

## THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, NOV. 23, 1909.

## THE ISSUE JOINED.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Lansdowne presented the motion of which he had given notice, that the peers reject the budget sent up from the Commons for approval. The excuse offered for this course was that the Unionists were opposed to the taxes levied by the budget, particularly the license duties and land taxes; that the people had not been consulted and that the bill was derogatory to the dignity of the peers—that, in short, "no self-respecting second chamber would tolerate such treatment." That excuse will do as well as any. The real issue is one that cannot be obscured: Shall the Lords or the People rule?

The campaign may now be said to have opened. The Liberals of the United Kingdom are, as a party, faced by the grave situation impressively stated by Lord Loreburn, Lord High Chancellor, in his speech yesterday:

"It is my opinion that it is impossible that any Liberal Government can ever again bear the heavy burden of office unless it is secured against a repetition of treatment such as our measures have had to undergo for the last four years."

The challenge contained in this statement is significant. It is read to mean that henceforth no Liberal leader will accept office without the Crown's pledge to appoint sufficient peers, if need be, to secure the Commons against the interference of the House of Lords in matters of finance. The struggle will not be one in which the representatives of the people will be content with acting on the defensive. The privileges which the aristocratic House has so long abused must be curtailed. The class which fattens in idleness upon the proceeds of the nation's industry, not even content with doing nothing toward the creation of wealth, and arrogating to itself the right to dictate the financial policy of the country in opposition to the people, must be taught its lesson and given its place. The parasites who live upon the people must not be allowed to dictate to them.

## THREATENING CANADA.

The disposition of United States papers and politicians is to regard Canada as a kind of door-mat for the Republic. It is almost laughable to read the remarks of some of these papers upon Canada's internal legislation and their cool assumption that it must be regulated according to the desires of the United States tariff trusts, and not by the free voice of the Canadian people. Somebody sends us a somewhat hysterical double-column editorial from the Philadelphia Item complaining bitterly of the regulations of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec affecting the export of pulpwood from Crown Lands, and calling upon the United States press to stand up for American interests—meaning the interests of the Paper Trust, of course—"as opposed to the Canadian policy of capturing the paper industry." It declares that "the whole question is one of whether we, as a nation, are willing to turn over a big industry to Canadian-British sympathies, for them to supply us with paper on their own terms, or whether we remain independent and manufacture our own goods."—Our contemporary says that the United States paper manufacturers "advocated strong retaliation, knowing that would be much more effective than any concessions it would be possible to make," and it expresses the opinion that Congress erred in not making the retaliation strong enough to terrify the Canadians and prevent them from "shutting us off from getting their wood."

It never seems to occur to the organs of the United States Paper Trust that it is not "the United States people," or that there can be any doubt of the ethical correctness of attempting to coerce Canada into being a producer of raw material for the Trust's use, while the Trust gets Congress to exclude Canada's offerings of the finished products. The selfishness and immorality of the argument never seems to have dawned upon the Trust and its organs; or, if it has, it feels great confidence in being able to fool the people of the United States. It declares that "pulpwood is vital to American paper makers." Granted. Why, then, should not these paper makers play the game without trying to load the dice? Let the United States-Trusts scrutinize their own policy and discover whether or not it squares with the Golden Rule.

Another illustration of this lop-sided reasoning is found in the Detroit Free Press, just to hand. It objects very strongly to Canada making trade arrangements without consulting the United States. Our recent commercial convention with France is made the text for a homily, from which we quote:

"If the treaty is pressed forward to ratification, and, as a consequence, the tariff wall between the two countries is built up even higher than it is now, the blame for the paralysis of trade that will ensue must be accepted by the Dominion. The latitude given President Taft under the tariff bill would be well nigh exhausted in excluding the British preference and the pulpwood provisions from consideration as undue discrimination, but it is generally thought in the United States that he would go to this length."

If, however, he is confronted with this new treaty, deliberately made by Canada's Parliament after the passage of the tariff bill and with full knowledge of its phraseology, there seems nothing left for him but to permit the maximum clause to go into effect.

The insistence upon the ratification of the treaty, in view of all the circumstances, approaches close to a declaration of a tariff war on the part of Canada.

submit her commercial policy to the censorship of the United States; and that whenever the United States trusts which control Congress object to any particular piece of Canadian legislation, Canada should immediately drop it. Take this Franco-Canadian treaty, for example. Our contemporary placidly assumes that it should not be further proceeded with, lest its final ratification lead to a war of retaliation under the United States Payne-Aldrich tariff provisions. As a matter of fact, the Franco-Canadian treaty was agreed upon before the Payne-Aldrich tariff had its being. What right should the United States Congress have to deliberately set about founding excuse for a war of tariffs by inserting in its revised tariff what is equal (in our contemporary's opinion) to a notice to Canada not to attempt to exercise its rights as a free nation to give effect to its own legislation? Moreover, if Canadians were a people of so mean a fibre as to submit to that sort of thing, wherein would submission benefit them? The trade arrangement already in force between France and Canada is capable of an interpretation that would as surely bring us under the condemnation of the Trust and newspaper bullies who now complain of the new Franco-Canadian convention. But our neighbors mistake the Canadian spirit if they think Canada will acknowledge their right to veto Canadian legislation.

## HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

It has been said that there is nothing new under the sun, and so many times have we found that supposedly new things have been known to our forebears that many of us are ready to concede much to the claim. But who would have thought that the Chamberlainites were merely a lot of parrots of an old quack political prescription? Joe's cure for poverty and a "British decadence" that does not exist is now said to be plagiarized from a book written nearly two centuries ago by one Joshua Gee, the title page of which was:

"The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain considered—showing that the surest way for a Nation to increase in Riches, is to prevent the Imposition of such Foreign Commodities as may be raised at Home. That this Kingdom is capable of raising within itself and its Colonies, Materials for employing all its Poor in those Manufactures which we now import from such of our Neighbors who refuse the Admission of ours. Some Account of the Commodities each Country we trade with takes from us, and what we take from them; with Observations on the Balance."

Joshua Gee was stimulated to the publication of his book by the same "unemployment" over which the Chamberlainites agonized. He says: "I must confess the Poverty and Necessity in which I have seen the Poor in several Parts of the Kingdom has touched me very sensibly, and I have spent a great deal of my Time from the Service of my Family, to find out Methods for promoting to publish a Blessing as turning the Employment we give the Poor of foreign Nations to our own." And his remedy was exactly that which Chamberlain proposed: To unite all his Majesty's Dominions into one interest, by settling such a circulation of commerce among them, that one part shall be dependent on the other, and every part necessary to support the whole, and all to get more by such a circulation of trade than they could by any contrivance of their own, even though they were able to carry through the whole business by themselves. After describing the laws of Edward III. against the exportation of wool, and those forbidding the wearing of imported cloth, he points out that British exports rose to £300,000 with exports of only £40,000, the balance being lost to the gain. Proceeding on that line he showed that in his day Britain was losing £2,000,000 a year to foreign nations in adverse balance of trade, while a million people were out of work; and he prophesied that if England encouraged the trade of the Colonies, and put a stop to the import of foreign manufactured goods there need not be one idle person at home. Here is the culmination of his appeal:

"Great Britain, with its Dependencies, is doubtless as well able to subsist within itself as any Nation in Europe. We have an industry, energy, and people, fit for all the Arts of War or Peace. We have provisions in abundance, and those of the best sort, and are able to raise sufficient for double the number of inhabitants. We have the very best materials for clothing, and want nothing either for Use, or even for Luxury, but what we have at home, or might have from our Colonies; so that we might create such an intercourse of trade among ourselves, and between us and them, as would maintain a vast navigation, even though we traded, to no other parts."

There you have the problem of unemployment, the bogey of "decadence," the remedy, and the High Priest of Preference, more than a century before Chamberlain was born. And was he only a dealer in second-hand political quack remedies?

Not very long ago the Toronto Mail and Empire was telling its readers that very little progress had been made in the building of the N. T. R. The falsehood was so arrant and the practical contradiction and exposure followed so soon, in the shape of trainloads of grain carried from Winnipeg to Port William over the most difficult part of the line, that the organ is for very shame's sake constrained to seek excuse for its course. It does so by saying: "That a Grand Trunk Pacific train, possibly more than one, has come via Lake Superior Junction all the way from Winnipeg to Port William appears to be a fact, but that a regular service has been established throughout that particular route has not yet been officially announced." But is not such an excuse equal to a plea of guilty of the grossest misrepresentation?

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The junior local Tory organ makes the power question a party one, and quotes Dr. Carr in its support. What say the Liberals of the city?

Manchester rents electric motors, charging \$12 a year for a half horsepower, current extra. Even under municipal ownership, somebody must pay the piper.

The new telephone book of New York city contains the names of 250,000 subscribers and 350 men are now engaged in distributing it. One edition of the book comprises over 30 carloads.

An Italian engineer claims to have invented a reversible turbine engine. It is said to work equally well in both directions and is practicable from 5 to 50,000 horse-power. A large company is to be formed to manufacture it in London.

When the decent ratepayers find that the traitor organ is trying to round up the Tory machine cohorts to deliver the city over to the Hydro conspirators they may do some thinking. A cause that needs such an appeal is a bad cause.

A contemporary asserts that the law should tolerate freedom of speech. Of course it should. But when it is stated that "anything short of direct incitement to violence or sedition ought to be tolerated," it argues for license, not liberty.

The Hydromanic organ declares that "the Hydroaldermen will put up a big fight" against submitting to the people the contract which the commission insists that the city must sign. We do not wonder. Sane, honest men who understand its purport are not likely to give it their support.

Judge Morison, of Toronto, has decided that a cigar is a drug. This judgment was rendered in the case of an appeal by a druggist from conviction made by Magistrate Kingsford. Of course no such decision can be allowed to remain unchallenged. But to the average man it furnishes one more illustration of how lawyers and courts can render the law of no effect.

There is just the danger that some well-intentioned people will come to conceive the notion that fighting and preparing to fight is the chief business in life to which our young men should devote their time and efforts. They would be at a loss to explain why this should be the case, but "loyalty" of a sort and the craze of the hour very often shut out calm reason.

It is said Doctor Hopkins "has determined" that Mayor McLaren must be opposed. My, what a lot of bosses we seem to have! Perhaps when they get through with the common trash, the People whom they count so small, some of them will be in less need of bands shrunk on their heads to keep them from bursting. The people go along very well before these large-headed bosses assumed to drive them.

Dr. Coulter, who visited New Zealand and Australia in his interests of the All-Road Route, succeeded in interesting the New Zealand Government, which is prepared to join in the project. Australia, however, was in a troubled condition politically, at the time of his visit, and the constitutional limit to the Government's expenditure prevented it from joining in the scheme at the time, although it is expected that later on Australia will participate.

If Canada is not to be allowed to do the right thing in this naval business, far better that she should do nothing at all. What it is rumored the Laurier Government intends to do would be a hindrance, rather than a help, to the empire in time of trouble.—Spectator.

How welcome such rumors are to some people who are concerned only in being "Agin the Government!" But probably partisan ingenuity will not prove equal to the task of clamoring for action in harmony with the Admiralty's scheme and then assailing the Government for so acting; of attacking the Government for not going into navy building on a large enough scale and blaming it for spending so much money on the scheme proposed.

## HAD DEBATE.

## First Church Federation Discussed Science vs. Literature.

First Church Federation had its first debate last night, given under the direction of the literary department, and, in spite of the forbidding weather, the attendance was large enough to completely fill the church parlor. A short session was devoted to business, at which three new names were added to the executive, Dr. Bagshaw as treasurer, Frank Shepard as editor and Mrs. Frank Hutchinson as pianist.

The subject for debate was, "Resolved, that science has done more for the civilization of the world than literature." The speakers were Messrs. E. Zimmerman and Carmen Awey for the affirmative, and Messrs. Allan Lancelfield and John Peebles for the negative. All four speakers showed careful preparation of their subjects, originality of thought, and oratorical ability of a high order, and the gathering greatly enjoyed their efforts. The judges, Messrs. Frank Shepard, Frank Hutchinson and Mrs. D. Cunningham, gave the decision in favor of the affirmative. While they were out Mr. Kirwan Walsh played a violin solo, "Salut D'Amour," with excellent expression, and was encored. Miss Kathleen Lancelfield played the accompaniment. The federation heartily thanked Messrs. Lancelfield and Peebles and Mr. Walsh for their kindness in assisting, and the pastor, Rev. E. B. Lancelfield, gave a few words over the federation's work and outlook.

## Our Exchanges

## A POOR READER.

(Boston Transcript.)  
Jack—Rejected you, did she?  
Tom—It must have been a misprint.

## THE TIGHT PLACES.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)  
Jones—I suppose Colonel Bluegrass has been in many a tight place.  
Guzzler—Yes, it is his proud boast that he has been in every bar from Louisville to Boston.

## A RETORT.

(Washington Star.)  
"Why do you allow bull fighting to go on in your country?"  
"Well," answered the distinguished Spaniard, "our public must have excitement, and we're rather too mild and sympathetic to enjoy football."

## ON THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.

(Cleveland Leader.)  
Fair Applicant—I see you want a lady subscriber.  
Boss—Yes. Are you married?  
F. A.—Yes.  
Boss—You won't do. I want somebody to run the "Mother's Department."

## REAL ESTATE.

(Ottawa Journal.)  
Property about Ottawa that sold for \$1,000 an acre ten years ago sells today for \$1,000 a lot, and there is every reason to think that this ratio of progress will continue to an even greater degree in the ten years that are immediately ahead.

## HAL'S POPULAR.

(Ottawa Citizen, Tory.)  
Mr. Hal McGivern has been appointed Liberal whip for Ontario in the House of Commons. Mr. McGivern is one of the most popular young members in the House, besides having other qualifications which should fit him for the position.

## UNJUST TAXES.

In Ontario the tax on improvements and the bonuses tax are felt every day as unjust imposts, but under the law all are alike—the farmer in the country and the merchant in the city. Alberta, as said, has progressed so far in tax reform as to ease the burdens of the fundamental industry of the country, but why the discrimination between town and country does not appear.

## THE ROBLIN REVOLT.

(Carman, Man., Standard.)  
When Mr. Roblin made his famous address at a recent banquet in Winnipeg, he was either playing the stool pigeon for Mr. Foster, in an attempt of the latter to dethrone Mr. Borden from the Conservative leadership, or he was endeavoring to raise a cry that should carry the thoughts of the people of Manitoba away from the record of the Roblin Government. There is no doubt that the Premier has visions, and that he was telling the truth when he said "he could see a cloud larger than a man's hand hanging over the Conservative party." He would have made himself better understood, if he had said that the cloud he saw so plainly hovered over the Province of Manitoba; that it was composed largely of the record of his government during the past few years; that it displayed the big grass marsh land deal, the private railway line to the Roblin sand pits, and even the Premier's \$500 special election train that he charged up to the people of Manitoba, to say nothing of the way he, while posing as the "friend of the farmers," turned them down on the question of government ownership of elevators.

## THE NEW CANAL.

## Advantages of Grand River Route Between the Lakes.

(L. M. in Cayuga Advocate.)

Considerable attention has for some time been directed to the fact that the old Welland Canal has become altogether inadequate for the transportation of freight from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, under existing conditions. The building of a new canal has been discussed by the Government and it is now almost an established fact that such a work will be begun in the very near future. The next question which naturally arises is the route to be taken by the new waterway. That there is great room for improvement in the present route from Port Dalhousie to Port Colborne is acknowledged by all, and those best posted as to the requirements of the case, agree that the new canal should be built from Hamilton to Selkirk via the Grand River. This route was suggested and brought before the public by us in the early part of this year, as we were always of the opinion that it would be, in every way, much the best course to pursue. We are still of that opinion and are greatly pleased to see that this phase of the case is being taken up by the Hamilton papers, the city's Mayor, and by Mr. Sealey, M. P. for Wentworth.

The advantages of having the canal built from Hamilton are many. This route is the most direct, the least expensive and most excellent harbors could be furnished at both ends. Burlington Bay, in its sheltered position, is one of the best harbors on Lake Ontario, and a harbor, almost equally good, could be secured on Lake Erie, near Selkirk, in the shelter of an adjoining point. Regarding expense there is no question whatever, the mere shortening of the route being a most satisfactory proof of the fact that the expense of building would be greatly lessened. Then a great saving of expenditure could be effected by utilizing the Grand River for at least a portion of the way. It is a well known fact that some years ago steamers plied regularly between Brantford and Lake Erie, and the potentialities of the Grand River have not decreased with time. With the advent of railways the locks along this river were abandoned, and all parts of the stream may not be sufficiently deep for the navigation of large steamers. But with comparatively small expense a portion of it could be utilized and at other points it, as well as other

smaller streams along the route, could be used as feeders.

Then, perhaps, one of the strongest points to be brought forward in favor of the proposed route is its directness, and the great extent to which it will shorten the present trip from Montreal to Lake Erie.

The distance from Hamilton to Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, and from Port Colborne to Pelee Point, on Lake Erie, would thus be cut off, and the length of the canal would be practically about the same. And steamers wishing to stop at Toronto could do so without deviating from their route, while the Hamilton harbor, which is now far from the direct course of the vessels, would be the opening of the canal.

The project is one of utmost importance to the people of this district and is one in which every landowner is vitally interested. It should therefore, be pushed to the utmost, and that the people of Hamilton are aware of this fact is shown by their taking the initiative and appointing a committee to visit Ottawa and present the case to the Government. The farms along the route of the canal will be greatly increased in value, and all property adjacent will be almost doubled in worth. It is, therefore, greatly to be desired that every one should exert himself to the utmost to bring the canal along the Grand River, via Cayuga. To do this, it will be necessary to interest the representatives of the House from this county, all municipal councils, Boards of Trade, all influential business and political men and all landowners. If these are roused to the importance of the matter and make systematic effort they can do a great deal. Nothing in this world worth having is secured without effort and no municipality ever obtained what it desired without attempting to secure the same. The route mentioned is decidedly the best, but to secure it the merits of the case must be in the hands of the parties who have the power of arranging the matter, and in order that this may be done when the proper opportunity presents itself it is imperative that the matter be talked up in the meantime and a proper enthusiasm aroused.—L. M.

## BRITAIN IN AFRICA.

## Mr. Roosevelt on the Benefit to the Native Races.

The English rule in Africa has been of incalculable benefit to Africans themselves, and indeed this is true of the rule of most European nations. Mistakes have been made, of course, but they have proceeded at least as often from an unwise effort to accomplish too much in the way of beneficence, as from a desire to exploit the natives. Each of the civilized nations that has taken possession of any part of Africa has had its own peculiar good qualities and its own peculiar defects. Some of them have done too much in supervising and ordering the lives of the natives, and in interfering with their practices and customs. The English error, like our own under similar conditions, has, if anything, been in the other direction. The effort has been to avoid wherever possible all interference with tribal customs, even when of an immoral and repulsive character, and to do no more than what is obviously necessary, such as insistence upon keeping the peace, and preventing the spread of cattle disease. Excellent reasons can be advanced in favor of this policy, and it must always be remembered that a fussy and ill-considered benevolence is more sure to awaken resentment than the cruelty itself; while the natives are apt to resent deeply even things that are obviously for their ultimate welfare. Yet I cannot help thinking that with caution and wisdom it would be possible to proceed somewhat farther than has yet been the case in the direction of pushing upward some at least of the East African tribes; and this though I recognize fully that many of these tribes are of a low and brutalized type. Having said this much in the way of criticism, I wish to add my tribute of unstinted admiration for the disinterested and efficient work being done, alike in the part of the white man and the black, by the Government officials whom I met in East Africa. They are men in whom their country has every reason to feel a just pride.—From "African Game Trails," by Theodore Roosevelt, in the December (Christmas) Scribner.

## DENTAL STUDENT

## Finds Corpse of Father on Dissecting Table.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 23.—The corpse of William Balestier was found today in the dissecting room of the Tulane University dental department by his son, J. H. Balestier. He had been missing for more than a year. The head was on a table and the body in a salt water vault. The student is a student at the university and the finding of his father's remains was accidental. For six months he and the police were searching for him. The son fainted when his father's head met his gaze.

## Joy Carnival at Britannia.

On Wednesday evening the popular east end rink will introduce to its many patrons one of Broadway's own organizations—the great Joy Carnival. For the past month the management has been working the several details of the "funny affair," so that for to-morrow everything will be in shape for a good game. Each and every one present will be given a souvenir instrument of torture, with "carte blanche" to all. One only knows what all will do to-night with all present. Lomas' band will be in attendance, and skating will last until 11 o'clock. Come and join the merry throng.

## HENRY CONVICTED AGAIN.

Magistrate Kingsford at Toronto yesterday made a conviction in the case of James Henry, proprietor of a dental office on Yonge street, who was charged with having practised dentistry without a license. A fine of \$20 and costs was imposed, but payment of the same was deferred for a week to allow the defendant to enter an appeal. Magistrate Kingsford said that on the evidence as submitted by the defendant and on the law he could do nothing but register a conviction.

## It was shown that Henry did not practice himself, and that all the work was done by qualified men.

Henry is a Hamilton man, and was prosecuted here some years ago. Different Views.  
She—This is the candy store where we first met. You took shelter here from the rain, do you remember?  
He (angrily)—Yes, and now I see that there was a saloon next door, which I must have run past.—Fliegende Blätter.

WEDNESDAY SHEA'S MAY MANTON  
November 24, 1909 Patterns All 10c

## Women's Swell Skirts at \$3.00

## ---A Sale

Women's Skirts, made of black and colored Panamas, the new pleated styles, finished with self buttons. Skirts that \$5.00 would be the price of in other stores, each \$3.00

## Women's Suits \$15, Worth \$30

Made of elegant plain and fancy cloths, in all the good colors, also black long coats, silk and satin lined; pleated Skirts, trimmed with cut jet buttons, all sizes, a swell \$30.00 suit, being sacrificed at \$15.00

## Women's Mantles \$7.50, Worth \$13.50

Made of splendid cloths, semi fitting and fitted backs, 3/4 length and 1/2 lengths, blacks and colors, handsomely strapped. Coats we would be proud to show you at \$12.50, but, a lucky "buy" gives them \$7.50

## Women's Coats at \$10, Worth \$15

Another of those wonderful values this busy store is so famous for. Blacks and colors, military collars, braided and trimmed with jet buttons; 52-inch lengths; all sizes; full \$14.00 values in the ordinary way, Shea's price \$10.00

## Girls' Coats \$3.95, \$5.50 Value

Made of good warm materials, all tweeds and plain colored cloths; velvet trimmed, high collar, pleated back, 8 to 12 year sizes; regular \$5.50, on sale for \$3.95

## Children's Coats \$1.95, Reg. \$3

Made of tweeds and plain cloths, dark and light colors, velvet trimmed, with pretty touches of braid; worth \$3.00, on sale for \$1.95

## Women's Ready-to-Wear Hats, Sale \$3

Made on very stylish felt shapes, not extreme, but neat and becoming, and thoroughly well made of splendid materials; all the good shades; \$5.50 to \$8.50 values, on sale to clear at each \$3.00

## Pattern Hats, All the Good Colors, Worth \$15, to Clear at \$7.50

## Untrimmed Shapes

To be cleared this week, all colors.  
\$1.50, for . . . . . 50c  
\$2.50, for . . . . . \$1.00  
\$3 to \$4, for . . . . . \$1.50

## Wings and Mounts—Hundred to Clear at

\$3.00, for . . . . . 99c  
\$1.50, for . . . . . 49c  
\$1.00, for . . . . . 25c

## Damp-Proof Shoes

## We Have Them. You Require Them

Extra heavy soles of genuine oak tan leather, soft, pliable uppers, no rubbers required in damp weather. We have them in both tan and black for women and men; prices \$4.00 to \$6.50.

## Dr. Reed

For some years we have been selling the Dr. Reed Shoes for men only. They became so popular we persuaded the manufacturer to make a Dr. Reed Shoe for women; two styles; price \$5; the easiest Shoe on earth.



## Red Cross

The Red Cross Shoes for women have become great favorites; fine vici kids, Goodyear welt soles and very flexible, \$3.75 and \$4.00. Our foot-resting cushion Sole Shoes are now in great demand, \$4 and \$4.25.

FOUR DOLLARS. Our Men's Shoes at \$4.00 are right up to the mark in every way. Goodyear welt oak tan leather soles—and solid all through. A guarantee goes with every pair. We had them made to our order and know exactly what they are.

CHILDREN'S SHOES. In no other store in Ontario will you find a better range of children's shoes. Shoes for the wee kiddie up to the full-grown child—all are to be had here, and every pair of them dollar for dollar value.

OVERGAITERS AND LEGGINGS. We have a complete stock of these goods for both men, women and children—and all at popular prices.

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES. Rubbers have advanced in price, and we think will go higher. A lot of worthless trash is now being offered for sale in Canada and the States. We will not buy such goods, as we wish to maintain our reputation for selling FIRST QUALITY RUBBERS.

## J. D. CLIMIE '30 and 32 King West

## Stoney Creek

On Friday evening, Nov. 19, a meeting was held in the Stoney Creek Methodist Sunday School room to reorganize the Epworth League, when the following officers were elected:  
President—E. B. Snyder.  
First Vice-President—Miss L. Beamer.  
Second Vice-President—Miss N. McLachlan.  
Third—Burton Corman.  
Fourth Vice-President—Miss T. Nicholson.  
Fifth Vice-President—Miss Johnson.  
Secretary—Miss Clara Jones.  
Corresponding Secretary and Reporter—W. W. Lee.

## Harper's Corners

The Hydro-Electric Commission contractors are again at work in this neighborhood. Some have not settled along the line, however, and the contractors therefore cannot work to advantage. James Omand and Mrs. Ginchig have recovered sufficiently to be able to go to law with the Hydro Commission.  
M. Carson has completed the moving of his house back from the road to allow the power line to pass. He has yet to fill in his old cellar.  
The apple packers will soon have completed their work around here. The drying factory has been over-stocked and very busy this season.

## Kelvin

The workmen are very busy at present putting up the large iron bridge over Big Creek. It will be some time yet before it is completed.  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Almas were visiting the former's sister, Mrs. M. Wardell, one day last week.  
Mr. William Cranston, of Middleport, is spending a few weeks here with relatives.  
Rev. T. R. and Mrs. Clarke were vis-

iting relatives in Norwich a few days ago.

There was a snow storm here on Thursday night last, but the snow quickly disappeared.

A number of the farmers took their hogs to the depot on Monday for shipment, the price paid being \$7.50 per cwt.

Mr. and Mrs. Birdsell, of Port Dover were visiting relatives here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Welsh, of Wilsonton spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. C. Cameron was through here of business one day last week.

Bad colds and influenza are prevalent in this locality.

## Harrisburg

Mr. Coleman Johnston, formerly operator at this station, but now of Hamilton, was calling on friends in the village one day last week.

Mr. George Wrecks left on Monday for Bradford, where he has secured a good situation.

Miss M. Gamble, of Galt, was calling on friends in the village one day last week.

Mrs. William Weston spent a few days last week in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray spent Sunday last with friends in Paris.

Mr. Clarence Card left on Monday. He has secured a situation at the Massey Harris works.

Miss Wilson, of Galt, was the guest of her sister here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Cooper, who have been spending a few days with friends in the village, left for their home in London on Saturday.

Large quantities of hay, straw and turnips are being daily shipped from this station.

## After the Honeymoon.

"Pa, what is the difference between idealism and realism?"  
"Idealism, my son, is the contemplation of marriage; realism is being married."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Annie Besant says she believes the ideal man will appear on earth in 2308. And, oh, girls, it's leap year!