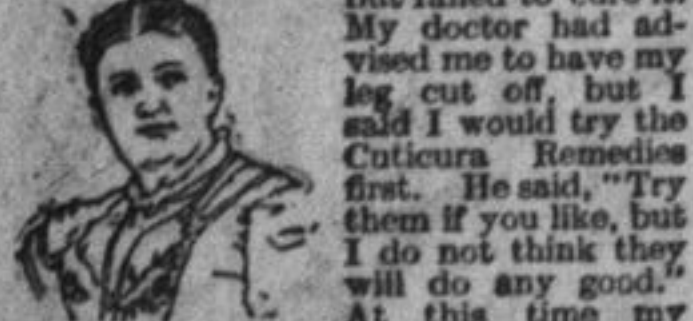


SUFFERED WITH ECZEMA 25 YEARS

Limb Peeled and Foot Was Like Raw Flesh—Had to Use Crutches, and Doctors Thought Amputation Necessary—Montreal Woman Writes of Cure Seven Years Ago.

BELIEVES LIFE SAVED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have been treated by doctors for twenty-five years for a bad case of eczema on my leg. They did their best, but failed to cure it. My doctor had advised me to have my leg cut off. I said I would try the Cuticura Remedies. He said, 'If you do not think they will do any good, at this time my leg was peeled from the knee, my foot was like a piece of raw flesh, and I had to walk on crutches. I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a bottle of Cuticura Pills. After the first two treatments the swelling went down, and in two months my leg was cured and the raw skin came on. The doctor could not believe his own eyes when he saw that Cuticura had cured me and said that he would use it for his own patients. I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Ointment, and five bottles of Pills, and I have never been cured over seven years, and but for the Cuticura Remedies I might have lost my life. I have lots of grandchildren, and they are frequent users of Cuticura, and I always recommend it to the many people whom my business brings to my house every day. Mrs. Jean-Baptiste Bernard, clairvoyant, 277, Montreal St., Montreal, Que., Feb. 20, 1907."



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SLEEP FOR BABIES

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tormented babies, and rest for tired, fretful mothers, in warm bath with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purser of emollients.

Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, are sold everywhere. Send for the Cuticura Book, containing the story of the cure of the author, and the names of the Cuticura Dispensaries in every city.

MAGIC SOLA advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman and the text 'E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.'

Suffered From Heart and Nerve Troubles FOR THE Last Ten Years.

The heart has supplied to it two sets of nerves, one set which quickens, the other which slows its action. The proper action of these nerves, so important to the well-being of the heart, depends upon the general condition of the nervous system. If there be nerve degeneration of any kind it is bound to produce all the various phenomena of heart derangement.

Knowing the intricate structure of the heart, and being aware how diseases of the nerves affect the heart, we have combined in Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders as well as act on the heart itself, and in this is the secret of their success in curing so many cases of heart trouble which have defied all other treatment.

Mrs. John Riley, Toronto, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from heart and nerve troubles for the last ten years. After trying many remedies and doctors for two years, without the least benefit, I decided to give Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial. I am glad to say that after using nine boxes, I am entirely cured, and would recommend them to all sufferers."

Price 50c. per box or three for \$1.25, at all druggists, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Advertisement for 'Dye' with text 'With Maypole Soap With Ease at Home With Sure Results' and 'Every Woman'.

WHO WROTE "DIXIE"?

A DISPUTED QUESTION FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Daniel Decatur Emmett is Now Given the Credit—It Was Written in 1859 When Emmett Was a Minstrel.

Who wrote "Dixie"? For fifty years this has been a disputed question. The authorship has been accredited to about forty persons. As the years go by and "Dixie" becomes more and more popular, interest increases. "Dixie" claims to have settled at last the question and the honor is bestowed and doubtless will be from now on on Daniel Decatur Emmett, Clarke says that the name of Will. S. Hayes has been added to the list of probable claimants for the honor, although strange to say in his time he never mentioned himself as one of the author's. Only one other popular song has been composed by so many authors—"The Old Folks at Home," which like "Dixie" is a household theme throughout our country and, perhaps, the world. Clarke says further: "About the middle of June, 1863, forty countries of the state of Virginia represented in convention at Wheeling, repudiated Secession, and applied for admission to the Union. I do not remember the exact date, but recall the event distinctly, because on the following day, Stephen Collins Foster, Daniel Decatur Emmett and myself were seated in the Collamore Opera, Broadway and Spring street, talking over the subject and war matters in general. "Presently we heard music, and stepping to the window, saw a brigade of boys in blue marching down Broadway, journeying to the front led by a brass band playing 'I Wish' was in 'Dixie.' "Your song," said Foster. "Yes," replied Emmett. A regiment passed along when another approached with a band at its head playing 'The Old Folks at Home.' "Your song," said Emmett. "Yes," answered Foster. "And there I stood, a heartless young man, between the parents of the two most popular songs this or any other country has ever produced, waiting impatiently to seize my diary and fasten the incident and the words of the moment."

"I was a dyed-in-the-wool-dyed fad at that time, and I am glad of it, for now I find that like the dooplite of the immortal Mr. Toodles, my old diary is exceedingly handy to have in the house. "Dixie" was written by Daniel Emmett, in 1859, when he was a member of Bryant's Minstrels, then at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, New York. Besides receiving this information from Mr. Emmett, Dan Bryant told me all the details connected with its composition and production, and the facts were fully corroborated by Dave Reed, who was a member of the company at the time, and who became a great favorite through his song and dance of 'Nancy Pat,' which was the hit of the time. "Mr. Emmett told me on a Saturday night in November, 1859, Dan Bryant came to him and said, 'Dan, can't you get us up a walk-around for next week?' "At that time, the minstrels invariably terminated their entertainments with a 'walk-around' in which the entire company appeared, and Emmett composed all those used by Bryant's Minstrels. "Emmett replied that he would do so, and during the intervening Sunday wrote, 'I Wish I Was in Dixie.' Orchestra parts were arranged the same evening; the song was thoroughly rehearsed the following morning, produced on Monday night, made an instantaneous hit and has been popular ever since. Emmett sent the first copy of Buckley's Serenaders, who paid five dollars for it, and this manuscript is now in my possession. "It was this very copy that had been used by Waring of New Orleans in publishing the song under the title of 'Dixie's Land' attributing its authorship to Mr. Peters. Emmett told me that Peters had merely harmonized the music, and he added, 'Peters did the job splendidly.' A dozen other music dealers stole and published the song, each presenting a different author, when Firth, Pond & Co., of New York, to whom Emmett had sold the rights of publication, called a halt all along the entire line. Shortly afterward a convention of music publishers was held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the subject of 'Dixie' was introduced and hotly discussed. Emmett personally appeared at the meeting, using some mighty plain and powerful language, when most overtook the south-bound circus, the boys would think of the genial sunny south, and as Emmett said, 'Many a time I've heard them say 'I Wish I Was in Dixie's Land' now!'"

"Emmett was a most unassuming and modest man, and I was never beautiful or conceited, but for which he might have appealed to the south made 'Dixie' a certain route to fortune. His song became famous without his aid or intention, since it was composed merely to 'fill the bill' in an emergency, but as a matter of fact, it has a historic significance in the south, where it is an object of idolatry, in the north it is revered, and holds high rank because of the universally profane respect for the stately courage shown by our brethren in the ever-deplorable war. "An old friend once said to me: 'Dixie' is the only thing that has become a national song, and it is the only thing that is so well known in every part of the world. "Well," I replied, "compare it to our Yankee Doodle, and it becomes an oratorio."

"It became the war cry of a great and heroic nation at a time of tremendous moment to all people; it has survived the downfall of their cause, and it will live as long as stirring melody can thrill the human heart, and its modest author, who passed from this life at Mount Vernon, Ohio, but recently, should not be robbed of his honors."

Health For Children. Baby's Own Tablets will promptly and surely cure all the minor ailments of babies and young children, such as constipation, colic, indigestion, diarrhoea, worms, teething troubles. They break up colds, prevent croup and cure simple fever. The tablets contain no poisonous opiate or narcotic, as is testified by a government analysis. Mrs. Ronald F. Sealfield, Palmer Rapids, Ont., says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets so satisfactory in curing the ailments of childhood that I would not care to be without them in the home." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from 'The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Not A Gossip. Mrs. Gawwip—What kind of people are those who have just moved in next door to you? Mrs. Hurdso—Oh, I never talk about my neighbors. All I know about them is that their stuff came in one load, that only one of their bedsteads has any brass on it, most of the furniture looks like things in the family, the children are all boys, they have two dogs, the man is about twenty years older than the woman, she's dark complexioned, wears a silk plush sack, they had a squabble with the driver of the van when they settled with him, and their name is Gimberling.

Who Has Rheumatism? Those who have rheumatism in any form should not delay in curing it. These troubles never get better of themselves and become stubborn and chronic when neglected. It is of vital importance that an effective remedy be selected. Most remedies fail. Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure always cures. It is easy to buy, easy to take and prompt and certain in results. Sufferers will save time, suffering and expense by securing this remedy at once. It is endorsed by all who have used it. Ten days' treatment, price 50c. At Wade's Drug Store.

Color Effect on Sick. Experiments have been made from time to time to test the effects of color on the sick, especially on those suffering from nervous affections and mental disorders. In an institution of Alexandria, where the rooms have been fitted up with colored glass, it is found that in a blue chamber a restless person has been calmed; in a red chamber a person suffering from melancholia, with a tendency to suicide, has become gay, and in a violet chamber a maniac has become sane.

Examine Your Chest. When it's hard to expand the chest, there is sure to be congestion and cold. Nothing draws out the inflammation faster than Nervine—it relieves congestion—breaks the cold—prevents pneumonia. Thousands use Polson's Nervine for colds, coughs, sore throat and say a 25c. bottle is worth its weight in gold.

DOINGS IN STAGELAND

ABOUT PLAYS, PLAYERS AND PLAYHOUSES.

Drama By Former Montreal Newspaper Man to Be Translated Into Italian—"A Fearful Joy" is Mrs. Langtry's New Play.

"The Prince Chap" is to be produced shortly in Australia, under the management of Harold Ashton. "The Warrens of Virginia" is rapidly approaching its 150th performance at the Belasco Theatre, New York. Sydney Grundy has written a new three-act comedy for Mrs. Langtry. The title selected is "A Fearful Joy." George Ade has returned from Bermuda. He says that the theatrical business is a dead thing in that country. Eleanor Robson will probably go to London, this season, to appear in "Salome" at the Haymarket Theatre. Mrs. Langtry is to return to the London stage at Easter time. She will appear in a new play by Sidney Granby.

Monday Fannie Ward and company began rehearsal at the Theatre, London, of "The Secret Orchard." Viola Allen is soon to produce Henri Bernstein's new drama, "Le Bercail," probably following her Chicago engagement in "The Wherry." Charles Frohman has secured Marie Doru permission to play "The Morals of Marcus" next season in those cities she could not visit this year. The original Four Cohans, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Cohans, Josephine and George Cohans, will be re-united in "The Yankee Prince" in London. "Virginia Harmed" will appear as a new play, "Kate Shannon," by Gertrude Nelson Andrews, this spring, probably opening at Washington on May 4th.

"The Soul Kiss" with Mlle. Adeline Chasles as "Joan of Arc" in the New York Theatre, continues one of the most popular productions of the current season. Henry B. Harris, the theatrical manager, has bought the Hudson Theatre, in West Forty-fourth street, New York. The rent paid was approximately \$700,000. Channing Pollock sailed for France last Saturday, and will join George C. Tyler in Paris and go with him on his automobile trip from Algiers to Alexandria, Egypt.

Maudie Adams is to appear in London in an entirely new "Joan of Arc" play. The piece is to be written in French and adapted to the English stage by William Gillette. George Fawcett's ambition to present "Fuddhead Wilson" in London seems about to be realized. William Charles Frohman is to complete complete arrangements for the project. James K. Hackett is to head the stock company at the Columbia Theatre, Washington, for a few weeks this summer, opening on May 11th. Several of his successful plays will be presented.

J. Martin Harvey produced a new play by Stephen Phillips, "The Bride of Lammermoor," adapted from Scott's novel, at King's Theatre, Glasgow, recently. It is the first prose play by this dramatist. Charles Frohman has accepted by members of the American "A Waltz Dream" company, to take part in some performances of the London production of the same opera. Charles Frohman's Production of "The Honor of the Family," in which Otis Skinner gives the finest performance of his career, is the first successful dramatization that has ever been made of a novel by Balzac.

Eugene Walter, author of "Paid in Full," has arranged with Liebler and company to write a play for Viola Allen in the next season. Mr. Walter also had a new play, "The Wolf," produced this week in Washington. Arthur Stringer's poetical drama, "Sappho in Leucadia," is to be translated into Italian by Ferdinando Fontana, who obtained the Italian rights to the play last week. Mr. Stringer is an old Montreal newspaper man. Charles Frohman announced from London that he has already taken the preliminary steps toward procuring the scenery and properties to be used by Ethel Barrymore in her next season's production of "As You Like It." Pinner's new play for George Alexander has been named "The Thunderbolt," and it will be produced at the St. James Theatre, about Easter, in succession to "The Thief." The cast will include Stella Campbell (daughter of Mrs. Patrick Campbell).

At the conclusion of her Philadelphia engagement, which has just begun, Mme. Nazimova intends to return to New York for the purpose of appearing in a new Italian tragedy, the work of Rupert Hughes. Just where it will be presented has not been settled. Lulu Glaser will leave Weber's Music Hall, on April 15th, and go abroad for the summer. Next fall she will appear under the Shubert management in the new Viennese opera, "Ein Toller Mädel" ("The Girl Who Dared"), opening at Daly's, New York, Theatre, on September 1st.

"Marjory Strode," the new four-act comedy by A. E. W. Mason, M.P., was produced by Cyril Maude, at the London play house on Tuesday evening, and had a cordial reception. The period is about 1840, when Napoleon was stirring up Europe and Wellington was trying to stop him, and the scenes are laid in Devonshire. Doubtless, Whig readers noticed the recent announcement of the divorce of the Countess Gignolles, better known as Mme. Clara Novello. The countess was born in London, in June 1818, her father being Vincent Novello, composer and founder of Novello & Co., of London and New York, the largest musical publishing house in the world. At the age of ten she was admitted to the Conservatoire de Musique Supérieure, in Paris, where she studied for two years. Returning to England, she joined the Philharmonic Society and later had wonderfully successful tours through Germany, Austria, and Russia. Upon her appearance in Italy the great Mendelssohn delighted with her work, wrote her brother, Alfred Novello, in London. The letter is a

most characteristic one, showing the strong admiration for the great composer. A "facsimile" of the letter may be seen at the Whig's editorial department. BIT OF METHODIST HISTORY. Introduced in 1774, First Church Built in 1792. The first Methodist church in the world was built in Bristol, England, its cornerstone being laid on the 12th of May, 1739. On the 14th of November following the "Old Foundry," in London, was opened for public worship by Mr. Wesley. In the latter part of the same year, 1739, in the same place, he formed the United Society and published his first hymn book, so that this year is the recognized epoch of Methodism. The first Methodist conference commenced in London, June 25th, 1744, lasted three days, and consisted of four lay preachers and six clergymen. Mr. Wesley first visited Ireland August 6th, 1747. Among others reached by his itinerants was Philip Embury, who writes thus: "On Christmas day, being Monday, the 25th day of December, in the year 1752, the Lord shone into my soul by a glimpse of his redeeming love, being an earnest of my redemption in Christ Jesus, to whom be glory for ever and ever, Amen." The man became a class reader and a licensed local preacher in his own town, Ballinacorney, in the county of Limerick. Embury and his wife, with two of his brothers, and five others named Switzer, Heck, Tetler, Morgan and Dulmage and their families emigrated to the new world, landing in New York, August 9th, 1760. It is probable that Embury exercised his gifts soon after his arrival, but as far as is known he was induced to preach his first sermon in New York by the earnest entreaty of Mrs. Barbara Heck in the fall of 1763. She and four others whom she collected formed his first audience, and were by him at the close of the sermon formed into a class—the first class in America. The first Methodist church in the New World was built on John street, New York, and by Philip Embury, who, being a skillful carpenter, had constructed with his own hands its pulpit, was dedicated on October 30th, 1768. The first American conference was held in Philadelphia from the 16th to the 18th of July, 1773. It was composed of ten preachers, all from the British Isles. So far as is known the first Methodist families to settle in Canada were those of Heck, Lawrence and Embury, the same families that had helped to form the first society in New York, who came first to a part of Lower Canada, near Montreal, in 1774, and subsequently to Augusta, where in 1778 they formed themselves into a class. Barbara Heck and her husband, their three sons, John and Catherine Lawrence (the widow of Philip Embury) being members of it. The first Methodist preacher in Canada was a Mr. Tuffy, a commissary of the 44th Regiment, who preached in Quebec in 1780, and soon returned to England. The first Methodist preacher in the eastern provinces was William Black, who preached his first sermon at Cornwallis, May 26th, 1782. On that day there was not another Methodist preacher in all the territory of what is now the Dominion of Canada. Major George Neal, a British officer, was the first Methodist preacher in Upper Canada, preaching on the Niagara frontier in 1786. The first regular Methodist itinerant who came to Canada was William Lows, who in 1790 came to visit relatives in Antigonish. He preached in England, then in the British provinces, and in the eastern provinces was William Black, who preached his first sermon at Cornwallis, May 26th, 1782. On that day there was not another Methodist preacher in all the territory of what is now the Dominion of Canada. Major George Neal, a British officer, was the first Methodist preacher in Upper Canada, preaching on the Niagara frontier in 1786. 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