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LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

MR. SIFTON AND RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Sifton's remarks on reciprocity at Montreal last night will be welcomed by the high tariff wing of the Conservative party. It was unnecessary for him to announce that he spoke only for himself, as no one would ascribe the tariff views he expressed to the inspiration of the Ottawa Government. He put himself in opposition to a trade treaty of any kind with the United States. He went much further than his speech in this city the other day, when he merely declared against the unrestricted export of unmanufactured timber as a condition of reciprocity. Canadians of all classes would support him in his efforts to conserve the forest wealth of the country, but his doctrine of non-intercourse with the United States will not find favor except in a few industrial centres in Eastern Canada. At a time when the United States Government is evincing a friendliness for Canada never before known, and when it is seeking to insure perpetual peace with Great Britain by an arbitration treaty, a rebuff from Ottawa would have been little short of a crime. The Dominion Government is not compromised by its courtesy. It will make no bargain that it does not think will be approved by the Canadian people. But it will not take the moral responsibility of banging and bolting the door against the neighborly approaches of the United States, and nipping the new Anglo-American rapprochement in the bud.

Mr. Sifton says that trade relations with the United States of an "extensive character" would pave the way to political union. This is an old story, and wholly irrelevant in the present circumstances. The Canadian Government has declared that it will concede nothing to the United States that Great Britain will not share, and that the British preference will be maintained in any event. Lord Elgin negotiated a treaty with the United States to kill annexation sentiment in Canada, and succeeded. The Canada of today has proved its ability to stand alone and prosper, and to say that it would be forced into dependence upon the United States by increasing its prosperity through freer access to the American market, is not the sort of logic looked for in a man of Mr. Sifton's ability and reputation for hard-headedness. However, the prospects for reciprocity on a wide scale with the United States are too remote to be a cause for alarm in any quarter.

THE ROMANCE OF HUDSON BAY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been turning over some of the most romantic pages of Canadian history in an address to the ladies of Quebec on the early fur traders to the country. Another romantic chapter is recalled by the Hudson Bay Railway project. The name of Hudson Bay has a newness and strangeness to the majority of Canadians. They think of the vast territory bordering on the great inland sea as a terra incognita, although it was a seat of English and French military and commercial enterprise over two centuries ago.

When Joliet made a voyage to Hudson Bay in 1679 he found three English forts already guarding that territory. The garrisons and traders sought to bribe him to remain with them, but he returned to New France and told his Government that French commerce and trade in the new world were in imminent danger of being crowded out on all sides by the enterprise and perseverance of the English traders.

Fort Hayes, Fort Rupert, and Fort Albany were established near the southern end of the bay. Subsequently another post was established by the English Company of Hudson Bay, with the aid of two French renegades, Radisson and Groseilliers, near the mouth of the Nelson River. In 1686 Chevalier de Troyes, with Iberville Le Moyne, and two brothers of the latter, captured Fort Hayes and Fort Rupert by surprise, and then advanced to Fort Albany, which was the most important of the three posts. Here they met with a stubborn resistance, but at length the weakened garrison surrendered and a French garrison was placed in charge of the post.

Fort Nelson, as the fourth trading station established by the English was called, gradually developed into an important post, and an English settlement grew up with the fort as a centre. The envy of the French was aroused and in 1694 it was captured and renamed Fort Bourbon. It was retaken by the English in 1696. In 1697 Iberville and Serigny Le Moyne set out with five ships to destroy or capture Fort Nelson and the English settlements on Hudson Bay. Iberville was fresh from a wholesale razing of English forts and settlements in Newfoundland, and he had returned to Placentia, the French strategic centre there, to prepare for further conquests. He found Serigny awaiting him with orders to proceed at once against the English. The little fleet included five ships of war, the Pelican, the Palmier, the Wasp, the Profond, and the Violent. Iberville was personally in charge of the Pelican, and Serigny commanded the Palmier. Sailing from Placentia in July, they lost their storeship early on the voyage, and the Pelican became separated from the three remaining ships. Iberville while pursuing his course alone, sighted three vessels which he supposed to be the three French ships of his brother. They turned out, however, to be three English boats, the Hampshire, the Hudson's Bay, and the Daring. Iberville closed with them, and succeeded in sinking the Hampshire with all on board. The Hudson's Bay surrendered, and the Daring sailed away in flight. But now the Pelican, while only two leagues from Fort Nelson, stranded on the coast. Worn out as they were, still the crew reached the shore with their weapons and ammunition. Here they would have perished, had not the three other French ships arrived at an opportune time. Thus reinforced, Iberville laid siege to Fort Nelson. Strengthened only by palisade work and garrisoned by traders and civilians, Fort Nelson was soon captured, and for a long time afterwards was held by the arms of France.

But now with the advent of the steel road planned by Premier Laurier, the busy marts of commerce will stand where Fort Nelson, Fort Albany, Fort Hayes and Fort Rupert stood in their picturesque rudeness more than two centuries ago. Cosy farm homes will dot the plains where once the Indian trapper held undisputed claim. Where the Hampshire sank, and bold Iberville won added glory for the lilies of France, the peaceful commerce of continents will ride. The trade of Europe and Asia will meet and ocean liners will exchange their cargoes on the historic shores of this northern, land-locked sea.

COMPETITION FOR FACTORIES.

The London Advertiser informs us that we misapprehended the drift of the action of the voters of that city in passing a bylaw to provide for fixed assessments on certain manufacturing properties. It says the bylaw does not affect all manufacturers, as we supposed, but only eight; moreover, in three or four cases the grants are merely renewals. It asks: "Can the Times says that no special favors of any kind have been given to manufacturers in Hamilton? If favors have been extended, have they always been sanctioned at the polls?"

That is, of course, quite aside from the consideration of the wisdom of the practice. The Times is not ready to concede that a vote of ten to one of the ratepayers could make an ethical wrong a right, any more than a unanimous vote of the council could effect the transmutation. And it is the principle which we contend should be regarded. No popular vote should be permitted to take one man's, or one thousand men's, money by the taxing power to give it to another for his private advantage.—Hamilton Times.

The Times dodges The Advertiser's questions. There has been an outcry in several journals because the ratepayers of London voted for fixed assessments for eight industries. They contend that the city is unfairly competing for factories, and violating the spirit of the municipal act. As a matter of fact, the city voted in self-defence. Other municipalities are always bidding for factories by offering inducements which are bonuses in disguise. Hamilton has the reputation of being peculiarly active in this respect. The Times does not deny the soft impeachment. It changes the subject by discussing general principles of taxation. We agree with it that the assessment law needs reforming, but London has had to meet conditions as they are, not as they ought to be. The difference between London and Hamilton appears to be this: London is doing openly and legally what Hamilton is doing surreptitiously.

The Farmers' Bank put $1,156,100 into one mine. Faith in New Ontario has done wonders, but a little caution should be mixed with the banking business.

The New York suffragettes have begun to make trouble for the police. Like afternoon tea it is an English fashion, and nowhere are old country examples more powerful than in the republic.

Both parties in the west are clamoring for a reduction of duties. No one would say there was treason in granting the demand. Then why is it unpatriotic to try to get something in return?

No sweeping reciprocity treaty will pass the United States Senate, the stronghold of the "interests." But Canada has won the goodwill of the Washington Government by entering into negotiations, and good-neighborhood is worth a good deal—perhaps worth more than a commercial deal.

Judge Barron, of Stratford, will arbitrate between the Grand Trunk and the strikers not yet reinstated. The judge has had an almost unique experience in work of this kind, and comes to the present case with the confidence of both parties to the dispute. This in itself goes a long way toward clearing up the difficulty.

The Advertiser's special daily dispatches from Washington are from one of the best-informed newspapermen at the American capital. While the trade negotiations are being carried on secretly, there is a good deal of interesting information in the air, and our correspondent may be relied upon to catch it.

THE GIFTS I ASK.

[Henry Van Dyke.]

These are the gifts I ask
Of thee, Spirit serene:
Strength for the daily task,
Courage to face the road,
Good cheer to help me bear the traveller's load,
And for the hours of rest that come between
An inward joy in all things heard and seen.

These are the sins I fain
Would have thee take away:
Malice and cold disdain,
Hot anger, sullen hate,
Scorn of the lowly, envy of the great,
And discontent that casts a shadowy grey
On all the brightness of the common day.

These are the things I prize
And hold of dearest worth:
Light of the sapphire skies,
Peace of the silent hills,
Shelter of forests, comfort of the grass,
Music of birds, murmur of little rills,
Shadow of clouds that swiftly pass,
And, after showers,
The smell of flowers
And of the good brown earth—
And, best of all, along the way friendship and mirth.

AN ASPERSION.

[Montreal Herald.]

In Austria they supply free funerals to M. P.'s, but that would not help much here, when so many of our dead ones continue to sit in the House.

UNAVOIDABLE FOES.

[Fliegende Blaetter.]

Military Instructor—What is meant by hereditary enemies?
Recruit—Your relations.

ALAS, 'TIS TRUE.

[Montreal Star.]

Although we're through with Christmas fun,
When expectation gayly thrills,
The postman's labors are not done,
He has to bring around the bills.

RATHER BEWILDERING.

[Detroit News.]

Ernest Seton-Thompson says the "barren" north land has 60,000,000 caribou. Another explorer has found in north Canada a mountain higher than any yet before discovered in America. Still another reports a hitherto undiscovered lake larger than Superior. A late report says that there has been no snow and little frost at Hudson Bay this winter. That's about enough for the present, until we readjust our ideas.

BRANTFORD'S LUCK.

[Brantford Expositor.]

Brantford's publicity commissioner was able to announce the other day that he was successful last year in landing five new industries practically without costing the city a cent. It is different in most other places.

CANADA'S WEAPONS AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

[Boston Herald.]

Canada has invented a most ingenious device for controlling monopolies. It is so very clever that one wonders why the United States has never thought of it.

Our big neighbor—whose problems are much like ours—has a new anti-trust law which makes the Sherman act look mild and harmless. Under this Canadian law six citizens may go before any court and declare that any corporation is oppressing or overcharging the consumer. If they seem to have good ground for complaint, the court orders the department of labor to investigate. A commission is named, the complainants selecting one member, the corporation a second member, and the Government a third. This commission has the power to summon witnesses and demand all necessary evidence, and to lock up any persons who disobey or commit perjury.

Now comes the Canadian remedy for monopoly. If the commission finds the defendant corporation guilty of raising prices unlawfully, it can suspend any tariff duties which protect the corporation's product. Thus the tariff, which in the United States is too often used as a weapon against the consumer, in Canada is turned into a weapon against the offending corporation.

THE AJMESON RAID.

[Windsor Record.]

If Jameson and those who instigated that raid had as many lives as a cat they could not live down the crime that desolated tens of thousands of homes in two nations and took a billion of treasure from the British chest.

FIVE PITFALLS FOR PROFANITY.

[Boston Transcript.]

Three hundred Free Masons having resolved nevermore to swear, an expectant world waits for: (1) their furnace fire to go out; (2) a door to slam on their fingers; (3) the plumbing to freeze; (4) their stenographer to have influenza, and (5) a fall down the cellar stairs with two jars of preserves.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

[Toronto World.]

Those who puzzle over the personal popularity of Winston Churchill, the home secretary in England, ought to consider his career. If all the world loves a lover all the world adores a hero. And Churchill has the heroic stuff in him which emblazoned Ramillies and Malplaquet on England's glory roll. They do not forget in England Churchill's exploits in South Africa as some Canadians appear to do, and his coolness at the anarchist roundup in London on Tuesday at the head of the police forces made him no political enemies.

EATING HIS NAME.

[London Evening Standard.]

A Servian teacher, M. Medakovitch, has instituted the most successful method of teaching yet discovered. In his school each pupil is provided with a chocolate alphabet, and as soon as he can put his name together correctly he is allowed to eat it. Word making is taught on the same plan. M. Medakovitch's pupils on an average can read fluently in three days.

ARE YOU READY FOR WINTER?

Able to Stand the Cold?

Fruit-a-tives Will Build Up the Whole System.

The reason why some people cannot stand our Canadian climate is because their bodily health is not good. Heavy clothing cannot take the place of animal heat, generated by the normal body. To be comfortable in winter, we must have sound digestion and pure, rich blood. The time to get ready for winter is NOW, and the thing to take is "Fruit-a-tives."

These wonderful fruit juice tablets do more than regulate the bowels and kidneys. They keep the whole system at its best—make every vital organ do its proper work—and thus give health, strength and vitality. Those subject to chronic Rheumatism and Sciatica, stubborn Constipation and Billous Attacks, Pain in the Back, Headaches and Neuralgia, should make it a point to take "Fruit-a-tives," and cure themselves completely before the severe cold spells come on.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, six for $2 50, or trial size 25c, or will be sent to any address on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF FARMERS' BANK

The Curator's Report Shows a Big Deficit.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—The financial statement of the position of the Farmers' Bank, as on Dec. 9, 1910, was issued yesterday by the curator, as follows:

Liabilities.

Direct: Suspended payment Dec. 19, 1910.

Amounts owing to depositors and holders of drafts at:

Allenford branch		$25,753 18
Arkona		43,023 82
Athens		19,636 70
Belleville		25,995 53
Bethany		55,342 24
Burgessville		41,773 48
Camden East		72,309 17
Cheltenham		36,600 69
Dashwood		113,021 81
Dunford		34,562 25
Embro		74,626 36
Flingal		33,583 87
Hailebury		25,473 98
Kerwood		67,907 17
Kinmount		33,902 38
Lakeside		32,222 60
Lindsay		58,176 17
Millbank		66,630 61
Milton		30,152 25
Norval		39,129 76
Philipsville		37,682 73
Pontypool		47,902 41
Sharbot Lake		52,797 71
Stouffville		24,732 88
Williamstown		24,930 18
Zephyr		65,749 88
Toronto		87,772 04
Accrued interest to Dec. 10, 1910		19,000 00
Reserve for sundry claims		10,000 00
Total		$1,281,74 91
Preferred claims:		
Farmers' Bank notes in circulation, as per H. O. books and branch returns	$558,565 00	
Branch salary and charge account	2,558 05	
Rentals due at the branches, together with claims for penalties under terms of leases	1,520 86	
Ontario Government deposit	26,533 16	
		$ 569,987 07
Secured claims, unsettled:		
Trusts and Guarantee Company advances on demand notes	$ 211,838 26	
Secured by hypothecation of customers' paper	292,526 31	
Surplus carried to assets		$ 81,688 05
Other securities held and included under assets in this statement:		
Bonds of the Keeley Mines, Limited	$1,000,000 00	
Other industrial bonds	75,000 00	

Capital Stock.

Capital stock subscribed, as per list		$ 584,500 00

Assets.

Dominion of Canada notes		$ 10,048 50
Specie		7,271 95
Notes and checks of and on other banks		55,144 22
Balances from other banks in Canada		10,738 10
Balances due from agents in the United Kingdom		6,189 26
Balances due from foreign agents		5,030 89
Cash items on hand and in transit		46,286 31
Total		$140,709 23
Deposit with Dominion Government to secure note circulation		$ 20,250 00
*Stocks and bonds		113,895 00
Surplus in customers' paper held by Trusts and Guarantee Company	$ 81,688 05	
Current loans, discounts and past due bills held at head office and branches	684,130 04	
Interim valuation	241,434 84	
		323,122 89
Claims for withdrawals after suspension		47,000 00
Bank premises, fixtures and furniture, book value		178,604 20
Stationery on hand, estimated value		2,500 00
Due upon capital stock		16,921 00
Other assets, as per list		1,146 57
Keeley Mine, Limited—		
Current loans and overdrafts	$321,100 46	
Call loans	300,000 00	
$1,000,000 bonds held as security therefor	621,100 46	
*Stocks and bonds account	535,000 00	
		1,156,100 46
Total		$2,000,250 05

Summary.

Assets—		
As above		$2,000,250 05
Liabilities—		
Depositors and holders of bank drafts	$1,281,774 91	
Preferred claims	569,987 07	
Secured claims, no ranking.		
Capital stock	584,500 00	
		$2,436,261 98
Nominal deficiency		$ 436,011 93

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50 cents. 53tf-ty

CHAPMAN'S

SALES NOW ON—JANUARY LINEN SALE. : : : : : JANUARY WHITEWEAR SALE. : : REDUCED PRICES FOR LADIES' TAILORING

ANNUAL ½-PRICE CHINA SALE

Wednesday and following days this week we will hold our Annual Half-Price China Sale. Please notice that this sale will be conducted on the ground floor in the left aisle, and will be on a larger scale than usual. Practically all our Fancy China and Bric-a-Brac at Half-Price. The only exceptions are open stock patterns and sets. Thousands of beautiful pieces will be arranged on tables in this long aisle for easy seeing and choosing at the tempting reduction of one-half. Every woman in London should be on the alert for such a bargain opportunity. It comes but once a year, and is too good to miss.

25c articles for **12½c**	$2.00 articles for **$1.00**	$4.00 articles for **$2.00**
50c articles for **25c**	$2.50 articles for **$1.25**	$5.00 articles for **$2.50**
$1.00 articles for **50c**	$3.00 articles for **$1.50**	$7.50 articles for **$3.75**
$1.50 articles for **75c**	$3.50 articles for **$1.75**	$10.00 articles for **$5.00**

French Limoges China in different decorations, including Bread and Butter Plates, Tea Plates, Cake Plates, Sugars and Creams, Chop Plates, Comb and Brush Trays, Chocolate Pots, Cups and Saucers, etc. Prices from 50c to $4.00, at half price.

Flower Baskets in China and Art Ware at half price.

Ornaments for cabinets, dens, etc., at half price.

Bronze Figures, $1.50 to $4.50, at half.
Art Figures, 75c to $10.00, at half.
Vases, 15c and upwards, at half.
China Cups and Saucers, 15c to $2.75, at half price.
Murilla Art Ware, at half.
Teapots, 25c to $1.50, at half price.
Chocolate Pots, 75c to $2.50, at half.
Placques, $1.50 to $5.00, at half.
Jugs, 15c to $1.50, at half.
Chocolate Sets, $1.75 to $6.00, at half.
Tea Sets, three pieces, **$1.25 to $6.50**

Bon-Bons, **25c to $1.25**
Comports, **$2.00 to $7.50**
Fruit and Salad Dishes, 50c to $1.50, at half.
Sugars and Creams, 25c to $2.00, at half.
Russian China, including Cups and Saucers, Bouillons, Plates and Placques, at half.
Comb and Brush Trays, 75c to $2.25, at half.
Celery Trays, 75c to $2.00, at half.
Fancy Plates, **10c to $3.75**
Nursery China, 10c to 65c, at half.
A large assortment of novelties at half.

DINNER SETS At Special Prices

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

SUFFRAGETTES IN ROW AT NEW YORK

Police Had to Quell Disturbance On Broadway.

New York, Jan. 9.—Suffragettes today made a demonstration on Broadway, which was not quelled until the police were called.

Under the auspices of the League For the Civic Education of Women, Richard Barry, of Eau Claire, Wis., addressed a gathering at the Lyceum Theatre on "The Evils of the Women's Vote in Colorado." While the lecture was not advertised on billboards, it had received mention by the press, and the suffragettes were on hand with placards and yellow banners before Mr. Barry appeared.

Posters calling for votes for women were conspicuous on signboards of the theatre, and it required a squad of Broadway policemen to pull them down and keep them down. Led by an earnest young woman bearing a yellow sign, a long line of suffragettes paraded the street and harkened to addresses at frequent intervals. Dodgers headed "The Truth About Barry," and "The Truth About Colorado," were handed around the city, and the streets were full of the yellow bills. These led to a threat of arrest for the distributors, and the clamor about the officers grew deafening. In the theatre itself the dodgers were scattered through every row of chairs.

Mr. Barry's audience was about 200 strong, and half of these were women prominent in the suffrage movement. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Inez Milholland, the Rev. Anna Shaw and Mrs. Herbert Carpenter occupied conspicuous places. Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer presided over the meeting, and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder and Mrs. Gilbert Jones aided her.

REGISTRAR DEAD

Lieut.-Col. Higginbotham Passes Away at His Home in Guelph.

Guelph, Jan. 9.—The death occurred here today of Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Higginbotham, registrar for Centre and South Wellington. He was 80 years old, and was born in County Cavan, Ireland. He came to Guelph as a young man and took a prominent part in the development of the city and the district. He served the city as reeve, mayor and county councillor, and was one of the promoters of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.

He helped to raise the first military company in Wellington County, and served as its captain during the Fenian raid.

In 1872 he was elected as Liberal member of Parliament for North Wellington, redeeming the riding, and he held the seat until 1878. In 1881 he was appointed registrar.

He leaves a widow, five sons and three daughters.

STARTS THE NEW YEAR A NEW MAN

QUEBEC FARMER TELLS WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DID FOR HIM.

They Fixed Up His Kidneys, Made His Blood Pure, and Made Him Feel Young All Over.

Franklin Centre, Que., Jan. 9.—(Special).—The only way to start the New Year right is to get the health right, and Mr. William Gamble, a well-known farmer living near here is telling his neighbors how he got his health right.

"I am a farmer 67 years of age," Mr. Gamble says, "And I suffered with a weak back and stoppage of water off and on for ten years. I used several boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they made a new man of me. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine I have ever taken."

Dodd's Kidney Pills will make a new man of you because they make the Kidneys strong and healthy and able to do their work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. Pure blood means new life. It means good circulation and renewed strength and energy all over the body.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all forms of Kidney Disease from Backache to Bright's Disease, and they are also doing a great work by giving renewed health and energy to thousands of Canadians who are rundown, tired and generally feeling no good for anything. Start the new year by toning up the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills. It will pay you.

G. T. R. INVESTIGATION OPENS NEXT MONDAY

Judge Barron Goes To Montreal in Connection With the Inquiry.

Stratford, Jan. 9.—The G. T. R. strikers' investigation did not open here today as anticipated, but the first sitting will probably be held next Monday. Judge Barron went to Montreal in connection with the inquiry.

The heads of city council committees, selected at this morning's inaugural meeting, are: Finance, Ald. Stevenson; board of works, Ald. Roberts; fire, light and cemetery, Ald. Pauli; market and hall, Ald. Knechtel. Mayor Brown did not deliver an inaugural address.

After labor, refreshment. Retiring Chairman F. G. Scrimgeour, of the public school board, treated the members of the board, the male principals of the ward schools, and Secretary Davidson to a much-enjoyed banquet at the close of the final meeting of the 1910 trustees tonight.

LUCAN STAGE COULD NOT REACH THE CITY

Roads to the North Were Very Badly Blocked On Monday.

Yesterday was a hard one for many of the stage drivers who come daily into the city. The majority of the stages did not reach the city until after 12 o'clock, and their horses were so played out that they required fresh ones to make the return trip. The worst roads were those lying directly north of the city, and they were in such a condition that the Granton stage did not arrive until after 1 o'clock, and the Lucan stage did not reach the city at all. Harry Guest, the Granton stage driver, states that the roads and conditions were the worst yesterday that he has ever experienced. In some places the snow was drifted to such a height that it was impossible to pass before it was removed. In other places the road was nothing but a solid sheet of ice, and the horses had great difficulty in keeping their feet. The Lucan stage, for the first time this winter, was unable to reach the city and the trip was cancelled.

The other stages, which come from nearer points, all met with difficulty and arrived two and three hours over their scheduled time.

This morning the majority of the stages had arrived before 11 o'clock and the drivers report the roads in better condition than yesterday. The Lucan and Granton stages will likely be a couple of hours late.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a very valuable medicine for throat and lung troubles, quickly relieves and cures painful breathing and a dangerously sounding cough which indicates congested lungs. Sold by all dealers. 5