BAPTISTS AND BIBLE

Dr. C. S. Gardner Makes Fine Address at the Centennial in Fredericksburg.

TRAVELER'S REST IS SOLD

New Lodge of Odd-Fellows Is Organized, With Nearly Half a Hundred Members.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., April 20.—The chief feature of to-night's programme of the week's exercises of the centennial celebration of the Fredericksburg Baptist Church was the address of Rev. Dr. C. S. Gardner, of Richmond, who had for his subject, "The Baptists and the Bible." Dr. Gardner did both himself and this broad subject full justice in the excellent discourse, which was listened to throughout with rapt attention by his audience. Rev. Dr. R. J. Willingham will be the speaker to-morrow night, subject, "The Baptists and Modern Missions." The celebration will close on next Sunday night.

FINE OLD ESTATE.

Mr. J. B. Gray, of Stafford, has sold his splendid estate, "Traveler's Rest," on the Rappahannock River, six miles below this city, containing 703 acres, to Mrs. Dr. O. D. Norton, of League Island, Pa., for $24,000. This is a handsome old colonial property, and has a fine large brick residence upon it. Mr. and Mrs. Norton will make it their home, after beautifying the residence and grounds. Dr. Norton is connected with the United States navy.

A new lodge of Odd-Fellows known as Acorn Lodge, No. 26, was instituted here last night with forty-seven members. Mr. J. T. Lowery was made noble grand, and Mr. George A. Walker was chosen representative to the Grand Lodge.

THE HORSE SHOW.

Arrangements are being rapidly perfected for the coming Horse Show, to be held here for two days in June. The classes number thirty and there will be two steeplechase races each day. The prizes and purses aggregate about $3,500. This will probably be the largest open air show in the State. Mr. Charles W. Smith, of Warrenton, has been secured as manager for the show.

Fire has destroyed the residence of Captain E. L. Wharton, in Westmoreland county, together with contents, including $150 in money. No one was at home at the time of the fire.

WEST POINT WEDDING.

The Baptist Church the Scene of a Beautiful Ceremony.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WEST POINT, VA., April 20.—The marriage of Mr. H. C. Sheppard, of Richmond, Va., to Miss Maggie Harvey Denmead, of West Point, Va., was an occasion of great interest in this community. The Baptist Church was filled long before the hour appointed with friends of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John A. Sullivan at 5 P. M. The bride was gowned in an elegant creation of white crepe de chine over taffeta, with garniture of lace, and carried Bride roses. Miss Daisy Denmead, sister of the bride and maid of honor, wore pale blue mousseline de soie and carried La France roses. The ushers were Mr. C. S. Vail, of Richmond; Messrs. A. Julian Bagby, Leland Treat, James Denmead, R. O. Garrett and R. Bruce Ware, of West Point, Va., Mr. A. N. Scott, of Richmond, acting as best man. Among the guests invited from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sheppard, Miss Nettie Sheppard and Miss Naomi Ford, of Richmond; Mr. Edgar Shepherd, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Stanford and Mr. James Shaw, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Loges, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lipscomb and Miss Austina Lipscomb, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Steed, Norfolk, Va.

The bride is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Denmead, and is a cultured and popular girl, whose many friends grieve to have her make her home elsewhere.

Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party took the steamer Baltimore for a tour as far North as Boston. The going-away gown was of handsome blue broadcloth, with hat to match. The happy couple will reside in Richmond.

On Tuesday evening an informal reception was given the ushers and a few friends at the bride's home. The bridal presents were numerous and handsome.

LITTLETON COLLEGE.

Bishop Wilson a Visitor and Made Several Addresses.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LITTLETON, N. C., April 20.—Last week was missionary week at Littleton Female College.

On Monday evening a missionary concert was given by the Missionary Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, which was enjoyed by a very large audience, all available sitting and standing space being taken by eager listeners. The closing number on the programme was one of the most impressive this writer has ever witnessed, and we are sure made a deep impression on many who were present.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings Bishop Wilson spoke to large audiences as only he can, setting forth Christ, the foundation of missions, the need of the world, the relation of missions to the individual worker in the church.

In addition to these three addresses he made on the morning of each day while here an informal talk to the pupils of the college. His great thoughts, couched in simple words, deeply impressed many, and we doubt not will have much influence in forming the character and fixing the purposes of the 200 young women who listened and were eager partakers of the mental and spiritual food he was supplying.

There was the usual daily song and prayer service in the late afternoon of each day, which was participated in by Bishop Wilson and a number of other visitors.

GIGANTIC SALE OF WOMEN'S SHIRTWAIST SUITS OR TUB DRESSES

AT LESS THAN HALF OF ORIGINAL PRICES.

We purchased from the celebrated "Royal" manufacturer the entire stock of 50 dozen, or 600 Suits, at a phenomenal low price, which we place on sale beginning FRIDAY, in four lots, at the following prices. They are all this season's latest models and every garment is stamped "Royal," which is a guarantee for fit and workmanship. The garments are made of white linens, white lawns, embroidery trimmed, white madras, white dimity, linen chambrays, figured madras, grass linens, etc., and were discarded on account of machine oil, water spots and flaws in the material:

LOT 1

are Suits that sold from $5.00 to $10.00, which we have marked at, choice $2.50

LOT 2

are real $6.48 and $7.48 Suits, and are marked at, choice $3.48

LOT 3

were pretty styles that sold at $8.48 and $8.98, and are now, choice $4.98

LOT 4

consists of Suits that were good $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 values, and are marked, choice $6.48

Thalhimer's | Thalhimer's

EXPECTING YALU FIGHT ANY DAY

(Continued From First Page.)

strategic importance of the vicinity of Takushan and it is understood that he has made his arrangement accordingly.

REPORTS TO EMPEROR.

General Kuropatkin Makes Statement of Conditions and Movements of Troops.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—General Kuropatkin has sent the following telegram to the Emperor:

"General Kashtalinsky reports as follows on April 9th:

"'All is quiet on the Yalu. The Japanese are throwing up entrenchments opposite Golutsy and further to the north.

"'The numbers of Japanese troops are increasing. They are concentrating at Wiju and spreading to the north along the Yalu River.

"'The Cossack sentinel have observed the lights of Japanese transports near Ching Tai Tse, opposite the village of Totomans, twenty-five versts west of Tung Kau. The vessels were anchored at a distance of fifty versts from the shore.

"'According to dispatches from General Mistchenko, Japanese ships were also seen near Sou Chou.'"

FIRED JAP VILLAGE.

Russian Cossacks Burn Settlement and Take Possession Post and Telegraph Offices.

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, April 20.—Russian troops to the number of one thousand are reported to be in occupation of Yong Gan in Northeastern Korea.

A detachment of forty Cossacks has appeared for a second time at Sung Jin (about 150 miles north of Gen San), where they burned the Japanese settlement and took possession of the post and the telegraph offices. There were no Japanese troops present, the Korean officials at Sung Jin were friendly to the Russian.

Another detachment of seventy-five Russian soldiers has advanced as far south as Puek Chyong, about seventy-five miles down the coast from Sung Jin.

Marquis Ito to-day contributed $750 to the Perry Memorial relief fund.

NUMBER TWO PROCEED TO MUKDEN.

Newspaper Correspondents Have Been Permitted to Enter Russian Lines.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW CHWANG, April 20.—The correspondents of leading French, Italian and British newspapers, of one American newspaper and of The Associated Press, have been permitted to proceed to Mukden. They left here to-day.

United States Consul Miller entertained the correspondents at the consulate previous to their departure. They are the first foreign newspaper men admitted from here to the Russian lines since the declaration of war.

All Quiet at Port Arthur.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—The general staff has issued the following statement:

"According to official reports, all has been quiet at Port Arthur and Yin-Kow and in the Yalu during the last few days. There is no further change in the general situation to report."

Says Petropavlovsk Struck Mine.

(By Associated Press.)

VLADIVOSTOK, April 20.—Captain Essen, of the Russian cruiser Novik, commander of the squadron here, has issued an order to-day recording the death of Vice-Admiral Makaroff, in which he attributes the loss of the Petropavlovsk to the touching of a mine.

Whereabouts Russian Squadron.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—A dispatch received by the Associated Press from Vladivostok to-night was the first absolutely authentic information in regard to the whereabouts of the Russian cruiser squadron for over a fortnight.

MEADE—REYNOLDS.

Members of Prominent Virginia Families Wed in Baltimore.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BALTIMORE, MD., April 20.—The marriage of Miss Mary Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of Dr. George B. Reynolds, of Baltimore, to Mr. Charles Watson Meade, city editor of the New York Tribune, took place this evening at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. Both the bride and bridegroom are of distinguished Virginia ancestry, the former being a great, great granddaughter of the progenitor of the Carter family, and known as "King" Carter, while the latter is a great grandson of Bishop Meade, of Virginia.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, rector of the parish, assisted by Rev. Everett Meade, an uncle of the bridegroom, rector of Pohick Church, Mt. Vernon, Va. The ushers were Messrs. John Parke Gilbert and Albert E. Thomas, of New York; Alfred Randolph James, of Virginia; Clarence Mason Morgit, of Washington; Dr. Clyde Virginius Matthews, of Baltimore, and Stanley Meade Reynolds, a brother of the bride.

The maid of honor was Miss Ada Dudley Meade.

The bride entered the church with her father, by whom she was given away at the sanctuary, where she was met by the bridegroom, attended by his best man, his brother, Henry Nelson Meade. She wore a gown of white chiffon satin, with a point lace collar and a tulle veil, fastened with orange blossoms. Her jewels were old family pearls that belonged to the wife of "King" Carter.

A reception followed at the residence of Dr. Reynolds on North Charles street, after which the bride and groom left for a journey.

A UNIQUE MARRIAGE

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

AFTON, VA., April 20.—Mr. David H. Rittenhouse is married again at eighty-two.

In September, 1903, he lost his wife, who during sixty years of married life had been his mainstay and dependence, he having for many years been unable to walk, as well as almost totally blind, deaf and dumb.

On his way home from the grave he began to make inquiries for wife No. 2. He was not long in finding one that suited his taste, and he immediately began to make love to her in his deaf, dumb, blind and lame way. The lady was willing, the day set, and our hero started out in grand style to the home of his intended. But lo! Lochinavar had again performed his stunt.

Nothing daunted, he declared that there were as good fish in the sea as were ever caught out. On his way back home he was told of a lady who might possibly look with favor on his suit, and he at once called upon her to pay his devoirs. This lady, however, wanted more in a husband than his money, and repelled his advances.

Through the kindly offices of a friend he was Wednesday morning introduced to a Miss Viar, of Buckingham county, who succeeded in making known to him through signs that true lovers have that she was willing to embark upon his matrimonial sea. He quickly and passionately declared his undying love and devotion, a messenger was dispatched for the license and a preacher, and the happy twain were made one at 2 o'clock Thursday evening.

Mr. Rittenhouse is aged eighty-two and his bride twenty-six.

EDUCATORS MEET IN HAMPTON

(Continued from First Page.)

northern educators and philanthropists, together with that of the 150 or more Richmonders who came down on a special train to-day, made up a party of 250 persons. The day was spent in inspection of the work and the equipment of this many-sided institution; in witnessing a parade and review of all the students and of the 200 or more negro children from the Whittier school near by, followed by exercises in the gymnasium, where speeches by prominent educators from North and South were interspersed with songs by the negroes and the Indian students. At 12:30 the entire party were tendered a luncheon in the spacious Cleveland hall. The luncheon was prepared and served by the students of the school, and demonstrated very effectively to the hungry visitors the efficiency of the instruction in the culinary department.

The Richmond Party.

The Richmond party came down on a special train under the charge of Dr. Robert Frazer. There were three coaches and a combination car, and all save the compartment of the combination cars were well filled. Fully seventy-five per cent. of the party were ladies, and many of them young ladies, and, it had best be added, none of them are old. Governor Montague, Mrs. Montague and their daughter, Miss Gay; Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, Attorney-General Anderson, Judge James Keith, president of the Supreme Court of Appeals; Hon. B. B. Munford and Hon. L. L. Lewis, members of the board of trustees of the Hampton Institute; Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Valentine, of the Richmond Education Association; General Charles J. Anderson, Dr. Robert Emory Blackwell, president of the Randolph-Macon College; Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of the Richmond College; President J. L. Jarman, of the Farmville Normal School; Professor F. V. N. Painter, of the Roanoke College; Major James H. Dooley, Messrs. S. W. Travers, F. D. Williams, W. A. Crenshaw, W. S. Copland, A. B. Guigon, Jonathan Bryan, Harry Hazard and many other well known gentlemen made the trip down and thoroughly enjoyed the day as guests of the institute. In almost every case the gentlemen named were accompanied by their wives.

Many of those who had accepted invitations to be of the party were unable to go, but their places were filled, in most places by ladies. In fact, the ladies largely outnumbered the gentlemen, and outstripped them in enthusiasm. One gentleman remarked that his wife said she was going down in a missionary spirit, but he declared that he was going down in a submissionary spirit. However, when the party returned, all were thoroughly enthusiastic over the trip and the excellent institution.

The journey down to this place was made in less than two hours, the train making few stops for any cause. At the Hampton depot a long string of trolley cars, with trailers attached, awaited the party and conveyed all to the institute, just east of Hampton. At the gate of the institute, the excellent band made up of students and with thirty instruments, met the Richmond cortege, and to the strains of Dixie, which a bit later gave place to Hiawatha, the march to the institute normal building was begun. There the Virginians were met by the New York party, including Mr. R. C. Ogden, Bishop MacVickar, Dr. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard; Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, and many others.

Cordial Greetings.

After greetings had been exchanged the party divided up into groups, each piloted by instructors and students labeled "guides," and soon the formidable column was lost in the various apartments of the large buildings, viewing the specimens and the processes of work of the students in all departments. There were the sewing school, the embroidery and lace-making, the culinary department, the weaving, the knitting, the basket making, the dairy work and all the various departments of female instruction. Thence they proceeded to the trades school building and saw the men and youths, engaged in practical work, bricklaying, carpentry in every form, machine shop work, blacksmithing, shoe-making, harness-making, wheelwright work, woodwork, in many forms, tanning, guttering, mechanical drawing and every phase of manual labor and skilled mechanics.

It is impossible within the limitations of a newspaper story to describe adequately the value of the instruction being given here and the splendid results that are being achieved, and which were being accomplished within the view of the visitors. Young colored women and girls, Indian maidens; negro men and youths, Indians of various tribes from all parts of the country, all are living and working together harmoniously, industriously and enthusiastically. The absolute neatness and cleanliness of everything, including the attire of the students at work as well as on parade was a subject of frequent comment, and shared with the thoroughness of the instruction and its great practical value the admiration and commendation of the visitors. Much might be written of this phase of the trip alone, for it was a revelation to many to witness the splendid practical results accomplished by the institute in fitting men and women of the two races there instructed for the practical duties of life.

Then there is the normal school feature, where the favored representatives of the race are equipped to go out and instruct their less fortunate fellows and to leaven with practical education suited to their needs, the great mass of the negroes and the aborigines. The institute is a large enterprise in every way—in the work being done no less than in the splendid equipment and the magnitude of the plant.

Inspected the Schools.

After inspecting the various technical schools, the guests of the institute were entertained at a reception in the mansion house by Dr. Frissell, Mr. Ogden, Governor Montague and others. The reception was followed by a parade and inspection of the cadet corps and band, and the entire student body of the institution, including the children of the model school, kindergarten and primary from the Whittier School, an adjunct of the institute.

The inspection was followed by the luncheon in the Cleveland Hall, where all the visitors were seated and the big crowd served with promptness and without noise or confusion by the youths of the school, boys and girls, negroes and Indian pupils assisting in the work. The luncheon menu embraced escalloped oysters, chicken salad, excellent coffee and sandwiches, with Neapolitan ice cream and block cake for dessert. Many testified their satisfaction with the cookery and service by being served a second time.

Again the guests assembled on the parade ground overlooking Hampton Creek and Hampton Roads, and watched with interest the evolutions of the cadet battalion, consisting of four companies of colored youths and one of Indians. The cadets drilled with fine precision and without a sign of nervousness. Their exhibition was highly creditable to any school.

The guests were invited to the gymnasium at 3 P. M., and there, in the large and prettily decorated hall, enjoyed a number of impromptu speeches by some of the well known guests, the oratory being interspersed with chorus singing by mixed voices, and one chorus by the Indian youths and maidens. Dr. Frissell presided, and with him on the stage were the speakers, and many of the prominent New York guests.

After a plantation melody, introducing solo and chorus singing, Dr. Frissell called on Mr. Robert C. Ogden, president of the Institute board. Mr. Ogden made a happy response, indulging in much pleasantry and some bright facetious remarks and witty retorts. He congratulated the institute on the harmony that had always existed between the institute and its neighbors and between the institute and the State, and spoke of the great value of the influence for good of the presence of so many prominent Virginians, educators and citizens. Everything that has to do with Americanism and true democracy is promoted by this institution, said he. He was especially gratified by the presence of the Governor, in whom the nation recognized a man of probity and honor, upholder of law and order, and advocate of education and all that makes for the good of the State.

Governor Montague.

Governor Montague was next called on, and, though not expecting to make a speech, he is already prepared when education is the theme, and responded with an address that evoked frequent applause and warm commendation. He stated that he had no prepared utterance, but was there to pay his respects and extend his felicitations on the excellent work of the institution. He commended the work being done, the order everywhere manifest and the harmony that characterized every sphere of action and all the associations, and eulogized Mr. Ogden on his broad catholicity and power for good in the institute, and in the Southern Education Association. Education knows no geographical bounds and is confined to no favored few, but is for the masses. Quoting Patrick Henry's declaration, "I am an American," as the first expression of the unification of the people of this continent, he commended its breadth and applied it to those gathered at the institute. With a well told anecdote, the Governor applied it with an appeal for justice of men unto men as the polar star of advancement of the nation to higher and better living. He expressed his belief in the ultimate solution of every question affecting them by the American people themselves.

Speaking of the solution of the race question, he said this school is doing more for the uplifting and improvement of the negro than any other institution. Former generations had not understood that the real object of education was to put a man into work, not to take him out of it. No people can rise who shun work, and none save those who realize that work is elevating, uplifting and ennobling can attain its greatest benefits. He stated that he was not concerning himself with higher education. Take care of the base; the summit will take care of itself. The Governor pleaded for a stimulus to endeavor based on the idea that a good farmer or mechanic is as much to be respected as a good president. In affording industrial and practical education we are on the right track in the work of equipping men for life and citizenship. If this generation is given fundamental education the next will be still further advanced. We cannot educate, said he; we can only instruct; the students must educate themselves.

In closing, the Governor addressed his remarks especially to the negro students and population. After referring to the State's efforts in the line of practical education of the negro, he declared with emphasis that it was well worth the while of every colored man to gain the good will of every white man, and of every white man to gain the good will of every negro. Education is the solution of all problems—that education which appeals to the hearts and consciences of men. In closing, the Governor made an appeal for justice of man to man. Education can raise our ethical standard and illumines our pathway more and more. The man that has done his best need not censure himself, was his closing thought.

Educational Capitol.

After another song and chorus, Dr. C. D. McIver, of Greensboro, N. C., a well known educational campaigner, was called upon and responded in his usual entertaining style. After complimenting the excellent singing, he characterized Hampton institute as "the educational capital of the race." He expressed his pleasure at the presence of the Governor and the growing interest in education, and declared that every school teacher feels grateful to the Governor for his efforts in the cause of education and of better remuneration for teachers. Every child, said he, must have a fair chance to work, to prepare for work and to work in the field, for which he is prepared. Dr. McIver quoted the division of people into classes, made by a famous man, as follows: He that knows not and knows not that he knows not is a fool. He that knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple; teach him. He that knows and knows not that he knows, is asleep; awaken him. He that knows and knows that he knows is a wise and useful man, and will accomplish much good.

The Indian students, boys and girls, sang a medley of Indian songs which was unique in its interest for the audience. Then Dr. Frissell read letters from Dr. Joseph W. Southall, superintendent of public instruction, and from Hon. Allen Caperton Braxton, expressing their regret at their inability to be present, and commending educational effort along practical lines.

Dr. John Graham Brooks, of Harvard University, was the next speaker. After a clever humorous introduction in which he told an anecdote at the expense of Mr. Ogden, Dr. Brooks spoke of the kind of education which will best solve the race problem, for the North as well as the South had its problem in the influx of immigration from Southern Europe, a problem as serious as that in the South. He referred to Cecil Rhodes and his wonderful mastery of the problems confronting him in South Africa, and analyzed his success as due to the knowledge by Rhodes of the deepest motives of a people, and his willingness to serve them after understanding them. You cannot make one step in education, said he, without getting to understand people better, and the kind of teaching here makes you more essential to your people and equips you to serve them.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell.

Another song by the colored students, and then Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, was introduced, and spoke in his usual earnest vein. We are here primarily, said he, to illustrate the part that a fraternal spirit has in relieving hard conditions. All problems are resolvable by spirit. "Love never fails" is an all conquering motto in the effort to elevate and uplift men. We come here to say to the colored people, "Friend, go up higher." Economic efficiency and civic capacity, and also the harmonizing of the races, are the elements entering into solution of the problem of the races. If we wish peace and progress we must love our neighbor as ourselves. Dr. Mitchell deprecated the cry of paternalism whenever State or national aid for education was suggested. Paternalism no longer has any existence, save as a phrase. Paternalism in a monarchy is fraternalism in a democracy. The difference is that a democracy is educative. When we advocate education we advocate something expressive of the innermost spirit of democracy. We are rising from a position of Saxonism to one of humanity in dealing with the race problem. There is a tonic appeal in the struggle for better racial adjustment in love. We must trust to spirit in dealing with the problem.

Dr. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard, was the last speaker, and proved himself one of the best. In unstudied epigrams he impressed many great truths in the simplest manner, his speech being a compact presentation of ideas in the fewest words. It was not oratory; it was thought. "The longer the spoke the greater the tire," said the speaker, dryly, in explaining the brevity of his address. The audience caught the hit and received it with great laughter. Dr. Peabody spoke of the religious life of the school and the practical Christianity inculcated there. The education of the hand carries with it the education of the head and the heart to more thoughtful and scientific work. There is no dignity in labor itself; the superaddition of mind to it adds dignity. It was the transfiguration of the common task by the thought of rational men that gave it dignity. The speaker compressed into a few phrases many valuable thoughts.

At 5:15 P. M. the Richmond contingent took the trolley cars and made a close connection with the train at Hampton, reaching Richmond at 7:15 P. M.

A. H. T.

PE-RU-NA IS THE UNIVERSAL SPRING TONIC.

Disagreeable Symptoms of Spring Catarrh Vanish Before Pe-ru-na.

MRS. D. S. HESSLER.
This beautiful woman had suffered with stomach trouble for years. Peruna cured her in three months.

Mrs. D. S. Hessler, 1002 McBride Street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes:

"I take pleasure in expressing my satisfaction with Peruna as a remedy well worthy the confidence of those seeking relief from suffering. It is certainly a most efficient specific for afflictions of the digestive organs, especially catarrh, heartburn and kindred troubles of the stomach. It has cured me of catarrh and stomach trouble in three months, after I had suffered with these troubles for many years. I am certainly pleased with it."—Mrs. D. S. Hessler.

One of the Most Prevalent Phases of Spring Catarrh Is Some Derangement of the Digestive Organs.

The use of Peruna as a spring tonic is too universal to need any argument or discussion.

Everywhere in the United States the people know without any persuasion that there is no better remedy for spring fever than Peruna.

It operates immediately, there is no doubt about its benefit, one bottle is sufficient to set a person right and occasionally a single bottle will be all that is needed for the whole family.

GIVE PE-RU-NA A TRIAL THIS SPRING

Peruna strengthens the action of the heart, assists digestion and stimulates the excretory organs, thus ridding the system of the superfluous nutritive material that accumulates at the approach of warm weather.

While the doctors are discussing different theories as to the cause and cure of spring fever, the people go right on buying Peruna with little or no concern as to what the doctors may or may not conclude.

Weak and Worn Out are Many Women During the First Warm Weather.

Mrs. J. P. Regnier, 754 W. 20th Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I am anxious to show my gratitude for what Peruna has done for me, and hope this will reach the eye of some woman who may be suffering as I did. I was hardly able to be about and felt very weak and worn out. I am now feeling very well and would not be without Peruna in the house."—Mrs. J. P. Regnier.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, president of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

TORONTO'S BIG LOSS BY FIRE

(Continued From First Page.)

north side of Wellington Street, a short distance east of Bay Street, in the E. & S. Currie neckwear manufacturing plant until it burned itself out at daybreak, there was not a moment when a shift of the wind to the north would not have resulted in the destruction of the greater part of the city.

A few minutes before midnight the Canada Rubber Company's plant started to burn. While it lasted this furnished the hottest and fiercest conflagration of any. The flames shooting into the air and scattering great masses of sparks and cinders on every side, continued north on Bay Street, until a complete circle of fire had formed around the Brock building over which the flames had hurdled in their first dash south. It was only the intervening park that saved the Queens Hotel, one of the finest hosteries in the city. So imminent seemed the danger that all the guests hurriedly packed their belongings and left and everything portable was removed from the hotel.

The custom house, a four story stone building at the corner of Yonge and Front Streets, was the barrier that stopped the passage of the flames toward the eastern end on Front Street. Tons of water were thrown against the sides of the customs house. That structure was not seriously damaged. Dynamite was used on several small buildings.

SOME SIDE LIGHTS.

Mr. Law, Formerly of Toronto, Talks Interestingly of Fire.

Mr. A. W. Law, cashier of the South Central Atlantic Department of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this city, who lived for ten years in the city of Toronto, was seen yesterday, and many points of interest in regard to the scene of the great conflagration were obtained.

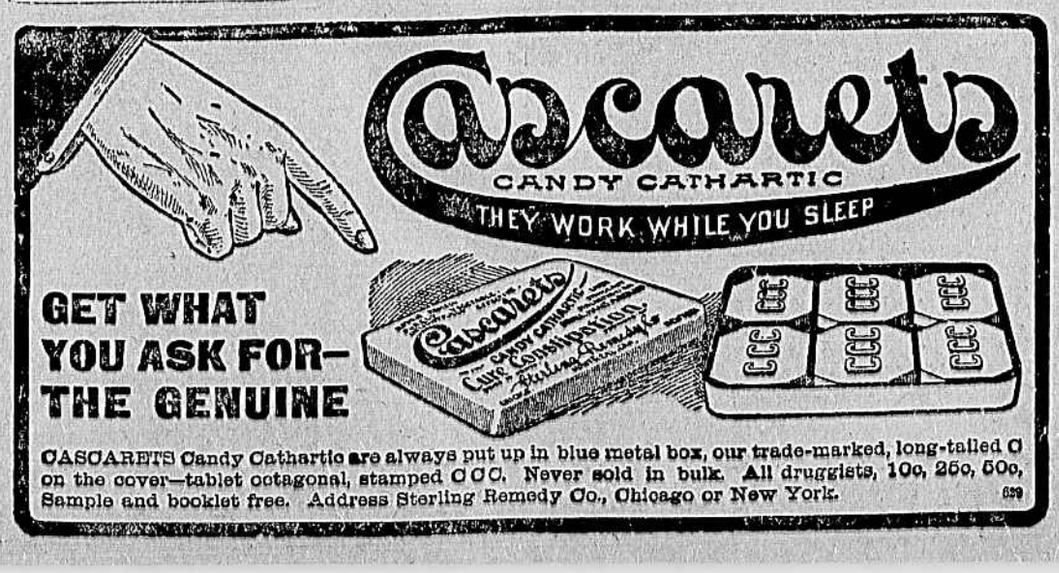
Mr. Law said, among other things, that Toronto is a strictly up-to-date American city of some 220,000 inhabitants, with wide streets and beautiful boulevards, and is remarkable for the ideally isolated arrangement of the residence section, the houses, almost without exception, being surrounded by large and beautiful lawns. The city of Hamilton, of some 60,000 population, which was the first to respond to the call for outside assistance by sending its excellent fire organization to the stricken city, is about forty miles distant from Toronto. Buffalo, N. Y., which also rendered highly effective aid, is about one hundred and fifteen miles distant by rail, the fire companies from that city having to go by way of Hamilton.

Mr. Law is inclined to doubt the accuracy of the reports that Montreal fire companies were sent to the scene of the fire, as this city is more than three hundred and twenty-five miles from Toronto. Mr. Law is an old newspaper man, and in this capacity has traveled throughout the United States and the Dominion, and he states that no city of his acquaintance has a better organized and equipped fire department than the city of Toronto. He thinks that, but for this fact, the conflagration might have equalled, if not surpassed, the great Baltimore fire.

He describes the city, as first viewed by the tourist from the deck of a Niagara River boat, as presenting a confusing mass of church steeples, skyscrapers and chimneys, since the ascent from the edge of the lake to the extreme interior of the city is so gradual as to be almost unnoticeable.

He states that W. R. Brock and Company, dry goods merchants; Ralph Smith and Company, lithographers, and Brown Brothers, book binders, who were heavy sufferers from the fire, were each, in their respective lines, the leading firms in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Law is a stockholder in the International Supply Company, Limited, which was one of the sufferers from the fire.



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