ONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES OR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

ntario Government Has "Let" a Big Batch—Hunt Bros. Get Some of Them.

Contracts for food supplies for Ontario Government institutions have een awarded as follows:

The Lambton Creamery Company, etrolea, will supply butter to the inane asylums at Hamilton, London, rillia, Penetang, and to the Mercer eformatory. The St. Lawrence Produce Company, Brockville, will furnish e same commodity to the Brockville, ingston and Cobourg asylums, as ill Willard & Co., Toronto, to the oronto and Mimico asylums and the entral Prison, and Millman & Co., Woodstock, to the epileptic hospital in at town.

The contracts for flour for Penetang go to Copeland & Sons, Penetang; for Cobourg, London, the Central Prison and the Mercer, to Hunt ros., London; for Brockville and Kingston, to A. Rankin & Co., Collins Bay; for Woodstock to Millman Co., Woodstock; for the Orillia iliot asylum, to Vick & Son, Orillia; nd for Hamilton, Mimico and Toronto asylums, to the Hedley, Shaw Milling Company, Toronto.

Meat will be supplied by Mitchell & ons, Cobourg, to Cobourg, and by J. . Hatley, Orillia, to Orillia. M. J. ove, Cobourg, will furnish Cobourg sylum with milk.

Oatmeal contracts go to George A. yons, Toronto, for Toronto asylum, he Central Prison and the Mercer, nd to A. E. Cameron, Brockville, for Brockville.

Potatoes will be furnished by McKinnon & See, Toronto, to Toronto sylum, the Central Prison and the Mercer; by the Duncan estate to Cobourg, and by George Martin, Spencerville, to Brockville.

A slight increase in prices is noted ver the preceding year. All contracts re till Oct. 31, 1910, except for butter, which are till June 30.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Local Option in Lobo.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The local option bylaw is to prohibit the sale by retail of spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors. It is directed against no class of people, against no economic or needed occupation. The rather strenuous slogan of the campaign is, "Banish the Bar!" Now, the "bar" is not legitimately or necessarily a part of hotel business, but only a barnacle, and the bylaw does not directly affect the hotelkeeper or his vocation proper. It does not, in the least, interfere with public accommodation, except to make that accommodation more accommodating, congenial and homelike. It does not seek to remove a public benefit, but it does remove that which seems to many a public nuisance and a potent menace to society.

Some may doubt of its effectiveness. Although it may not absolutely stop all drinking, it seems, in most instances where it has been tried, to work as the most effectual check to drunkenness that has ever been devised. Its chief virtue lies in its incidentally wiping out the pernicious treating system. The great bulk of drunkenness is directly due to a beginning in the apparently harmless habit of treating. The innocent youth does not recognize in the generous impulse of his careless companion the devil dressed in his best clothes.

Is it not the duty, the sacred duty, of everyone who is permitted to handle the ballot, to place his cross after the words, "for local option," and thus remove from our midst the enticing temptations that allure so many of our most generous and most promising young men into a downward course?

It is the acknowledged duty of the law, as it is the duty of the church, to remove temptation, to guard our youth, and to protect society, for by so doing it will tend to free humanity, purify our social and national life, and better the world.

But some financiers cry out, "We will lose the revenue." Financiers! But very shortsighted and selfish, indeed! They have surely never figured out how much it costs the country, in police, in courts, in prisons, etc., to look after the crimes caused by drink. Then weigh against the pittance of a license fee the squandered property, desolate homes, deserted, heartbroken wives, ragged, weeping, starving children.

It is estimated from actual facts and on good authority that over seven-tenths of all penitentiary and asylum inmates are there directly or indirectly through strong drink.

But we do not lay this long catalogue of crimes to the charge of the hotelkeepers. We have no bitter execrations to hurl against them. We entertain no unfriendly feelings for them. We, the holders of the ballot, are ourselves accomplices in it, and responsible, for we make the laws that sanction it. Many of the hotelkeepers, as well as the law, are beginning to see the evil of drunkenness, and lament the debauchery and crime that it causes. Many of them earnestly desire that this pernicious barnacle, may be brushed from their business. This the present temperance act will accomplish.

The bylaw will not only "banish the bar," but more, it will banish the ban, and make the proprietor a free man and his business respectable. In a few years hence no class of citizens will feel more gratful for the change than the hotel household themselves.

EDGAR M. ZAVITZ.

Dec. 11, 1909.

DR. GILMOUR ON DEALING WITH CRIME

Warden of the Central Prison Speaks of Crime and Its Causes.

The few who attended the public meeting held in the school room of the First Presbyterian Church last night were treated to a most interesting address on dealing with delinquents, by Dr. Gilmour, warden of the Central Prison, Toronto.

"What we need today," he said, "is legislation that will give us control over delinquents while they are out of prison. It is one of the saddest facts in our work that there are more commitments between the ages of 16 and 21 than any other. There are two great classes of delinquents, the habitual and the accidental. The habitual delinquent is the man who makes a business of crime and spends a large part of his time in prison. The accidental delinquent is of the type who has lived respectably and through some stress of circumstances falls. In the last fourteen years 9,000 men have been in the Central Prison, and 60 per cent of them were under 30 years of age.

The Causes.

"Heredity and environment have much to do with their fall. In a new country like Canada environment plays a far stronger part than heredity. In dealing with juvenile delinquents I am a most uncompromising enemy of institutional methods. Where there is any possibility of home life being restored or of a foster home being obtained, it is unquestionably better than placing boys with criminals. The strongest hope of the worst lies in loving contact with the best. As a rule delinquents respond to the best. In the majority of cases the fall of a boy can be traced to his parents or his environment. When we love our children as we should love them we have the key of their deliverance. It is a simple thing to give a check or to put our hands in our pocket, but it has nothing like the far-reaching effect that a personal kindness to one who has fallen has. The very essence of dealing successfully with delinquents is a proper sense of how to sentence. What would you think of a physician if he sent a patient to a hospital for a certain number of days, and then let him out whether he was cured or not? If a man deserves to be sent to prison he deserves to stay there until he is fit to come out.

One Argument.

"If it is his own conduct that puts him in should it not be his own conduct that gets him out? We have a ticket-of-leave act. It is very imperfect. Our whole system of dealing with delinquents, particularly juvenile delinquents, is wrong. I know of a boy who was in the Central. He was left in an office unguarded for a few minutes and made his escape. He went back to the farm where he had been working and knowing the house broke in and stole a sweater to disguise his prison coat. He was soon afterwards arrested and is now doing two years in Kingston. That boy has been treated in such a way that he will never improve. I am taking the case up with the minister of justice, and hope to be able to do something to help the lad. Very few people have the faculty of dealing with delinquent boys. Parents fail to recognize the hold they have on children, and how children try to copy them.

"One of the most pernicious influences at work among our children is the yellow-backed literature they are allowed to have. Home life must be cultivated, protected and purified if we want to get good results. We cannot bring up children by proxy. One mother is worth a world of teachers."

A very hearty vote of thanks, moved by Inspector Edwards, and seconded by Mr. J. H. Chapman, was conveyed to Dr. Gilmour by Rev. J. G. Inkster, who presided.

Eight tuberculous patients from London offered a chance of recovery as the result of last year's stamp scheme is a magnificent return for the $900 raised last Christmas, but the record is still better. Of the seven which the stamp scheme supported at Muskoka, four have returned cured, and have resumed their ordinary avocations in this city. The three still at the sanatorium are reported as progressing towards recovery. But the dependence on Muskoka is to be only temporary, thanks to the energetic efforts of our own citizens. The fund raised from the stamp scheme will maintain patients in Muskoka only until the London buildings are completed. By this means the good work of caring for those afflicted with tubercular trouble will be continued, notwithstanding the fact that the local sanatorium is not yet ready for occupancy. The term for which the three patients now at Muskoka are paid up expires on the 31st inst., and the fund obtainable from the stamps now being sold are in the first place pledged to the maintenance of these and any other cases meanwhile arising. The surplus, if any, remaining when the Muskoka account is settled will go to the maintenance fund of our own local institution. It is to be remembered that these stamps are not accepted for postage, but are intended as tangible evidence of the good wishes of those using them to the unfortunate sufferers from this insidious disease. Stamps—they cost one cent each—can be obtained from any of the retail business places throughout the city. In this festive season, remember the suffering.

LATTER DAY SAINTS AND CHRISTADELPHIANS

Debate Took Place Last Night Between Bishop Evans and Mr. R. W. Phillips.

The opening debate of the series on the subject "That the Bible teaches that there is in man an immortal spirit, which continues to live in a conscious state after the death of the body," was presented before an audience that crowded the church of the Latter Day Saints on Maitland Street last night.

Mr. R. C. Barklie occupied the chair, and introduced the two speakers, who were supported respectively by Apostle R. C. Russell and Mr. D. Gwalchmai.

Bishop R. C. Evans, of Toronto, formerly of London, in a speech full of tempestuous eloquence, presented the case for the affirmative.

His first contention was that a spirit was an entity existing before the creation of the body. St. John says, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was made flesh." In this text the speaker found justification for the idea of a pre-existent spirit. And, again, where God said: "Come, let us make man," he was evidently speaking to someone. There is in man the two natures, the outer and the inner, a spiritual man, and it is the latter that, according to the speaker, would remain a conscious entity after death.

"Man may exist out of the body. Jesus Christ existed from the beginning of the world, yet he did not put on a mortal body until he was born in Bethlehem.

"In the first chapter of Genesis we are told of the spirit, and in the second chapter we read, 'There was not yet a man,' showing that the spirit lived before the body.

"The incidents of the thief on the cross, Moses and Elias on the Mount of Transfiguration, and the rich man and Lazarus, were used as illustrations that not only was there a spirit, but that the spirit was conscious. The Bible says that the abode after death is called a prison house, and we read that they are prisoners of hope, again showing a consciousness in the intermediary life. Death does not mean annihilation, but a separation—the body separated from the spirit."

The Other Side.

Mr. R. W. Phillips, of Guelph, represented the Christadelphians. Mr. Phillips defined spirit under five heads: 1. The breath we breathe. 2. Where it denotes a being, as an angel. 3. The spirit emanating from a being. 4. As a conscious state of feeling. 5. As phantasma, a ghost, a nothing.

In rising to refute the arguments of Bishop Evans, Mr. Phillips stated with conviction that no quotation made by the preceding speaker could be made to signify an intermediary life, nor brought forward any argument that could not be met by one of these five definitions. The word "immortal," he showed, was used only once in the Bible, and then to refer to God himself. The phrase, "immortal spirit," is not found in the Bible. The word "immortality" is used only three times, and in each case refers to God. "Incorruptibility" is used in the same way.

From the story of Lazarus and Christ's words, "Lazarus is dead," the speaker urged that there was no life between death and the resurrection. If there had been, how was it that Lazarus was speechless regarding that life? "Believe in me, though we were dead, yet shall ye live." The speaker interpreted this to mean that even though he die, yet when Christ came he shall live again, and only those who are living at the time of Christ's appearing shall not taste death.

"The Bible," said the speaker, "says that Christ was the first to rise from the dead, and if Moses and Elias really appeared on the mount, then the Bible contradicts itself. The speaker held that the appearance of the prophets was a panoramic representation of the Kingdom of God.

Dealing with Bishop Evans' statement that men between death and the resurrection were in the prison house, he quoted: "The spirit shall return to God who gave it," and Christ's words to the thief on the cross, "Today thou shalt be with me in paradise," from which he drew the conclusion that if his opponent's argument was correct God and Christ must also be in the prison house.

SUFFERED THREE YEARS

Till Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cured his Kidney Trouble

There are few diseases that cause more acute suffering than Kidney Trouble, and Mr. F. A. Thomas, of Sudbury Ont., is one of those who know it. He writes:

"For over three years I suffered from kidney disease. First I thought I had sprained my back, for suddenly the pain would catch the small of my back and it would be impossible for me to straighten myself up for several minutes. A dull ache across the kidneys was always present, my urine was thick and cloudy, and passing it caused a burning, scalding pain. Tried medicines, but they failed. I was advised to try Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, as they had cured my wife years before. **A few boxes affected a complete cure. I now enjoy the blessings of good health, which is due to this remedy."**

Don't neglect kidney trouble—it's too dangerous as well as too painful. That old, reliable family remedy, Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, has cured thousands and will cure you. It is equally effective in curing constipation and its attendant evils, biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches, and in purifing the blood. 25c a box at your druggist's. 10

When You Feel Played Out

There comes a time when your grip on things weakens. Your nerves are unstrung, the vital forces low, the stomach is weak and the blood impoverished. You feel old age creeping over you. Be careful of yourself. Take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

at once; there is need to renew the life forces. Weak nerves, wearied brains, sick stomach, feeble blood, torpid liver, sluggish bowels—all feel the quickening effects of Beecham's Pills. Their use makes all the difference. The tonic action of these pills upon the vital organs is immediate, thorough and lasting. They are Nature's own remedy

For Run-down Conditions

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

Why Stanfield's Make Underwear

UP to 20 years ago, most everyone considered that all Underwear—no matter how well cut and made—would shrink and harden.

In those days, the makers were working on the wrong idea. They were trying to find a way to *finish* Underwear so that it would not shrink, instead of trying to find a way to get the shrink out the wool before the yarn went to the knitting machines.

The late C. E. Stanfield—who knew wool as only a man can know it who studies it from the sheep's back to the wearer's back—gave his attention to the problem for years.

Living in Nova Scotia, he soon realized that woolen underwear, and the best of pure woolen underwear, was the only kind that would and could protect the Canadian against the rigorous Canadian Winters. He found that as underwear was then made, he could not make woolen underwear that would not shrink, mat and harden. He devoted himself to this problem and after many years of experimenting, he finally discovered a method by which he could take the shrink out of the wool before the garments were knitted.

This method, improved and perfected, has made possible the immense business of Stanfields Limited, with a larger output of their special classes of Underwear than any other factory in Canada.

The Stanfields make underwear today because Canadian people find **Stanfield's Underwear** the most comfortable, the most durable, and the warmest for its weight.

The Stanfields are making more underwear every year because the buying public demands more of it. Popularity is a good test of quality.

In 3 standard weights—Light (Red Label), Medium (Blue Label) and Heavy (Black Label) and 17 other weights and qualities to suit the needs and requirements of every man and woman.

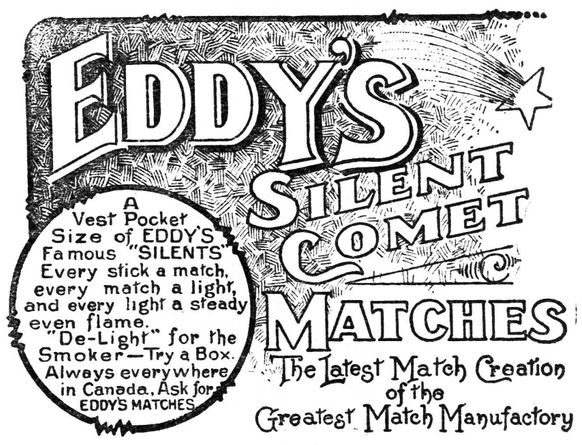
The best dealers everywhere handle **Stanfield's Underwear.** Catalogue showing styles, and sample of fabric, sent free for your address. 1

John Stanfield

President

Stanfield's Limited

TRURO, N.S.



H. S. Hollege

Business and Shorthand subjects. Winter term from Jan. 3, 1910. Catalogue free.

Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London Ont.

J. W. Westervelt, C. A., Vice-Principal. J. W. Westervelt, Principal.

A "HOODOO" FIANCE.

Utica, Dec. 13.—Herman Spencer, a farmer, 35 years old, was burned to death near Guilford, N. Y., in a fire that destroyed his barn Sunday morning. Spencer was to have been married next Wednesday. Five years ago the lady whom Mr. Spencer was about to marry, was planning for her wedding when her lover was killed by the cars. Two years ago she was again about to wed when her affianced husband was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few hours.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHRISTMAS —AND— NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS

Between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit, Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

AT SINGLE FARE.

Good going Dec. 24 and 25, 1909; returning until Dec. 27, 1909. Also good going Dec. 31, 1909, and Jan. 1, 1910; returning until Jan. 3, 1910.

AT FARE AND ONE-THIRD.

Good going Dec. 21 to Dec. 25 inclusive; also good going Dec. 28, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1910; returning until Jan. 5, 1910.

Secure tickets and further information from E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger and ticket agent; E. RUSE, depot agent.

C. P. R. STEAMERS

From West St. John.		From Liverpool.
Dec. 17	Steamer	.....
Dec. 25	Lake Champlain.....	.....
Dec. 31	Corsican (chartered)	Dec. 17
Jan. 7	Steamer	Dec. 24
Jan. 14	Empress of Ireland	Dec. 31
Jan. 21	Steamer	Jan. 7
Jan. 28	Corsican (chartered)	Jan. 14
Feb. 4	Steamer	Jan. 21

Third class rates on "Empresses," $28 75, and on "Lake" steamers, $27 50, to Liverpool and London.

All steamers are equipped with wireless, and all conveniences for the safety and comfort of passengers.

To book or for further information apply to the nearest C. P. R. agent, or to S. J. SHARP, 71 Yonge street, Toronto.

TRACTION COMPANY

HOURLY SERVICE

Between London and St. Thomas. Every two hours from St. Thomas to Port Stanley. Port Stanley cars leave London on the even hours from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Last car waits for the theatres.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*3:45 a.m., 10:50 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:00 a.m. *3:35 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:43 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:40 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m. *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *3:18 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:25 a.m., 4:00 p.m., *6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the east—*11:25 a.m., †6:30 p.m., †7:02 p.m., *10:52 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*4:45 a.m., †12:30 p.m., *5:35 p.m.

Depart for the east—*4:55 a.m., †7:45 a.m., †12:45 p.m., *5:42 p.m.

Depart for the west—*11:33 a.m., †7:10 p.m., *11:00 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—6:05 a.m., †7:10 a.m., 9:40 a.m., 2:30 p.m., †3:40 p.m., *7:15 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., ‡12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., ‡9:20 p.m.

*To St. Thomas only. †To Walkerville. Trains not starred to and from Port Stanley. ‡From Walkerville.

Michigan Central

"The Niagara Falls Route."

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Christmas and New Years

Return tickets will be issued to all stations in Canada, Detroit and Buffalo, at

SINGLE FARE,

good going Dec. 24 and 25; return limit, Dec. 27. Also good going Dec. 31, 1909, and Jan. 1, 1910; return limit, Jan. 3, 1910.

FARE AND ONE-THIRD,

good going Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1909, and Jan. 1, 1910; return limit, Jan. 5, 1910.

Also cheap rates to certain points in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Call or write for particulars at city office, 405 Richmond street. Phone 205.

THOMAS EVANS, C. P. A.
S. H. PALMER, C.P.A., St. Thomas.
O. W. RUGGLES, G.P.A., Chicago.

WABASH

For Christmas and New Year's 1909 Holidays 1910

will sell round trip tickets at single first class fare, between all stations in Canada on the Buffalo division, also to Detroit, Mich., Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Black Rock and Buffalo, N. Y.

Tickets on sale Dec. 24 and 25, good to return up to and including Dec. 27, 1909, also good going Dec. 31, and Jan. 1, good to return up to and including Jan. 3, 1910.

See your nearest Wabash agent for tickets and time of trains, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St Thomas, Ont.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

AMERICAN LINE.

N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

New York—London Direct.

RED STAR LINE.

New York—Paris—Antwerp.

WHITE STAR LINE.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.

DOMINION LINE.

Portland—Liverpool.

E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE OR E. RUSE, AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S

Return tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and east, at

Single Fare

Good going Dec. 24 and 25; return limit, Dec. 27. Also good going Dec. 31 and Jan. 1; return limit, Jan. 3, 1910.

Fare and One-Third

Good going Dec. 21 to Dec. 25, and Dec. 28 to Dec. 31 and Jan. 1; return limit, Jan. 5, 1910. Full information from W. FULTON, city passenger and ticket agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond. R. L. THOMPSON, D.P.A., Toronto.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

TO LIVERPOOL.

	From St. John.	From Halifax.
Hesperian	Fri., Dec. 17	Sat., Dec. 18
Tunisian	Fri., Dec. 24	Sat., Dec. 25
Corsican	Fri., Dec. 31	Sat., Jan. 1

BOSTON TO GLASGOW.

Numidian ..... Dec. 24, 7 a.m.
Ionian ..... Jan. 7, 7 a.m.

SAILINGS TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

	From St. John.	Halifax.
Corinthian	Wed., Dec. 15	Fri., Dec. 17
Sardinian	Wed., Dec. 29	Fri., Dec. 31

For full information as to rates, etc., apply to F. B. Clarke, W. Fulton, E. De La Hooke, R. E. Ruse, or THE ALLAN LINE, 77 Yonge street, Toronto.

GO TO BERMUDA

By Twin Screw Line. Largest and fastest steamers. S. S. Oceana, 8,000 tons; S.S. Bermudian, 5,530 tons. Wireless on both steamers; also bilge keels. Forty hours from Frost to Flowers. Sailings every Wednesday and Saturday from New York in the season. WEST INDIES—New S.S. Guiana, 3,700 tons; S.S. Parima, 3,000 tons; S.S. Korona, 3,000 tons, sail from New York every alternate Wednesday for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets, giving rates of passage and all information, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., agents, 29 Broadway, New York; ARTHUR AHERN, secretary, Quebec, or ED. DE LA HOOKE, or WM. FULTON, ticket agents, London. ywt