

WOODS' FAIR

SPECIAL SALE OF CORSETS

THIS WEEK

Peggy From Paris Corsets, 75c Each

We are clearing out the above line of Corsets. We will be unable to get them again, as the manufacturer has gone out of business. They are an extra fine Corset, with low cut top and long hips; with suspender front and side; made of fine batiste, and 5-clasp steels; lace and baby ribbon-trimmed; sizes 19 to 25. Regular \$1.00 each. Special clearing-out price, each 75c

OUR CENTURY CORSETS are made of fine coutille, long hips, with strapped front; suitable for stout people; bias cut, and steel lined; extra long front; lace and baby ribbon-trimmed; sizes 20 to 29. Price, each \$1.00

Another extra fine \$1.00 Corset is style 298, in D & A; sizes 18 to 27. Ask to see them.

Big 50c Corset Values

We carry an extra fine assortment of Corsets that sell at 50c. The Umir, a shirtwaist corset. The Stand By, guaranteed unbreakable. The high bust, and the habit hip. All sizes in each style. Price, each 50c

Men's Underwear at Clearing Prices This Week

All of our Men's Fleece-Lined Underwear, sizes 32 to 44; just suitable for winter weather like we are having. Special clearing sale price this week, per garment 40c

Also Men's Heavy Wool Shirts and Drawers, sizes 34 to 36 and 28. Regular 75c. Sale price, this week, 65c

Boys' Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers. Regular 45c. Special clearing price 35c

Ladies' Black Tights, guaranteed fast black. Reduced to, 45c

Boys' Ribbed Hose 25c P r

Boys' Fine Ribbed Cashmere Hose, with double tucked knee, also double heel and toe; fast black. Regular 35c. Special for Tuesday and Wednesday, pair 25c

J. M. THOMSON

BRITISH

The corn mills of Messrs. Bradford & Sons, at Yeovil, were burnt down.

Mr. Charles T. Macaulay, nephew of Lord Macaulay, died at Bath, aged 57.

Mr. Henry Pawson, of Sheffield, journalist, who died recently, left estate valued at £263,000.

A fire engine supplied to Witham parish, in Essex, 1829, has been sold by the district council for £2.

A fine specimen of the little auk was picked up dead at Great Burstead, Essex, during the frost.

Corridor carriages for emigrants passing through Britain are now provided on the Northeastern Railway.

The White Horse Inn, at Mundon, Essex, has been in the occupation of one family, named Deeks, for a century.

In response to a challenge, Henry Fielden has performed ten hours' club swinging at Manchester, and won £5.

Mr. Justice Grantham, the senior judge of the King's bench division, has completed 22 years' service on the bench.

The oldest shoeblack in London is a man named Whitehead, who has stood in Wellington street, Strand, for 40 years.

Caroline C. Gray, one of the last survivors of the Princess Alice disaster of 1873, has just died at Clapham, aged 81.

Mr. Matthew Wildsmith, of 17 Jermy street, and Rocke House, Erit, Kent, and his wife celebrated their diamond wedding.

Bacup claims a record in long minorities, its four vicars having now completed 180 years' ministry, and 119 in Bacup itself.

Mr. F. Whiteley Thomson, formerly member for Skipton, is to be adopted as Liberal candidate for South Herefordshire.

In a case at Blackburn it was stated that organ grinders having now completed 150 years' ministry, and 119 in Bacup itself.

The Army Council has decided that the slouch hat as a protection for the soldier against the sun is not required, in the United Kingdom.

Probably the youngest lamplighter in England, Harold Goodfellow, aged 12, performs the regular duties of that office at Wadebridge, Cornwall.

It was stated at a meeting of the Hartlepool education committee that 270 children of the locality go to school daily without breakfast.

The proprietor of a place of amusement at Yarmouth has purchased 1,000 pairs of boots for distribution among poor school children.

The famous organ in St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, which dates back to the year 1744, and has a fine wood-carved case, is about to be renovated.

The Imperial service medal has been awarded to 113 retired members of the home and colonial civil services, whose names appeared in a late Gazette.

It is stated that Venerable Archdeacon Cheetham and Canon Cheyne, both of the chapter of Rochester Cathedral, will shortly resign on account of ill-health.

One of the oldest royal servants at Windsor, Mr. R. Boyington, who had for many years shown visitors over the state apartments of the castle, has just died.

Through his clothes becoming an-

tangled in a loom he was repulsed at Blackburn cotton mill, Richard Eccles was whirled round the revolving shafting and killed.

Of 59 persons whose deaths were recorded in the Times, 26 had reached the age of 70, 14 were septuagenarians, 8 were octogenarians and 4 were nonagenarians.

Mr. John Copping, who claims to be the oldest police superintendent in England, placed his resignation in the hands of the Huntingdonshire justices after a service of 55 years.

Through a wire rope snapping, the large weight of the clock of a church in Ilford, which turns the scale at 600 pounds, yesterday crashed through two floors into the porch, 50 feet below.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, the authority on Dickens, has offered to erect at his own cost a statue of the author in the grounds of Rochester Castle. Dickens died at Gad's Hill, Rochester.

The Grimsby Wallow Waits, who have this season earned £230 for the local hospital by carol singing, have since their formation 20 years ago handed £2,000 to the treasurer of that institution.

Elizabeth Jay, a Chelsea music teacher, was burned to death at a fire in her lodgings last week. The firemen were not aware that anyone was in the house until the charred body was found.

A funeral procession near Gloucester was forced to take to boats on the account of the floods. The coffin was carried for a mile across the fields in the leading boat, and the mourners followed in others.

After clinging for nine hours to the rigging of the schooner, E. C. T. of Padstow, which grounded in Carmarthen Bay, five sailors waded breast-deep through the sea to the shore as the tide receded.

Seven thousand children are enjoying a prolonged Christmas holiday, owing to the prevalence of measles at Llanelly. The education committee closed all the local schools until the end of the month.

Accidental death was the verdict returned at an inquest on Mrs. Jane Puttick, an aged lady of Pembrokeshire, who was found by her daughter, lying on the floor of her cottage enveloped in flames, with a burning lamp beneath her.

A disturbance was created in a hall at Southwark recently, where a number of striking girl boxmakers were holding a meeting. The hall was invaded by girls who are still working, and a riot took place. The police had to be called in.

Last summer's revenue of the Thames steamboats fell short of the working expenses by over £19,000. For this the cold and wet weather was in some degree responsible. The passengers were fewer by nearly a million than in the summer before.

Charles Parker, a structural worker, of Hamilton, fell two stories from a building, crashed through a two-inch plank, and fell five feet into the cellar. He was able to walk to the ambulance, and as far as can be learned is little hurt.

Three young men were sentenced at Guelph to three years in Kingston for opening C. T. R. cars. They were arrested at Palmerston.

Narcisse Cantin, of St. Joseph, was arraigned in Toronto on Saturday on a charge of fraud, and pleaded not guilty. The case comes up this afternoon in Toronto.

George Kingston, of Hamilton, asked Tony Carlyle to be his pall-bearer, and then attempted to commit suicide by drinking carbolic acid. The bottle was knocked out of his hand and he may recover, as he did not drink all of the poison.

HON. THOS. COFFEY ON SENATE REFORM

An Important Speech On an Important Question.

DEFENSE OF SECOND CHAMBER

Has Not Failed in Its Duty—Eager for Work—More Equitable Division of Legislative Energy Wanted.

The question of Senate reform was raised in the Upper Chamber on Thursday last by Hon. Mr. McMullen. The debate was one of the most important and instructive in the annals of the present Parliament. The speakers were Hon. James McMullen, Hon. G. W. Ross, and Hon. Thomas Coffey. Appended is the full text of Mr. Coffey's speech as reported in Hansard:

Hon. Mr. Coffey.—I feel I should pass a compliment to my honorable colleagues from Middlesex and North Wellington for the statesmanlike attitude which has characterized their remarks upon this question, a question which has now assumed a complex form. The hon. member for Wellington started the ball rolling in vigorous fashion, and the last speaker has given it a fillip which brought it increased speed.

Periodically there arises in some sections of the country a subdued flurry of agitation for the reconstruction or the reformation of the Senate. In the fashioning of the national edifice the Senate of Canada was deemed an important part of the structure. Around the Council Board were gathered men of renown—men of ripened statesmanship—men who felt they were not building alone for their own times but for future generations. They were men whose thoughts rose far beyond the giddy world of small party politics—men who sparring for political points, but imbued with a splendid resolve to make for Canada great and free and prosperous. They would construct a nationhood strong and enduring. Indeed, one would be led to think, after studying the history of those times, and taking to heart the high inspired utterances of the eminent men of that period, that they foresaw a time when unrest and inconstancy would become a characteristic of a section of the people—when there would be a cry, faint though it be, for the overthrow of the traditions, for the demolition of the transformation into a weakening of that part of our governmental system, against which tides of passion will, it is to be hoped, beat but break and pass away. There may be indeed these are a few sincere and good men, who wish to see a change in that handling of the masters—the British North America Act—but they are men who have not delved below the surface. They have not deliberated upon the consequences which would ensue were their leveling propositions carried to completion. Remove a component part of a strong building and there will be misgiving as to the durability of the remainder.

In like manner may we not fear that an immoderate and hasty action will bring us nearer and nearer to other changes, which will be upon us with kindly eyes by those who are chasing will o' the wisps, the relations of whose dreams would be as dead sea fruit? We hear an echo from another place as follows:

"The Canadian Senate as an institution has not proved to be of any decided benefit to Canada, and cannot be regarded as a necessity. That the disadvantages connected with and resulting from the maintenance of the Senate greatly outweigh the advantages which benefits derived therefrom, and that the Senate may with advantage and gain be abolished."

This may be considered the prologue of the play going on before our eyes. Then will come the epilogue, but I believe it will be delivered in confusion, deserving not the plaudits of those who truly love Canada. There are those who tell us that the Senate at the dawn of confederation was a body of men who are not, from the standpoint of usefulness, identical. This is but an assertion, and is unsupported by facts and figures. It is too often an appeal to the imagination, and we measure the length and breadth of everything by dollars and cents. When the welfare of Canada's people in the mass has been concerned, when has the Senate been found recalcitrant to those high ideals which have been placed in its keeping? When has it failed to give proper consideration to the measures read from the Speaker's chair? If cases are pointed out, it will be found that the Senate did not rest with the Upper Chamber. The cry has been raised that the Senate is not a body for which the people have regard—is not an assemblage of legislators possessing their confidence, because its members do not come fresh from the constituencies at the close of each general election. But it is well to recollect that a large number of the members had for long years been the recipients of the confidence of the electors when they were engaged in the more strenuous phase of political life. Many a one of them were sent to the elective chamber with goodly majorities to their credit, parliament after parliament, for a generation or more, and when the time approached to relinquish their posts along the firing line of party strife, they still retained the esteem of their constituents, and in cases where a passage was open for them into the higher sphere in the Canadian Senate, there went out to them a full measure of that confidence which had been theirs in the early years. Ignoring this phase of the situation, the weak cry is still heard in some places that the Upper House is not a reflex of public opinion. But the cry, it seems to me, will go out entirely rather than increase in volume, for the reason that its foundation is but of sand. In this country we have reason to be grateful that there are not those degrees of class distinctions which breed discontent. We have no privileged set which fancies that Providence made them first, and afterwards brought other people into existence for their special use and benefit. The members of the Senate of Canada have

sprung from those sons of the soil who in the early days changed the forest into a garden and laid the corner stone of a nation of men. And now we are now to be told that those who have the bone and sinew and brain of Canada's pioneers do not truly represent the people of this country. We hear very many times the assertion made that the Senate should be brought into closer accord with the popular will. Give this phase of the question the fullest consideration—and in the end we will find that it is but a parrot cry. The popular will? What is it, as we sometimes find it represented in real life, stripped of the stereotyped verbiage of the orator to whom the applause of the unthinking is milk and honey. When the hopes of charter mongers are dashed in Committee Room No. 8 the cry comes "Away with the Senate!" Is that cry a reflex of the popular will? When the Senate holds the scale of justice between all classes and conditions of the people of Canada and refuses to sanction legislation only because it is an act, interested parties checked in their crusade of injustice, will exclaim "Away with the Senate!" Who calls that about the popular will? A small portion of our population, the immatures who are "finger with socialism" fledglings who chirp at the feet of Eugene Debs and Jack London, will, when they find the realization of their day dream balked in the Senate of Canada, still, "Away with the Senate!" Is that the popular will? I take it that it should only be paid to the popular will as we find it expressed by those who supply the good red blood to our commercial, industrial, agricultural and professional life. The Canadian people will not come the demand to abolish that structure which will ever prove the staunch guardian of our liberties and the patrimony which Providence let us compare the dominant position in the early days of our national life with that modern spirit (whose adherents are easily numbered) which would strip the lever from the arena to stop our march over our greatness and permanence. In the confederation debate, page 88, we find this utterance from Hon. George Brown:

"I have always been opposed to a second elected chamber and I am so still, on the conviction that two elective houses are inconsistent with the right working of the British parliamentary system. I voted almost alone against the change when the council was made elective (1855), but I lived to see a vast majority of those who did the deed wish it had not been done. I readily admit that men of the highest character and position have been brought into the Commons by the elective system, but it is equally true that the system has brought into it men of the highest character and position. Should the elective element become supreme, who will venture to affirm that the council would not claim that such voters are paymasters of the house claims as a right belonging to itself. Could they not justly say they represent the people as well as we do and that the control of the purse is to be therefore to belong to them?" "As much as we who propose is that the Upper House shall be appointed from the best men of this country by those holding the confidence of the representatives of the people in this country, it is proposed that the Government of the day, which only lives by the approval of this chamber, shall make the appointments and be responsible to the people for the appointments they make."

There was half a century ago a remarkably unanimous occurrence in the belief that a second Chamber was necessary, partly no doubt because the wisdom of the ages in every civilized country had shown the sun had brought the convention to the minds of the thinkers that there should be some tribunal to stay the hand of passionate haste in the law making forum. In the words of Sir John A. Macdonald:

"There should be the sober second thought in legislation. The Senate would be of no value whatever if it were a mere chamber for registering the decrees of the Lower House. It must be an independent house, having a free action of its own; for it is only valuable as a regulating body, and in considering the legislation proposed in the popular branch and preventing any hasty or ill-considered legislation which may come from that body, but it will never be in opposition against the deliberate and well understood wishes of the public."

Another public man who held a prominent place in the national councils, Hon. Alexander Campbell, said:

"It would have the Upper House a conference between the two Houses might result in a more equitable division of legislative energy. My fellow senators I feel assured are anxious to take a fair share of the burdens of the law making of Canada's welfare, so class of men love their country with a greater or true love—no class are more anxious to give of their best than that the Dominion may be enriched in all that creates a nation's glory—no class are more zealous for the preservation of the right and condemn the wrong—no class to a greater degree possesses that thrice noble ambition to promote and strengthen and weld together in unbreakable form feelings of love, of unity, of purpose, of patriotism, between the varied creeds and races that go to make up our nationhood. May this feeling grow in volume and strength in every section of our vast Dominion. No true patriot will look askance at his brother Canadian because he is not of the same blood or of the same creed as himself. Dangers confront us at times. Let us meet them as men imbued with an abiding faith in justice, in fair dealing, in charitable instincts one for the other. Dangers will then subside, and with Virgil we may say, 'After passing perils it is a pleasure to remember that.'"

If it ever comes to pass, which heaven forbid, that passion brings danger to our future—that the conduct of Canada's unworthy sons brings her name and dignity—If it comes to pass that a blow will be aimed at our Canadian brotherhood, may it be, and I am sure it will be, the high purpose of the Senate of Canada to hold the hand that would strike the blow.

Rapid mail growth is an indication of health.

A reduction in numbers could be arranged without impairing the usefulness of the Senate. And there are other legislative bodies which might be benefited by a change along the same line. One important feature of our legislation comes to my mind.

While our section of our parliamentary machinery may become overloaded with Orders of the Day, another may have too much leisure time. In a recent debate one of the speakers gave it a more elegant designation.

He said the faults of the Senate as at present constituted were lethargy and inertia. He might have put it in other terms. Canada would, I am sure, prompt him to address in this wise:

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate. We complain of your inactivity, but we will give you nothing to do. While we may revel in the luxury of debates interminable you must be idle. Are you not ashamed of your idleness?"

The mission of the Senate should be extended so that it might come more fully into harmony with those high ideals of usefulness which are and have been the dominant note of its character. This change could be brought about without infringing in the slightest degree upon the prerogatives of the House of Commons. It might be considered unbecoming to make any reference to reforms which might be introduced into the manner of procedure of our next door neighbors.

But as they have seen fit to discuss the advisability of bringing about changes in the Upper House it should not be out of place were the members of that body to return the compliment.

A conference between the two Houses might result in a more equitable division of legislative energy. My fellow senators I feel assured are anxious to take a fair share of the burdens of the law making of Canada's welfare, so class of men love their country with a greater or true love—no class are more anxious to give of their best than that the Dominion may be enriched in all that creates a nation's glory—no class are more zealous for the preservation of the right and condemn the wrong—no class to a greater degree possesses that thrice noble ambition to promote and strengthen and weld together in unbreakable form feelings of love, of unity, of purpose, of patriotism, between the varied creeds and races that go to make up our nationhood. May this feeling grow in volume and strength in every section of our vast Dominion. No true patriot will look askance at his brother Canadian because he is not of the same blood or of the same creed as himself. Dangers confront us at times. Let us meet them as men imbued with an abiding faith in justice, in fair dealing, in charitable instincts one for the other. Dangers will then subside, and with Virgil we may say, 'After passing perils it is a pleasure to remember that.'

It is quite true that as the world advances changed conditions have to be taken into account.

In legislation as in other spheres of activity alterations of a salutary character may become advisable. While holding fast to first principles—while leaving unimpaired the essential character of the two Houses in close touch with the manner in which the fathers designed it—the body politic may be given a new garment, which would render it more comely.

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Weather
Probs:
FAIR AND
COLDER.

Smallman & Ingram
THE SATISFACTORY STORE PHONE 655

STORE NEWS TODAY.

Monday
Jan. 27

Want to Save Money?

Yes, Everybody Does and We're Going to Help You



This cut is an exact representation of the miniature steel safes, of which we are the sole distributors for London. They are exactly three times as large as this cut. Made of the finest tempered steel, superbly finished in oxidized copper, fitted with a genuine Yale lock, and a device to prevent money being improperly extracted.

We Hold the Key

The only provision we make in distributing these safes is that we keep the key.

You take the safe home and when you wish it opened bring it to us. We will unlock it for you. THE MONEY AND SAFE IS YOURS. You may DEPOSIT IT IN THE BANK, or SPEND IT as you see fit. But, remember, you are under no obligation through the money-saving idea to purchase goods here. Your safe is numbered and your name and number of safe is registered in our record book.

The Actual Value of These Safes is \$1.00. Beginning Tomorrow (Tuesday) Morning We will Place on Sale 500 at, Each .. 40c

Why? Because we desire mainly to get advertising through this twentieth century money-saving idea. When you fine you are many dollars richer through this enterprise (which you will be undoubtedly), then this advertising is just what we desire—the CROWNING of this undertaking with SUCCESS.

BUY one of these safes NOW. Begin saving your nickles, dimes and pennies. Watch how these small savings grow. You'll be amazed, the first time you come to have your bank unlocked, what it will amount to. If you want to provide money for future needs, shopping expenses or to be placed to your credit in the bank, this is an excellent opportunity to accomplish your purpose. Money once deposited is secure. When you wish your safe opened bring it to us at any time.

\$1.00 Banks on sale tomorrow, only 500 in this lot, at, each 40c

STORE CLOSURE
AT 5 O'CLOCK
EVERY DAY
SATURDAY
INCLUDED.

Smallman & Ingram
THE SATISFACTORY STORE PHONE 655

149 to 153
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Street

ANNUAL GRILL OF THE GRIDIRONS

The Washington Correspondents Have Fun at the Expense of Presidential Possibilities.

Washington, Jan. 25.—It was a "grand political rally and barbecue in the hall of the Willard House." This was the official dinner tendered tonight by the Gridiron Club to as many of its friends as conveniently could be seated at the flower-decked tables in the great ball-room of the New Willard Hotel.

Into this scene of almost tropical splendor were introduced, with characteristic gridiron felicity, aspirants for the presidency. For it was candidates' night. Into the limelight were brought William Jennings Bryan, still "the peerless leader," Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks, Justice George Gray, Speaker Joseph Cannon, former Attorney-General Judson D. Harmon and United States Senator Philander Chase Knox, all of whom figured as factors in the presidential equation.

The President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, who, it was alleged at the dinner, had a long string attached to his declination of another term as President, was offered an opportunity to look, at close range, on some of those who are in the list of his possible successors.

One of the impressive features of the dinner was the inauguration of the new president of the club, James S. Henry, of the Philadelphia Press.

During the evening songs were sung to the president, songs to the candidates for president, and they were all rollicking songs, full of jollity and with not a sting or a bite in any of them.

Indeed, the campaign song book, which, with the "court journal," constituted the literary features of the dinner, afforded not only the candidates themselves, but all of the guests a lot of food for thought. On the cover of the song book were the elephant and the donkey singing as if they meant it. This song book was dedicated to the candidate who stays put.

All of the sixteen or more candidates were deftly and humorously treated in song, each of the musical productions being illustrated by a clever cartoon intended in the best of humor to "hit off" the candidate's particular foible.

Among the announcements contained in the "court journal" were the following:

"Mulan Hafid Foraker is hereby banished forever from these realms on account of political discontent and pernicious activity."

"The following names, by Imperial order, have been added to list of undesirable citizens: Charles Evans Hughes, John Kean, jun. (for frivolity), Willard H. Brownson, Charles Dick and Jacob H. Gallinger."

A particular feature of the "court

journal" was a parody on "The Bells" by Edgar Allan Poe, entitled "The Booms," which was read with admirable effect. This attracted attention to a unique decorative effect, consisting of a dozen or more parti-colored balloons which floated over the banquet tables as typical of the presidential booms of some of the guests.

During one period of the banquet songs and jests were hushed while a solemn tribute was paid by members and guests to the memory of Charles Emory Smith, whose death, only a few days ago, prevented him from being present at this dinner as one of the Gridiron Club's guests of honor.

"Miss Democracy" appeared at the door of the banquet hall in the midst of the proceedings and insisted on being admitted. She wanted to see a man. That man was Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, but he was not present. She was asked if any other Democrat would answer—Mr. Bryan for instance—she answered emphatically in the negative.

"I accepted him in '98 and again in 1900," said she, "and he jilted me both times." She left the room to continue her search for Johnson, saying shyly: "This is leap year, you know."

A musical gift was presented as a humorous "take off" on the controversy over placing medical men in command of naval vessels, in the course of which Rear-Admiral Evans objected to the President's calling him "Bob" and insisting that he be called "Doc."

Among the speakers during the evening were President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks, W. J. Bryan, Judge Gray, Geo. Ade, Speaker Cannon, Rep. John Sharp Williams, Senator Knox, Secretary Root, Ambassador Hengelmueller and Right Rev. Henry V. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington.

W. L. MacKenzie King, Canadian deputy minister of labor, was among the guests.

Mrs. Coatsworth, her son Herbert, and a young man named Hamilton, living near Blenheim, were severely burned yesterday by an explosion of natural gas. Water had collected in the pipe, and while fixing the pipes a large amount of gas escaped, and exploded when Mrs. Coatsworth attempted to light the range. All will recover.

How Is Your Blood?

If you lack strength, are nervous, have no appetite, don't sleep well, get tired easily, your blood is in bad condition. You cannot be strong without pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good, rich blood and keeps it good.

Impure Blood.—"My little boy had a continual breaking out of sores. I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short time he was completely cured." Mrs. LUDIA SCHLAD, Shaler, Wis.

Had No Appetite.—"I was troubled with dyspepsia and had no appetite. I had a faint feeling after eating. My constitution was all run down, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has fully relieved me." FLORENCE STOW, Shaler, Wis.

Weakness.—"I bless the day I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it cured me of extreme weakness after grip, built my husband up after pneumonia, and cured eczema and blood-poisoning in our children." Mrs. M. A. DeWitt, Box 4, Emberville, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere, 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.