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Rudolph G. Leeds,Editor

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This Is My 56th Birthday

FREDERICK D. MONK.

Frederick D. Monk, Minister of Public Works in the Dominion cabinet, was born in Montreal, April 6, 1856. He is a law graduate of McGill university, and was called to the bar in 1878. He has been a member of the House of Commons since 1896. In 1901 he was elected Opposition leader for the Province of Quebec, but resigned the honor two years later, when he took an independent attitude on the question of a Canadian navy, which he opposed. For some years Mr. Monk has served as professor of constitutional and international law in the Montreal branch of Laval university.

Congratulations to—

Rev. Joseph M. Francis, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Indiana, 50 years old today.

Thomas W. Bradley, representative in Congress of the 20th New York district, 68 years old today.

Why He Was Late.

"What made you so late?"

"I met Smithson."

"Well, that is no reason why you should be an hour late getting home to supper."

"I know, but I asked him how he was feeling, and he insisted on telling me about his stomach trouble."

"Did you tell him to take Chamberlain's Tablets?"

"Sure, that is what he needs." Sold by all dealers.

MASONIC CALENDAR

Saturday, April 6.—Loyal Chapter, No. 49, O. E. S. Stated Meeting.

Strangled the Tree.

A Victoria clergyman had an orange and a pine tree in his garden. One spring it was noticed that the orange tree was drooping, and on digging down he found that the roots of the pine, which stood at some distance, had twisted around the taproot of the orange tree and were strangling it to death. The offending roots were un-twisted and cut away, and the drooping plant revived. The tree eventually died. Then on digging down at a greater depth the clergyman found the pine had attacked the orange root lower down and accomplished its murderous end.—London Graphic.

He Wanted a Permanent One.

Joshua was buying a fieldglass. "This one," said the clerk, "is just what you want. Its magnifying power is twenty-five times."

"No," Joshua replied; "I want to use it oftener than that."—Success Magazine.

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.

By A. W. MACY.

Although the Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory, a tremendous effort was put forth to make Illinois a slave state. In 1810 there were in Illinois territory 168 slaves. In 1820 the number had increased to 917. Illinois was admitted to statehood in 1818, and the Constitution provided that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter be introduced in this state." The pro-slavery men were determined to have this changed, but this could only be done by a convention called for the purpose. A convention could not be held unless a majority of the voters demanded it. After a bitter campaign lasting eighteen months the proposition to hold a convention was defeated, August 2, 1824. The vote stood: For the convention, 4,972; against, 6,640. After that the number of slaves in the state gradually decreased until in 1830 there were only 746; in 1840, less than 300, and in 1850 practically none. It is a curious fact, however, that the "Black Laws," designed to "regulate" slavery in Illinois, were not removed from the state's books till after the close of the Civil War, in 1865.

The Young Man In Richmond.

The Young Men's Business Club of Richmond was organized as a protest against the lethargy of the town as it then stood. It is to be hoped in the combination of the Young Men's Business Club with the Commercial Club that the men in both organizations will continue to keep alive this spirit.

The very name of the institution which is about to pass off of men's lips was an inspiration. The young men are the life blood of the town. The green bark of a tree may indeed not be the most durable of the timber but it is a token of growth. A tree with no green bark is nothing more nor less than a dead tree—and of how much value is a dead tree? For a while the tree may stand as valuable in every respect—but how long before that tree begins to rot?

Not very long.

The Palladium has cited the case of the New England towns from which there was a continuous exodus all through the last century. The men who went out from those states were the adventurous and sturdy spirits. It was their initiative—it was their very contempt for precedent, which has made all the western states more prosperous.

Today the sturdy New England stock of tradition is a matter of tradition—it is not a fact. The deserted farms are taken up by the spawn of southern Europe and the overflow of the shady border land of Asia. The ratio between the women of New England stock and the men who are of the race which we are pleased to call "American"—is very disproportionate. As a result there is no new growth in the New England States and the families are sterile and dying out with a fine lot of traditions—and nothing else.

The Chamber of Commerce or whatever form the merger of the two clubs will take is a mighty good thing. From an economic and efficient view point there is no argument to be raised against the merger of the two clubs. The overhead expenses of the two clubs can be minimized—but for all that there is a much more serious problem which should be considered.

If Richmond does not remain a young man's town—does not increasingly become a young man's town then it will be by fate and not by design if this city holds its own in the wonderful growth in all lines that it has shown in the last few years.

Those people who are in no outward way connected with either the Commercial Club or the Young Men's Business Club may wonder that we lay so much stress upon this. But the fact of the matter is that there are very few households in which the future of some young man or boy is not seriously being considered. For every live young man there is a place in this world. We are not worrying about the young man. If he is of the right stuff he has nothing at stake because there are communities that are calling for him. It is for Richmond that we are fearing. For if the time ever comes when it can be said that young men cannot rise to control—to positions of trust—just in the measure of their efficiency—then Richmond is a dead town. It will go no farther. Of course this will not immediately become perceptible—nothing in this world is sudden—there are no real highlights—the hand on the clock moves but who can see the hand change that records the hours?

A few years ago the Chicago Tribune published a list of the men who had arisen to fame from Richmond, Indiana. It was a remarkable list. But what if the energy of these men who were enumerated had been spent in making Richmond?

What would Richmond look like?

If Richmond cannot appreciate and foster young men—then the young men will leave Richmond.

No Hope.

"Well, how are you getting on with your admirer, Alice?"

"Oh, I have given up all hope now. We got stuck in a lift for three hours yesterday, and even that didn't make him propose."—Flegende Blatter.

The Penalty.

"There seems to be a penalty provided for everything but stealing a man's daughter."

"There's a penalty for that too." "I'd like to know what it is." "Hard labor for life."—Houston Post.

Those who can command themselves command others.—Hazlitt.

There is very little influence where there is not great sympathy.

"And so this is the end," said the hero as he bent over the form of the dying heroine, while the orchestra played soft sad music. "Thank heaven for that!" exclaimed a pathetic voice from the gallery.—London Tit-Bits.

The force required to crush an ordinary nut, such as one too often sees cracked between the back teeth, has been shown to be equal to a weight of more than one hundred and ten avoirdupois pounds, directly applied.

Bruno Granichstaedten, the composer of "The Rose Maid," has returned to Europe. He is working on a new light opera, "The Vagabond Princess," in which the Hungarian prima donna, Mizzi Hajo, will star.

ARRIL 6TH.

1558—Marriage of the Dauphin of France and Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots.

1789—Washington declared the first President of the United States.

1814—Napoleon Bonaparte sent in exile to the island of Elba.

1862—First day of the battle of Shiloh ended in victory for the Confederates.

1866—First post of the G. A. R. organized in Springfield, Ill.

1887—First window-glass factory west of the Mississippi inaugurated at Laramie, Wyoming.

1893—Dedication of the great Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City.

1909—The North Pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary.

1911—A new Italian ministry was formed under Premier Giolitti.

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My Life Saved by Per-ru-na.

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CANCERS AND TUMORS TREATED WITHOUT PAIN OR USE OF THE KNIFE

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