

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

London W. C. T. U. Frames Very Strong Resolution.

Expresses Its Disapproval of a Referendum Measure.

And Calls Upon Provincial Government to Enact a Prohibitory Law at Once.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. of this city took place yesterday afternoon in Somerset Hall. Mrs. Thornley, president, occupied the chair. The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Weid. The Rev. T. C. Scott, B.A., pastor of Dundas Center Methodist Church, delivered an interesting and very important dissertation, taking as his subject the Referendum. In endeavoring to explain the meaning of a referendum, and to forecast its probable effects on prohibition he felt that he would have somewhat the role of a prophet.

The speaker proceeded to outline the advantages and disadvantages in connection with such a mode of procedure. Among the advantages set forth, was what appeared to be a fact, namely, if a referendum is sustained by the people, it would add great strength to the law, and make it easier for laws to be made stringent and more capable of being enforced.

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Dec. 24, and will take the form of a conference, instead of a regular meeting.

Mr. Scott said it was his firm belief that the sentiment of the people in regard to prohibitory methods of doing away with the traffic in alcoholic liquors, had been sufficiently tested. The legislature, he held, knew that the people of this province wanted prohibition. If, however, the people were given an opportunity of voting on a plebiscite or a referendum, it would not surprise him if they did not rally to its support. They have become discouraged over governmental inactivity subsequent to their previous efforts in expressing their will in regard to prohibition. The first plebiscite gave a majority of nearly 30,000 votes in favor of prohibition; the last gave a majority of 39,000; and probably if a referendum were voted upon it would be defeated. This would prove nothing, the speaker thought. In the way of change in temperance sentiment. The vote did not represent the will of the people, which he believed to be overwhelming.

A probable difficulty to the enforcement of law was raised. Suppose the government should grant a referendum, which would obtain a majority of votes, and that government should be succeeded by an opposition who were opposed to the carrying out of the law, men who were in no wise

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"But while the male workers are to get their rest, the maids at work in the kitchen must be kept at work all day preparing for Sunday evening suppers, and are not, we much fear, permitted with the spirit of the Sabbath day. Horace Greeley said once that 'the liberty of rest for each demands the day of rest for all.' But the liberty of rest for each cannot be secured when in increasing proportions our Sunday evenings are being used as we have stated. We hope the practice to which we have called attention, and we trust it will abate; but it will only cease when the Christian conscience, which is strong enough to dominate all avenues of society in this city, discounts such practices as are growing too rapidly to be looked on as a matter of course. It is a practice that our ministers can well afford to denounce. In earnest and strong terms they should be advised, indeed we have been surprised that the pulpit has not spoken out on this matter with greater freedom than it has in the past. Needless to say, we tender to one and all the advice to 'Follow the King' in this respect as they do in others, and they cannot be far wrong."

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Saves time. It is always ready for a hasty luncheon or unexpected supper. Bovril is a necessary adjunct of a chafing dish. Improves hashes, entrees, stews, soups and kindred dishes. Unequaled for strengthening the sick and aged.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company under the name of the 'St. Joseph and Lake Huron Ship Canal Company,' with all necessary powers to construct, operate and maintain canals, so located as to make and build a navigable waterway from some point on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the County of Huron, or of Lambton, in the Province of Ontario, to some point on Lake Erie between Sandusky Harbor and Port Burwell, in the County of Elgin, in said province, with power to vary the above routes should further surveys prove it advisable; and to dredge, deepen, raise or lower, the levels of, or otherwise improve the existing watercourses, and to form and create such connecting links as may be found necessary to make and complete the said waterway, and to construct, operate and maintain all works and structures necessary or proper in connection with such waterway; to build, acquire, operate, maintain, own, lease or otherwise dispose of terminals, harbors, wharves, docks, piers, landing places, water locks, yards, elevators, warehouses, dry-docks, reservoirs, and other structures, locks, dams, and all works incidental thereto, and also to act as warehousemen; to construct works for the production and use of hydraulic, pneumatic, and other power, and for purposes of irrigation, to lease or otherwise dispose of said works and powers; to acquire, own, haul, and operate by cable, electricity, or otherwise, steamers, barges, or other vessels and ferries, in connection therewith and for the purpose of navigating the lakes, the St. Lawrence, and other rivers and streams, and also power to own and operate ocean-going steamers and to dispose of same; with power to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire lands for purposes of the company, and to dispose thereof; to levy and collect tolls, to take, and to dispose of, any and all rights, franchises, and other powers, and for other purposes of said canal, for irrigation purposes and for generating hydraulic, electric or other power, and for transit and disposal of the same for all purposes; and with all necessary powers to construct and operate a line or lines of railway and tramway (of either standard or narrow gauge), also bridges, ferries, telegraph and telephone lines, in connection with the said enterprise, and the right to connect with and enter into running arrangements over any and all railways situated within a distance of six miles from any portion of said canal; and also to acquire and use water powers, and erect, operate, and maintain electrical works and apparatuses for use and transmission of electrical power for the operation of the said railway and vessels and haulage of same, and for other purposes; with power to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire the shares, debentures and securities of canal or railway companies, and to sell to, or exchange with, such other powers and privileges, including the issue of bonds, debentures and preference shares, as may be necessary for the attainment of the above objects.

M. S. LONGERGAN, Solicitor for Applicants. Montreal, 27th November, 1901.

DENTAL CARDS. WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Catracos & Lawrence, druggists, telephone 228. McDONALD & CUNNINGHAM—DENTISTS, 133 1/2 Dundas street. Phone 702. DR. W. S. WESTLAND, DENTIST—Post-graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago. Edgely Block, Richmond street. Phone 93. Residence, 237 Queen's avenue. Phone 423. DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 179 Dundas street. Phone 975.

MONEY TO LOAN. \$100 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON real estate, at 5 and 1/2 per cent. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 439 Talbot street. A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE loans to loan at lowest rates. Meredith & Fisher, London, Ont. PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4 and 5/2 per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London. PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner, Campbell & Gunn, 33 Dundas street, London.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds, on first mortgages, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennant & Coleridge, Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 18 Dundas street, London.

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MARION COULD NOT KEEP FROM STEALING

Plea of the Servant Girl Who Played Lady in Hotels—Took \$1,500 Worth of Diamonds and Pawned Them.

New York, Dec. 11.—The young woman who has given her name in turn as Marion Wanamaker, Marion King, May Walker, Daisy Merritt and May Huntington since she shipped from Brookline, Mass., with \$1,500 worth of the jewelry of the family which employed her as a servant, and went to live in reputable hotels, was held by Magistrate Brannan for arraignment in Massachusetts on charges of larceny. She says that her real name is Mary Driscoll, but she went down in the police records as Marion King. She is 19 years old. Blandly she admitted taking the jewelry as charged, and with apparently an unassuming naïveté said that she never could help taking diamonds when she saw them. She went with the Merrills, the family she robbed in Brookline, for three weeks in October and November. She had intended to be a stenographer, she says, but, her eyes failing, she had been forced to become a housemaid.

"If people would not insist on trusting me," she told reporters, "I would not be so tempted to steal." She said that the temptation to steal the Merrill jewelry came upon her constantly all the time she worked for that family. Finally she could no longer resist it. She took the jewels on Nov. 7 and came to this city by way of Providence. In the Rhode Island city she pawned a diamond cross, part of her jewelry, for \$60. On the 10th she came to New York. Here she pawned the rest of the jewels in a Sixth avenue pawnshop for a little less than \$300. On her arrival here she went to the Gilsey House and registered as Marie Wanamaker, of San Francisco. She said that she was in the city to do some holiday shopping.

Her appearance in the police court was calculated to deceive the sharpest of hotel clerks. She carried herself well, was quiet, reserved and apparently of superior intelligence. She was good looking. She wore a long coat of Oxford cloth, a small black hat of smart shape and set. She has black hair and gray eyes which are partly hidden behind rimless eyeglasses with thick and powerful lenses.

She told the reporters that gathered about her in the court room that her bill the first week at the Gilsey was \$40. The next week she came to \$30. The last week it was \$10, which, she said, was still unpaid. Leaving some of her belongings at the hotel, she went to board at 44 West Twenty-seventh street. She was arrested at this last address.