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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1912.

EDWARD BLAKE.

Edward Blake is dead, but his name will live in the annals of his country with those of its greatest sons. No more commanding intellect was ever placed at its service, or no purer character. There was something of austere majesty in his personality as in his physical presence. He would have been more successful as a leader if he had practiced the arts of popularity like his great contemporary and rival, Sir John Macdonald, but it was not in his nature, and he would not stoop to conquer. The ardent temperament and warmth of heart beneath a cold manner were revealed only to intimates, who were privileged indeed.

It would be a low criterion of success that would pronounce his political career in Canada a failure. All that was best in the Liberal party in the hopeless period following Sir John Macdonald's triumph in 1878, found consolation and comfort in the unswerving leadership of Mr. Blake. He stood for righteousness in the most degraded era of Canadian politics. He was a magnificent, if ineffectual, protest against ideals and methods upon which Canadians today of all parties look back with a shudder. He fought the good fight, and though he was beaten at the time, his moral influence has survived. Today no federal government would dare propose a measure like the gerrymander bill of 1882, which roused in Mr. Blake a passion which he seldom showed. Canadian politics is far less squalid than twenty-five years ago, and some of the credit must go to the great Canadian who kept his scutcheon stainless in corrupt times. He could be forgiven for leaving the field in disgust. The towering moral and mental stature of the man had been recognized across the Atlantic. Always a warm advocate of Irish home rule, he answered the call of Mr. Justin McCarthy. He went to Westminster too late in life to adapt himself entirely to that exacting assembly. He never quite caught his ear but he was an outstanding figure in the Irish ranks, and earned the passionate gratitude of his colleagues for the self-sacrifice with which he served the Irish cause. His name is today honored throughout the length and breadth of Ireland as in his native land.

Though as a parliamentary debater he was unrivaled, he had no liking for mere oratory, and his sheer strength of intellect found a more congenial exercise at the bar than on the platform. Canada never had a greater lawyer, perhaps never one so great in the highest reaches of the profession. His reputation and his career at the bar, as in public life, went beyond the bounds of his own country. It is to be hoped this gifted son of Canada will find an adequate biographer. His life was interwoven with the history of his native Province, and with the larger Dominion. It was a life which will be cherished in the memory of his countrymen.

MRS. PANKHURST IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

The mild-looking little lady, who with equal mildness spoke in this city a few weeks ago on the woman suffrage question, has been again clapped into jail in the British metropolis. Two companions, Mrs. Pankhurst motored into Downing street, and broke windows in the Premier's house with stones concealed in innocent-looking muff. Simultaneously an army of her followers swooped down on the shopping district, and attacked store windows with bricks and hammers. The police were unprepared for the raid, and the militant ladies did great execution before they were literally gathered into the arms of the law.

Mrs. Pankhurst explained and defended these tactics in her addresses in Canada. She showed that the women had been denied the elementary right of asking questions at public meetings and of presenting petitions, and had been brutally treated when they dared to protest. They had been deceived by the politicians, who endeavored to shelve a troublesome issue. Mrs. Pankhurst had no difficulty either in proving that militant methods had forced the question on the attention of Parliament and brought it within the range of practical politics. Granted that she made out a good case for the policy of force, what excuse is there now for continuing it when the battle is apparently won? Mr. Asquith, though opposed to woman suffrage, has agreed to let the House of Commons decide. Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George, perhaps the two most influential members of the cabinet next to the Premier himself, are publicly advocating the enfranchisement of all the women of the Kingdom. The non-militant

woman suffragists say they are satisfied with the outlook, and they deplore further violence. Within a few months an amendment will probably be carried extending the provisions of the manhood suffrage bill to women. The amendment would then be incorporated in the bill, and the whole force of the Government would be put behind it. Mrs. Pankhurst and her organization say it is a device to sidetrack the woman's cause, by proposing a measure so sweeping that it will fail to get a majority in the House of Commons, and will alarm public opinion. It would seem to be the safer course to "wait and see." As Mr. Lloyd George told a militant deputation: "You will look very foolish if, while you are still throwing stones at us, several million women get the ballot."

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

The young member for Regina, Mr. Melville Martin, gave his hearers at Hyman Hall a picture of conditions in the West which not only justify the Liberal policy of larger markets for the farmers, but make it imperative to insist on the course marked out in the reciprocity agreement. The picture was not over-drawn. It was a matter-of-fact presentation of the western situation, without an ounce of over-statement.

Flouted at the polls by the Toronto-Montreal ring of combiners and high-financiers, deprived of the right to a free market for its products, the West feels the blow particularly at this time, when millions of bushels of wheat are rotting in piles because of railway and elevator congestion. The West has shown itself quite willing to submit to a tariff in the interest of the eastern manufacturer; it has not tried to limit his market. The western grain grower feels that he has been ill-repaid. After submitting to restrictions on his freedom of purchase in the interests of the industrial East, he feels that he should at least have freedom of sale. Today he sees his produce rot on the ground or pays high sums to the American treasury in duties for entrance into the United States that might have been free.

The western farmer has been denied his rights in the name of Canadian unity, the catch-cri of the opponents of reciprocity. To supply him with a grievance, and implant in him a sense of injustice, is not the way to build up a united Canada. "Stay East, young man!" is the best advice that can be offered to a Western Ontario farmer's son.

There are 75,000 people in the federal riding of Regina. The provinces where reciprocity sentiment is strongest are the most under-represented.

There would be no need for motor taxes or any other direct taxes in Ontario if the Government would tap some of the unearned increment in growing urban communities.

Mrs. Pankhurst will spend two months in prison. This is not so great an ordeal in Lent as in other seasons, but the little woman is a heroine in foregoing her Easter hat.

The success with which Mrs. Pankhurst and her cohorts eluded the police and accomplished their purpose, argues a faculty for keeping a secret which shows they are really remarkable women.

Edward Blake divided his love and his labors between the land of his ancestry and the land of his birth. It must have been a joy to him in his last days to see the Irish home rule cause on the threshold of victory.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment, asking that the Dominion tariff commissioners be chosen for ability and fitness without regard to party, was voted down. No doubt some members who voted against it are looking for the jobs.

When Mr. Molloy, of the Manitoba Legislature, talks secession, no doubt those journalists and politicians who made sudden friends of the Nationalists, and fraternized with Le Devoir, will look with equal equanimity upon the new Nationalism of the west.

Edward Blake was one of the four sons of Middlesex County who became Provincial prime ministers. The other three are: Hon. George W. Ross, former premier of Ontario; Hon. Walter Scott, present premier of Saskatchewan, and Hon. Arthur Sifton, present premier of Alberta.

GONE OUT OF FASHION.

[Ottawa Free Press.] A city newspaper rises to remark that 20 years ago a Bank street hen laid an egg weighing 3 1/2 ounces. Likely in those days laying eggs was a fashionable habit with hens.

WHICH? [Washington Star.] "A good appetite is a good advantage," said the physician. "To whom," asked Mr. Growcher, "is or is not the grocer?"

THE MATTER OF RIGHT.

[Satire.] The Theorist—A man has a right to insist upon being the head of his own household. The Feminist—Yes, and a man has also the right to slap a tiger on the nose, but—

GLADSTONE AND BELFAST.

[Westminster Gazette.] In view of today's great Liberal demonstration in Belfast, it is interesting to recall Gladstone's expression of opinion, in a letter to the Irish Protestant Home Rule Association in October, 1888, which was called forth by the visit in the Unionist interest to that city by the late Duke of Devonshire, then the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. Gladstone wrote: "I saw with great astonishment that on the last visit of Lord Hartington to Belfast a number of Protestants assembled to applaud everything that their grandfathers condemned and to condemn everything that their grand-

fathers applauded. No town was more devoted a century ago to the sentiment of Irish nationality. It may even have pushed that noble sentiment to excess, but now a large part of the inhabitants want to support Lord Hartington, who holds that Irishmen are not entitled to common wealth and liberties except on condition of abandoning Irish nationality.

SHE WAS NOT ON HER JOB.

[Judge.] Cook—And why was the new maid discharged? Landress—Sure, it was because of her not tending to Fido; she let him get into the room where little Bessie had the measles.

DISILLUSIONED.

[Toronto Star.] Mr. Borden's job of trying to please everybody isn't what he looked forward to when in 1900 he came up from Halifax to Ottawa a glad-eyed young man.

GREAT LAKES LEVEL.

[Ottawa Free Press.] There is no justification whatever for the statement published in the Conservative newspapers yesterday that the members of the former Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission had agreed to an diminution of the level of the great lakes, with an understanding that the report of the commission should be submitted to the international commission for decision. It was merely a reference; that was all.

PILRIMS.

[Clinton Scollar.] We are pilgrims every one, Faring on the self-same track; Each one bears his griefs and cares As a pedlar bears his pack.

Weariness was the way and long, Harsh would seem the master's goad, Far too great life's crushing weight, Did not love make light the load!

FOR SOMETHING APART FROM ART.

[New York World.] Mascagni, conducting "Cavalleria Rusticana" in London at \$10,000 a week, will not have to talk about art for Art's sake.

MUST BE IN A BAD WAY.

[Toronto Globe.] The Ontario Government has stumbled, fallen and sprawled over their own promises in 1904 to sell all timber limits by public auction.

FATHER'S PRIVILEGE.

[Toronto Star.] Henri Bourassa would give three votes to the father of the family. Henri has the correct idea. After father has paid the bills and been consistently outvoted and over-ruled at home, there ought to be some place for him to go to get even.

DO THEY.

[Toronto News.] The Ladies' Home Journal. Observe Mr. Bok, Who probably keeps all his coin in his sock, Does he know all the fashions, whatever they be, Does he spend his spare moments a-guzzling tea And giving receipts for a Cocoanut pie To Dear Mrs. Babbly or sweet Mrs. Bly? Does he tell Mrs. Witherly Green of White Plains What to do when the infink has colicky pains?

SHOOTING UP THE COMMONS.

[New York Herald.] Had the news of yesterday told of a cowboy going to the Capitol of Arizona and shooting up the Legislature it would have passed as something notable and shocking, but neither unusual or unexpected. But the incident happened in London. A "man in the garb of a clergyman" shot up the Commons, and while of such a thing we may not say "never again," we can assuredly assert "never before."

The House of Commons is an old institution and has had tough experiences. Knights in armor have flung gages on the floor and challenged the men who dared to pick them up. Such kings as were Men of My Type cleared out the House occasionally and flung a member or two into the tower as a preliminary to a sharp, short shock on a big black block. And Cromwell had it purged once, curiously enough by a man named Pride, and afterwards suppressed it himself. But nobody ever before drew a gun and opened fire within those august walls.

The innovator emphasized his shots by a cry, "Votes for women; down with fools!" Not a bad cry in itself but serious in suggestion. If the fool-killers of the world turn themselves loose on legislatures, no Parliament is safe.

BANK ROBBERS IN DUEL WITH CITIZENS.

One Burglar Killed in Desperate Fight Near Montreal Early Today.

FOUR MAKE THEIR ESCAPE.

Police Are Scouring Country and Expect to Make Important Capture Very Shortly.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, March 2.—One burglar is dead as a result of a desperate fight between five yeggmen, who had tried to break into the safe of the Royal Bank's branch at Montreal West, and members of the vigilance committee of the town.

The affair developed in a regular revolver duel between the burglars and the men of the town, who turned out in large numbers at the sound of the firing. Four men managed to get away across country on snowshoes and though a thorough search of the whole countryside was made, they seemed to have made a complete getaway.

The body of the dead man was deposited in a Montreal morgue. It was carefully examined by the police, but nothing that would lead to identification was discovered.

In the pockets were thirty cart-ridges, a looking-glass with a girl's photograph on the back, and a comb, but no papers.

Chief-Carpenter, of the Montreal detective force, thinks the thieves were young at the game, as they were not supplied with very up-to-date safe-blowing apparatus.

Heard Them Working.

Attention was drawn to the yeggmen by the noise they made grinding a hole in the safe in which to place nitro-glycerin. A watchman at the Montreal west station of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the noise, the bank's branch only being across the street.

The watchman was returning to the station after doing his rounds in the yards. To reach the telephone in the depot he had to pass the watch the safecracker had placed outside the bank. This he safely accomplished by crawling 100 feet through the snow, then called up the chief of the vigilance committee of the town, J. J. Kirkpatrick.

A son of the chief, E. Kirkpatrick, was the first to react to the yeggmen's revolver in hand he approached the band, and called upon the guard to surrender.

The yeggman made out that he would offer no resistance, but when Kirkpatrick fired almost point-blank at his chest, the bullet, however, only piercing his coat, Kirkpatrick, in stepping back, tripped and fell, and before he could get up he had jumped upon him and had taken away his gun.

While the remainder of the men were getting out of the bank J. J. Kirkpatrick came out and opened fire on the yeggmen stopped in their getaway to engage him, and for a few minutes he was a living target, with bullets striking the ground all around.

Other men among the thieves ran off, with both the Kirkpatricks in hot pursuit. The father caught up with one of the runaways, and the two stood off a long while, the father's consistency committee finally shooting the yeggman in the side, killing him.

While Kirkpatrick was examining the body, removing the revolver which he had caught him, a crowd of citizens began to collect. They were banded together and dispatched in different directions after the thieves, who had disappeared by this time.

Armed Parties.

Word was also sent to Montreal to watch for the men. A large force of armed men was at once dispatched to Montreal West from the city to join in the pursuit.

Before he arrived the vigilance committee had chased the yeggmen out of town, at the outskirts of which they appear to have had snowshoes in readiness, for they were seen to be making their way across the countryside where the guard had been told to be on the lookout.

The men could be plainly seen on the snow in the bright moonlight as they fled. Volleys of shots were fired after them by the baffled townspeople, but not a bullet found a mark in any of them. The burglars sent one of their number to the police station, and then sped away towards Lachine.

EDWARD BLAKE DEAD.

Continued From Page One.

As a distinct shock to the entire community. Hon. Edward Blake was born in the Township of Adelaide, at a place called Catesville, on Oct. 13, 1832. He was a son of Hon. Wm. Hume Blake, chancellor of Upper Canada College. He was educated in Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, of which he was an M. A.

In 1867 Edward Blake first entered Parliament, having been invited to become a candidate for the House of Commons by West Durham, and for the Ontario Legislature by South Bruce. Although reluctant to assume these new responsibilities, he was elected in both constituencies. On the selection of the first Ontario Legislature, Mr. Archibald McKellar was chosen leader of the Opposition, Mr. Blake giving him the assistance of his high ability on all occasions.

Leader of his Party. In 1869, at Mr. McKellar's own wish, Mr. Blake accepted the leadership. It was soon seen that in the Legislative Assembly he had no equal in legal knowledge, in the discussion of constitutional questions, or in debating power.

At the next general election, in March, 1871, at the effects of the disruption of 1867 were still felt, Mr. Sanford Macdonald, while sure of every Conservative vote, was returned by an increased majority, but was returned by an increased majority, and at the same time was elected by acclamation for the House of Commons by West Durham. On the meeting of the Legislature it was still uncertain whether the Government could claim a majority. The matter was soon decided. Aided by the counsel of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, afterwards Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Blake took immediate steps to secure the opinion of the Legislature by a resolution which involved a constitutional question, but which was in effect a vote of want of confidence.

Becomes Prime Minister.

On the second day a motion to adjourn the debate was defeated by thirty-six yeas to thirty-four nays. From that moment control of the House practically passed into the hands of the Opposition leader. A direct vote of confidence, moved by Mr. Mackenzie, was carried by thirty-seven to thirty-six, and as the beaten cabinet, excepting Hon. Treasurer (later Chief Justice) Wood still clinging to their places, Mr. Blake formally demanding their dismissal was carried on Monday, Dec. 19, by forty-five to twenty-six. Then the Government capitulated, and on Dec. 20 Edward Blake became Prime Minister of Ontario. Mr. Blake Macdonald's following became completely demoralized, the first test of strength being in favor of the new Government fifty to twelve.

Mr. Blake did not long remain Premier, however. His cabinet required a change, and he left for Europe in the summer of 1872. Mr. Mackenzie administered affairs during his absence, and in October, 1872, both resigned, having resigned the Hon. members of the House of Commons under the Coctigan act, been compelled to vacate their seats.

Mr. Blake at Ottawa.

In the Dominion capital no less than at Toronto, Mr. Blake at once stepped into the very front rank of the party. Mr. Mackenzie from the first virtually occupied the position of leader of the Opposition, and the names of himself and Mr. Blake are inseparably connected with the patriotic and spirited course pursued by the Reform party during the six years that intervened between the Confederation and Sir John Macdonald's resignation in November, 1873. Under a new political system constitu-

tional questions of grave importance were sure to arise, and in respect to these Edward Blake took the first place in the House of Commons. His speeches in Parliament, especially those on the Treaty of Washington in 1872, and the Pacific Scandal in November, 1875, were masterpieces of eloquent and logical reasoning. In reply he was terribly trenchant, and could tear to pieces the argument of an opponent with most telling effect. In this respect, his reply to Sir John Macdonald's four-hour defence of his conduct in regard to Erie and his confederates in the west was perhaps the most crushingly effective.

On Mr. Mackenzie being called upon to form a new Administration in 1873, Mr. Blake, as a matter of course, was invited to enter the cabinet. For reasons of a personal nature, he desired a relief, and yielded only on the understanding that he should act as a privy councillor, without salary or departmental office. Finding the ministry sustained at the polls in January, 1874, he resigned his seat in the council. He had been, in the meantime, elected to sit for South Bruce.

A Mission to Britain.

In May, 1875, he re-entered the cabinet of the Dominion as minister of justice, and it was while he occupied this position that he undertook a mission to England, resulting in the perfecting, mainly through his efforts, of the constitution of the supreme court of Canada, and the first judges appointed were personally selected by him. Following the defeat of the Mackenzie Government in 1878, and the retirement from the leadership of the party, necessitated by failing health, of the ex-Premier, he was selected to lead in Opposition, and occupied that position in the House until the general election of 1887, when he gave way for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. From that time he refrained from taking any prominent part in the debates of the House or in the general work of the party, and at the general election of 1890 he declined re-election. His letter to his constituents of West Durham announcing his retirement from Canadian political life expressed the gravest forebodings, happily not realized, as to the future of the country, and its political after the election caused a genuine sensation throughout the country.

It was felt that his splendid oratorical powers and brilliant genius would be sadly missed. Hopes as to his return to Canadian Parliamentary life were dispelled by his acceptance in June, 1892, of an invitation from the leaders of the Irish party to a seat in the British House of Commons. A few weeks after landing in the country of his ancestors he stood as Nationalist candidate for South Longford, opposing Mr. J. H. Miller, who represented the Conservative interest, and was elected by 2,544 votes to 247.

For South Longford he continued to sit until his retirement from political life. Declined a Knighthood. In 1898 he received the degree of LL.D. of his alma mater. Other honors were conferred upon him. In 1876 he declined a knighthood, offered in recognition of his public services, and on more than one occasion he declined the offer of high judicial appointments.

Being elected to succeed this veteran of Parliaments to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds in 1907, and in his valedictory address to his constituents he said that, although he had every prospect of recovering a substantial measure of health, he was left no reasonable prospect that he could resume the strenuous duties of Parliamentary life without danger of a recurrence of the attack. "Thus it only remains for me, with grateful thanks for your goodness and warmest wishes for the triumph of the cause, to say the last sad word, 'Farewell!'"

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D. C. Parsons Graduate of Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa. Consultation and Examination Free. Hours 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m. 426 KING STREET. xxt. PHONE 1775

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. MISS E. NOBLE, VOCAL AND PIANO teacher. Pupils prepared for exams. Studio, 528 King. Phone 3125. xxt

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 498 King. xxt

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF elocution. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 242 Dundas street. t

MR. CHARLES E. WHEELER HAS resumed his classes. Piano, organ, harmony, counterpoint and singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo street.

THE LONDON MALE QUARTETTE—Concert engagements. Phone 3286. Floyd McPhail, 9 Grafton street.

EDUCATIONAL.

PUPILS PREPARED FOR MATRICULATION in schools, etc. J. A. Young, 579 Princess avenue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 455 Richmond. Phone 1344. Goods called for and delivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for. Try first-class laundry. xt

SAM JOHN LAUNDRY, 344 1/2 DUNDAS, telephone 8540—Best work guaranteed. Shirts 8c, collars 2c, cuffs 4c, bosoms 12c, two for 25c, dresses 35c.

STOCK BROKERS.

WANTED—LONDON LOAN SHARES or rights. John Wright, stockbroker, 437 Richmond street, London. Phone 638.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GOOTSON & CO., 30 MAITLAND street, London—Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of junk, scrap iron, waste paper, rubber, second-hand and fancy pipes, etc. Branches: London and Glencoe. Phone 3425. xt-t

PERKINS & SON, LONDON'S LEADING liver formerly Dyer Bros., Dundas street, next The Advertiser. Phone 1377.

ELECTROPLATING—NICKEL OUR specialty. Special attention given automobile work. C. E. Seitz, 94 Carling street. Phone 353.

Application to Parliament.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session for an Act: 1. To authorize the Council of the Corporation of the City of London to pass the bylaw for the issue of \$25,000 debentures re The North Midland Railway Company, to be used for the repayment of the said city at the last municipal elections, notwithstanding that the bylaw did not receive the requisite vote, and to declare that the bylaw, when so passed, shall be valid and binding.

2. To authorize the Council of the Corporation of the City of London to expend the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of paying the salary of a Commissioner of Industries and Diffusion of Information respecting the advantages of the City of London as a manufacturing, business, educational or residential centre, a sum not exceeding \$5,000.

3. To authorize the Council of the Corporation of the City of London, by a bylaw passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Council, to exempt the City of London from the payment of the London Rolling Mills Company until the end of the year 1912.

4. To provide, authorize and direct that the Water Commissioners for the City of London shall have the whole management and control of all the city parks and gardens, and that the same shall be received by them, expend in such manner as they may think proper, and control a sum not exceeding \$20,000 per year.

5. To authorize the Council of the Corporation of the City of London to issue debentures not exceeding \$5,000 for the purpose of erecting a public Comfort Station and Weigh Scales Office on the Market Square in the said City of London, and to provide for the same, for that purpose to the ratepayers of the said city.

The existing debt of the municipality is \$3,824,237.37. The reasons for requiring a further issue of debentures is the necessity of paying for the same out of the taxes to be levied for the current year.

Dated at London, this first day of February, A. D. 1912. S. BAKER, City Clerk.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants.

Pursuant to the Trustee Act, I, Geo. V. C. 25, of the Statutes of Ontario, as amended, and other provisions of law, against the estate of James Henry Brown, late of the City of London, in Ontario, formerly deceased, who died on or about 13th February, A. D. 1912, are hereby notified to file their accounts and claims, if any, and to be sworn to, under oath, with the Canada Trust Company, of the said City of London, Ontario, on or before Saturday, 16th March, A. D. 1912; and that after the said 16th March, 1912, the administrator will distribute the assets of the estate among those entitled to the same, and will not be bound to pay or satisfy any claim or debt of the estate, or to account for any assets or for any part thereof to any person whose claim notice shall not have been filed as aforesaid.

Dated at London, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1912. JARVIS & VINING, 101 Dundas Street, London, Ont. 37c-24,32,9 Administrator's Solicitors.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received at my office or at the chairman's residence, up till 5 p.m., Wednesday, March 6, for the erection of a brick schoolhouse, School No. 6, West Nissouri. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plan can be seen at the chairman's residence or at my office. JOHN QUAIT, Chairman, West Nissouri. W. G. MURRAY, Architect, 37c-t.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders will be received until Thursday, March 14, 1912, for the erection of a new building for the Moisons Bank on Dundas street. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. H. C. McBride, architect, Bank of Toronto Chambers, London, Ont. 43c-txt

Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Ltd.

HORSE DEPARTMENT. Next Auction Sale, 11 a.m. Wednesday, March 6, 1912. 200 DRAFT, EXPRESS, DRIVERS AND FARM HORSES.

All fresh-consigned especially for this Sale. Every horse to be sold to highest bidder, no reservation. ALL RAILROADS AT BARN DOORS, no driving through streets. AUCTION SALES EVERY WEDNESDAY PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY.

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