

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society.

DIVIDEND NO. 67

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 4% per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this society has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the society, Masonic Temple, Richmond Street, London, on and after the second day of January, 1906.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of December, 1905, to Jan. 2, 1906, both days inclusive.

LONDON, DEC. 14, 1905.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

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C. N. SPENCER,

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Phone 180. Office, Market Lane.

toba bran, \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, \$18.50 to \$19.50 at Toronto and equal freights points. Outside—\$20 to \$20.50.

Barley—Dull, at 46c to 47c for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 41c to 42c for No. 3 at outside points.

Peas—Easy, at 77c. Buckwheat—Nominal, at 51c to 52c outside.

Corn—New Canadian, 42c to 43c; Chatham freight; American, No. 3 yellow, 51c to 51 1/2c; at Toronto, and 2c to 3c more outside, according to freights.

Flour—Dull, at 25c and 26c bags at \$4.75, on track here; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more outside.

Butter—Firm and unchanged; creamery, 24c to 25c; solids, 21c to 22c; dairy rolls, good to choice, 21c to 22c; tubs, 21c to 22c; medium, 20c to 21c; inferior, 18c to 20c.

Eggs—Easier, 24c to 25c for fresh-gathered, 23c for cold storage, and 22c for limited.

Cheese—Firm, at 12c for large and 13 1/2c for twins.

Hogs—Alive, \$5.90 to \$6.10; farmers lots, dressed, \$5.25 to \$5.50; car lots, dressed, firm, at \$7.50 to \$8.10.

GRAND TRUNK Shares bought and sold. Private wire system of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, etc.

H. O. BECHER, Bond and Stock Broker, Free Press Bldg.

DEATH SUMMONS

GREAT FINANCIER

Charles T. Yerkes, the Traction Promoter, Passes Away at New York.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Charles T. Yerkes, the noted railway financier of Chicago and London, died today in his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he had been ill for more than six weeks.

Mr. Yerkes suffered from a complication of diseases, growing out of a severe cold, which he contracted in London, early in the fall.

His condition had been critical for ten days past, and the attending physicians gave up all hope several days ago, although members of the family clung tenaciously to the belief that Mr. Yerkes' remarkable vitality eventually would pull him through.

Since last night the patient was kept alive by strong stimulants.

Despite statements said to have come earlier in the day from Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, wife of the capitalist, that she would not go to the Waldorf-Astoria, the following official statement was made by Dr. Loomis, who had attended Mr. Yerkes throughout his illness:

"At the deathbed were: Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, his wife; Charles Edward Yerkes, a son, and his wife; Mrs. Charles R. Bond, a daughter, and myself. At 1 o'clock Mrs. Yerkes was telephoned to, that her husband was dying, and she hurriedly went to the hotel and was present when he died. This was the first time Mrs. Yerkes had been at the hotel during her husband's illness."

Speyer & Co., the New York banking firm, who had much to do with the local financing of Mr. Yerkes' affairs, today made the following statement: "The death of Mr. Yerkes is extremely sad, coming at a time when his great work in connection with the London underground railway was rapidly approaching completion, and important portions of it were being put in operation."

GIVEN A GOLD LOCKET

Mr. F. X. Kormann Remembered by Quebec Theater Employees.

The Quebec Telegraph of a recent date contains the following:

Mr. F. X. Kormann, the obliging and popular manager of the Quebec Auditorium, was the recipient of a handsome gold locket, accompanied by an address, which was presented to him on Saturday night last after the performance. The address, which was read by Professor Zimmerman, leader of the Auditorium orchestra, was couched in the following language:

"The members of the stage and front staff of the Auditorium are happy to seize the opportunity of this year's Christmas in Quebec, for marking in some substantial manner their high appreciation of your efficient and courteous management. It is our pleasant duty to state that under your watchful direction things are running remarkably smooth, in this beautiful theater, and that as far as we are concerned we cannot but congratulate ourselves to serve under such a kind and affable manager. We therefore give you this modest token of our best feelings towards you, with our best Christmas wishes, which please share with Mrs. Kormann and your family."

Mr. Kormann, who was taken completely by surprise, in returning thanks, made a very pretty and appreciative speech. He paid a high tribute to the staff of the Auditorium, and he also thanked the press for their uniform courtesy toward him. Mr. Kormann, who spoke in French, was very enthusiastically received. At the conclusion of the presentation those present were entertained at a sumptuous banquet, at which speech, song and entertainment contributed to make the evening a very pleasant one. Besides the members of the Auditorium staff, the French company at present performing at the Auditorium, representatives of the press and other friends were in attendance at the very enjoyable function.

Drank Liquid Ammonia.

Owen Sound, Dec. 29.—Anne Nelles and Ollie Bowie, two girls, who had been sentenced to a year in the Mercer Reformatory, drank a quantity of liquid ammonia. Antidotes were administered and the girls brought round after some hours' work with them.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.



BURTON AND BURTON, Who Will Be Seen in a Pleasing Musical Act at Bennett's Vaudeville This Week.

All Ready for Travelers' Ball To Be Held Jan. 12

Committee Complete Arrangements for Big Event—Travelers' Club Meeting.

The annual ball of the Travelers' Club, to be held on Jan. 12, is well under way, and will be a great success. The invitations will be issued early next week. The subscription list closes on Wednesday, next. All the committees have been on the hustles, and all the details have been satisfactorily arranged. A meeting will be held this afternoon at the club to put the finishing touches on the arrangements. The decorations are in the hands of Mr. E. I. Sifton and will eclipse all former efforts along this line. The Masonic Temple and City Hall will be joined by a passageway, and the general chairman of the rooms committee, Mr. S. F. Glass, will have everything in good shape. An orchestra of 14 pieces will be present, and there will be music during lunch.

Alf. Robinson, the general secretary of the W. O. C. T. A., is hustling these days issuing certificates.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Travelers' Club will be held on Saturday next. There ought to be a full attendance of members, as there will be something of interest to the members.

J. S. Townsend, the general vice-president of the Travelers' Club, is erecting a fine house in the north end.

R. D. Kilgour, one of the Hustlers, is also building a fine house. Looks good.

The travelers' hunting stories had well nigh run out, when one of the older men spoke up.

"I was up north this fall, and met a hunter who had a tale to tell of a marvelous shot he made while deer hunting. He had a piece of a tree to prove what he said. The piece of wood showed a great scar, and this is the man's explanation:

"One afternoon I tracked a deer over four hours. There was soft snow and the beautiful balled on my heels like a lump three inches high would gather on the heels. Near evening I changed to see the piece about 60 yards away. Throwing the gun to my shoulder, I was about to pull the trigger, with a bead on his heart, when suddenly one of the snow wads on my heel gave way, and I slipped. The gun went off. I saw a cloud of bark fly up into the air just ahead of me. It

street court in a single year? What has he to say about the figures given in the same circular about the licensed hotels, six of which do not accommodate ten rooms each for the accommodation of the public?

Mr. Colby seems to think that calling 'hypocrites' will go down as argument with London voters. The intelligent citizen will not be misled by his abuse nor his bar-room ratiocination because all his figuring does not alter the fact that a bartender in the hearing of a reliable man said, 'I have taken in \$80 this afternoon,' and that a Sunday afternoon. Shall these laws be continued? Let the electors answer by voting for the reduction. Yours truly,

D. S. HAMILTON.

WHY CIGARMAKERS OPPOSE REDUCTION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The cigarmakers of London have decided to oppose the proposed reduction of hotel licenses.

Have you ever given a thought to the enormous amount of money circulated by the hotel industry?

Thirty-two hotels spend in the neighborhood of \$450,000 yearly.

By reducing the number of licenses to 26 you will cut off at least \$80,000 that is spent yearly. This money is paid in great part to the working classes in wages, the merchants, of course, deriving the benefit by increased circulation.

The above figures do not take in the amount of money spent for cigars. A large number of cigarmakers in London are out of work owing to the number of licenses which were cut off this year. By cutting off six more hotels you will drive more good citizens out of the country to make their homes elsewhere.

The temperance people, in their scheme, do not tell us what they are going to do with the unemployed.

While we believe that a certain amount of suffering is a necessary part of life, yet it is not a comparison with

the amount of suffering which lack of work causes.

You who pay taxes, stop and consider where the revenue which is paid by hotels will come from.

It must be made up, and you, as taxpayers, will have to pay it in increased taxation. This is not a question of reducing the amount of drinking; in our estimation, it is giving a monopoly to a certain few at your expense. (Signed),

W. HALE, President, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 278.

A LEAFLET CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

This morning there was left at our door a leaflet issued by the 'License Reduction' Association with the heading, 'License Reduction.' Under the heading, 'Results to Our City,' there are these words: 'Large conventions of various character have been deterred from selecting London as their meeting place because of the insufficiency of hotel accommodation, and yet the delegates themselves, in many cases they are cared for in private, prefer hotel accommodation because of the liberty connected therewith. This may be clearly proven by the housing of 45 clergymen in the City Hotel during the late meeting of the Baptists in our city.'

Being the pastor of the church where this convention met, and knowing through the committee, in detail all about the lodging, I feel that a word of authority upon this matter is quite in place at this time. According to the rule of the convention, the Baptists people in the city provided lodging, breakfast and supper for their own delegates. The delegates provided their own dinner and no doubt a number of them dined at the City Hotel. Of the 320 delegates present, but two lodged at the City Hotel; one for a week, and one for a few days. Neither the City Hotel, nor any other hotel, nor all of them together housed 45 clergymen during our convention, and I feel it my duty to say to the public that this statement is an unqualified untruth. I trust that all who believe in lessening crime, protecting the home, saving the young men and developing our city morally and financially, will vote for 'License Reduction' on Monday next. J. M. ROSS.

CITY HALL MEETING WINDS UP MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN

Continued from Page Two.

"Gentlemen, I wish to deny this story," Ald. Stevely interrupted. "There is not a word of truth in it."

"That's what I was told," replied Mr. Judd, who was badly rattled. He began to talk again, but the crowd yelled 'shut down!' and the chairman was compelled to shout for order.

Mr. Judd after a time was able to proceed. He denied being the solicitor for the Grand Trunk, or the Bell Telephone Company, but he admitted having acted for these corporations in the past. He again declared that he does not sell his services to a corporation, and if elected he will work in the interests of the city. He will not allow corporations to plunder the city just because he has acted for these corporations at some time.

Ald. Stevely, in reply, said that he had it from Mr. Judd's own mouth that his firm represented the G. T. R. in London. He told of how Mr. Judd had worked to put the electric light agreement through the city council, and of how he had appeared night after night with the manager of the Bell Telephone Company before the city council to secure an exclusive franchise in London. It was pretty plain for the solicitor of the corporations.

The Water Commissioners.

Mr. J. R. Minihinnick gave an address on the water question. He said that two of the old commission told him that there is no such amount of water at Springbank as is claimed. Mr. Moore, superintendent of the water works, had also told him that only about 600,000 gallons of extra water are now available. And after taking all things into consideration, including the price of iron, he is opposed to the main tunnel. He has shown that the water needed to supply the city for years to come is available. But if the people sanction the bylaw for a new main, he is prepared to carry out the will of the people and have the main put down.

He asked why London needs two mains now. Has any other city more than one main?

A Voice—Hamilton has three.

Mr. Minihinnick—Yes, but not because of a fear of a break in the pipe, but merely for supply purposes.

As to the Rates.

Continuing, Mr. Minihinnick said that a readjustment of rates is necessary, and a better basis of charging than the number of rooms should be sought. He would not object to the rates being changed, but he thinks the meter system should be introduced, as it will be fair to all. He accused the papers of not devoting the space to the water question. It is entitled to it. He declared that the present main is all right, and that it is all nonsense to talk of a new main. Mr. Moore told him the main will stand for 100 years to come. There will be 2,250 tons of iron in the new main, and if the city will have to buy iron at \$5 or \$6 a ton over the normal price, it will mean a pretty sum to the people. Under the conditions he declared it would be madness to put down the second main before more is known about the water supply at Springbank. He had been told if he would come out he would be elected by acclamation, but now he is being opposed. He feels he is the best man for the position, but this is for the people to say. (Cheers.)

Hot Shot.

In reply to ex-Water Commissioner Pocock, Mr. Minihinnick said he would employ picks and shovels to find new water—not water-smellers, as had been done in the past. Bringing expert engineers to the city is a case of 'You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.' The whole business is rotten and outrageous. Maybe somebody in London was figuring on getting a return job in Toronto when the experts were brought here. He said that per capita, Mr. Pocock, who owns land down the river, is trying to unload it onto the city. In conclusion, he said that he hoped the main bylaw will be snuffed under.

In reply Mr. Pocock, stated that he has no interest in the water lands, and is seeking to unload nothing, but is simply interested as a citizen. "The

man who undertakes to pump river water into the mains will be tampering with a serious business," he said.

Mr. Saunders.

Mr. W. E. Saunders, also a candidate for the office of water commissioner, was next heard. He said:

"I am not nearly so strong on the ancient history of the waterworks as my opponent, but what I am strong on is the present needs of our system, and I am far from believing, as he does, that there is an insufficiency of water. I have traveled up and down the river, on foot and afloat many times, and have camped out beside the springs on its banks, until I believe I am acquainted with all the important springs as far as two miles west of Komoka, and I am convinced that there is an abundance of water for the needs of a city double the size of London, and I think, gentlemen, that it would be to your interest to be represented on the commission by a man who knows just where the springs are, and is, therefore, in a position to judge for himself of what is most easily available, without depending entirely upon an engineer, good man though he may be."

"I am not only a strong believer in spring water, but also in the absolute necessity of keeping it pure after we have got it, and this is a point to which sufficient attention has not been paid in the past. Take the case of the most active pond, that beside the pump house. There is a road within ten feet of the water, upon which the passing horses leave their droppings. These are dried by the sun, powdered by the traffic and blown by the next wind into the pond for you to drink. Do you like the thought? I don't, and I believe that if we cannot protect that pond from such filth that either the road or the pond should be moved."

Against Impurities.

But there is one impurity which cannot be guarded against in this way, and it is one which bothers the staff at the ponds a good deal, and causes considerable expense each year. This is the green scum which forms on the water, consisting of a minute plant, so small that a single stem of it is not easily detected by the naked eye, but which has great powers of multiplication, forming clots upon the water, and these clots are a ready breeding ground for tiny water insects, and also for disease germs. This trouble has always been met by cleaning the pond by hand labor, which is a costly and ineffective method, as there are always plenty of plants and insects left to start a fresh supply, which soon develop into a nuisance again. But within a few years it has been discovered that if such infected water is treated with a tiny percentage of blue vitriol, the whole of the scum is killed, loeks upon the water, and none will grow again until a fresh supply of spores is wafted into the water, which might not happen for a year.

Treatment of Water.

"You may perhaps wonder, if I believe this scheme to be so efficacious, why I have kept so quiet about it until now. Well, gentlemen, I have not kept quiet about it. After the United States Government had published the results of the successful use of blue vitriol as a water purifier, I committed to the pamphlet, and mailed one each to Mr. J. W. Little, Hon. Adam Beck and to at least one other commissioner; then I asked to be allowed to address the commission on this important point, and this falling out, I wrote a letter asking to be allowed to do so, but all the reply I ever got was to be told verbally by one of the commissioners that Mr. Jones had been appointed to see me about it. But Mr. Jones, as is well known, is a river water advocate, and for reasons best known to himself, he never intervened on the point, and there it dropped.

"This new treatment, being a chemical one, seems to impose on the citizens of London the necessity of having a chemist on the board of management."

"I appeal to you for your votes as an independent citizen. I came out originally as an independent, and since then there has been put in opposition to me by my own party a man on my own side, I think, I do not think that you could ask for a more perfect illustration of the Conservative party regarding me as independent. You will not find my name on any ticket, and if elected, I will be under no obligation to any group of men whatever, and will have no interest to serve, save that of the city as a whole."

A Temperance View.

At this stage the license question was given a place in the meeting. Mr. John M. Gunn was the first speaker. He told of how the council last year had refused to entertain a proposal of the temperance people to reduce the number of licenses. At the time the aldermen told the temperance people they should first go to the people. This was being done now. Of the mayor's statement that there was a question of reduction being left to the common people, Mr. Gunn said that the temperance people cannot agree with it. There is no means of forcing the commissioners' hand but through the medium of the council. He went over the arguments used at the meeting in West London, conceding that if six grog shops are cut off, no harm will be made for a fine new hotel in London. He asserted that the cutting off of six hotels will not affect the accommodation for travelers, as there are six hotels here which have practically no accommodation for guests. As to compensation, he denied any such claims of the hotelmen, as the licenses are issued for but one year only. London had suffered no drawback from the reduction of licenses a few years ago, but instead, convictions for drunkenness dropped off the year after the reduction by 28 per cent. He asked all who wish a cleaner and a better city to vote for the reduction.

The Aldermen.

Mr. Alex. Stuart, K.C., thanked all present for the opportunity of appearing before them. He is a candidate for alderman. Last year he was defeated, but by a small majority. If elected on Monday, he will discharge his duties to the best of his ability for the interests of the people. Other than this, he will make no promises, because he wants to go into the council with a free hand. There are a great many things which may be done for the good of London, and he will do his best to do these things if elected.

Mr. William Scarlett, an old commercial traveler and a manufacturer,

you are not-

going to buy a piano every month or year. You want a piano that will last a lifetime, but it's easy to sidetrack good intentions when it comes to piano-buying.

You would not save fifty dollars and lose three hundred, would you? Well, that is exactly what you are doing when you install a cheap piano instead of the

Mason & Risch

The Piano with a Soul

You can claim everything for a piano and prove nothing. A few years—often a few months—use finishes a cheap piano. You would get little for it if you had to sell it or wanted to exchange it.

The Mason & Risch is the most durable and dependable piano. Its rich, sustained tones are lasting. It is a permanent piano investment, which as a good cash value for many years as a second-hand instrument.

Call and allow us to show you constructional details, exclusive of our piano, which go to make up the superiority of the Mason & Risch.

The Mason & Risch Piano Company, Limited, 32 West King Street, Toronto.

London Warehouses, 211 Dundas St.

placed himself before the people a candidate for alderman. He is a man of his own business affairs, and elected, he will be careful also of the city's business.

Mr. U. A. Buchner, if elected, will take his seat as an alderman, without being bound by any promises. He is independent and untrammelled. He declared that this year's council paid \$12,000 more for the River Street improvement than was necessary. He said, it saved, would have established a civic paying plant for him. He put himself on record in favor of municipal ownership of possible plants. As a business man, will, if elected, give the public the same care he gives his own.

Warn for London Electric.