# The Canadian Champion

MILTON, Mar. 10, 1904.

English office, 80 Fleet Street, London, E. C., where Messrs. E. and J. Hardy & Co. will receive for us news, subscriptions and advertisements, and where our readers can, free of charge, see our paper when in England.


Premier Ross has tried to carry out his promise to impose a prohibitory law on Ontario, but it seems that he cannot deliver the goods. Too many of his followers object. On account of their opposition it is possible that no liquor legislation will be introduction during the present session. The Premier, when asked in the House when the proposed bill would be introduced, said he did not know.

Rev. T. Albert Moore, travelling secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, is an exponent of the doctrine that the Sabbath was made for man, not for horses. Last Sunday he was at Hamilton and had an engagement to preach at Dundas. He was too strict a Sabbatarian to travel by the electric railway, would not walk, and drove an unfortunate horse to Dundas and back, ten miles altogether, over a drifted road and through heavy rain.

J. J. Kelso, superintendent of Neglected and Destitute Children of Ontario, has issued his eleventh report, which shows that 239 children were rescued from vicious surroundings during 1903 and placed in comfortable foster homes. Altogether 2,030 children have been provided with such homes.

The report describes the work of the Children's Aid Society, which is to remove children from evil surroundings, from destitute and practical homelessness, and place them in good foster homes, where they will receive education and training in good citizenship. This costs little, while, as the report says, "To allow a child to be educated in crime, arrested, tried, imprisoned, released, re-arrested, re-imprisoned and again released, time after time, costs the country, in many instances, thousands of dollars."

The work of the Society is not needed in the cities only. The report says, "There are many small towns in Ontario where there are four or five clergymen and every possible kind of agency in the way of W. C. T. U., National Council of Women, King's Daughters, and so on, and yet children are growing up and ripening for the penitentiary and brothel, and for a life of degredation, simply because there is nobody whose special business it is to look after the children. While everybody agreed something ought to be done, there was nobody to do it."

"Public sentiment is quite ineffectual unless there is someone whose duty it is to promptly take the necessary action. On the other hand, how carefully and systematically the judicial machinery is organized. When the neglected young life drifts naturally into criminal acts, the constable, magistrate, lock-up, crown attorney, county sessions, gaol, prison and penitentiary are ready at once to vindicate the law."

Mr. Kelso speaks of cases of small children who mischiefously committ offences in ignorance of law and who were sent to the reformatory when all they needed was a whipping and some attention to their home life. He remarks, "We should try to have people see that there is some other way of dealing with children than by common gaol practice. The gaol seems to be regarded as the great remedy for all wrong-doing, whereas it is the starting point for most of the crime of the country."

Mr. Kelso advises that magistrates and judges should be given power to order youthful offenders to be whipped rather than sent to gaol.

The report shows that the law is adequate to rescue and protect every destitute and neglected child if it were only understood and fully carried out. It provides that in every Ontario electoral district there shall be appointed a committee of six persons or more, not less than half of whom shall be women, who shall be known as the "Children's Committee," who shall co-operate with the Children's Aid Societies, and shall serve without compensation, shall assist in the selection of foster homes and in the visitation of children placed in selected homes when specially requested. Such committees shall be appointed by the county judge, sheriff or warden of the county of which such electoral district forms a part, shall meet at least twice in each year, and shall report to the superintendent as to recommendations or work accomplished. The law, however, does not appear to be understood, as only a small number of such committees have been appointed.

We are told to "Train up a child in a way it should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." In other words, he will, if properly trained, be a good citizen when he grows up, no matter what the criminal laws of his country may be. It is unnecessary to speak of the importance of such training. Is it to be denied in Ontario and particularly in Halton to children who have no parents to undertake it or who are neglected by their parents? This county has no Children's Committee. Now that the law have been explained it is high time that one should be appointed. Who will undertake the work, even though there is no provision for the payment of the workers?


# Loss of Flesh

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### The Russ-Jap War.

March 10.—Not a word has come over the wires in confirmation of the story that the Russian Vladivostok squadron had been destroyed or captured by the Japanese, and it may be definitely added to the large flock of canards let loose in eastern waters. We have this morning, however, information that Admiral Togo's squadron varied the programme at Port Arthur by leaving that fortress alone for a day and bombarding Dalny, or rather Talienwan forts which protect the harbor at Dalny. The Japanese report adds that the fleet afterwards again bombarded Port Arthur. This took place on Tuesday, and a report to the United States Government gives the sequel. The Japanese have landed at Takushan, a port almost mid way between the mouth of the Yalu and Port Arthur, and have advanced into the interior of Manchuria, thus turning the flank of the Russians on the Yalu. The cable to the Washington authorities states that the Japanese are already 45 miles from the sea and heading northeast. This places them in the immediate rear of Antung, the centre of the Russian position on the Yalu. The meaning of the movement is obvious. The army landed at Takushan—which, by the way, was used in 1894 for the debarcation of the Japanese force that invested Port Arthur—is intended to cut off the retreat of the Russians on the Yalu, who must shortly give way before the Japanese advancing from Corea. The Czar's forces on the Yalu are in a decidedly perilous position, but the Russian fights magnificently behind trenches, as the Crimea proved, and Yamagata can hardly hope to bag the 25,000 or 30,000 men in the army of the Yalu without the sacrifice of quite a few Japanese battalions. It must be remembered that the Japanese flanking movement cuts in between the Yalu and the Manchurian railway, and that if the Russians decide to retreat they must do so by a line almost due north for over a hundred miles through one of the most mountainous regions in Eastern Asia to a point near Mukden, where they will come into touch with the railway and Kuropatkin's main force. The despatch of 2,500 Japanese two weeks ago into this wild region is now explained. They are to organize the Manchurian bandits and harass the Russian retreat.

These movements show us the strategic plans of the Japanese only in part. The operations on the Yalu will certainly not monopolize Japan's armies. The Russians seem to think that the storm will burst in the Liaotung Gulf soon, and are preparing to make a stand at Neuchwang. Two five-inch position guns were unloaded there yesterday, as well as some howitzers. The neutral powers are abandoning the city, which is one of the Manchurian treaty ports, and this is another shadow of coming events. It is extremely probable that Russia will, after the line on the Yalu is crumpled up, make a second defensive line along the Manchurian railway, with the rink flank resting near Neuchwang and the left somewhat south of Mukden. Already, it is reported, thousands of natives are throwing up earthworks at Liaoyang, on the railway midway between Mukden and Neuchwang, where 75,000 Russians are believed to be assembled and where a battle may soon be fought. The railway itself would be a valuable part of defensive lines there, because of the facilities it offers for the rapid concentration of men at any threatened point.

### Ross Wants Prohibition.

Toronto Star (Ind. Lib.), Mar. 8th.

The Liberal members of the Legislature met in caucus at 11.30 this forenoon and remained in close conclave until 1.30 this afternoon.

Despite all rumors to the contrary, the temperance question was brought up and was discussed at length. Although no final decision was arrived at, the air was cleared to a considerable degree by process of elimination. The other subject discussed was the subject of aid of the Soo industries.

Ministers of the Crown who were spoken to regarding the action taken in connection with the temperance question were exceedingly reticent. It was learned, however, that the Premier presented a most drastic measure of reform. It included not only the abolition of the bars, but the complete abolition of hotel licenses throughout the Province. This was supplemented by a regulation providing for the Government control of shops, the argument being that it would be most unfair to allow privately-owned shops to continue in business after the hotel licenses had been cancelled.

The proposition, the skeleton of which is herewith outlined, was fully discussed in caucus, with the result that although the Premier urged its adoption very strongly, it was not entertained, the majority against it being considerable.

An alternative proposition was next presented. It looks to the submitting of the question to the municipalities on the day of the next municipal election. Each voter will be asked to say whether he is in favor of the hotel license, and also if he is in favor of the abolition of the shops. Each municipality that votes aye to these questions will automatically receive local prohibition. Along with this proposition are additional regulations looking to the more stringent control of the trade in the municipalities which do not vote for prohibition, and probably to Government control of shops in the municipalities which abolish the hotels but vote to retain the shops.

This plan was outlined to caucus and the whole subject deferred to a future day without definite action being taken.


### READ IT THROUGH.

'Twould Spoil This Story to Tell It in the Headlines.

To use an eighteenth century phrase, this is an "o'er true tale." Having happened in a small Virginian town in the winter of 1902, it is a story very much of the present. Up to a short time ago Mrs. John E. Harmon, of Melfa Station, Va., had no personal knowledge of the rare curative properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Last January," she says, "my baby took a dreadful cold and at one time I feared she would have pneumonia, but one of my neighbors told me how this remedy had cured her little boy and I began giving it to my baby at once and it soon cured her. I heartily thank the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for placing so great a cure within my reach. I cannot recommend it too highly or say too much in its favor. I hope all who read this will try it and be convinced as I was." For sale by Higginbotham & Field.


Premier Balfour announces that the policy of the Government will not include taxation of foods, nor is it proposed to deal with the fiscal question during the present Parliament.

### CANADA MAKES HEADWAY.

First Installment of Her Mammoth Exhibit Arrives at the Fair. Her Exclusive Mineral Wealth.

St. Louis.—Five carloads of exhibits from different parts of Canada have arrived in St. Louis. A car of fruit has also been placed in cold storage awaiting shipment. The exhibits already arrived include the pick of Canada's agricultural, forest and mineral wealth. Commissioner General Wm. Hutchison is authority for the statement that the Canadian display at the St. Louis Exposition will be far ahead of the former efforts of the Dominion. The general policy is to give prominence to the items of natural wealth peculiar to Canada, or rather those not found in the other countries making exhibits. For example, in minerals, Canada's almost exclusive resources of nickel, corundum, chrome iron, peat and asbestos, are to be featured. The displays will not be confined to show cases, but unique and striking displays will also be made. Several pyramids of asbestos, mica and nickel are to be built and placed in prominent positions in the Canadian quarters. These pyramids will illustrate the processes the ores undergo in transition from the crude state to the finished product. The nickel pyramid is to be 20 feet in height. The ore, as turned out of the mine, will form the base, above it will be a section containing the nickel product after the roasting process. Above it again will be a section containing the copper and nickel matter, and the apex of the pyramid will be finished in the refined nickel. Surmounting the pyramid is to be a statue made of the refined nickel and truly Canadian in design.

In the line of precious metals Canada will not be found wanting. It is the intention to place in a commanding position a trophy bright with gold and silver. In agricultural products the exhibit will be superior to anything yet shown. British Columbia's giant woods' exhibit will be greater than has been. In short, people will straighten up and stare when they get inside the Canadian sections at the universal exposition.

Commissioner Hutchinson, Secretary William A. Burns, W. Hamilton, the horticulturist and architect, L. Pennings Taylor, have been at the World's Fair grounds several days making ready for the reception of Canada's exhibits.

—Louis Larive.

### Anglo-Saxon Partnership.

An editorial in The New York Sun of March 2 is attracting wide attention. It was entitled "England's Strength Upon the Ocean." A summary of the discussion in the Imperial Parliament on the naval estimates was given, and then followed this significant paragraph:

"A coalition of Russia, France and Germany against England is, of course, conceivable. In that event, should England lack an ally her sixty-three battleships would be decidedly outnumbered by those of her opponents. The balance would be redressed, however, if, in her hour of peril, England could count on the assistance of either the United States or Japan. It would scarcely be for the interest of either of the last mentioned powers to remain an impassive spectator of England's defeat upon the ocean. For two reasons: first, because the United States and Japan could not hope to withstand the new maritime triple alliance in either the Atlantic or the Pacific; and secondly, because, if England were beaten disastrously at sea, she would almost certainly be subjected to invasion. The invasion and conquest of the British Isles would mean for the civilized world irreparable calamity."

An utterance of this kind from The Sun is quite unexpected, and must be regarded as marking a point in the evolution of events which is drawing the Anglo-Saxon peoples together almost in spite of themselves. They are bound to be the champions of a policy of "hands off China."

### ASHGROVE.

March 8.

As wheat is a good price now, the farmers in this vicinity are busy hauling out their grain.

The Rev. Mr. Coventry, of Washington, gave a very interesting lecture in the church here on Wednesday last, entitled the "Sky Pilot." The reverend gentleman is certainly very jolly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Haines, of Brampton, spent Sunday at Richard Graham's.

Miss Alice Le Pedivioun, of Lunehouse, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. McDowell.

Fred Morrison visited Oakville friends this week.

Mr. Lush, of Manitoba, visited at the home of S. K. Ruddell last week.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Geo. Wigglesworth. We hope to see him around again soon.

Miss Ida Hood spent a few days of last week with Guelph friends.

Mrs. Henry Bridgen has returned home, after spending a couple of weeks with Cheltenham friends.

Griffin Thompson spent last week at his home here. He left on Monday to commence work again.

### Over $40,000,000.

The voluntary contributions to the Church of England for 1903, in the British Isles, amounted to £3,107,835. This did not include anything in the nature of Government aid, but simply voluntary offerings to the church. Another source of income, the rent roll, was £1,517,000.


### For a Disordered Stomach.

"I have been troubled for some time with indigestion and sour stomach," says Mrs. Sarah W. Curtis, of Lee, Mass., "and have been taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets which have helped me very much so that now I can eat many things that before I could not." If you have any trouble with your stomach, why not take these Tablets and get well? For sale by Higginbotham & Co.


On Tuesday the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway at the semi-annual meeting in London approved of the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement with the Canadian Government. The Grand Trunk has deposited a certified check for $5,000,000 with the Bank of Montreal as security that the contract will be carried out.

Lord Rosebery, who was formerly president of the Imperial Federation League, said in the House of Lords debate that Great Britain should not alter her fiscal policy to permit of tariff preferences to the colonies. The latter, he said, might grant a preference voluntarily, as Canada did, without expecting a return.

In his eighth annual report A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, talks of road making—past, present and future. It was in 1894 that the Ontario Good Roads Association inaugurated the movement. Two years later the Government created the position which Mr. Campbell holds. In 1901 the Eastern Good Roads Association was formed, and in 1902 the Western Good Roads Association likewise was born. By the end of 1902 one hundred and twenty townships had abolished or commuted statute labor and adopted advanced methods, and the number has been growing since. All of which persuades the Commissioner to the view that it is better to educate along these lines than to legislate.


Monkey Brand cleans and brightens everything, but won't wash clothes.

La grippe, pneumonia and influenza often leave a nasty cough when they're gone.

It is a dangerous thing to neglect. Cure it with

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The Lung Tonic

The cure that is guaranteed by your druggist.

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### Plum Pudding as Food.

In popular belief plum pudding, though difficult of digestion, contains a large proportion of nutriment. The London Lancet publishes the analysis made of two puddings, of which one was found to have a "nutrient value" of 68 per cent and the other of 59.

It appears that, although most agreeable as an article of food, plum pudding is not quite so concentrated a form of diet as has been supposed, and conjectures that it yields as much sustenance as beefsteak are certainly not supported by its chemical composition. The amount of nitrogenous matter is only moderate, and it must be remembered that in calculating the nutrient ratio and value all the nitrogen has been assumed to be albuminoid. Probably the true albuminoids and consequently the food value are slightly lower than would appear from the results; also the percentage of water is rather large, and the quantities of the remaining components are proportionately lessened.

### An Important Announcement.

When the late Lord Lyons was British ambassador at Paris he received a gift of two emus. Embassies are not exactly the place to keep such birds, and he gave them to the Duke of Norfolk, who then had a large aviary at Arundel castle. The duke in his turn named the pair Lord and Lady Lyons. Like all amateur bird fanciers, he was eager to raise a brood of little emus, but the birds showed no disposition to propagate their species. The duke finally grew weary of watching them and left it to the keepers to bring him immediate word of any signs of a family. A month or two later when the household was at lunch with several guests one of the keepers insisted upon access to the duke. Red, breathless and stammering, he burst into the dining room with "Your grace, your grace, Lord and Lady Lyons 'are laid a begg'"

### British Local Nicknames.

The residents of the English counties have nicknames the meaning and origin of which are not always obvious. Why the inhabitants of Liverpool should be called "Dicky Sams" is not very clear. But nearly all the counties have their distinctive nicknames. The Glaswegians are "Keelies," the Lancashire men are "Tim Bobbins," while the Lincolnshire folk have long been called "Yellow Bellies," after the frogs which once abounded there. Yorkshire men, again, are everywhere "Tykes," a nickname the etymology of which is not easy to trace. The inhabitants of Suffolk are designated "Dumplings," those of Kent "Hogs" and the Isle of Wight people "Calves."

### The Fretful Porcupine.

In the woods of Keewaydin there once roamed a very discontented porcupine. He was forever fretting. He complained that everything was wrong, till it was perfectly scandalous, and the Great Spirit, getting tired of his grumbling, said:

"You and the world I have made don't seem to fit. One or the other must be wrong. It is easier to change you. You don't like the trees, you are unhappy on the ground and think everything is upside down, so I'll turn you inside out and put you in the water."

This was the origin of the shad.—Ernest Thompson Seton in Century.

### Wellington on Napoleon.

Wellington's judgments of men and history are singularly just and correct. He used few words and never fenced his meaning about with qualifications. When Lord Ellesmere mentioned a certain writer's low opinion of Napoleon the duke replied: "Napoleon was the first man of his day on a field of battle and with French troops. I confine myself to that. His policy was mere bullying, and, military matters apart, he was a Jonathan Wild."—London Review.

### A Long Burning Fire.

At the Chequers inn at Slapestones, near Osmotherly, England, is a fire which for more than a century has never been allowed to go out. The place is a quaint little building, to which many visitors resort on account of its never extinguished fire and the turf cakes baked upon its hearth. It has been kept by members of one family for over a hundred years.

### Diagnosing His Disposition.

"There's old Blithers. He takes such a jaundiced view of the world," remarks Gilworthy.

"Not always," says Migglebury. "He only gets those pessimistic moods on him when he has been drinking."

"Same thing, in effect. He takes a demijohndiced view."

### A Long Time.

"Eternity," said the country exhorter who wanted to make things clear, "is forever and forever and five or six everlastings on that. Why, brothers and sisters, after millions and billions of centuries had rolled away in eternity it would still be 100,000 years to breakfast time."

### His Bluff.

"Yes, Angelina, when I muttered something in my sleep last night about being out on a bluff I was dreaming of a delightful excursion a friend and I took to Dover cliff in England several years ago."

### Two Good Rules.

"Why is it," asked Robinson, "that you always appear to be happy and contented?"

"I suppose," replied Barker, "it's because I never borrow trouble or lend money."

Sincerity is speaking as we think, believing as we pretend, acting as we profess, performing as we promise and being as we appear to be.

### Things Japs Has Not.

In a book on Japan Douglas Staden recounts the things that the Japanese have not. They have no bread, no beds, no boots and shoes, no trousers for the men, no petticoats for the women. This sounds alarming, but both sexes wear instead several dressing gowns, one over the other—the kimonos of commerce. In their houses they have no windows, no doors, no walls, no ceilings, no chests of drawers, not even a washing stand, and the wardrobe is only a lot of boxes piled one on top of another. In the kitchens they have no range, no pots, no pans, no flour bins, no flour, no kitchen tables. But, then, they have no tables or chairs in the drawing room, and in the real native house the drawing room itself is only a lot of bedrooms with their walls taken down. There is no reason why you should find anything in a Japanese house except mats and a charcoal stove for warming your fingers and the teapot and committing suicide. Japan is full of cherry trees and plum trees, but they do without fruit. The cherries are used for the blossoms and the plums for hanging poems on.

### Men and Animals In Water.

The animal has no advantage in any way in water over man, and yet the man drowns, while the animal swims. The dog, the horse, the cow and even the cat all take to the water and are able to walk as they do when out of water. Throw a dog into the stream, and at once he begins to walk just as he does on dry land. Why should a man, woman or child act differently under like circumstances?

It seems strange that people have to be told to do what the animals do instinctively and instantly. Man's ignorance of so simple a thing as treading water is remarkable. It is without reason or excuse. There is a popular notion afloat that in some way the dog and other animals have an advantage over man in water. Nothing could be further from the truth. The advantage lies with man, who is provided with a paddle formed hand and knows enough to float when tired, something the animal rarely or never does.

### Ancient Sports Among the Hebrews.

Pigeons as letter carriers, tradition tells us, were employed at the time when Joshua invaded Palestine as mediums of communication between headquarters and camps in lands far off on the other side of the Jordan. At the time of the Talmud they were used in amusing games. The Talmud tells us that betting was indulged in at the pigeon play. The owner of the pigeon which reached first the point designated was the winner.

Another play connected with betting was the kubya. Kubya means a small pot (Arabic kubeia, small glass). The kubya was a little pot wherein dice were shaken and thrown upon the table. The dice were numbered as our modern ones are. Against these two games the Talmud was in arms, and their players were not allowed to appear as witnesses before the bar.

### Columbus and the Gulf Stream.

It is curious to note in the history of the gulf stream how great its influence has been on the fortunes of the new world. Before the discovery of America strange woods and fruits were frequently found on the shores of Europe and off lying islands. Some of these were seen and examined by Columbus, and to his thoughtful mind they were confirming evidence of the fact that strange lands were not far to the westward. These woods were carried by the gulf stream and by the prevailing winds from the American continent, so that in part the gulf stream is responsible for the discovery of the new world.

### Washing Off the Russian.

England is always glad to get another citizen, but sometimes she goes about it in a strange manner, according to the Springfield Republican. A sailor deserted from a Russian battleship and joined an English crew on a faraway island. He told them that he was tired of the rule of the czar and wanted to become an English citizen. They were at a loss how to naturalize him, but finally each one threw a bucket of water on him and so washed off the Russian.

### A Tart Retort.

In arguing a case in an English court the late Frederic Rene Coudert, whose wit was rapier-like, took occasion to deprecate the legal learning of Lord Chancellor Fitzgibbon, whom his opponent was quoting. The trial judge took timid exception to this. "I have read his opinions," he said, "and I have often wished I knew as much law as he did." "I wish you did!" retorted Coudert.

### The Trouble.

"I wonder why Mr. Oldbow goes to see Miss Frocks after she has rejected him so emphatically," remarked Hojack.

"Just to pass away the time," suggested Tomdik.

"But the reason he was refused was that he had already passed away too much time."

### Rather Deeply.

"Does young Squiggles go much into society?"

"Not now. But he did when he first came here. He got into it about $2,700, thanks to his pleasing manners and his power of touch."

### Paying For It.

"Before I was married," said the confirmed pessimist, "I spent my money on candy, and as the result I now have to spend it on my wife's dentist bills."


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For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

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For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents.

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An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents, large size 50 cents.

**Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.**

For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

**Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.**

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### Shopping In Japan.

Japanese ceremoniousness makes it a serious matter going to a Japanese shop unless you are going to buy silk handkerchiefs—the only things foreigners buy often enough to spoil the manners of the shopkeeper. You get out of your rickshaw, and the rickshaw boy explains your high and mightiness. Then all the attendants in the shop salaam till you wish they would get up and let you catch their eye and explain what you want. When they do get up the Japanese equivalent of the shopwalker and three or four counter jumpers in rotation ask you to repeat your order while they offer you five cups of tea. It is Japanese tea, and there is no milk or sugar, but you can have salted cherry blossoms if you want it it is a good shop. This is the Japanese way of offering the customer a drink. Good Japanese shops contain nothing except the attendants. When you have got as far as explaining what you want the proprietor gives orders to attendants. Off they go at a run—good servants always run—and bring back the goods tied up in faded green silk handkerchiefs or green cotton cloths.

### His Little Bill.

When Brander Matthews went to his club one evening, according to the Bookman, he went to the letter box and looked through the compartment marked "M" and found therein a very peremptory dun from a tailor. Mr. Matthews was puzzled, as he had had no dealings with the insistent tailor, until he again looked at the envelope and found that he had unwittingly opened a letter belonging to another member of the club; so he put the bill back in the envelope and returned it to the compartment. As Mr. Matthews was turning to go he noticed the member for whom the bill was intended coming toward the letter box. A minute later he came into the reading room where Mr. Matthews was sitting with several others. Taking from its envelope the bill, he read it attentively for a few minutes, sighed, tore it into bits, then, with a wink and the leer of an invincible conqueror, commented, "Poor, silly little girl."

### The Fable In Russia.

This fable, dealing with the fall of Witte, the Russian finance minister, is related in a brochure entitled "A Glance at the Secrets of Russian Policy," published at Vienna: "The czar dreamed the following singular dream: He saw three cows, one fat, one lean and one blind. The next day he sent for the metropolitan Palladius and begged him to explain the dream, but the metropolitan declined. The czar then sent for Father John of Kronstadt and made the same request of him. Father John stroked his long curly hair with his hand and made reply in the following words: 'Your majesty, I understand your dream in this way: The fat cow is the finance minister, the lean one is the Russian people and the blind one'—'Don't be afraid. Go on,' said the czar. 'The blind cow is—your majesty?'"

### Leaves and Colors.

Bright colors assumed by maples, sumacs and ampelopsis during the autumn months are the result of the oxidizing of the color compounds, or color generators, of the leaf cells. Long protracted cool weather is most favorable to the production of autumn tints, and slight frosts that are not severe enough to kill the cells hasten the display of beauty by producing an enzyme that brings forth the bright purples, oranges and reds. Leaves containing much tannic acid never give bright autumn tints, while those containing sugar give the very prettiest.


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One-way Excursion Tickets are on sale daily, to points in California, Mexico and Florida.

Choice of routes and stop over privileges at principal points.

Grand Trunk Trains make direct connection at Chicago with all railways for the famous winter resorts.

Special Settlers' train to Canadian Northwest with Colonist Sleeping Car will leave Toronto every Tuesday during March and April at 9 p.m. Passengers without live stock should take the Pacific Express leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.

Tickets, reservations, and full information from Agents.

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## Settlers' One-Way Excursions, 1904

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April if sufficient business offers.

Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.

Passengers travellers with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m.

Colonist Sleepers will be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," "Western Canada" and "British Columbia," apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent, King Street East, TORONTO.

# Hemstreet Bros.

NEW SPRING GOODS

New Millinery,
New Prints and Lawns,
New Laces, Embroideries
New Lace Curtains,
New Carpets,
New Shirt'gs, Cottonades,
New Factory Cottons,
New Sheetings,

AT OLD PRICES

We had the good fortune to place our contract for these goods early last autumn and though the prices on the above enumerated goods have advanced from 15 to 20 per cent., and in some cases even more, we can sell them practically at old prices, a great saving to the consumer.

We are at present marking and placing in stock a magnificent showing of

New Millinery Goods

Our milliners are already at work and fully prepared to execute any orders that may be entrusted to them while preparing for the opening which will be announced later. We want one or two millinery apprentices to begin at once.

We are also placing in stock our

NEW WALL PAPERS

The finest variety, the largest stock to select from, and the closest prices.

The New Raymond Sewing Machine and Furniture in all lines, cheap.

Hemstreet Bros.

## BASTEDO & CO.

MILTON'S POPULAR STORE

### Men's Hats for Easter.

The correct Hats for spring, nobby and stylish from brim to crown, is sold in our store, in all the latest shapes. Shades, black, coffee and grey. All prices $1.00, $1.50, $1.90.

Broad brimmed Ploughmen's Hats, leather bound, color drab, 60c. ea.

Nothing like a nice neat Cap for everyday wear. In the Auto shapes with pleated tops, 50c ea.

### Easter Millinery!

Our Millinery parlors are now open. Our milliners are prepared to execute your orders at any time. Our stock is complete with the newest shapes and straws in ready-to-wears, and a large assortment of the very newest and most fashionable Trimmings.

Don't forget to visit us during our openings, Saturday, March 26th, and following days. You will be cordially welcomed.

Apprentices wanted at once.

### Wall Papers!

See our new spring stock of Wall Papers at its best. Come at once and get the early choice. We are showing the new shades of green and red, and the broad satin stripes, with all the new combinations. Borders wide or narrow for the better grades. Papers for bedrooms, parlors, dining-rooms, halls and kitchens at 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12½c. roll.

### Dresses Made for Easter.

Our Dress-makers are at it again. We guarantee all work. Order for Easter and the holidays should be brought in at once, for the rush in this department will be very great. For style, fit and neatness of work our dressmakers are unexcelled.

Apprentices wanted at once.

## Groceries for Easter!

Perhaps you are paying too much for your Groceries. Did you ever enquire into our prices. Just now we give—

3 1½ lb. tins Corn for .....25c.
Sweet Wrinkle Peas, per can..10c.
Best Grade Tomatoes, per can.12c.
Large Tin Canned Haddie ....10c.
Crescent Brand Mixed Pickles....10c.
3 lbs. Choice California Prunes ..25c.
Choice Dates, per lb.....5c.
Extra Choice Maple Syrup, per qt. 60c.

GET THE HABIT GO TO

BASTODO'S.

## F. H. Deacon, Milton

ESTABLISHED 1897

High Grade Investments

Mortgages, Debentures, Bonds, Stocks, Annuities and Insurance Policies bought and sold. Debentures issued in which Executors and Trustees are authorized to invest Trust Funds.

Five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 year bonds. Coupons are attached to the certificates and may be cashed at any bank.

Dividend paying Stocks in old established industries and financial corporations to net the investor 6 to 8 per cent. per annum.

Correspondence invited.

## FURNITURE.

--ALL KINDS OF--

Tables, Couches, Chairs, Music Racks,

are all other lines are to be found at

R. BURLING'S

OPP. TOWN HALL MILTON. Furniture Store.