and, withal, characterized by a certain indefinite modesty. It was the speech of his life and fulfilled all the expectations of the grand old man, who, on forming his Cabinet, rewarded him by confiding to him the portfolio of Secretary of State for the Home Department.

AT THE HOME OFFICE.

Though new to office he proved a great success, and displayed not only much skill but also an altogether unsuspected amount of tact in dealing with the labor troubles, the Trafalgar square meetings, and the cab strikes, which had been keeping London on a ferment for a number of years. Moreover, he inaugurated some remarkable and effective factory legislation tending to the improvement of the working classes, at the same time reorganizing the entire system of factory inspection. Indeed, his administration of the Home Office remains on record as the most successful in every respect of any during the last 30 or 40 years.

On the formation of the Administration by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Asquith was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. Asquith is Sir Henry's natural successor, and, while there are plenty of men among the members of his party who have no fondness for him personally, yet one and all are compelled to admit his superior qualifications for the post, qualificatons whch commend him alike to his Sovereign and to all factions of the Liberal camp.

HIS OUTWARD APPEARANCE.

Asquith is not good-looking. His face has been justly described as hard and parchmenty; the face of one who might have been fed upon the calf binding of Blackstone or Coke, mingled with ragouts made up of blue books. His figure is stiff and stocky. Nor does he improve his appearance by the display of any care in dress. In fact, he is justly reputed as one of the shabbiest garbed men in Parliament—this, too, in spite of the efforts of Mrs. Asquith to keep him well groomed.

HIS CHANCE AT LAST.

The court was crowded. Not a breath of air stirred, and many anxious faces peered forward to watch the young man as he made his appearance in the dock. He was not yet twenty, and, as one benevolent young woman remarked, "Why, he hasn't even got a moustache!"

The charge against the prisoner was given out. He had been caught red-handed committing a robbery, with the "swag" actually in his possession.

"Have you anything to say against the charge?" asked the magistrate, when the constable had finished his evidence.

"No, your worship," replied the prisoner. "I hope you will deal with me as leniently as possible."

"Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment before?"

"No, your worship—never," answered the youthful burglar, and he burst into tears.

The magistrate's heart was softened at this touching scene, and, wiping away a stray tear, he replied consolingly:

"Don't cry! Don't cry! You're going to be now!"

Rickets.'

Simply the visible sign that baby's tiny bones are not forming rapidly enough.

Lack of nourishment is the cause.

Scott's Emulsion nourishes baby's entire system. Stimulates and makes bone. Exactly what baby needs.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00

"HIS MAJESTY'S GUEST"

THE WAY ROYALTY "DINES AND SLEEPS" VISITORS.

How You Must Dress When Entertained by the King and Queen of England

The King will take no denial when he sends you a "dine-and-sleep" invitation, or one for a lengthier visit. His invitations rank as commands.

Their Majesties entertain their subjects for the most part at Windsor Castle and Sandringham, and their guests are bidden, as a rule, from Saturday to Monday, or from Tuesday to Friday—the latter for shooting parties.

It is correct to arrive in plenty of time to dress for dinner, but visitors must not expect to be met by their Royal host and hostess, for, although when he was Prince of Wales his Majesty was on the doorstep of his abode ready with a hearty welcome, now it is not until dinner is served that the Sovereign and his Consort meet their visitors.

Neither at breakfast nor at lunch—unless it be partaken of at the shoot—will their Majesties appear; therefore the great occasion of dinner is all the more auspicious, though tea is also graced by the Royal presence.

At Windsor Castle dinner is served in the Oak Room, after a most impressive entrance has been made by their Majesties into the reception-room, where the guests are assembled, bowing and curtseying low, all splendid in their full-dress attire, and a perfect coruscation of

GLORIOUS JEWELS.

The King is a great connoisseur upon dress, and though he does not, as monarch, stoop to take the personal notice of it that he did on one occasion—when, as Prince of Wales, an unlucky guest appeared in a black tie instead of a white, whereupon a white one was served up to him by a flunkey upon a silver salver—his order that knee-breeches and silk stockings are to be worn with evening-dress by all men when ladies are present is so well known that it is followed in society invariably by many well-garbed men.

The dinner will not be a long one, but it will be perfectly cooked and served, and the table will be set out with absolute good taste, and always with great variety, owing to the enormous range of gold and silver ornaments at the command of the dresser. Two special silver services appertain to the Oak Room at Windsor, one called the "Lion" and the other the "Crown," and there are special service dishes for special viands.

At Sandringham—where, by the way, it is the Royal pleasure that all clocks be kept half an hour fast, an order carefully explained to those guests not already aware of it upon their arrival—dinner is served on a flower-decked table in an oak room, the predominant color of which is blue, and it, too, is heavy with tapestries and

PORTRAITS OF ROYALTIES.

No one sits down in the White Drawing Room at Windsor, nor in the suite of apartments that serve as drawing-rooms at Sandringham, until the Queen has seated herself. But her Majesty is kindly thought personified, and never keeps her guests standing long.

Music and conversation are the order of the evening, and bridge for those who like it; and there are always quantities of curious and exquisite pictures, many of them with the personal touch afforded by their being the production of Royalty's own hands, to be shown and examined.

The King and Queen leave their guests for their private apartments at the end of the evening, which does not mean, however, that special invitations may not be given by her Majesty to great friends for a chat in her own private sitting-room, or by the King to some favored individual for a smoke and talk before bedtime comes.

A WOMAN'S POWER.

As a wife and mother, woman can make the fortune and happiness of her husband and children, and if she did nothing else, surely this would be sufficient destiny. By her thrift, prudence, and tact she can secure to her partner and to herself a competence in old age, no matter how small their beginnings or how adverse a fate may be theirs. By her cheerfulness she can restore her husband's spirit, shaken by the anxiety of business. By her tender care she can often restore him to health if disease has overtasked his powers. By her counsel and love she can win him from bad company if temptation in an evil hour has led him astray. By her example, her precepts, and her sex's insight into character she can mould her children, however adverse their dispositions, into noble men and women. And by leading in all things a true and beautiful life she can refine, elevate, and spiritualise all who come within her reach; so that, with others of her sex emulating and assisting her, she can do more to regenerate the world than all the statesmen or reformers that ever legislated.

Proper sanitation and a good water supply reduce the death-rate of a town in most astonishing fashion. At Croydon, England, for instance, the death-rate, with proper drainage, fell to 19 per 1,000. It had been 24 previously; and cases of typhoid fell from 15 per 10,000 to 5.

TIMBER LAND OF CANADA.

Now Estimated in the Neighborhood of 535,0000,000 Acres.

Three hundred million (300,000,000) acres is the latest estimate of the forest area of Canada. This was given recently by Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry in the University of Toronto. Dr. Fernow was for years head of the forestry work of the United States, and is regarded as one of the best authorities on forestry and timber on this continent. Dr. Fernow said: "If we look at this vast forest area from the manufacturer's point of view, from the standpoint of supplies for the arts and industries, of its commercial value, and study merely the geography and nature of the country in the light of the reports on the more or less outlying parts of the same, we will come to the conclusion that three hundred million acres, and perhaps less, will cover fully the commercially valuble timberland area, actual and potential, or not much more than one-half of the commercial forest area of the United States."

At one time eight hundred million acres was the generally accepted estimate of the timber land of Canada. Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion Government, was not quite so pessimistic in a recent estimate. Speaking at a forestry convention held in Yarmouth, N.S., he calculated the forest area of the Dominion at about 535,000,000 acres, divided as follows:

	Acres
British Columbia	182 million
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alta., and unorganized territories	180 "
Ontario	40 "
Quebec	120 "
New Brunswick	7½ "
Nova Scotia	5 "

Look at it as we may, one thing seems clear, and that is that, on further knowledge, Canada's "inexhaustible" forests and forest areas are shrinking, and that this country does not possess the wealth that it was once thought that she did. The moral is plain; it must be Canada's duty to look carefully after what she has and carefully preserve it, and also make provision that these areas shall be so handled that a future supply of timber from the same areas can be obtained. And this means the introduction of forestry management of these timberlands.

VERTICAL LIGHTHOUSE BEAMS.

German Proposes a Plan to Make Beacons Visible 100 Miles Out at Sea.

Germany has a new idea in lighthouses. It consists in using a vertical shaft of light instead of a horizontal beam.

By this means, it is thought, it will be visible for a greater distance than at present. At 100 nautical miles out on the ocean the lights along perhaps 100 miles of coast will be visible to the navigator, it is calculated.

At the usual devices of dark and light intervals and change of colors can be applied to render the identification of the lights certain. Experiments with the system are to be made at once by the German naval authorities at Friedrichsort.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Her Mother—"I should rather you would not go sailing with that young man, Clara; I don't believe he knows a thing about a sailboat."

Clara—"Oh, but he does, mamma; he showed me a letter of recommendation from a firm he used to work for, and they speak very highly of his salesmanship."

A BENEFACTOR OF HUMANITY.

"Has your husband ever done anything to benefit his fellow-man?"

"I should say so! If he had had half his original excuses for getting home late copyrighted, he'd be in the millionaire class now."

On one occasion in the American Congress an orator was inveighing against an opponent most vehemently. Pointing to the offending man, he said, in withering scorn:—"There he sits, mute, silent, and dumb." "Yes," remarked a neighbor, amidst the silence which followed this crushing arraignment, "and he ain't saying a word." This brought down the House.

"I've come to give notice, ma'am." "Indeed!" "And would you give me a good reference, ma'am? I'm going to Mrs. Kipperts, across the way." "The best in the world, Maggie. I hate that woman."

Mother: "I am sorry to hear that Tommy Smith tied a kettle to a poor dog's tail. You wouldn't do such a thing, would you?" Bobby: "No, indeed, mother." Mother: "Why didn't you stop him, Bobby?" Bobby: "I couldn't mother; I was holding the dog."

Care of the Teeth

CURIOUS—The teeth may be preserved to a good old age if properly taken care of. Sudden extremes of very hot or very cold food or drink jar upon the teeth most injuriously and should be avoided. The teeth should be cleansed twice a day—on rising and before retiring. The brush should not be too hard, and one should not stop at brushing only the outside surface of the teeth, but should brush them inside as well.

Here is a recipe for a simple and non-injurious tooth powder: Precipitated chalk, four ounces; powdered orris root, eight ounces; powdered camphor, one ounce. Triturate the camphor in a mortar, moistening it with a very little alcohol. Add other ingredients. Mix thoroughly and sift through a fine bolting cloth.

BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

Everyone Needs a Tonic in Spring To Purify and Build Up the Blood.

If you want new health and strength in spring you must build up your blood with a tonic medicine. Indoor life during the long winter months is responsible for the depressed condition and feeling of constant tiredness which affects so many people every spring. This condition means that the blood is impure and watery. That is what causes pimples and unsightly eruptions in some; others have twinges of rheumatism, or the sharp, stabbing pains of neuralgia. Poor appetite, frequent headaches, and a desire to avoid exertion is also due to bad blood. Any or all of these troubles can be banished by the fair use of such a tonic medicine as Dr Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose of this medicine helps to make new, rich red blood, which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ, strengthens every nerve and brings a feeling of new health and new energy to weak, tired out, ailing men and women. Here is proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the greatest of all spring medicines. Mr. Henry Baker, Chipman, N. B., says:—"Last spring I was so weak and miserable that I could hardly drag myself about. My appetite was poor, I did not sleep well, and dreaded work. My blood was in a terrible condition, which caused pimples and small boils to break out all over me. These would itch and pain and caused me much trouble. I tried several medicines, but without the least benefit, when one day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He spoke so highly of this medicine that I decided to take his advice and give the pills a trial. I got a half dozen boxes and the result was that by the time they were finished I felt like an altogether different man. They purified my blood, built up my whole system, and I have not had a pimple on my flesh, not a sick day since. For this reason I can highly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and purifier." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HEALTH DEPENDS ON PLAY.

Proper Recreation Brings Happiness and Long Life.

Nature intended that we should first work to live, and then live to play. People of this country have learned to work first, last, and all the time, and play is never given a recognized standing in the regular course of the average life. So intent are we on work that we are gradually crowding play out of the life of the children, says A. S. Atkinson, M. D., in the May Designer. We begin their education early, and crowd them into manhood before they have passed through the period of full childhood. The children get the mania for success in life when they should be concerned chiefly with the playthings of the nursery or playground It is an artificial system of forcing which makes them prematurely old and dissatisfied with life, so losing the art of playing that they can never find pleasure in anything save work and high-pressure living.

The question of whether we can afford to play is a serious one that should be allowed no light answer. Unless we can afford to play we cannot long continue as strong, robust mortals, with keen intellects and healthy bodies. The man wrapped up in his business or profession so that he takes little interest in all outside matters is laying the seeds of destruction which must soon come up to destroy him. The woman who ties herself down to household duties so that there is no end to them, no interval for relaxation, no rest for weary mind, nerves and muscles, must break down physically and nervously before she has passed the normal span of life. If we cannot afford to be sick and die prematurely we can afford the time to play.

HEALTH FOR THE BABY.

A mother who has once used Baby's Own Tablets for her children will always use them for the minor ailments that come to all little ones. The Tablets are the best medicine in the world for the cure of indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, teething troubles and breaking up colds. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no poisonous opiate or narcotic. Mrs. Wm. F Gay, St. Eleanors, P. E. I., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets with the best results and know of nothing to equal them for the cure of stomach and bowel troubles. I do not feel safe unless I have a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house." Sold by medicine dealers of by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bill: Is it true that heat ascends?" Jill: "Oh, yes; that is why so many hotheaded men get cold feet."

Solemn Man—"Do you hear the clock ticking slowly? Do you know what day it is ever bringing nearer?" Cheerful Man—"Yes; pay day."