



Baby's Own Soap
Is a pearl against all skin troubles in children. It cleanses, softens, soothes and prevents chafing and sores.
IT IS AS GOOD FOR THE OLD AS THE YOUNG.
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFGS.
MONTREAL.

HER FATHER WAS A DRUNKARD
A Plucky Young Lady Takes on Herself to Cure Her Father of the Liquor Habit.



STORY OF HER SUCCESS.
In Britain, especially, where the question had assumed a more serious aspect than elsewhere on account of her industrial leadership, and the strength of the trades union movement, the attention of philanthropists and statesmen was early called to the subject. A large volume of legislation has been enacted, embracing every phase of the question, and safeguarding thoroughly the rights and interests of the workers. As the result of agitation on the part of the organized labor bodies in Canada, the dominion government in 1881 appointed a commission to make enquiry into the working of mills and factories and the labor employed therein. After a thorough and exhaustive investigation, in the course of which they visited and reported upon 465 factories, they found that the existing conditions fully justified all that had been urged in favor of a factory law by the organizations. To show how crying and imperative was the need for reform, a few of the more striking conclusions reached by the commission may be briefly summarized.
They found that "the employment of children and young persons in mills and factories is extensive, and largely on the increase." They had much difficulty in obtaining, with any degree of accuracy, the ages of children employed, and the employers had no record thereof, and in many cases the children having no education whatever, could not tell their ages. Some were found at work at as early an age as eight or nine years. These children invariably worked as many hours as the adults, and were often "requested" to work over time. The appearance and condition of the children, especially in the summer months, bore painful evidence to the unnatural strain to which their undeveloped frames had been subjected, being "anything but inviting or desirable."
"They have to be at the mill or factory at 6:30 a.m., necessitating their being up at from 5:30 to 6 a.m., for their morning meal, some having to walk a distance of half a mile or more to their work. This is undeniably too heavy a strain upon children of tender years, and is utterly condemned by all except those who are being directly benefited by such labor." Concerning the abuses attendant on the extensive employment of female labor without proper legislative safeguards, the commission reported that "female labor is very extensively employed, not only in mills and factories, but also in private houses and what may be described as workshops, which are very difficult to find, sometimes in the attic of a four story building, at others in a low, damp basement, where artificial light has to be used during the entire day."
The Conservatives did Nothing.
The effect of the publication of this report was to impart a great impetus to the agitation on the part of the labor unions for factory legislation along old country lines. It was naturally expected that the conservative administration at Ottawa, having (at the instance of labor organizations), set on foot the enquiry, would follow up the report by at least some measure intended to rectify the most flagrant of the abuses disclosed. They had official knowledge of the evils that selfish capital inflicted on working men and working women; they had official proof of the urgent necessity of effective legislation that would safeguard the rights and protect and promote the health, comfort and safety from accident of men and boys, delicate women and tender children. One would have expected that facts disclosed by the commission was an appeal that no human government could resist. The expectation was a vain one. The dominion government paraded the report as an evidence of its desire to ameliorate the conditions of the working classes, but allowed session after session to pass without taking any steps or showing any disposition to legislate on the question. But the liberal government of Ontario took action.
Considerable uncertainty prevailed at the time as to whether the power to pass factory legislation rested with the dominion or provincial government. Consequently, when in 1884 the Ontario government took action and secured the passage by the legislature of the factories act, it contained a stipulation that it should not come into force until made operative by a proclamation issued by the lieutenant-governor. Efforts were made to induce the dominion government to take measures to put an end to the doubt which existed as to jurisdiction, but nothing could be accomplished in that direction, and finally in October the proclamation was issued by the lieutenant-governor, and the factories act of 1884 became law. The provisions of this measure were directed at the worst of the abuses found to exist by the commission, the more important being as follows:
That the employment in a factory of a child, a young girl or a woman in such a way that their health is likely to be permanently injured shall be an offence punishable by imprisonment or fine.
That no boy under twelve, and no girl under fourteen shall be employed in any factory, and that children under fourteen and women shall not be employed more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a month.
That women and children shall not be allowed to clean machinery while it is in motion.
That working extra hours in a time of emergency shall be done only with the consent of the inspector under the act.
That factories shall be kept in proper sanitary condition.
That machinery and other sources of danger to employees shall be properly guarded.
That each factory shall be supplied with the means of extinguishing fires, and also with fire-escapes, if the building is a high one.
That the inspector shall be notified promptly when loss of life results to employees through fire or accident.
The act conferred upon the inspector the powers requisite for the efficient discharge of his duties, and provided the machinery needed to enforce its provisions.
The Act Extended.
In 1889 a number of important amendments to the act were made. A detailed list of the industries to which the act applied was given. The scope of the law was extended so as to include all places where more than five persons were employed, places employing not more than 20, having previously been exempt from its operation.
The law was further amended in some important particulars in 1895, when more stringent provisions were made for the guarding of places dangerous to life and limb, and the providing of fire-escapes, and penalties were imposed on employers for neglecting to notify the inspectors of cases of accident, fire or explosion.
In 1901 the Ross government procured the passing of several other amendments in the same direction. The owner of a factory was made to provide the equipment or conveniences required within two months after receiving a note from the inspector to do so in a time limit to a fine of \$500. The owner of a factory over two stories in height, or over one storey high, in cases where it is deemed necessary, who fails to provide fire escapes is liable to the same penalty. Another provision, which will render the enforcement of the law much more easy and systematic in future, renders illegal for the owner of a factory, hereafter established, to begin operations until he shall have received from the factory inspector a certificate that the factory has been inspected and a permit given to operate the same.
This legislation places the province of Ontario in the very front rank so far as concerns the thorough and careful protection of the health, comfort and safety of the class least able to protect themselves. It is an exceedingly creditable record. The repeated revisions and amendments of the law, all in the direction of greater thoroughness or efficiency, show that the question has at all times, received at the hands of the government and legislature the full and sympathetic consideration which its importance merits. This policy has been in accordance with the best traditions of liberalism, and has met with the full approval and support of right minded men of all parties. As contrasted with the empty professions of conservatism, which has resulted in nothing tangible or practical and would have allowed the shameful conditions formerly prevalent, to continue indefinitely, it is a monument to the courage and support of Ontario working men, who have in the past record of liberalism the best possible guarantee that their interests may be safely entrusted to the future.

FREE SAMPLES and pamphlets giving details and prices sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence promptly attended to. Catalogue for supply. Address: THE SAMARITA REMEDY CO., 25 Jordan Street, Toronto, Canada.

Write us a Letter.
If you have any need in the jewelry line, however small, just write us about it.
Our Catalogue contains photographs of many beautiful diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and will be sent you free.
We guarantee safe delivery—prepay charges and cheerfully refund money if you so desire.
DIAMOND HALL
Established 1834.
Ryrie Bros.,
Yonge and Adelaide Sts., TORONTO.

Pimples Can be Cured.
Get Rid of Them at Once.
Our famous remedy—FACETI CREAM—never fails to remove those annoying blemishes of our customers' faces. Do not suffer from any longer when there is an efficient remedy at hand. Faceti Cream, with 25 cents, is guaranteed to cure pimples, blotches, unsightly eruptions, etc. Send for one.
Faceti and La Beauté Cream will cure those troubles. The two used together never fail in the most stubborn cases. Price of two bottles, \$2.00.
La Beauté Toilet Co.,
MADAME CUNNINGHAM, Manageress,
Parlors—115 King Street West, Toronto.

Common carbonated waters are displaced in the private house and club by the **MAGI CALEDONIA**, a clean, safe water always. Sold everywhere.

THE FACTORY LEGISLATION
WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR WORKERS.

Dominion Investigation—The Conservative Government—Disappoints the Labor Organizations—The Factories Act of 1884—Children and Women Protected Against Overwork.
One of the most noteworthy economic changes of the last century was the general substitution of factory labor for the old process of hand work in almost every department of industrial activity. The introduction of labor-saving machinery, and the substitution of large establishments, employing hundreds, or thousands of workers, for the small factories and workshops where production was formerly carried on, like other sweeping and important social changes, was found to have its drawbacks as well as its advantages. The employee was made more dependent upon the employer, and was a good deal more of a "machine" than under the old system. Competition among workers was increased, and women and children were often engaged at low wages to do the work of men. Then again the crowding together of large numbers of operatives in buildings where no adequate arrangement had been made for their comfort, health, or convenience, and without protection from accident or death in case of contact with the machinery constituted a series of grave and intolerable evils, such as no enlightened or humane administration could long endure.

In Britain, especially, where the question had assumed a more serious aspect than elsewhere on account of her industrial leadership, and the strength of the trades union movement, the attention of philanthropists and statesmen was early called to the subject. A large volume of legislation has been enacted, embracing every phase of the question, and safeguarding thoroughly the rights and interests of the workers. As the result of agitation on the part of the organized labor bodies in Canada, the dominion government in 1881 appointed a commission to make enquiry into the working of mills and factories and the labor employed therein. After a thorough and exhaustive investigation, in the course of which they visited and reported upon 465 factories, they found that the existing conditions fully justified all that had been urged in favor of a factory law by the organizations. To show how crying and imperative was the need for reform, a few of the more striking conclusions reached by the commission may be briefly summarized.

They found that "the employment of children and young persons in mills and factories is extensive, and largely on the increase." They had much difficulty in obtaining, with any degree of accuracy, the ages of children employed, and the employers had no record thereof, and in many cases the children having no education whatever, could not tell their ages. Some were found at work at as early an age as eight or nine years. These children invariably worked as many hours as the adults, and were often "requested" to work over time. The appearance and condition of the children, especially in the summer months, bore painful evidence to the unnatural strain to which their undeveloped frames had been subjected, being "anything but inviting or desirable."
"They have to be at the mill or factory at 6:30 a.m., necessitating their being up at from 5:30 to 6 a.m., for their morning meal, some having to walk a distance of half a mile or more to their work. This is undeniably too heavy a strain upon children of tender years, and is utterly condemned by all except those who are being directly benefited by such labor." Concerning the abuses attendant on the extensive employment of female labor without proper legislative safeguards, the commission reported that "female labor is very extensively employed, not only in mills and factories, but also in private houses and what may be described as workshops, which are very difficult to find, sometimes in the attic of a four story building, at others in a low, damp basement, where artificial light has to be used during the entire day."
The Conservatives did Nothing.
The effect of the publication of this report was to impart a great impetus to the agitation on the part of the labor unions for factory legislation along old country lines. It was naturally expected that the conservative administration at Ottawa, having (at the instance of labor organizations), set on foot the enquiry, would follow up the report by at least some measure intended to rectify the most flagrant of the abuses disclosed. They had official knowledge of the evils that selfish capital inflicted on working men and working women; they had official proof of the urgent necessity of effective legislation that would safeguard the rights and protect and promote the health, comfort and safety from accident of men and boys, delicate women and tender children. One would have expected that facts disclosed by the commission was an appeal that no human government could resist. The expectation was a vain one. The dominion government paraded the report as an evidence of its desire to ameliorate the conditions of the working classes, but allowed session after session to pass without taking any steps or showing any disposition to legislate on the question. But the liberal government of Ontario took action.
Considerable uncertainty prevailed at the time as to whether the power to pass factory legislation rested with the dominion or provincial government. Consequently, when in 1884 the Ontario government took action and secured the passage by the legislature of the factories act, it contained a stipulation that it should not come into force until made operative by a proclamation issued by the lieutenant-governor. Efforts were made to induce the dominion government to take measures to put an end to the doubt which existed as to jurisdiction, but nothing could be accomplished in that direction, and finally in October the proclamation was issued by the lieutenant-governor, and the factories act of 1884 became law. The provisions of this measure were directed at the worst of the abuses found to exist by the commission, the more important being as follows:
That the employment in a factory of a child, a young girl or a woman in such a way that their health is likely to be permanently injured shall be an offence punishable by imprisonment or fine.
That no boy under twelve, and no girl under fourteen shall be employed in any factory, and that children under fourteen and women shall not be employed more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a month.
That women and children shall not be allowed to clean machinery while it is in motion.
That working extra hours in a time of emergency shall be done only with the consent of the inspector under the act.
That factories shall be kept in proper sanitary condition.
That machinery and other sources of danger to employees shall be properly guarded.
That each factory shall be supplied with the means of extinguishing fires, and also with fire-escapes, if the building is a high one.
That the inspector shall be notified promptly when loss of life results to employees through fire or accident.
The act conferred upon the inspector the powers requisite for the efficient discharge of his duties, and provided the machinery needed to enforce its provisions.
The Act Extended.
In 1889 a number of important amendments to the act were made. A detailed list of the industries to which the act applied was given. The scope of the law was extended so as to include all places where more than five persons were employed, places employing not more than 20, having previously been exempt from its operation.
The law was further amended in some important particulars in 1895, when more stringent provisions were made for the guarding of places dangerous to life and limb, and the providing of fire-escapes, and penalties were imposed on employers for neglecting to notify the inspectors of cases of accident, fire or explosion.
In 1901 the Ross government procured the passing of several other amendments in the same direction. The owner of a factory was made to provide the equipment or conveniences required within two months after receiving a note from the inspector to do so in a time limit to a fine of \$500. The owner of a factory over two stories in height, or over one storey high, in cases where it is deemed necessary, who fails to provide fire escapes is liable to the same penalty. Another provision, which will render the enforcement of the law much more easy and systematic in future, renders illegal for the owner of a factory, hereafter established, to begin operations until he shall have received from the factory inspector a certificate that the factory has been inspected and a permit given to operate the same.
This legislation places the province of Ontario in the very front rank so far as concerns the thorough and careful protection of the health, comfort and safety of the class least able to protect themselves. It is an exceedingly creditable record. The repeated revisions and amendments of the law, all in the direction of greater thoroughness or efficiency, show that the question has at all times, received at the hands of the government and legislature the full and sympathetic consideration which its importance merits. This policy has been in accordance with the best traditions of liberalism, and has met with the full approval and support of right minded men of all parties. As contrasted with the empty professions of conservatism, which has resulted in nothing tangible or practical and would have allowed the shameful conditions formerly prevalent, to continue indefinitely, it is a monument to the courage and support of Ontario working men, who have in the past record of liberalism the best possible guarantee that their interests may be safely entrusted to the future.

They Sell Well.
Says Druggist O'Dell, of Truro, N. S. Want any better evidence of the real merit of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets, as a cure for all forms of stomach trouble than that they're in such great demand? No! A numerous list of testimonials, which are not only pleasant, quick and harmless—a tiny tablet to carry in your pocket. 35 cents. For sale by Henry Wade and E. C. Mitchell.—104.

King Albrecht's 74th Birthday.
Dresden, April 23.—The seventy-fourth birthday of King Albrecht of Saxony, was brilliantly celebrated today by the court and loyal by all classes of the population. The capital was gayly decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the occasion.
Pay water rate and save discount.
INTERESTING TO ATHLETES, TRAVELLERS, CYCLISTS, ETC.
Grove Villa, Bromar Road, Denmark Park, Gentlemen.—I scarcely know how to express my thanks to you for the great benefits resulting from the use of Kelpion. Being an all round athlete, I have, of course, experienced some bad sprains and bruises, but my late mishap at football, which resulted in a partial dislocation of the knee, was certainly the most serious.
For five weeks I have tried various embrocations, but to no purpose, except peeling the skin off, and making my leg smart. A friend then advised me to give Kelpion a trial, which I did. In three days my knee was considerably improved, and at the end of two weeks it was as well as ever, and quite strong enough to permit of me resuming cycling, etc. I shall certainly rely upon Kelpion for the future.
Several of the Borough Polytechnic Harriers have also expressed to me their high opinion of the treatment having made good use of it while training for their big race. They say that but for it several of them would have been too footsore to compete.
Yours truly,
W. WALKER,
Hon. Secretary,
Borough Polytechnic Institute Gymnasium.
At all Druggists, 25c.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.
A RE-UNION BEING HELD IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

Address By the Commander-in-Chief—Flags Draped in Mourning—Great Crowds Attend.
Dallas, Texas, April 23.—The morning of the 23rd of April was a memorable one in Dallas as the people of that city gathered to attend the re-union of Confederate veterans. Twenty thousand people—veterans and their friends—reached the city up to midnight, and the streets were thronged with the down-town crowds. This morning gave indications that to-day's crowd would double that of yesterday. Hotels and boarding houses were filled last night and but for the excellent arrangements made for the accommodation of the veterans which furnished sleeping quarters to hundreds of persons in private residences and public buildings, many of the old fighters would have been compelled to walk the streets. The interest of the day centered in the convention, which organized for business this morning in machinery hall.
The hall was packed to the doors, when, after prayer, the gathering was called to order by the commander-in-chief, cordial addresses of greeting on behalf of the state, the city of Dallas, the local camps of Confederate veterans and the business organizations of the city were read. The first address was that of Gen. John B. Gordon, the commander-in-chief. Gen. Gordon was received with enthusiastic cheers and his address was frequently interrupted by applause.
The main business of the convention was suspended for the holding of the customary memorial services. The flags were draped in mourning as a mark of respect to the memory of those who died in the cause of the Confederacy, and the departed veterans. The opening prayer was delivered by Rev. B. P. Carroll, of Waco, and the Rev. J. William Jones, chaplain general of the United Confederate Veterans, delivered an eloquent oration. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. L. Lawrence, Oak Cliff, Texas. The convention adjourned for the day after the appointment of the usual committees on credentials and resolutions which will report to-morrow. The afternoon was given over to various features of entertainment, arranged in honor of the veterans.

THE LYRIC VOICE.
Written for the Whig by Miss Rose S. Braniff.
To this voice is reserved the power to illustrate, in the most charming manner, the wonderful possibilities of the human voice when used in song. No other can do the works of the Creative Spirit in nature so vividly portrayed as in this. God's own little choristers—the bird family—may be so closely imitated by them brought to the highest degree of perfection, that one stands perfectly amazed and spellbound listening to the wonderful flights of tone, the delightful trills, slurs (chirping effects) staccato and legato, pectinants or glides all alternated with the utmost rapidity and exactness; this is the unique niche in the temple of art reserved for the goddess of tone—the lyric voice. This voice is most delicate in its effects upon the ear, it is the voice of agility, even of stupendous proportion, all upon the ear in such dainty fashion that one is apt to feel they must surely have been "part and parcel" of the heaven bestowed by nature in the beginning; we do not realize what a cycle has been covered during the process of evolution nor what that process has cost the singer. No greater compliment can be offered the artist of a work of that kind than for some honest friend to tell her "your song was the sweetest little gem I've heard for a long time; I could almost have gone over to dreamland while you sang, it was so restful." It is then the singer feels she has indeed been a success, for the greatest art reveals no effort, disguises all suggestion of hard work and is at once the very essence of child-like simplicity.
The first essential to the perfection of this voice is flexibility, which must be its natural endowment, but even when nature has been kind in this respect, the voice usually is flexible only to the degree it has been made so by hard and earnest study extending over a period of many years and carried through to the end by an unyielding determination, on the part of the student, to make the most of every ennobling gift which is to her other self, her never-absent companion through life, cheering, comforting and gradually leading her to a full appreciation of the transcendent delights found in the contemplation of things divine—than which there can be no greater joy.
Song lifts the soul, unfolds it, gives to it new life and new powers. The Creator that any other art. It finds its perfection in love and love finds its perfection in God. No singer loving her art for its own sake need ever feel that life is empty, cheerless, or dull, for she has within herself the means of changing such conditions into moments of genuine happiness. She can leave this hard, practical old sphere of ours at any moment and float out into a world, peacefully her own, where she will be entirely oblivious to worries or frets, jealousies or hate, and where everything will be as free as the birds themselves—out into the world of melody and song. The lyric voice holds the relative position to other voices that the violin does to other stringed instruments. Its mission is joy, mirth, daintiness and beauty. The language of melody, to which it belongs, is the Italian language. It was from that school coloratura singing received its very existence and the wonderful development that has made "Carmen Italy" forever famous. Those delightful arias, which cannot be sung in the English translation, as has long ago been proven, unless a special setting of the words be made.
Much of the work of the lyric artist must necessarily be done upon the vowel and frequently few words are utilized. Melody is its principal, the verse necessary and those who demand an investment along this line must needs meet with disappointment because the singer will not sacrifice her tone for her word under any circumstance whatsoever. She will not,

for a moment, disregard the indisputable claims of the poem of her song and will always endeavor to bring it out as thoroughly as possible, but many things unavoidable may interfere with a smooth-flowing enunciation. Take for example defective enunciation which of themselves can have the clearest enunciation in the world. Should there be too much echo, the first word is picked up and tossed back just in time to meet the second, both together come back in time to meet the third, and so on until the singer becomes thoroughly bewildered, the effect being much the same as trying to speak intelligibly while one's head is thrust into an empty barrel. Lack of acoustics will accomplish the work of undoing the artist quite as effectively and besides all this there is the interference of innumerable trills, cadenzas, etc., so that the safest way to protect the public against the loss of the words is to have the poem printed upon the program, then it will be easy enough to follow the singer no matter what speed or technique she may have to overcome. This is the usual thing and is especially necessary if the words be not of ordinary usage, as is often the case.
The lyric voice does no so-called loud singing. Absolute purity of timbre must govern that and no tonalities other than is compatible with unstrained tones may ever be given—say, the highest authorities. It is flute-like and most delicate of finish and this must not be misinterpreted as weakness. A place for every voice and every voice in its place is the cardinal rule.

Who Are Qualified to Vote.
People qualified to vote under the Manitoba suffrage law must not forget that a very important change was made to the act last year when the following amendment was passed:
"Any one who will be of the age of twenty-one years within thirty days from the day fixed for hearing appeals to the county judge, and who possesses the other necessary qualifications to entitle him to be entered in the voters' lists shall have the right to apply to the judge to have his name entered and inserted in the voters' list as entitled to vote at municipal elections and elections to the legislative assembly, but nothing in this subsection contained shall be construed to confer upon any person the right to vote who is not of the full age of twenty-one years."
Spring Importation for 1902.
Prevost has received all his spring importations, consisting of Scotch and English tweeds; also a fine selection of worsteds, chevots and serges for suitings and spring overcoatings. In patterns, he is showing a great variety of patterns. A first-class fit guaranteed.
W. Swaine, piano tuner. Orders left at McAuley's book store.

INDIGESTION
besides the sense of discomfort in the stomach, often results in weakness of the heart, palpitation and fluttering, shortness of breath, pain in the left side, and constipation.
The Best Cure for Indigestion is
IRON-OX TABLETS
Fifty Tablets 25 Cents

McKELVEY & BIRCH,
69 and 71 Brock Street.
A New Thing
PHIT (FIT)
EZE (EASY)
SOLD ONLY BY A. ABERNETHY
Every Pair Guaranteed.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.
A RE-UNION BEING HELD IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

Address By the Commander-in-Chief—Flags Draped in Mourning—Great Crowds Attend.
Dallas, Texas, April 23.—The morning of the 23rd of April was a memorable one in Dallas as the people of that city gathered to attend the re-union of Confederate veterans. Twenty thousand people—veterans and their friends—reached the city up to midnight, and the streets were thronged with the down-town crowds. This morning gave indications that to-day's crowd would double that of yesterday. Hotels and boarding houses were filled last night and but for the excellent arrangements made for the accommodation of the veterans which furnished sleeping quarters to hundreds of persons in private residences and public buildings, many of the old fighters would have been compelled to walk the streets. The interest of the day centered in the convention, which organized for business this morning in machinery hall.
The hall was packed to the doors, when, after prayer, the gathering was called to order by the commander-in-chief, cordial addresses of greeting on behalf of the state, the city of Dallas, the local camps of Confederate veterans and the business organizations of the city were read. The first address was that of Gen. John B. Gordon, the commander-in-chief. Gen. Gordon was received with enthusiastic cheers and his address was frequently interrupted by applause.
The main business of the convention was suspended for the holding of the customary memorial services. The flags were draped in mourning as a mark of respect to the memory of those who died in the cause of the Confederacy, and the departed veterans. The opening prayer was delivered by Rev. B. P. Carroll, of Waco, and the Rev. J. William Jones, chaplain general of the United Confederate Veterans, delivered an eloquent oration. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. L. Lawrence, Oak Cliff, Texas. The convention adjourned for the day after the appointment of the usual committees on credentials and resolutions which will report to-morrow. The afternoon was given over to various features of entertainment, arranged in honor of the veterans.

THE LYRIC VOICE.
Written for the Whig by Miss Rose S. Braniff.
To this voice is reserved the power to illustrate, in the most charming manner, the wonderful possibilities of the human voice when used in song. No other can do the works of the Creative Spirit in nature so vividly portrayed as in this. God's own little choristers—the bird family—may be so closely imitated by them brought to the highest degree of perfection, that one stands perfectly amazed and spellbound listening to the wonderful flights of tone, the delightful trills, slurs (chirping effects) staccato and legato, pectinants or glides all alternated with the utmost rapidity and exactness; this is the unique niche in the temple of art reserved for the goddess of tone—the lyric voice. This voice is most delicate in its effects upon the ear, it is the voice of agility, even of stupendous proportion, all upon the ear in such dainty fashion that one is apt to feel they must surely have been "part and parcel" of the heaven bestowed by nature in the beginning; we do not realize what a cycle has been covered during the process of evolution nor what that process has cost the singer. No greater compliment can be offered the artist of a work of that kind than for some honest friend to tell her "your song was the sweetest little gem I've heard for a long time; I could almost have gone over to dreamland while you sang, it was so restful." It is then the singer feels she has indeed been a success, for the greatest art reveals no effort, disguises all suggestion of hard work and is at once the very essence of child-like simplicity.
The first essential to the perfection of this voice is flexibility, which must be its natural endowment, but even when nature has been kind in this respect, the voice usually is flexible only to the degree it has been made so by hard and earnest study extending over a period of many years and carried through to the end by an unyielding determination, on the part of the student, to make the most of every ennobling gift which is to her other self, her never-absent companion through life, cheering, comforting and gradually leading her to a full appreciation of the transcendent delights found in the contemplation of things divine—than which there can be no greater joy.
Song lifts the soul, unfolds it, gives to it new life and new powers. The Creator that any other art. It finds its perfection in love and love finds its perfection in God. No singer loving her art for its own sake need ever feel that life is empty, cheerless, or dull, for she has within herself the means of changing such conditions into moments of genuine happiness. She can leave this hard, practical old sphere of ours at any moment and float out into a world, peacefully her own, where she will be entirely oblivious to worries or frets, jealousies or hate, and where everything will be as free as the birds themselves—out into the world of melody and song. The lyric voice holds the relative position to other voices that the violin does to other stringed instruments. Its mission is joy, mirth, daintiness and beauty. The language of melody, to which it belongs, is the Italian language. It was from that school coloratura singing received its very existence and the wonderful development that has made "Carmen Italy" forever famous. Those delightful arias, which cannot be sung in the English translation, as has long ago been proven, unless a special setting of the words be made.
Much of the work of the lyric artist must necessarily be done upon the vowel and frequently few words are utilized. Melody is its principal, the verse necessary and those who demand an investment along this line must needs meet with disappointment because the singer will not sacrifice her tone for her word under any circumstance whatsoever. She will not,


for a moment, disregard the indisputable claims of the poem of her song and will always endeavor to bring it out as thoroughly as possible, but many things unavoidable may interfere with a smooth-flowing enunciation. Take for example defective enunciation which of themselves can have the clearest enunciation in the world. Should there be too much echo, the first word is picked up and tossed back just in time to meet the second, both together come back in time to meet the third, and so on until the singer becomes thoroughly bewildered, the effect being much the same as trying to speak intelligibly while one's head is thrust into an empty barrel. Lack of acoustics will accomplish the work of undoing the artist quite as effectively and besides all this there is the interference of innumerable trills, cadenzas, etc., so that the safest way to protect the public against the loss of the words is to have the poem printed upon the program, then it will be easy enough to follow the singer no matter what speed or technique she may have to overcome. This is the usual thing and is especially necessary if the words be not of ordinary usage, as is often the case.
The lyric voice does no so-called loud singing. Absolute purity of timbre must govern that and no tonalities other than is compatible with unstrained tones may ever be given—say, the highest authorities. It is flute-like and most delicate of finish and this must not be misinterpreted as weakness. A place for every voice and every voice in its place is the cardinal rule.

Who Are Qualified to Vote.
People qualified to vote under the Manitoba suffrage law must not forget that a very important change was made to the act last year when the following amendment was passed:
"Any one who will be of the age of twenty-one years within thirty days from the day fixed for hearing appeals to the county judge, and who possesses the other necessary qualifications to entitle him to be entered in the voters' lists shall have the right to apply to the judge to have his name entered and inserted in the voters' list as entitled to vote at municipal elections and elections to the legislative assembly, but nothing in this subsection contained shall be construed to confer upon any person the right to vote who is not of the full age of twenty-one years."
Spring Importation for 1902.
Prevost has received all his spring importations, consisting of Scotch and English tweeds; also a fine selection of worsteds, chevots and serges for suitings and spring overcoatings. In patterns, he is showing a great variety of patterns. A first-class fit guaranteed.
W. Swaine, piano tuner. Orders left at McAuley's book store.

INDIGESTION
besides the sense of discomfort in the stomach, often results in weakness of the heart, palpitation and fluttering, shortness of breath, pain in the left side, and constipation.
The Best Cure for Indigestion is
IRON-OX TABLETS
Fifty Tablets 25 Cents

McKELVEY & BIRCH,
69 and 71 Brock Street.
A New Thing
PHIT (FIT)
EZE (EASY)
SOLD ONLY BY A. ABERNETHY
Every Pair Guaranteed.

Dr. McLaughlin's Method
Dr. McLaughlin Gives His Reason for the Popularity of His Electric Belt.



Electricity, as furnished by my Belt, cures by giving back to the weakened nerves, muscles and organs the vitality they have lost, reducing inflammation, developing the full vigor of health and removing the effects of overwork, exposure to weather and long-continued sickness. You can be cured if you will grasp the opportunity. My Electric Belt has restored to health and strength thousands of nervous, debilitated and pain-worn men and women. It fills your nerves with electricity while you sleep. Its power goes into the body in a gentle stream, saturating every nerve and charging them with its vital element until they are as strong as steel.
The current supplied by my appliance enters the body in a glowing stream of vitalizing heat so gentle that the nerves and vital organs absorb it as freely as a hungry babe drinks milk. This force is added to the natural power generated by the stomach; it saturates every vital part and soon transforms the debilitated body into a natural storage battery which generates its own health and closes the doors forever to disease and debility.
Why should I not be? I have the gratitude of thousands of people who have been cured by my Electric Belt after the failure of the best physicians. I am enthusiastic, because I know that I relieve suffering humanity with the surest cure for the least expenditure of money that is known to-day.
I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask my pay for it, and as I do know that it will restore strength in every instance, I am willing to cure first and ask my pay afterwards. I will show any man or woman who can offer me security to use it entirely at my risk. I take all the chances, and you can't.

PAY WHEN CURED.
SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have an old Belt of another make which has become old and broken, or one that does not pass electricity, send it in and I will allow you one-half the price of mine for it. My office contains hundreds of these old-style Belts discarded as useless, some of them, where the patients have worn them only a few times. The best is none too good when you want health and vigor, so avoid imitations. The quality of electricity is my special invention. The indications that they use quickly dry and render the belt useless.
FREE BOOK—Every man who desires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, simply mailed, free upon request if you will send me a card. If you can't read the book, I will read it for you.
DR. M. K. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Stoves Stored
We Have Good Accomodation For Storing Stoves.

We will take down, remove and store your stove for the season at a reasonable price. All our customers' stoves are insured and all orders promptly attended to.
ELLIOTT BROS., - 77 PRINCESS STREET.

The Only Pure And Wholesome Porter
—IS—
Labatt's LONDON

Prescribed by the Leading Physicians For all Convalescents.
JAS. McPARLAND, AGENT.

A JOLLY BATH.

The grass, flowers and children all love a bath. Use our
FINE GARDEN HOSE
For your lawn, and you'll have the prettiest lawn in your part of the town. The children can operate it. The best rubber and workmanship make it the ideal hose.

McKELVEY & BIRCH,
69 and 71 Brock Street.

INDIGESTION
besides the sense of discomfort in the stomach, often results in weakness of the heart, palpitation and fluttering, shortness of breath, pain in the left side, and constipation.
The Best Cure for Indigestion is
IRON-OX TABLETS
Fifty Tablets 25 Cents