

Our Philatelic Corner.

(Conducted by Philatelists.)

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTOR.

The Guy Ter-Centenary Issue, 1910. On August 15th, 1910, a set of stamps issued to commemorate the ter-centenary of John Guy's attempt to colonize Newfoundland was placed on sale. These stamps were announced in a very peculiar manner, the following advertisement having been inserted in the St. John's Daily News on August 12th:

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

"On and after the 15th instant, Guy Ter-Centenary Postage Stamps will be for sale at St. John's and Conception Bay post offices, and at the end of the month generally at all post offices in Newfoundland. The issue contains eleven varieties—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 cents, one of each costing 75 cents."

GEO. W. LEMESSURIER, Actg. Postmaster General.

This was rather a curious way of announcing a new issue, but it was not nearly so curious as the appearance presented by the stamps themselves. The work of printing them was given to Messrs. Whitehead, Morris & Co., Ltd., by Hon. Robert Watson, Colonial Secretary, when he was in London in the previous year. This firm had formerly printed Newfoundland Bonds and Mr. Watson arranged with them to print future issues of the Colony's stamps and cash notes, work which had previously been done by the American and British-American Bank Note Companies. These, the first postage stamps ever turned out by the firm of Whitehead, Morris & Co., were anything but a credit to either designers or printers. They were lithographed and the values from 6 cents upwards were very badly done indeed. So bad were they, in fact, that these same values had to be subsequently printed from engraved plates by the British-American Bank Note Co. of Ottawa.

Mr. Morris of Whitehead, Morris & Co., Ltd., stated that his firm was not able to do the work properly in the short time given them by the local postal authorities. However, there is no doubt that the lithographed stamps of this issue will forever be a blot in the annals of a country noted for the excellence of printing and design of its numerous postal issues. Whilst the designs were on the whole appropriate to the occasion which the issue was to commemorate, there seems no reasonable excuse for those on the 6c and 10c stamps which depict respectively a logging camp and the Grand Falls Paper Mills. What connection there could be between a logging camp, the Harnsworth Paper Mills and the Guy Ter-Centenary is difficult to see, and it would have been a very easy matter to select some far more appropriate designs. There is no fault to be found with the subjects of the other designs, which are as follows:

1c.—Portrait of King James I., who granted the Charter to Guy of the whole island of Newfoundland for the purposes of colonization.
2c.—The arms of the Bristol and London company formed for the purpose of colonizing Newfoundland.
3c.—Portrait of John Guy who, in 1610, attempted to form a colony in Newfoundland which, although it has been taken possession of by Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1583 for Queen Elizabeth, had never been colonized. Guy's attempt proved unsuccessful.

Somewhat Premature.

Editor Evening Telegram
Dear Sir—On hearing that all fish regulations had been lifted the public generally felt as if a mighty good wave had struck Ramona. As soon as it was known, you could at once feel a hope that the worst fears had passed, and British fair play once again restored. At once the Messrs. Penny started in to fit up two schooners for the Isle aux Morts fishing grounds, one sailed to-day the other to-morrow. Members of twenty four families manned these two schooners supplied by Messrs. Penny, which they would not have done if those regulations were not lifted. Messrs. Penny have now two cargoes of fish on the other side, last years caught fish. The "Cavell" cargo was completed in July, and up to the 25th of Jan. Messrs. Penny have not received one dollar for either of

ter some years owing to the depredations of pirates.
4c.—Guy's ship the Endeavour.
5c.—A view of Cupids or Cupers Cove where Guy formed his first colony with 39 colonists.
6c.—A portrait of Lord Bacon who took a leading part in the fitting out of Guy's expedition.
8c.—A view of Mosquito, where Guy later formed a colony.
12c.—A portrait of King Edward VII.
15c.—A portrait of King George V. This was the first time a portrait of His Present Majesty appeared on a postage stamp after his accession.

The lithographed stamps were perforated 12 and the engraved 14. There are many minor varieties of perforation in the 1c, 2c and 5c, particularly in the 1c, some of which are very scarce. The main perforation varieties are:

1c.—12 x 14, 12 x 11, 11½ x 12.
2c.—12 x 14, 12 x 11½.
5c.—12 x 14.
The error "Newfoundland" occurs in the 1c in all perforations. In the perforated 12 variety the stamp to the right of this error has "JamRa" instead of James. In the 6c a curious mistake occurred in the first printing, the "z" in the word colonization being reversed. This was corrected in a later printing. Another variety of this stamp which I have not seen noted previously is the absence of the lower dot in the scroll to the right of the portrait. I have searched through several sheets and found only one copy of this variety. This issue was discontinued in June, 1911, when the Coronation issue put in an appearance, but the 1c, 2c and 5c were at times on sale at the P. O. during the next few years.

CHECK LIST.

(a) Perf. 12.
1c.—Green.
2c.—Rose.
3c.—Drab.
4c.—Violet.
5c.—Cobalt.
6c.—Claret (I).
6c.—Claret (II).
8c.—Bistre.
9c.—Olive Green.
10c.—Slate.
12c.—Pale Brown.
15c.—Black.
Error—"NEWFOUNDLAND."
1c.—Green.
(b) Perf. 12 x 14.
1c.—Green.
(a) "NEWFOUNDLAND."
2c.—Rose.
5c.—Cobalt.
(c) Perf. 12 x 11.
1c.—Green.
(a) "NEWFOUNDLAND."
(d) Perf. 11½ x 11.
1c.—Green.
(a) "NEWFOUNDLAND."
(e) Perf. 12 x 11½.
2c.—Rose.
1911—Line Engraved at Ottawa.
Perf. 14.
6c.—Claret.
8c.—Bistre.
9c.—Olive Green.
10c.—Black.
12c.—Brown.
15c.—Slate Green.
(Next week I shall deal with the Coronation issue amongst other things, the Guy issue having taken up all the space for this week's article).

The Public hears a lot about Price Reductions to-day. But it is of no interest to the working-man to hear the price of the Rolls Royce Car is dropping. But the laborer, the milkman, the lumberman, takes heart when he hears that he can now get a Twenty Dollar Mackinaw or Overcoat for only Ten Dollars. The prices of Men's Mackinaws and Overcoats are cut in two for Ten Days only, at BLAIR'S.—fehl,ed,tf

those cargoes, although offered fifty two hundred dollars cash as soon as Bills Lading were signed in July for "Cavell's" cargo, and balance when cargo was sold. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries said "No, we cannot permit that, and if you send 'Cavell' without a clearance the fine would be the value of the entire cargo." Mr. George Penny, Manager of the firm, gave me those facts not later than yesterday, and told me I could make use of them. Being now freed from this experimental stage may it never be attempted again. Bad as it was for such men as Messrs. Penny and others, it was far worse for us poor fishermen. It caused cut off supplies altogether through those regulations, what would have become of us? Govt. flour and molasses or starve. It's well Mr. Squires came home when he did to smash up those regulations. Anything to improve cure is O.K., but better let people sell to whom they like and when they like. Competition, supply and demand always governs, and when you try and disturb this by experimenting you are making a great mistake. Yours truly, MORGAN GILES. Ramona, Feb. 1, 1921.

Neuralgia
Night sweats
Sleeplessness
Indigestion
Hysteria
result from
Nervous Exhaustion
Take the new remedy
Asaya-Neurall
(TRADE MARK)
which contains the form of phosphorus required for nerve repair.
PREPARED BY
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.
MONTREAL

In the Supreme Court.

February 8th, 1921.

Harvey & Co., Ltd., vs. Anglo-American Telegraph Co.
(Before Kent, J.)

The facts and the law involved in this action are of more than ordinary importance, and the result will be waited for with interest by business men.

In 1918 Harvey & Co. sent a message to the Anglo office here, to be forwarded by cable and land lines to Rumsey & Co. in Chicago, brokers, requesting that five "hundred" barrels of Pork be purchased. The message that was received by Rumsey & Co. requested them to purchase five "thousand" barrels. After twenty-five hundred had been bought, the error was discovered, and two thousand were resold by the brokers, at a loss.

Harvey & Co.'s message was written on a special form of their own devising, which requested that the message be sent by the Anglo "subject to your regular conditions as published." Up to March, 1918, the Anglo used a form containing a set of conditions which in 1915 were declared by a majority of our Supreme Court Judges in Parker & Webb vs. the Anglo not to be binding on a sender. But in March, 1918, a form with new conditions was introduced, though up to the time when the Harvey message was sent (Oct. 1918), though their practice was to use the special form upon which they wrote the message which formed the basis of this action.

On the face of the old form, an indorsement advised the sender of a message to have it repeated, for greater accuracy. In Parker & Webb vs. the Anglo, the Court held that this was not a condition, but a notice only, as the form referred to "conditions on the back hereof." But in the new form, the warning appeared as a condition, and it was also provided that the Anglo was not liable to pay damages for errors in unrepeatable messages. The Harvey message was unrepeatable.

On both the old and the new forms a condition appeared to the effect that the Anglo acted as agent of the sender, without liability, in forwarding telegrams beyond its own lines, and it was shown that the error in the Harvey telegram probably arose between New York and Chicago, on lines operated by employees of the U. S. Government, although these lines belonged to the Western Union Telegraph Co., which operates the Anglo system in this Colony under lease. No reference was made, strangely enough, to this particular condition in Parker & Webb vs. the Anglo, and it may prove one decisive factor in this action.

Morine, K.C., for the Anglo Company, argued that Harvey & Company were subject to all the conditions "as published" in both forms, but especially to those in the later form, which they had signed in good instance at least, in August, 1918. He further contended that as the error had occurred on lines not owned or operated by the Anglo, it was not liable. Howley, K.C., for Harvey & Co., argued that knowledge of the conditions by Harvey & Co. had not been sufficiently shown, and that the Anglo having accepted a message for Chicago was liable for errors on the whole route, adding that in Parker & Webb vs. the Anglo, it had been decided that all such conditions were not binding.

A point of pure law, perhaps the most interesting of the case, was raised and debated. The statement of claim was that the Anglo had not sent a message it had agreed to forward and been paid, but had delivered another message, "wrongfully and without authority," whereby damage to Harvey & Co. arose. For the defence it was answered that as the damage arose, not from not sending the right message, as agreed upon, but by the delivery of a message never sent, the damage was to Rumsey & Co., for which Harvey & Co. were not liable, and consequently could not recover. The Anglo, it was said, was a messenger only, to deliver the right message, and not an agent of Harvey & Co. to deliver a wrong message. The damage arose not from a breach of contract with Harvey & Co., but from a misrepresentation to Rumsey & Co., and could be recovered for, if at all, in Chicago only, against the U. S. A. Government, not here against the Anglo. For errors in messages causing damage to the sender, he may recover; if they cause damage to the receiver, the sender is not liable, and consequently cannot recover. The receiver cannot recover for damages caused to him by mistakes in messages innocently made, though he may, possibly, for wilful changes which cause damage. If the sender of a message chooses to pay the receiver damages incurred by the latter through the mistake in the message, the sender does so voluntarily, and cannot recover the amount in a suit against the messenger. Judgment was reserved.

Sunday Services.

C. E. Cathedral—Holy Communion, 8. Morning Service, 11; Canonical Service, 3. C.M.B.C. in Synod Bldg., Evening Service, 8.30.
St. Thomas's—Holy Communion, 8; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11; Prayer and Sermon, 6.30; preacher, Rev. A. Clayton; Evening Prayer and Sermon, 8.30; subject, "Isaiah's Peer Gynt," or the "Three Crossroads of Life."
St. Mary the Virgin—8. Holy Communion; 11. Matins; 2.30. Sunday School; 2.45. Bible Classes; 4. Holy Baptism; 6.30. Evensong.
St. Michael's—Holy Communion, 8; Morning Service, 10; Evening Service, 6.30.

METHODIST.

Gower St.—11 and 6.30. Rev. E. W. Forbes, B.D.
George St.—11 and 6.30. Rev. D. B. Hemmings, B.A.
Coker St.—11 and 6.30. Rev. G. J. Bond, B.A.
Wesley—11 and 6.30. Rev. W. B. Bugden, B.A.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. R. J. Power, M.A. will preach at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. on Sunday.
St. Thomas's—The Rector in his course of Lenten sermons on "The Gospel in Modern Literature," takes as his theme to-morrow evening, Henrik Ibsen's famous novel, "Peer Gynt," which teaches the Gospel of Christ from the standpoint of "The Three Crossroads of Life." A special invitation is given to the stranger to be present. Miss Jones will sing at the close of the sermon.

C. M. B. C.—Class will meet to-morrow in the Synod Building at 3.30. The series of studies on the History of the Church, with a view to further information on the questions of inter-communion and reunion will be continued. Subject, "The Intellectual Freedom of the Church."

Gower Street Church—9.45. Men's Class meetings; 2.30. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 11 and 6.30 Public Worship. The Pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Abiding Realities," also short address to the children. Evening subject, "Treasures of the Snow." A cordial welcome is extended to strangers and visitors in the city.

Gower Street Men's Bible Class—This class meets at 2.45 in the Church Parlour. The Pastor will teach the lesson. All men are welcome.

George Street Adult Bible Class—All who attend to-morrow's session of the class are assured a very helpful and interesting hour. The service which will be held at 2.45 is to be held in the Young Men's Class Room. Entrance on Buchanan Street. Visitors.

Wesley Church—Sunday morning, Victory Class, everybody welcome. At 9.15 o'clock, Song Service, and at 9.45 we will have an excellent opportunity for members and friends. A special collection will be taken up for the benefit of the poor.

Wesley Bible Class—Class meets to-morrow afternoon at 2.45; speaker, Rev. J. W. Squires, subject, "The Unknown Warrior."

Adventist (Cooktown Road).—By special request the Anniversary program given by the Sabbath School will be repeated at 6.30 Sunday evening. This will be an excellent opportunity for those who did not see it the last time. Special music, dialogue and recitation will be given. A special offering will be taken up for local church expenses. As many as many were turned away before.

International Bible Students Association meet in the Church Room, Victoria Hall, opposite Gower Street Church, at 7 p.m. Discourse, "Was Men Created to Inherit Earth or Heaven?" All are welcome.

Congregational Church 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Rev. T. B. Darby.

Rev. G. W. Rideout

The many friends of the Rev. G. W. Rideout, will be interested to know that he is well, and that he is still engaged in his evangelistic work. It is some years since Dr. Rideout last visited his home city, but he contemplates the pleasure of another visit during this year, and should he do so, his old friends will be pleased to see him. Dr. Rideout did good service at the front with the American forces, and now resumes his more regular evangelistic work with even greater zeal than before. When a lad, Dr. Rideout was attached to the Telegram staff, and through all his years of travel he has kept himself in touch with our office.

Cannot Regulate Law of Supply and Demand

The scramble for "protection" and "government aid" and similar artificial measures to bolster up prices for the benefit of certain classes is regrettable from every viewpoint. Such tactics are likely to end only in disappointment, just as are attempts by farmers to "hold wheat for 40" and by cotton-growers to "hold cotton for 30 cents." Because governments used strong-arm methods to control prices during the World War emergency, the notion has become widespread that the law of supply and demand can be thwarted and that all the time to anybody that has a mind to. It can't, as those who try it will learn to their cost in the long run.—Forbes' Magazine.

Weigh yourself the day you commence to take Brick's Tasteless, then weigh yourself two (2) weeks later and note the increase.—Jan 27, 1921.

A Barnardo Director.

The directorate of the Barnardo Homes in England, has received a valuable acquisition in the person of Admiral Sir H. Stilleman, whose long service has made him one of Britain's foremost sailors. One of his latest poems was that of superintendent of the naval branch of the Barnardo work at Norwich, where boys are trained for the Royal Navy and for the mercantile marine.

Almost ninety thousand children have passed through the rescue doors of the Barnardo Homes, and during the four-and-a-half years of the Great War 7,131 children were admitted to these homes. The average number of children in residence is 7,335.

This fine work was established by Dr. Thomas John Barnardo, a native of Ireland, who in 1866 opened, in East London, homes for waifs and homeless children gathered from the streets of all British cities.

At Ilford, in Essex County, England, he founded in 1873 a village home for training girls; and after that set the seal of his work at Norwich, of which Admiral Sir H. Stilleman is superintendent.

The children of the well-to-do were enlisted in the work through the formation in 1891 of the Young Helpers' League. Thousands of Barnardo boys have been brought to Canada and placed in farm homes, some in western Canada, but more in the west. They learned farming, and many of them have acquired land, have "made good," and are now prosperous farmers. Many have also been successfully placed in other British Dominions overseas.

A Tramp Water-Hog.

Two years ago a large and intelligent water-hog from South America tried to make his way to the States, which exploited him and his brethren, crept away, and took up his abode in a pond at Manning's Heath, Sussex. There he lived a hermit-like existence, swimming and diving, or scrambling along the fringe of the pool by way of exercise, and harming no man, until quite recently, a young fool disputed his claim to the title of "water-hog," and long water-hog had the impudence to chase the fool, and suffered death at the hands of a gamekeeper for his misdemeanor. The hogs life in the Sussex pond is regarded as all the more strange because few of his species have survived the English climate. Such creatures about the river banks in South America, and while possessing the skin and bristles of an ordinary hedgehog, can swim and dive like a fish, often rebelling under water for lengthy periods. They have long curious moulded teeth, which enable them to grind to a pulp the vegetable matter that forms their sustenance, and allow it to pass down the very narrow passage of their throat. They bark and growl like dogs, and are altogether unpleasant animals when roused. The Manning pond specimen was regarded by the villagers as quite harmless, however, and they deplored its untimely end.

RIMES OF THE TIMES.

(S) SINCE SWEETSTAKES ARE NO MORE.

(It has been predicted that there will be a lack of interest in hockey games in future owing to sweetstakes being banned.)

Sorrow reigns throughout the land For the law with heavy hand, Sweeps and lotteries has banned For evermore. Protests are of no avail Naught can against the law prevail Who cares now what team does fall Or what the score.

When a hockey game you see No excitement will there be If the score is too or three Since sweeps are banned Watching—still you will be bored, Caring not what goals are scored And the game that you adored You cannot stand.

What funny trick it is of fate That does not make you now feel great When down the ice your side does skate And goals does reap Why don't you watch the game with zest. The reason I don't manifest any interest is—I've no sweep.

GENTLE JABS.
Lot's wife at least earned her suit.

A cuff on the wrist beats two on the ear.

Floating debts are no sort of life preservers.

Concealed knowledge is as useful as buried treasure.

Blessed is the peacemaker if he keeps at a safe distance.

It's almost as bad to say mean things as it is to do them.

Polite men, like the hairs of a man's head, are numbered.

A man doesn't have to be a detective in order to find trouble.

THE ZERO HOUR.
A captain in the merchant marine who received much commendation for his wonderful courage and endurance during the war was asked to address a meeting in the West. Ex-President Taft spoke first and at considerable length, and when he had finished the audience rose, almost to a man, to leave the building. The chairman sprang to his feet, rushed to the edge of the platform, and called excitedly: "Come back and take your seats. Come back, every one of you! This man went through hell for us during the war, and it is up to us now to do the same for him."

VISIT POSTPONED.—Owing to the state of the railway line, Major Gallagher, the Salvation Army revivalist, has postponed his intended visit to Carbonear, and will continue to conduct his revival meetings at No. 2 Hall, Adelaide Street, during the week-end.

THE POWER OF SUGGESTION.
"Why are farmers dissatisfied so much of the time?"
"I suspect," replied Senator Sargent.

MY COLUMN

(By The Cub-Editor.)

TO ASK IS TO RECEIVE.

I asked for questions. I got them. Not singly, nor by the dozen, but by the sack. And such questions! Latterly I have had to devote my whole editorial space to answering long questions. To-day I must do likewise. Before, however, getting on to the question in hand, I am publishing the following letter of thanks received from "Deuce" whose letter I "juggled" with in this column last week.

He says:—"I have to thank you most sincerely for your lengthy replies to my enquiries. The replies were most amusing (sic), but as to their accuracy or veracity!! 'Oh thou dissembling Cut, what wilt thou be when time hath sown a grizzle on thy case.' Yours truly, DEUCE."

Now for the present question. It is from one "Sweetie" who asks: "When a tall person is dancing with a very short partner, whose waist he or she cannot reach down to, without adopting an extremely awkward and tiresome attitude, is it correct for the lengthy one to place his or her arm around the neck of the abbreviated partner, or to clasp said partner around the waist in the usual manner and assume an upright position, thus bringing the short partners feet about a foot and a half from the ground? Perhaps you would also advise as to what portion of the tall partners anatomy the short one should clasp?" I have consulted that well known authority "Dancing and what one should and should not do," by a notorious society lady. In chapter 19 page 210, I found the following:—"When dancing with a partner much shorter than one's self, if a male, clasp him firmly round the neck with the right hand, tips of the fingers gripping the inside of his collar. Do not lift him off the floor. It is very bad form, and you may cause him to lose his collar which wouldn't do at all. If the short partner is a female she should be gripped firmly round the waist with the right hand and hold so that her face is in alignment with her partner's. There is then no danger of her being trampled under foot and lost in the crowd." Beyond the above I have not been able to glean any information which would be of use to "Sweetie."

—The Cub-Editor.

Furness Line Sailings

	From Liverpool.	St. John's to Halifax.	Halifax to St. John's.	St. John's to Liverpool.
S. S. DIGNY	Jan. 15th	Jan. 15th	Jan. 18th	Jan. 22nd
S. S. SACHEM	Jan. 15th	Jan. 15th	Jan. 18th	Jan. 22nd

These steamers are excellently fitted for cabin passengers. Passengers for Liverpool must be in possession of Passports. For rates of freight, passage and other particulars apply to

Furness, Withy & Co., Limited

WATER STREET EAST.

A Most Delicious Flavor.

North's

Boneless Breakfast Bacon.

It is in the Curing.

A Fancy Bacon but Not a

Fancy Price.

The following dealers will be glad to supply you:

AYRE & SONS, Ltd.,

W. E. BEARNS,

M. F. CAUL,

C. P. EAGAN,

E. J. HORWOOD,

J. J. MULCAHY,

J. D. RYAN,

ROYAL STORES, Ltd.,

STEER BROS.

J. B. ORR CO., Limited,

IMPORTERS.

Feb. 12, 1921.

Wedding Bells.

TAPPER-EDWARDS.
A very pretty wedding was solemnized here on Jan. 26th, when Mr. Peter Edwards of this place, led in the altar Miss Edna Tapper of Fredericton's Cove. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Fr. Thomas, P.M. of Lunenburg. The bride was beautifully attired in a dress of pale blue with hat to match. After the ceremony the happy couple proceeded to the home of the groom, where a nice tea was served to the invited friends. After tea the noted middle Mr. Leo Edwards, struck up "Hail to the Wedding," and a very enjoyable time was kept up till the early morning. All join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Edwards many happy years. L.A.W., Feb. 4, 1921.

DYER-DEVEREAUX.
A very pretty wedding took place at Logy Bay on Feb. 6th, when Miss Mary Ellen Dyer, eldest daughter of Stephen and Kitty Dyer, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. John Devereaux, second eldest son of James and Johanna Devereaux of Logy Bay. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. O'Callaghan in the presence of 100 guests. The bride was beautifully gowned in champagne satin with beaded trimmings, and a hat of mole silk velvet and ostrich feathers; she also wore a set of furs and looked charming. Miss Maggie May Dyer, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and wore a gown of Paris cream silk lace with fox furs and hat to match. The groom was supported by his brother, Andrew Devereaux. After the ceremony Rev. Father O'Callaghan paid a glowing tribute to the contracting parties and hoped that every blessing would attend them during their future years. The bridal party proceeded to the home of the bride's parents, where a very dainty supper was served to over seventy guests. The toast to the bride and groom was proposed by Mrs. R. Crobie and Sgt. John Robinson respectively, in language that expressed admiration and respect that was felt for the bride and groom. At 8.30 p.m. the bride and groom drove to their new home, where refreshments were served and a very enjoyable dance was held. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly presents, testifying to her popularity, as she has always been keen and foremost in any work connected with the good of the parish, such as Fairs, Societies and Garden Parties. Their many friends wish them bon voyage over the sea of life.—Com.

LOGICAL.
Two friends returning home from a late evening gathering noticed through the window a Chinaman in the dimly lighted rear shop.
"I wonder what that Chinaman is doing up so late?" said one.
"Shirts, I suppose," came the answer.

N. I. W. A.
At last night's meeting of the N. I. W. A. the request of Mayor Gosling for the appointment of a representative to discuss the matter of co-ordination of charities was considered at length. A member was authorized to attend the postponed meeting of those interested in the distribution of charity. The N. I. W. A. stands by any movement of a charitable nature and will lend all its influence to render aid, which its members realize is most urgent at the present time.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT
Rheumatism.

Lumbago, Neuralgia, or any other pain, apply Minard's Liniment to the aching spot and get quick relief. Minard's is the remedy your grandmother used. There is nothing to equal it.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

PACKING GARLOCK RUBBER MANGA

Coat Hanger Letter Box Toasters Egg Beaters Cooks' Frying Pans Potato Masher Tea Strainer Jelly Strainer Cake Cuts Curling Iron Cake Turners Hot Pan L

Fore Planes Jack Planes Hand Planes Smooth Planes Block Planes Chisels Hammer Rules Shingle Planes Squares

Hack Saw Trowels Caulking Iron Caulking Mallet English Hammer English Trowels Pipe Cutter Wrenches Drills Stocks & Dies

CALOR

Padlocks Rim Locks Mortice Locks Plate Locks Chest Locks Drill Locks Drawer Locks Cupboard Locks Door Locks Thumb Locks Night Locks Gate Locks

PLATFORM COUNTERS SPRING SCALES CIRCULAR SCALES STEELY SCALES CARPET SCALES WASHING MACHINES WRINGERS BREAD MACHINES HAND Saws FOOT Saws