

GLOVES! GLOVES!

New shipment of Girls', Women's, Men's, & Boys' Wool and Cashmere Gloves just opened. See them now

Ladies' Wool Gloves,
37c to 75c pair.
In Navy, White, Black, Oxford & Brown

Just opened per express a new shipment of
Timothy F. Crowley Lace
and Satin Jabots.

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, 75c to \$1.25 pr.

Fleece Lined, Silk Lined and Chamois Lined, shades of Brown, White, Black, Grey, Chamois and Brown.

300 pairs Women's Plain Cashmere Hose,
Only 65c pair, best value obtainable. Would be good value at 90c.

Boys' & Girls' Cashmere Gloves
75c to 85c pair.

In Grey and Brown heavily Fleece Lined

Boys' Unlined Kid Gloves,
\$1.70 pair up.
Sizes 00 to 6.

BISHOP, SONS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

PHONE 484. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets.

A Work-a-Day Corset
as well as for Dress.



Warner's Corsets are made to wear, not to rust, break or tear. You may pay all kinds of money for a Corset but you will never have a better fitting, a better wearing, or a more comfortable Corset than a Warner's.

We can give you any Warner's style that is correct for fashion and your figure, and we confidently expect to fill every Corset requirement with a Warner's Rust-Proof, so remarkable are they in shape, comfort and wear.

Price: \$1.50 per pair up.

Marshall Bros

Old Jail Horrors.

When Imprisonment for Debt Was the Law of the Land—Torture for its Victims—Poor Wretches Unable to Pay the Trifle They Owed Were Flung into Prison to Starve to Death Unless Rescued by Charity or Their Creditors.

In the early part of the last century there was started an earnest effort to entirely abolish or at least to regulate the old colony law of imprisonment for debt. The movers in this abolition movement felt that no class of the community deserved consideration more. It had been the inhuman rule that for the smallest debt possible to contract, though it were but a cent in value, the body of the debtor, whether man or woman, would be seized by the creditor and cast into jail.

Each year poor wretches had been dragged to prison by thousands on what were truly called "spite actions." Once behind the prison walls they were consigned to a fate harder than that which awaited worse criminals. Murderers and thieves, forgers and counterfeiters, real criminals of all kinds, were fed, clothed and cared for at the expense of the state, but for the unhappy man whose only offense was his inability to pay a trifling sum of a few cents no such provision was made. The food he ate, the shreds that covered him, the medicine he took—nay, the very rags he wrapped about his sores—were provided, if provided at all, by his friends, by the public or by some humane society.

The room in which he was confined with scores of other offenders was utterly without furniture of any sort. In it were neither beds, nor tables, nor chairs, nor so much as a bench or stool. He sat on the floor, ate off the floor and at night lay to sleep on it like a dog, and this misery he endured until he died or his debt was paid or his creditor released him.

Against this length of humanity revolted, and in 1794 a change for the better was ordered. It was stipulated that the inspector should provide fuel and blankets for these debtors as, by reason of their dire poverty, could not get them and should make an allowance of 7 cents a day for food and charge this against the creditors. If any creditor refused to pay after ten days' notice his debtor was to be discharged.

For twenty-two years the community seemed to have thought that this mild concession was all that humanity required, for no further change was made until 1814. Then was passed the "bread act" under which each prisoner whose debt did not exceed \$15 was entitled to a discharge after an imprisonment of thirty days.

From documents presented to the Senate of New York in 1817 it appears that the keeper of the debtors' jail in New York City certified that during 1816 1,884 debtors were confined and that upward of 600 were always in the prison. The sheriff of the county certified that 1,129 were imprisoned for debt under \$50, that of these 729

owed less than \$25 and that every one of them would have starved to death but for the assistance of the Humane society.

One man remained, it was noted, in the New York jail for three years, who was only indebted to the extent of \$50, before death ended his misery and during the entire time was fed by the Humane society. Another unfortunate had been imprisoned six years and was supported by charity. In the face of such striking evidence the legislature of New York State included and in 1817 forbade the imprisonment of debtors for sums less than \$25. This led the way, and state after state followed.

When the new states in the west framed their constitutions they ordered that no one should be imprisoned for debt. The old statute was finally stricken from the laws of the eastern states until to-day none of our states has a law requiring that a debt is punishable by imprisonment, unless it has been contracted under some fraudulent misrepresentation.—Philadelphia Press.

How the First News of the Halifax Disaster Was Given Out.

How the news of the Great Disaster in Halifax, on the morning of December 6th, reached the outside world is briefly told by James L. Hickey, the correspondent of the Canadian Press in this city. Following the terrible explosion, Mr. Hickey rushed to the office of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company and endeavored to send a bulletin to the Canadian Press Office in Montreal. He found all the windows blown in, and many of the operators out and bleeding, some of their injuries being of a serious nature.

He asked if it was possible to get a bulletin off, and "Hub" Purcell, the popular operator at the office of McDougall and Cowans, stock brokers, who was in the C. P. R. office at the time, volunteered to give it a trial. He touched the key and the "Chief" in Montreal responded to the call. Without waiting for the bulletin to be written out, Purcell flashed out the few sentences that the correspondent dictated, and, while the latter was preparing an extended bulletin, this last—wire in the office—went down. The correspondent filed the bulletin and then made all haste to the scene of the disaster.

After gathering as much information as possible in a short space of time, and seeing hundreds of persons who had been killed or injured, the correspondent returned to the telegraph offices and found both deserted. Soldiers and sailors were rushing through the streets, and also civilians in automobiles, warning the public to hasten to the open spaces at the south end of the city, as it was then feared that a second explosion would take place. This warning had the effect of driving every employee from the telegraph offices.

A little later on the correspondent returned to the C. P. R. office and found a soldier on guard at the door. The military man refused admittance, as he said there was no person inside.

Just then Mr. Arthur Hagen, the Superintendent of the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company, happened along. This Company's office is in the same building, and the correspondent asked him if it was not possible to send a message to Jamaica, across to Cuba, to Havana, and thence to New York. Mr. Hagen said it was, and if the instrument was working he would give it a trial. Climbing over the boards in the office, Mr. Hagen and the correspondent reached the operating room, and the cableman found that the instrument responded to his touch. The message was addressed to the Associated Press, New York, and Mr. Hagen sent it as fast as the correspondent could prepare the copy.

That message should be in New

York in less than a half hour," said Mr. Hagen, and it evidently got there on scheduled time, as it was on receipt of this message that the Americans took such prompt measures to send relief to the stricken city.

Both telegraph companies hurried out large gangs of men to make temporary repairs to the wires, but it was not until late in the day that the detailed story of the catastrophe was given to the world over the Canadian Press leased wire.

The following day R. W. Simpson, the Day Editor of the Associated Press at Boston, arrived in the city, and, as the telegraph companies, through pressure of private business such as telegrams of inquiry and their answers, could not handle the press news instantly, other means had to be sought. Relief was secured from the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company, who "set up" a telegraphic circuit over their telephone wires there in weakness throughout the day. The Associated Press Office in Boston, Tele. graph operators were then engaged, both day and night, for over a week sending news of the disaster to the United States.—Halifax Chronicle.

Nerves of the Stomach

Were Weak and Inactive as Result of Nervous Prostration—Lost Twenty Pounds—Had to Take Sleeping Powders to Get Any Rest.

St. Catherine's, Ont., January 11th.—Many people never realize that the movement and action of every organ of the human body is dependent on the energy supplied by the nervous system.

When the nervous system gets run down there is weakness throughout the entire body. You feel tired and languid and your stomach and other digestive organs are similarly affected. Appetite fails, digestion is poor, you do not get the good of what you eat and gradually grow weaker and weaker.

This process can only be stopped by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which goes directly to create new nerve force and thereby to invigorate the whole human body.

Mrs. Geo. S. Ells, 46 Davidson Street, St. Catherine's, Ont., writes: "My husband had an attack of nervous prostration, and although he doctored for some time and tried different other medicines, he could not get relief. He had to resort to sleeping powders given him by the doctor to make him sleep. The greater part of the trouble seemed to be with the nerves of his stomach. He began to lose weight, and kept on going down until he had lost twenty pounds. We had read advertisements in the newspapers for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and noticed that it seemed to be doing a lot of good for people troubled with nervousness, so my husband decided to try it. He found benefit almost from the start, and continued this treatment until he had taken about two or three boxes. The results were most satisfactory. He is now enjoying good health, sleeps well, and has gained back nearly all the weight he had lost. He also uses Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills occasionally, and thinks them an excellent remedy. I have also used this latter medicine for dizzy spells and liver trouble, and was completely cured of these complaints. We think a great deal of Dr. Chase's medicines, and cannot speak too highly of them."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for \$2.75, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

Fads and Fashions.

New fur stoles are very long. Ribbon hats are still in fashion. Velvet hand bags are very large. Nightgowns are being made of voile. Wide Chinese sleeves remain in favor.

Gingham trimmed volles are the latest.

Coat sweaters are three-quarter length.

Creme de chine and chiffon are combined.

Hats this year have a tendency to be soft.

A new deep garnet is known as Wilson red.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Air Reprisals.

(From the Vancouver World.)

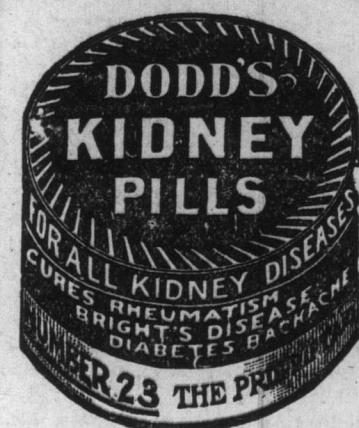
In the Rhine Valley from Baden to the Dutch border lies the industrial heart of Germany. Here are situated such cities and towns as Crefeld, Remscheid, Elberfeld, Essen, Mannheim and others—all of them of the highest importance in the production of war material on which Germany's armies rely. Without the output of the furnaces and factories and workshops of Westphalia, the Rhine province and Baden, the Kaiser's legions would be all but helpless.

It is these towns that the British Government evidently has decided shall be first to suffer the vengeance of its airmen in reprisal for the hundreds of innocent English children and English women slaughtered by the Hun.

Mannheim in Baden was visited on Christmas Eve. Bombs were dropped on munition factories and on various military points in the city. Fires broke out in many places and much damage was done. The airman met a heavy aerial barrage and fought a number of battles with the German aircraft; nevertheless, with the exception of the loss of one machine, they returned safely. The distance for the round trip was approximately 200 miles and no less than a ton of bombs were carried.

This raid indicates the growing expansion of British air-power. It is the first of many. As the British aircraft factories, now the largest in the world, expand their output still further, newer and better airplanes will be devised to carry even more bombs than a Zeppelin, and these will be able to fly to Westphalia in daily trips damaging enemy war establishments all along the route.

The present reprisal policy has great military value. It will destroy Germany's war machinery before the war-machinery get to the front. The blowing up of railway bridges will still further impede troop movements, and the moral effect on the nerves of the gloating Huns will make them more sick of the war than ever.



The decisive battle in this war may be won in the air. Great Britain is in a fair way now to take command of the air even as she has command of the sea. When she achieves that aim the eyes of the German armies will be blind and the munition shops of the German Empire will lie in ruins.

As to Constantinople.

(From the Washington Times.)

Lloyd George retracts, as justly he may, England's promises to Russia in regard to Constantinople. Russia was to get Constantinople; now she can't have it. Who will get it? Our guess is that Constantinople will be evenly divided between England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. And no better disposition could be made of that important city. England owns the western gate to the Mediterranean, Gibraltar. Let her own the eastern gate, keep up the fleet, and make it impossible for Germany, whatever she may build up in the way of a Prussian-Russian Empire, to get out into the open sea through the Dardanelles. If England wants to undertake that job she will have our blessing.

Every Saturday evening after 7 o'clock, Choice Ends of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork will be sold at cost. ELLIS & CO., LTD., 203 Water Street.—Nov 29, 12

Palace Burned.

Spanish Royal Residence at La Granja Destroyed.

Madrid, Jan. 3.—Fire broke out in the Royal Palace at La Granja at eleven o'clock yesterday morning and before it could be checked it had spread to a nearby church which, with the palace, was destroyed. The flames were aided by a very strong wind. Several houses near the palace also caught fire. Water pipes had frozen and it was impossible to use the hydrants.

Government troops were summoned from Segovia to fight the fire. Very few of the valuable pictures and objects in the palace were saved. The loss will aggregate several million dollars.

The Royal Palace at La Granja was built in 1721-23, and the church was erected in 1724. The latter was adorned by frescoes by Spanish artists and in the chapel were the tombs of Philip V. and his wife, Isabella Parmese.

Queen Isabella had the garden around the palace laid out as a surprise for King Philip. The garden contains very handsome fountains and celebrated Spanish architects. The jet of one fountain reaches a height of 115 feet. La Granja was created in imitation of the famous palace at Versailles, France.

Of the gardens King Philip V. said to have remarked: "It has cost me three millions and amused me three minutes." La Granja is about sixty-five miles from Madrid, at an altitude of about 4,000 feet.

Week of Prayer.

The present week is to be observed by the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches of the city as a week of prayer. The services begin at 8 o'clock. The program is as follows:—

Friday: Wesley. Subject: Nations and their Rulers. Speaker, Rev. D. Curtis.
Congregational. Same subject. Speaker, Rev. T. B. Darby, M.A.



Our Boast To-Day

IS A SMALL LINE OF

Men's Top Shirts.

Our regular lines of \$1.60 to \$2.00 Shirts for

\$1.25 each.

Faultless fitting Shirts in that all-over Negligee style, with soft turn-over cuffs, coat style, neat pin stripe patterns. Your size is among them, buy now for future wear. Excellent Shirts. Excellent value.

Smyth's
ESTABLISHED 1875

GR Large Size Coloured QUILTS.

Here are quilts you would like. Large generous spreading quilts. Pink and White, Green and White and Gold and White, high-grade fine others in all white; values are up to \$3.80. Don't miss the opportunity, the supply is small, early shoppers get the plums. Special, 1 day, Saturday and Mon. \$3.25 day

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.—Half-bleach Crimson bordered Table Cloths very handy for the breakfast Table, medium size, long fringed edging, serviceable cloths that will prove helpful in saving the wear of your good ones. Reg. \$1.00 Friday, Saturday and Mon. 90c day

Values Picked at Random.

MEN'S CAPS.—An assortment of Men's English Tweed Caps, some with one piece crown, others the ordinary stitched piece crown with button Top, made in good looking patterns, light, medium and dark. Reg. to 80c. Friday, Saturday and Monday

MEN'S WORKING PANTS.—Wool made pants, extra strong materials, they come in mottled greys and plain navy, made in roomy sizes and will stand up against hard usage, far better value than you would expect for the price. Regular \$2.00 value. Fri. Sat. and Monday

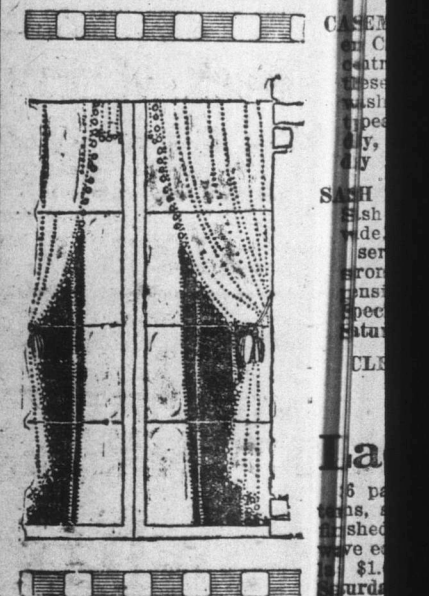
MEN'S BOOTS.—A comfortable fitting boot, in fine Dongola Kid self tipped toe, low heel, 8 button height, a boot we can well recommend; sizes 11 to 2. Reg. \$3.00 Friday, Saturday and Monday

MEN'S LACED BOOTS.—An extra good boot in heavy box calf, an excellent boot for present wear, heavy sole and heel, strapped back, Blucher Cut, Box Toe; all sizes. Reg. \$6.00. Fri. Sat. and Monday

SIDEBOARD CLOTHS.—Handsome cloths for your sideboard, they match that of your country, we advise for this week also, white, blue, make, well embroidered, scalloped edge; size 18 x 54. Reg. \$1.00 Friday, Saturday and Monday

Curtains and Get a Quick and Dec.

MADRAS MUSLIN.—Just a piece of extra good wear; looking like clinging appearance for Christmas the yard. Friday, Saturday and Monday



Things the Boys Easy Buying

BOYS' FLANNELLETTES.—Just a piece in size, all White Flannellette, tucked; good quality, well shaped, clearing these. Values to 80c. Friday and Monday

BOYS' PYJAMA SUITS.—These are the line. Just a few of each and left. made from good English flannellette. Regular \$1.60 the suit. Closing Friday and Monday

BOYS' WOOL JERSEYS.—For a sign of plain Navy, Grey and Cardinal double weight collar, not buttoned and 24 inch chest; a garment to wear away. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday

BOYS' COAT JERSEYS.—Just a few for wearing under his coat. They come in Grey shade only, with an excellent far. At our special price they come in easy reach. Friday, Saturday and Monday

BOYS' STORM RUBBERS.—One best line in Boys' High Cut storm boots, heavy sole and heel, sizes 1 to 7 only. Special, the pair, Friday, Saturday and Monday

BOYS' LACED BOOTS.—A strong, serviceable, good-wearing Boot for the big boys; Gunmetal vamp and all kid toe. Blucher style; sizes 1 to 7. Reg. \$3.00. Friday, Saturday and Monday

WOULD YOU risk a postage stamp to learn more about coffee?

SEAL BRAND COFFEE

and how to make it? How to equal America's most famous chefs?

Our booklet "Perfect Coffee—Perfectly Made," tells you. It's free. Write for it.

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