

Red Rose Tea

"Is Good Tea"

All its flavor and strength is retained in the sealed package.

A Prince of Sinners

By Phillips Oppenheim.
Author of "A Lost Leader," "The
Mafeking," "The
History," etc.

"After all, they have been kind to me," she said. "My mother was the black sheep of the family, and when she died Mr. Bullson paid my passage home, and insisted upon my coming to live here as one of the family. I should hate them to think that I am discontented, only the things which satisfy them do not satisfy me, so life sometimes becomes a little difficult."

"Have you friends in London?" he asked.

"None! I tried living there when I first came back for a few weeks, but it was impossible."

"You will be very lonely, surely. London is the loneliest of all great cities."

"Why should I not make friends?"

"That is what I too asked myself years ago when I was settled there," he answered. "Yet it is not so easy as it sounds. Every one seems to have their own little circle, and a solitary person remains so often just outside. Yet if you have friends—and tastes—London is a paradise. Oh, how fascinating I used to find it just at first—before the chill came. You, too, will feel that you will be content at first to watch, to listen, to wonder. Every type of humanity passes before you like the jumbled-up figures of a kaleidoscope. You are content even to sit before a window in a back street, and listen. What a sound that is—

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



8544—TWO PRETTY CORSET COVERS

These attractive corset covers may be made of handkerchief linen, embroidered flouncing or other material. Their making is a very simple matter, as will be seen at a glance. The fullness at the neck and waist is regulated by ribbon-run heading. If preferred, worked buttonholes may take the place of the heading for running the ribbon through. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

These two patterns will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name

Street Address

Town

Province

Measurement—Bust Waist

Age (if child's or misses' pattern)

CAUTION—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent, you need only pay 25, 50, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 25, 50, or whatever it may be. When in misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

the roar of London, the voices of the street, the ceaseless hum, the creaking of the great wheel of humanity as it goes round and round. And then, perhaps, in a certain mood the undercurrent falls upon your ear, the bitter, long-drawn-out cry of the hopeless and helpless. When you have once heard it, life is never the same again. Then, if you do not find friends, you will know what misery is."

They were both silent for a few minutes. A car passed them unnoted. Then she looked at him curiously.

"For a lawyer," she remarked, "you are a very imaginative person."

He laughed.

"Ah, well, I was talking just then of how I felt in those days. I was a boy then, you know. I dare say I could go back now to my old rooms and live there without a thrill."

She shook her head.

"What one has once felt," she murmured, "comes back always."

"Sometimes only the echo," he answered, "and that is weariness."

They walked for a little way in silence. Then she spoke to him in an altered tone.

"I have heard a good deal about you during the last few weeks," she said.

"You are very much to be congratulated, they tell me. I am sure I am very glad that you have been so fortunate."

"Thank you," he answered. "To tell you the truth, it all seems very marvellous to me. Only a few months ago your uncle was almost my only client of importance."

"Lord Arranmore was your father's friend though, was he not?"

"They came together abroad," he answered, "and Lord Arranmore was with my father when he died in Canada."

She stopped short.

"Where?"

"In Canada, on the banks of Lake On. If you know where that is," he answered, looking at her in surprise.

She resumed her usual pace, but he noted that she was pale.

"So Lord Arranmore was in Canada?" she said. "Do you know how long ago?"

"About ten years, I suppose," he answered. "How long before that I do not know."

She was silent for several minutes, and they found themselves in the drive leading to the Bullson villa. Brooks was curious.

"I wonder," he asked, "whether you will tell me why you are interested in Lord Arranmore—and Canada?"

"I was born in Montreal," she answered, "and I once saw some one very much like Lord Arranmore there. But I am convinced that it could only have been a resemblance."

"You mentioned it before—when we saw him in Mello's," he remarked.

"Yes, it struck me then," she admitted. "But I am sure that Lord Arranmore could not have been the person whom I am thinking about. It is impossible. He is so different from me, and I am so much more of a child."

They stood upon the doorstep, but she checked him as he reached out for the bell.

"I have never seen quite a food deal of him," she said. "Tell me what you think of Lord Arranmore."

His hand fell to his side. He stood under the gas-bracket, and she could see his face distinctly. There was a slight frown upon his forehead, a look of trouble in his grey eyes.

"You could not have asked me a more difficult question," he admitted. "Lord Arranmore has been very kind to me, although my claim upon him has been of the slightest. He is very clever, almost fantastic, in some of his notions; he is very polished, and his manners are delightful. He would call himself, I believe, a philosopher, and he is, although it sounds brutal to me to say so, very selfish. And behind it all I haven't the faintest idea what sort of a man he is. Sometimes he gives one the impression of a strong man willfully disguising his real characteristics, for hidden reasons; at others, he is like one of those brilliant Frenchmen of the last century, who toyed and juggled with words and phrases, esteeming it a triumph to remain an unread letter even to their intimates. So you see, after all," he wound up, "I cannot tell you who I think of Lord Arranmore."

"You can ring the bell," she said. "You must come in for a few minutes."

Their entrance together seemed to cause the little family party a certain amount of disturbed surprise. The girls greeted Brooks with a great show of pleasure, but they looked doubtfully at Mary.

"Did you meet at the front door?"

Selina asked. "I thought I heard voices."

Brooks was a little surprised.

"Your cousin brought her class of factory girls to my lecture tonight at the Secular Hall."

Selina's eyes narrowed a little, and she was silent for a moment. Then she turned to her cousin.

"You might have told us, Mary," she exclaimed, reproachfully. "We should so much have liked to come, shouldn't we, Louise?"

"Of course, we should," Louise answered, sympathetically. "I don't think why Mary should go off without saying a word."

Mary looked at them both and laughed.

"Well," she said, "I have left the house at precisely the same time on Wednesday evenings all through the winter, and neither of you have said anything about coming with me."

"This is quite different," Selina answered cuttingly. "We should have known you were going."

"Do tell us what it was about."

"Don't you be bothered, Brooks," Mr. Bullson exclaimed, hospitably. "Sit down."

"I have heard a good deal about you during the last few weeks," she said.

"You are very much to be congratulated, they tell me. I am sure I am very glad that you have been so fortunate."

"Thank you," he answered. "To tell you the truth, it all seems very marvellous to me. Only a few months ago your uncle was almost my only client of importance."

"Lord Arranmore was your father's friend though, was he not?"

"They came together abroad," he answered, "and Lord Arranmore was with my father when he died in Canada."

She stopped short.

"Where?"

"In Canada, on the banks of Lake On. If you know where that is," he answered, looking at her in surprise.

She resumed her usual pace, but he noted that she was pale.

"So Lord Arranmore was in Canada?" she said. "Do you know how long ago?"

"About ten years, I suppose," he answered. "How long before that I do not know."

She was silent for several minutes, and they found themselves in the drive leading to the Bullson villa. Brooks was curious.

"I wonder," he asked, "whether you will tell me why you are interested in Lord Arranmore—and Canada?"

"I was born in Montreal," she answered, "and I once saw some one very much like Lord Arranmore there. But I am convinced that it could only have been a resemblance."

"You mentioned it before—when we saw him in Mello's," he remarked.

"Yes, it struck me then," she admitted. "But I am sure that Lord Arranmore could not have been the person whom I am thinking about. It is impossible. He is so different from me, and I am so much more of a child."

They stood upon the doorstep, but she checked him as he reached out for the bell.

"I have never seen quite a food deal of him," she said. "Tell me what you think of Lord Arranmore."

His hand fell to his side. He stood under the gas-bracket, and she could see his face distinctly. There was a slight frown upon his forehead, a look of trouble in his grey eyes.

"You could not have asked me a more difficult question," he admitted. "Lord Arranmore has been very kind to me, although my claim upon him has been of the slightest. He is very clever, almost fantastic, in some of his notions; he is very polished, and his manners are delightful. He would call himself, I believe, a philosopher, and he is, although it sounds brutal to me to say so, very selfish. And behind it all I haven't the faintest idea what sort of a man he is. Sometimes he gives one the impression of a strong man willfully disguising his real characteristics, for hidden reasons; at others, he is like one of those brilliant Frenchmen of the last century, who toyed and juggled with words and phrases, esteeming it a triumph to remain an unread letter even to their intimates. So you see, after all," he wound up, "I cannot tell you who I think of Lord Arranmore."

"You can ring the bell," she said. "You must come in for a few minutes."

Their entrance together seemed to cause the little family party a certain amount of disturbed surprise. The girls greeted Brooks with a great show of pleasure, but they looked doubtfully at Mary.

"Did you meet at the front door?"

Selina asked. "I thought I heard voices."

Brooks was a little surprised.

"Your cousin brought her class of factory girls to my lecture tonight at the Secular Hall."

Selina's eyes narrowed a little, and she was silent for a moment. Then she turned to her cousin.

"You might have told us, Mary," she exclaimed, reproachfully. "We should so much have liked to come, shouldn't we, Louise?"

"Of course, we should," Louise answered, sympathetically. "I don't think why Mary should go off without saying a word."

Mary looked at them both and laughed.

"Well," she said, "I have left the house at precisely the same time on Wednesday evenings all through the winter, and neither of you have said anything about coming with me."

"This is quite different," Selina answered cuttingly. "We should have known you were going."

"Do tell us what it was about."

"Don't you be bothered, Brooks," Mr. Bullson exclaimed, hospitably. "Sit down."

down and try one of these cigars. We have had supper, but if you'd like anything—"

"Nothing to eat, thanks," Brooks protested. "I'll have a cigar if I may."

"And a whiskey-and-soda, then," Mr. Bullson insisted. "Say when!"

Brooks turned to Selina. Mary had left the room.

"You were asking about the lecture," he said. "Really, it was only a very unpretentious affair, and to tell you the truth, only intended for people whose opportunities for reading have not been great. I am quite sure it would not have been worth your while to come down. We just read a chapter or so from 'A Tale of Two Cities,' and talked about it."

"We should have liked it very much," Selina declared. "Do tell us when there is another one, will you?"

"With pleasure," he answered. "I warn you, though, that you will be disappointed."

"We will risk that," Selina declared, with a smile. "Have you been to Ennott this week?"

"I was there on Sunday," he answered.

"And is that beautiful girl, Lady Sybil Caroom, still staying there?"

"Yes," he answered. "Is she very beautiful, by the bye?"

"Well, I thought men would think so," Selina said, hastily. "I think that she is just a little loud, don't you, Louise?"

Louise admitted that the idea had occurred to her.

"And her hair—Isn't it badly dyed?" Selina remarked. "Such a pity. It's all in patches."

"I think girls ought not to make up in the street, either," Louise remarked.

"I don't think so," Selina said. "I think it is all very well—(Louise had a nose which gave her trouble)—but I really don't think it looks respectable in the street."

[To Be Continued.]

SYNOD STANDS FOR COMPENSATION

Anglican Clergymen and Laymen Say License Holders Have Rights.

THREE-FIFTHS INDORSED

Majority in Favor of Present Legislation in Regard to Local Option—Yesterday's Session.

After more than an hour's warm discussion at yesterday afternoon's session of the synod that body declared itself in favor of the three-fifths clause, necessary to obtain local option, and also by a vote of 77 to 35, defeated a recommendation to have the clause concerning compensation for hotelmen who lose licenses struck from the charge, and later voted to retain it. On this last question especially there was some very pointed discussion, which showed the synod to be fairly evenly divided on the matter.

The champions of the bishop's viewpoint, however, were somewhat in the preponderance, as the subsequent votes showed.

"We heartily indorse the bishop's stand regarding the three-fifths clause, and also agree with the general principle of compensation."

This clause from the report of the committee to consider the bishop's charge was the signal for the opening of the debate.

Indorses Three-Fifths Clause.

"There is not a man in this building," he believed," said Mr. A. S. Backus, of Tyroconnell, "who will not indorse the three-fifths clause, but while this is so, it is not more a matter of political policy by that would be better left to the political platform? While I am in favor of the law, I do think that its introduction into the deliberations of the synod might be altogether wise. It is a question as to whether we should bind the synod to the indorsement of this law. And it is also a question as to whether it is the feeling of the church, and for that reason I would suggest that it be struck out."

After a second had been found for Mr. Backus' motion, an unknown gentleman remarked:

"We are not going to gain these fellows by chopping their heads off. It is grace and love that is going to win them, and I am even more glorified in my bishop that he has taken this decided stand. Give us the love of God and let us stand by those people and we will have them with us."

Motion Was Lost.

The motion to have the mention of the three-fifths clause expunged from the report was then put and lost.

The report was then put and lost.

"I think that to speak of the clergy as the initiators is an unfortunate form of expression," said Mr. John Ransford, of Clinton. "The movement is after all a laymen's movement, and I think it should rather bespeak their hearty co-operation and sympathy than speak of them as the one who must take the initiative."

Rev. Jos. Ardell, of Owen Sound, was of the same opinion. "If it gets out," he said, "that this is a clergyman's movement it will be practically killed."

"But the clergy must be the initiators of all the work in the parish," protested Archdeacon Mackenzie, of Brantford.

Co-Operation of Clergy.

"I think we have a right to assume

house and not the man. He takes his changes of having his license cancelled, and he takes it with his eyes open. Why should we, as a synod, take the stand that we are in favor of such action. A few days ago forty licenses were cut off in Toronto, and there was no thought of compensation. It is the public good, I think, that we should consider, and it is to the public good that the barrooms should be cut off."

Cries of "Hear! hear!" greeted Mr. McElheran as he continued. "You are wasting a lot of time when you are speaking of sympathy for the liquor seller."

"I believe in local option," said Rev. Mr. Miles, of Aylmer, "but the fault I have to find with it is that there is no compensation, and it isn't a question as to whether it has been done in the past that should interest us, but whether it is just in the present."

Mr. T. H. Luscombe again took up the cudgel against the principle of compensation.

A Presupposed Right.

"Compensation," he said, "presupposes some right existing in a man which you take away. If you take away something he is entitled to you should make some compensation. But are you not assuming that there is some right of the licenseholder that can be taken away? But there is no such right. The licenseholder has absolutely no right to the reissuance of a license. The commissioners if they see fit may refuse to reissue the license, without giving any cause, and he has no right to renewal of his license, what right can he have to compensation. How can there be a moral understanding with the licenseholder which the law does not justify? He has no right to compensation because you cannot take away from a man what he hasn't got."

"I think the synod should ponder long before they justify this principle of compensating a man for preventing him from doing evil to his fellowmen."

Mr. E. G. Henderson and Rev. Mr. Hind, of Amherstburg, both spoke strongly in favor of compensation.

The Hotelman's Rights.

"Mr. Luscombe has proved to his own satisfaction, but not to mine," said Mr. Ransford, of Clinton, "that the hotelkeepers have no rights. When you take away a man's license you take away from him what constitutes the main value of his property. I am with Mr. Luscombe in his desire to close every accursed barroom in this country, but I think that this end can be more rapidly and more justly accomplished by a common honesty, recompensing a man for his loss."

"The principle of compensation has been found satisfactory in England," said Mr. E. Paul, of London, "and I would most decidedly desire to hold up the hands of our bishop in his charge on this matter."

Mr. J. H. Gunther was of the opinion that temperance people would achieve far more success if they adopted this principle. "Many men," he said, "are holding aloof from the fight because some such action is not taken."

"We want, as a church, to stand well before the public," said Rev. John Downey, "and I don't think that commending this principle will help us to do so. I would be sorry to differ with the bishop, but in this matter I can see no other way. It is well enough to speak of compensating the liquor men, but ought we not also consider the number of lives that are ruined by these men. And do they get any compensation?"

Not Practiced in Ontario.

"Compensation has not been practiced in Ontario," said Mr. Macklin, "and I would be sorry to see it go out to the world that this Synod of Huron, which holds a high reputation, had championed the principle, that if the sale of liquor is abolished the sellers should be compensated. We think to much of these men and too little of those whose destruction they are aiding."

The fact that Ontario hasn't practiced compensation, explained his lordship, "does not say that refraining is right. But it is to be remembered that it is not the question of closing the barroom that is before us, but only the matter of compensation."

The amendment to omit the compensation of the bishop's charge in the matter of compensation was then put, the result standing 55 for the amendment, and 77 against. The clause was then adopted.

The Laymen's Movement.

Rev. Canon Craig presented the report of the committee on the bishop's charge. The report was a very thorough one, dealing with every matter presented by the bishop.

After commenting heartily on the bishop's exposition of the findings of the Pan-Canadian and Lambeth conferences, the committee expressed themselves as heartily in accord with the bishop's suggestion of appointing a secretary for Sunday-schools and Young People's Societies, as well as indorsing in enthusiastic terms the forward movement of the church in consecrating a bishop from the Canadian church to the bishopric of Hunan, China.

"We are glad to hear," the report continued, "of the continual progress and success of the laymen's movement and heartily agree with the bishop's words."

"The first thing necessary for success in the movement is undoubtedly for the clergyman to take the initiative. Without his hearty co-operation and sympathy the movement cannot succeed."

"I think that to speak of the clergy as the initiators is an unfortunate form of expression," said Mr. John Ransford, of Clinton. "The movement is after all a laymen's movement, and I think it should rather bespeak their hearty co-operation and sympathy than speak of them as the one who must take the initiative."

Rev. Jos. Ardell, of Owen Sound, was of the same opinion. "If it gets out," he said, "that this is a clergyman's movement it will be practically killed."

"But the clergy must be the initiators of all the work in the parish," protested Archdeacon Mackenzie, of Brantford.

Co-Operation of Clergy.

"I think we have a right to assume

the co-operation of the clergy," said Mr. McElheran. "We have a right to their sympathy in this movement, and I don't believe in holding a club over the heads of the laymen. I think they ought to be spoken to as men, not as children."

"I don't like this pronounced emphasis on its being a laymen's movement," said Mr. Charles Jenkins, of Petrolia. "The clergyman, from a nature of their calling must be at the head of these movements, and if there are uneducated people who think this will discredit the movement it is our business to educate them."

The clause was finally passed as it stood.

The report went on to commend the bishop's utterance regarding the increased stipends for the clergy, and expressed its approval of the appointment of an additional professor at Huron College.

"Your committee is also glad," the report went on, "that attention has been called to the inexplicable bias and misrepresentation of cable dispatches from the old country regarding affairs of the Church of England, and we venture to suggest, that with all respect it would be well if editors in Canada were to consult someone who is conversant with facts concerning the church before using such dispatches as the basis for editorials."

The Gambling Evil.

"Your committee is glad to note the bishop's remarks on the subject of betting and gambling, and recommend the closest attention to his warnings regarding all forms of this evil, especially in its dangerous beginning in private and social life." Judge Ermatinger asked permission from the bishop to refrain from voting, because he could not agree with the bishop's contention that in the matter of church union the church in Canada could not unite with any other body unless the united church throughout the world were to take the same action. He did not wish to be put in opposition to the bishop, he said, and therefore asked to be relieved of the necessity of voting. The permission was granted.

The report as a whole was then voted upon and adopted.

The Bishop Speaks.

In commenting on the discussion, his lordship remarked, "I doubt if I shall ever again appoint a committee to consider my charge."

"Is that a reflection on the committee?" asked Archdeacon Mackenzie.

"It is not," replied his lordship, "but I have not found the practice satisfactory. When I deal with the scribes and pharisees there is no objection to my charge, but when political questions are dealt with, then there is pronounced difference of opinion. You do not feel free to challenge my statements, and I wish to have absolute freedom to say what I see fit. Therefore, I think this is the last time a committee will be appointed."

Rev. Dr. William C. White, bishop elect from the Canadian church, to the bishopric of Hunan, China, the first bishop to be consecrated and sent to a foreign land, was presented, and called to take a seat on the platform.

Selecting Auditors.

The committee to select auditors reported that the matter could be quickly settled were the auditing the only consideration, but heretofore the making of accounts and the tending to the books had largely been left in their hands as well, which was unsatisfactory to the auditors as well as very unbusinesslike.

The committee recommended the appointment of Messrs. Booker and Jewell as auditors of the synod. This motion was carried.

A Separate Province.

The motion: