

LOCAL SESSION TO BE SHORT

Legislature Likely To Be Through by Easter—Some of the Business to Come Up.

Toronto, Dec. 23.—It was today unofficially stated that the coming session of the Legislature would be a short one, "a holiday season," as compared with the last. It is asserted by some, but not by all, that the session will be concluded in about two months, or before Easter Sunday, which will fall in 1907 on March 31. If the business of the House can be accomplished in that time, the early prorogation will meet the wishes of the great majority of the legislators on both sides of the speaker's chair. At any rate an effort, it is said, will be made to bring it about. The estimates for the year and the public accounts have been in course of preparation for some time, and will, it is stated, be ready for presentation to the House shortly after the adoption of the address from the throne. This will, of course, be heard on the opening day, and will be the subject of debate on the following day. There will not be, it is stated, such a huge mass of important Government legislation of an advanced type as was the case last year. Indeed, the ministerial statements will be far less numerous than in 1906. Moreover, the cabinet has been busily engaged in preparing measures to be laid before the assembly, and it is hoped will be able to bring many of them down early in the session. An endeavor will be made, too, to facilitate the business of the House in regard to the passage of private legislation. Private members will be asked to have their bills introduced at an early date that they may be passed through the committee stage and brought before the Legislature without delay. In the past many applications for private measures have not been made until well on in the session, and it has been necessary to extend from time to time the period for their reception. It is hoped that will not be necessary in 1907.

Business for Hour

Of course, no positive announcement of the Government's program of legislation will be made until the speech of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is heard. Already, however, it is stated that a number of measures, many of them in the nature of codifications of the law, with such amendments as are necessary, will be introduced. Thus the health act will be revised and provisions will be inserted in it which will be subject to special topics. For instance, sanitary enactments will be transferred from the cemetery companies act to the health act. A revision and consolidation of the liquor license law, it is announced, will be submitted to the legislators. The companies act will be revised and amended in such a way as to provide a uniform mode of incorporation and combine in one statute all the acts relating to every species of commercial undertakings, which the laws will be revised by a bill to be introduced by Hon. Dr. Reame. Amendments to the mines act, for which Hon. Mr. Cochrane will naturally stand sponsor, are expected. These, it is expected, will include a provision for some form of taxation of the output of the mines of the Province in order to secure for the people at large some benefit of the vast wealth being extracted from the mineral-bearing districts of the country. The public schools act will be subjected to some form of alteration. Some action will be taken in all probability in regard to the report of the text-book commission, which will be submitted to the Legislature early in the session. The law providing for manhood suffrage registration will in all probability be altered to some extent. It is said that the abolition of the special courts for the registration of such voters is contemplated. Manhood suffrage will, of course, continue to exist, but electors whose only qualification is that they have attained the majority will be enrolled in some other manner, as, for instance, by the assessors. There have also been rumors that the Government will take steps to redistribute the constituencies of the Province.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES.

The Western Real Estate Exchange report the sale of the following properties during the last two weeks: No. 3522—B. D. Plant's 23 acres in the township of Colchester, county of Essex, sold. No. 912—Joseph Bolson's house and four lots in the village of Bridgen, county of Lambton, sold. No. 3958—James Foulds' 50-acre farm in the township of Mosa, county of Middlesex, sold. No. 2545—W. E. Thomas' 20 acres in the township of Harwich, county of Kent, sold. No. 2371—George Duncanson's 119 acres in the township of Charlotteville, county of Norfolk, sold. No. 4595—Wm. W. Robson's 150-acre farm in the township of London, county of Middlesex, sold. No. 1040—F. Davis' house and lot in the city of St. Catharines, county of Lincoln, sold. Mrs. Parkinson's city of London property, sold. No. 291—John A. Gosling's hotel in the city of London, county of Middlesex, sold. No. 874—Robert McLevey's house and lot in the town of Dresden, county of Kent, sold. No. 1137—W. H. Jeffery's cheese-box factory and sawmill in the township of Derham, county of Oxford, sold. No. 2337—George Brown's 60 acres in the township of London, county of Middlesex, sold. N. C. Stirling's house and lot in the town of Dresden, county of Kent, sold. No. 4656—Jos. Blair's 50-acre farm in the township of Sombra, county of Lambton, sold.

The superiority of Mother Groves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

FINE RECORD OF THE LABOR DEPT.

Government Successfully Intervened in Many Industrial Disputes Last Year.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—The annual report of the department of labor states that during the year ending June 30 last there were 130 trade disputes in Canada, involving approximately 518 firms and 18,513 work people. The loss of time was, approximately, 248,800 working days. During the year there were reported 1,071 fatal industrial accidents, and 2,578 serious accidents which were not fatal. Fair wages schedules were prepared by the department for insertion in 147 separate contracts. In addition to the preparation of these schedules, the department was frequently consulted by other departments of the Government in connection with expenditures incurred with regard to wages. In the case of less important work where tenders were not called for, accounts for services were referred before payment to the department of labor in order that the department might certify as to the charges for labor in these accounts. The department also certified as to the wages and hours of labor specified in tenders submitted by contractors to the post-office department for ten contracts for supplies. No necessity arose during the year for enforcement of the provisions of the railway labor disputes act of 1903. Only one request was received for the application of this act, which was in the case of a strike of railway machinists at Stratford, Ont. This application was subsequently withdrawn, and a request instead was made under the conciliation act. The intervention of the department under the conciliation act of 1900 was requested and accepted on five occasions, namely, in the cases of a street railway employees' strike at Cornwall, a lockout of coal miners at Nanaimo, a strike of machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Stratford, and strikes in the building and leather trades at Calgary. In four of these disputes a settlement was effected under the mediation of the department of labor. With regard to the fifth, affecting machinists at Stratford, a provisional agreement was effected, but was subsequently repudiated by the machinists' union. Since the passing of the conciliation act in 1900 to the close of the last fiscal year requests for the friendly intervention of the department of labor in the settlement of trade disputes had been made on 39 occasions.

Advertiser Correspondence

ARTESIAN WELLS. To the Editor of The Advertiser: The majority of the ratepayers are taking very little interest in the water question as at present outlined by the commissioners. Suppose that their scheme carries, which I do not think it will, it would be at least two years before any material addition to the quantity of water takes place from this source. The question is, what are we going to do in the meantime, this summer, to make up any shortage in the water supply? Let me suggest a rapid and cheap and most efficient way of augmenting our water supply this coming summer to almost any extent we wish. At the cold storage they have an artesian well which supplies them with about 125,000 gallons per day of the best water. The electric powerhouse has two wells, one of 125,000 gallons, and one of 100,000 gallons per day. Labatts have a well of about 100,000 gallons also. The oatmeal mill and one or two other places in that vicinity have good wells, not including the hospital, which does not use any city water, the Chemical Company, McCormick's, and a few others. These wells are only from eight to twelve inches in diameter. Now, sir, I would suggest that the commissioners sink three or four wells or more in the vicinity where water has already been found in large quantities, west of Talbot street and south of King street. Put a pump on these wells and it would be no trouble to pump that water direct into the city mains, the same as they do at Springbank now. These wells could be used in summer only, when the water is low. While these wells were supplying the shortage the commissioners could call in one or two good consulting engineers, the same as J. W. Little did, to settle the sewage question. Nobody will deny that we have a good sewage system in the city. What has been laid will not need to be relaid. Let the engineers go over all the plans for city water, make a careful estimate and submit them to the ratepayers and let them choose the best. Another argument in favor of wells is that it has been said that the main from Springbank may break any time. With the wells in the city we would have a small supply independent of Springbank that would keep the city supplied with drinking water till the main was repaired. These so-called artesian wells contain the purest of water, and it is almost impossible to contaminate them, as the water is found below a stratum of hard clay. When the city has adopted a more elaborate plan, these wells could easily be disposed of to manufacturers. This scheme could soon be carried out and at not a great cost.

H. A. STEVENSON. London, Dec. 23.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days if money refunded, 50c.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Feather Pillows, Quilts, and Spring Beds, and Iron Beds, Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, and the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory, J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 P. "mond street. Phone 327.

A baby is invariably of the belief that candy and shirt fronts ought to stick together.

When the Liver is out of Order

calomel, cascara, salts, strong liver pills and purging mineral waters won't do any permanent good. When a person is bilious, the liver is not giving up enough bile to move the bowels regularly—and some of the bile is being absorbed by the blood. In other words, the liver is in a weakened, unhealthy condition.

Now, purgatives don't act on the liver at all. They merely irritate the bowels, and afford only temporary relief. But FRUIT-A-TIVES are the one true LIVER TONIC. They act directly on the liver—strengthen and invigorate this vital organ—and put it in a normal, healthy condition.

FRUIT-A-TIVES also stimulate the glands of the skin—and regulate the kidneys and sweeten the stomach. When skin, liver and kidneys are normally healthy, there can be no biliousness, no constipation, no kidney trouble, no impure blood, no headaches.

No other medicine known to science is so reliable and so effective in curing Biliousness as these fruit liver tablets.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are fruit juices with tonics added—and are free from alcohol and dangerous drugs. 50c. a box of 6 for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price, if your druggist does not handle them.

THE INDICTMENT OF G. W. PERKINS

Morgan's Partner and Fairchild Must Answer to Charge of Forgery.

New York, Dec. 23.—George W. Perkins, former vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and partner in the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and Charles S. Fairchild, who was president of the New York Security and Trust Company, a subsidiary of the New York Life, and secretary of the treasury in the Cleveland cabinet, were indicted for forgery in the third degree today by the grand jury which has been investigating the management of the New York Life. Mr. Perkins had been apprised of the fact that the grand jury had acted in his case and he was in court when the grand jury reported. He was immediately released in \$10,000 bail, which was furnished by J. P. Morgan, Jun., and Cleveland H. Dodge, both of whom wanted to express their confidence in Mr. Perkins. Mr. Fairchild is in Europe. There is nothing to show that he has anything of what was going on in the grand jury room. He has been in Europe for some time. It is expected that when he hears of the indictments against him he will return. There are six indictments against Mr. Perkins and six against Mr. Fairchild. They all grow out of the same transaction, the so-called dummy sale of stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway to the New York Security and Trust Company. The New York Security and Trust Company, of which Mr. Fairchild was president, was at the time of the "Prussian loan" controlled by the New York Life Insurance Company, which held the majority of the stock. The railway shares were transferred by the New York Life to the Security and Trust Company, and it is contended that if a crime was committed, Mr. Fairchild, as president of the Trust Company, must have been cognizant of it and therefore a party to the transaction. The Prussian loan matter was developed by the Armstrong investigation. Some years ago, the Prussian Government adopted a law which excluded all American insurance companies from doing business in that country. The American life insurance companies were doing an extensive business in Prussia at the time, and the law was a serious blow to them. They at once made an effort to re-establish themselves by complying with the new law. As a result of their efforts a Prussian commission was appointed and came to this country to investigate the various companies wishing to resume business in Prussia. Among these was the New York Life. The commission returned to Prussia with the recommendation that the companies be again permitted to write insurance upon compliance with the demand that they should sell any and all stocks held by them as securities, it being a fundamental principle and theory of Prussian law that no insurance company should accept or hold as collateral any stock, no matter how well it might be secured. Only bonds were permissible. To meet this demand, the New York Life agreed to sell 10,000 shares of Chicago and Northwestern preferred and 5,000 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, which it held. It is now charged that instead of selling this stock outright, the company merely transferred it to the New York Security and Trust Company, a subsidiary concern, where it was held in trust, not being actually disposed of until about one year later, when it was sold on the stock exchange at a profit to the company of \$150,000. The Chicago and Northwestern brought a profit of \$250,000, while the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul stock showed a loss of \$85,000.

Corps cause intolerable pain. Holvey's Corn Ointment removes the trouble. Try it, and see what amount of pain is saved.

SAFE AND SANE

In these days of inflated capitalization and wild optimism it is worth any investor's while to study the sane business proposition which Western Oil and Coal Consolidated OFFERS to investors. One of the best opportunities for making large profits on a small investment that has come before you for a long time. The Company owns the only known oil lands in British Columbia that are on a railway. They own two wells that experts say will produce, at least, 100 barrels of oil per day. They have let a contract for drilling five more wells that are likely to be even more productive. They own 26,240 acres of oil and coal lands in Alberta and British Columbia; and there is little doubt that within a year they will have, at least, a production of 500 barrels of oil a day on that land. Under their Charter, which is a very valuable one, being a special Act obtained from the Legislature of Alberta, they have the right to build pipe lines anywhere, and to construct tramways to carry their coal. They have successfully prospected for and obtained the oil on some of their lands, and there is every reason to believe that their other oil lands are as good, probably much better than those they have already proved. J. W. Warren, of the Winnipeg Oil Company, says, in an official report, that he "never found anywhere a crude oil equal to the Alberta production," and he adds that it "seems impossible to doubt that the Alberta wells will in the future be able to supply the Canadian market." Another oil expert, of well-known standing, who has made a fortune out of oil, closes his report with the following: "I have no hesitancy in saying that it is the most promising oil field I have ever examined, and I have been in every oil field on this continent, excepting California and Texas, and operated both as producer and refiner in Canada, Ohio and Pennsylvania." If you had invested \$1,000 in the Home Oil Company of California seven years ago your investment today would have been worth \$375,000. If you had invested \$1,000 in the Standard Oil Company twenty years ago your investment today would be worth \$6,500,000. The oil lands of this company are only a part of the resources in which you have an interest when you invest in the shares of the Western Oil and Coal Consolidated. The Company owns fourteen square miles of coal lands in British Columbia, which adjoins the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's lands and through which the Great Northern Railway now passes, and fifteen square miles of coal lands in Alberta. The Company also owns a mine at Chipman Creek, in Alberta, on which it has been estimated that there are 12,000,000 tons of coal; that is to say, the Company has sixty times as much area of coal land unprospected as now constitutes the Chipman Creek mine, on which it is estimated there are 12,000,000 tons of coal.

Not one gold mine in forty has ever paid its shareholders a dollar; not one silver mine in sixty-four has ever paid to its shareholders a dividend. On the other hand, 97 per cent of the coal mines and oil fields have been a great success, and have made their proprietors enormously wealthy. \$1,000 invested in the Crow's Nest Coal Company ten years ago would be worth to you today \$275,000. The late Robert Dunsmuir, with less than \$1,000, laid the foundation on Vancouver Island for his great fortune, which it is estimated today is worth \$41,000,000, and made it all out of coal. Coal and oil are as necessary in the domestic economies of life as food and clothes. An eminent financier who died worth \$70,000,000 said to a young man who inquired from him as to the source of his great fortune: "For certainty of profits invest in necessities." Oil and Coal are necessities. In the Western Oil and Coal Consolidated you will have an investment in two of the most profitable commodities that are produced by mining. Greater fortunes have been made in the production of these than have ever been made in any other class of mining. The Western Oil and Coal Consolidated own their properties and the titles are vested in the Company. The Company is managed by business men, who have invested largely in the Company's shares. If they are to make money for themselves they must make money for you—that is evident. In the consolidation of the various companies which are merged into the Western Oil and Coal Consolidated there was not a share of stock given to anyone for promotion. There is no one who received a share of this Company's stock without paying for it; everyone has been obliged to pay for the preferred stock the same price at which you can buy it now, but you will readily understand that when you are offered Cumulative Preferred shares bearing interest at 6 per cent, guaranteed by \$367,500 worth of assets, and in addition to this you are offered a bonus of an equal number of Ordinary Shares, that you are getting an investment which is far beyond the ordinary. For this reason the Directors of the Company, who are men of business sense, feel that they cannot afford, in the interest of those who have already invested, to continue to give the bonus of share-for-share.

Therefore, the bonus of share-for-share will be withdrawn after December 31st, 1906. Till then you can participate in this excellent opportunity; after that, if there are any of the 10,000 Preferred shares left, which is doubtful, the bonus will be considerably reduced, probably to over half, or withdrawn altogether. If you are a business man of ordinary business discretion, and have money to invest, you cannot make any mistake by carefully examining and investigating this proposition. The shares are selling rapidly, and it is not expected that there will be any left after the 31st of December. If you want to know more write to John N. Lake, 114a King Street West, Toronto, or fill out the following order and send to same address—Do it now.

APPLICATION I, or we, .....the undersigned, hereby apply for .....Six per cent Cumulative Preferred shares, of a par value of \$10.00 each, in the Western Oil and Coal Consolidated (No Personal Liability) and an equal number of Ordinary shares, of a par value of \$10.00 each, namely, .....to be granted as a bonus. I, or we, inclose herewith check for \$.....in full payment of same. Name in full..... Street address..... Postoffice..... All checks, drafts or ppstoffice orders are to be made payable to John N. Lake, or the Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Toronto.

As there are a number of parties who have expressed a desire to invest in the company's securities but whose funds will not be obtainable until about Jan. 15th, 1907—to those a reservation will be made of shares upon their making a deposit of 10 per cent.

M. GIRON MARRIES PRINCE TO TOUR INCOG. THE MOROCCAN MIXUP Run when temptation appears. The man who stops to fight it is likely to be lost. IT WON'T CHOP WOOD, but one of our Food Choppers will chop raw meat, cooked meat, vegetables, fruits, bread, crackers, eggs, cheese, nuts, figs and other foods. IT WILL CHOP them rapidly, easily, coarsely or fine, without mashing or tearing. To close out at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 Westman's Hardware 121 Dundas St. Market Sq.