

## London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1855.  
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.  
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.  
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.,  
Limited, Publishers.  
191-193 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS:  
Business Department ..... 107  
Editorial Rooms ..... 134 and 135  
Job Printing Department ..... 175

TO SUBSCRIBERS:  
Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Daily, Delivered by Carrier in City:  
One year ..... \$5.00  
One week ..... 10c  
Daily, Delivered by Mail Outside City:  
One year ..... \$5.00  
One week ..... 10c  
One month ..... 25c  
Daily, by Mail Outside City:  
One year ..... \$3.00  
The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:  
Buffalo, N. Y. - J. Seldenberg, Ellcott Square Newsstand.  
Chicago, Ill. - Chicago Newspaper Agency, 170 Madison street.  
Louisville, Ky. - Kentucky International News Company.  
Toronto - Toronto Hotel News Stand, Rossin House News Stand.  
[Entered as Second-Class Matter, Post-Office at London (Canada) Post-Office No. 111.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, DEC. 8.  
NOT SINGLE CHAMBER GOVERNMENT.

The cry that Mr. Asquith's anti-veto policy is tantamount to single chamber government is very far from the truth. The legislation he proposes would leave a large residuum of power in the House of Lords. His resolutions are, in brief:

1. That the House of Lords be disabled by law from rejecting or amending a money bill, decided to be such by the Speaker.  
2. As regards bills other than money bills, the power of the House of Lords be so restricted that any such bill which has passed the Commons in three successive sessions, and has been rejected by the Lords in these sessions, shall become law without the consent of the Lords, on the royal assent being declared.  
3. That duration of Parliament be limited to five years.

The power of delaying a House of Commons measure for three sessions is a very real and great one. It will be greater by reason of the reduction of the parliamentary term from seven to five years. The effect will be this: that only measures passed by the House of Commons during the first two years of a new Parliament will become law against the will of the upper chamber. To insure that no government shall call special sessions in order to force a measure through during the last years of Parliament, it is provided that at least two years shall elapse between the date of the introduction of a bill in the House of Commons and the third reading of the same bill in the same chamber.

As it works out, the House of Commons will be at the mercy of the House of Lords, except in respect of money bills, during the last half of the parliamentary term; so that only a House of Commons, fresh from the people, with a brand-new mandate of the electorate in its hands, will be able to override the obstruction of the peers. The Government resolutions assume that the mandate of the House of Commons will be so stale two years after a general election that a three-years-old House should not have the power to force the barriers of the upper chamber. It will be remembered that Mr. Balfour's Government in its last years, after it had exhausted its mandate and lost public confidence, passed almost revolutionary measures, such as the education and license bills. A Liberal Government would not be able to do this, if the Asquith proposals became law. A Conservative Government will always be able to do it, because the House of Lords opposes only Liberal legislation.

The Asquith anti-veto bill is an exceedingly moderate measure, and the "single chamber" outcry is wholly insincere.

## AN UN-CANADIAN UTTERANCE.

The London Times has found some election literature in an address by Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., before the Canadian Club, Hamilton, a few days ago. Mr. Nesbitt's utterance is paraded in Great Britain as an expression of Canadian sentiment, though anything more un-Canadian cannot be imagined. He alleged that the Canadian constitution could be repealed by the British parliament, and added: "If blind political fury and the desire for party advantage are allowed by Great Britain to destroy or cripple two of the great constitutional safeguards we have been taught to reverence, the Monarchy and the Second Chamber, we in Canada have, I think, some reason for anxiety. I am not greatly concerned with the principle of the selection of the Second Chamber, but I do say that the over-seas dominions, that Canada, at least, will soon begin to take some thought as to their own future, both politically and materially, if they find that the conditions which existed when our constitutional pact of 1867 was made are nullified, and that the affairs of the empire are henceforth to be administered at the dictate of temporary waves of political passion."

This is merely grotesque. It amounts to an assertion that Canada has the right to forbid the British people to shape their system of government to suit themselves. That Great Britain bound herself forever by the B. N. A. Act to maintain the present status of the House of Lords, or even a second chamber at all, is a discovery which Mr. Nesbitt may claim as his own. Of course the character of the British parliament is a matter of interest to us Canadians, just as we are interested in the personality of the sovereign, but not because there is a possibility that either the British parliament or the British sovereign will ever attempt to lay hands on the Canadian constitution against the will of the Canadian people. There is a snobbish assumption in Mr. Nesbitt's speech that we will resent the curtailment of the powers of the House of Lords, and may even desert the em-

pire if the popular British chamber is no longer to be at the mercy of an aristocratic faction. It is conceivable that Mr. Nesbitt and some other Canadians will lose their affection for a country no longer ruled by the nobility, but a much greater number of Canadians feel that the empire will be more closely knit when the mother country brings her political system into conformity with the democratic principles prevailing in Canada, and the other self-governing colonies. As the Toronto Star well says: "We used to complain of Downing street rule; but if this tendency goes much farther, Manchester and Scotland will begin to protest against Canadian domination. We will not allow Great Britain to maintain free trade, we will not allow the British constitution to be altered."

## "THE RAKE'S PROGRESS."

The Ottawa Opposition set its face in the right direction in March, 1909, when it unanimously declared for the "speedy" construction of a Canadian navy, the word "speedy" being inserted at the request of Mr. Borden himself. Since then the Opposition has succumbed to the voice of the tempter. There are several stages in the decadence averted:

1. It abandoned the Canadian navy project in January, 1910, and declared for an immediate gift of money to the mother country, with which to build two Dreadnoughts. It excused its change of front by pleading that an emergency existed, and that the Canadian navy would be of no service for some years to come.

2. It abandoned in November, 1910, the proposal of an immediate money payment to Great Britain. Mr. Borden did the emergency had passed away, and there was no need for hasty action. He would leisurely consult the British Admiralty to ascertain whether it needed assistance, and, if so, in what form, if aid was wanted, Mr. Borden would give it.

3. Before giving further aid, or adopting any permanent policy of naval defence, Mr. Borden would shelve the question until the people had been consulted by means either of a referendum or a general election—he did not say which.

4. In no circumstances would he grant permanent aid unless there was a revolution in the relations of the mother country and the self-governing colonies. There must be such a reorganization as would give Canada and the other daughter nations a voice in the councils which decided the issues of peace and war.

It will be seen that Mr. Borden's "policy" has attained such India-rubber flexibility that it can embrace the Nationalists for the purpose of the next election campaign.

## THE LATE JOHN WATERS.

The late John Waters was an admirable type of citizen, and a no less admirable type of public man. Unlike many politicians, he regarded the platform as a serious factor in representative institutions. He met his constituents frequently to discuss with them the issues of the day and he was rewarded by their confidence until he voluntarily retired to private life. He had a more than average equipment for public service. He was highly educated, and had a splendid habit of industry. He was too well informed and too conscientious to be a mere voting machine. He brought reason and integrity to the consideration of all measures. The Waters tradition is one which North Middlesex, and many constituencies similarly favored, should cherish and aspire to.

So far the British pollings have barely touched the Celtic fringe, which will handsomely embroider the Government's majority.

Lord Rosebery threatens physical force if the Government's anti-veto resolutions are pushed. Lord Rosebery's language in the last and the present elections has not fitted his pose as the "Great Moderate."

The Premier of Ontario says that Canada will desert the empire unless she gets a preference in the British markets. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt says Canada may drop out if the Asquith Government lays hands on the House of Lords. How very disloyal our professional loyalists can be! And how very absurd!

The December number of "Ourselves," Peter MacArthur's magazine for cheerful Canadians, is full of homely and wholesome humor, and wisdom wrapped up in wit. Mr. MacArthur has produced something original, something racy of the soil. "Ourselves" has made a field of its own.

The Ottawa Free Press modestly celebrates its fifth anniversary under the present management. Mr. E. Norman Smith has scored a distinct success. He has brought the Free Press from the rear to the front. It is an admirable paper in every department, and it has a habit of candor which must widen its influence.

## NO TAKERS.

[Chicago Tribune.]  
"Clarence, you don't realize what it is to have all your career before you. I'd give forty years of my life to have your chances."

"Of course you would, Uncle Benjamin. You'd be glad to give forty of your years to anybody that would take 'em."

## "NEEDLES AND PINS."

[Cleveland Leader.]  
Woman's weapon is the pin.  
Wherever she may roam.  
The hapless when she is abroad,  
The rolling pin at home.

## ULSTER REBELLION.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]  
The talk about the rebellion of Ulster is scarcely fair to Ulster. Ulster is not threatening rebellion, only some people in Ulster. And, curiously enough, these

people who are said to be organizing regiments and subscribing funds for the purchase of rifles, are the very people who have been clamoring for a monopoly of all the loyalty in the country. It is well to keep in mind that Ulster is really more than half Nationalist, and that the Nationalists are content to depend upon votes.

## MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

[Chicago Tribune.]  
"You exposed yourself needlessly, Maria," said Mr. Dorkins, severely. "Here you are threatened with a bad cold, and you are in no condition to meet it."  
"That's all you know about it, John," wheezed Mrs. Dorkins. "I've got 98 handkerchiefs."

## USE UMBRELLAS.

[Kingston Whig.]  
It is declared to be the law on the American side that women must remove their hats in public places when requested to do so. And they shouldn't object. They might as well sit in churches and concert halls with umbrellas over them as with the hats which some of them wear.

## LATE SHOPPING.

[Montreal Star.]  
Eleventh hour shopping is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, entirely the result of a procrastination or of carelessness on the part of the shopper. It is a needless and inexcusable imposition on the employee, who finds the three days before Christmas made the culmination of three weeks of constant, harassing labor.

## ANNUAL NIGHTMARE.

[New York Telegraph.]  
The Christmas present problem looms largely ahead.  
When winter is approaching.  
And summer days have fled.  
A man must spend like water.  
His coin for that and this.  
As though it were a pleasure.  
He really wouldn't miss.

## HIS WEAKNESS.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]  
"Well," said he, anxious to patch up their quarrel, "aren't you curious to know what is in this closely?"  
"Not very," replied the still belligerent wife.  
"Well, it's something for the one I love best in all the world."  
"Ah, I suppose those collars you said you needed."

## PARNELL.

[Recollections of Mrs. T. P. O'Connor.]  
I never saw a heavier heart than Parnell. The story of his downfall is one of the most pathetic in history. There is a rumor that Capt. O'Shea said to Gambetta: "What are we going to do with Parnell? He is going to be a great danger to the country." And Gambetta replied: "Set a woman on his track." And the woman, instead of betraying him, fell in love with this patriot, and that was his undoing.

## HELPFUL LEAGUES.

[Winnipeg Telegram.]  
Milwaukee had a Big Brother and Big Sister League. The Big Brothers have worked for 1,000 boys and homes for 25 boys. Milwaukee has 45 Big Brothers and asked for 1,000, to help 10,000 boys to be good citizens. The call is out for 5,000 Big Sisters to help 5,000 girls in need of friends.

## REALITY.

[McLoughlin Wilson.]  
He dreamed about a costly home.  
That should be all his own.  
Cramped quarters of a boarding house  
Should be a nightmare dawn.  
His wardrobe would be always kept  
In beautiful and airy room.  
A spacious place for everything,  
Each in its ordered way.

He found an angel to preside  
Within his lonely heart.  
And thought his trials were done,  
Forever to depart.

## HIS HEIRLOOMS.

[Exeter Express.]  
"An heirloom," explained the farmer's wife to her 13-year-old boy, "is something that has been handed down from father to son, and in some instances is greatly prized."  
"I'd prize these heirlooms I'm wearing," remarked the youngster, "a good deal more if they wasn't so long in the legs."

## WHERE HE SHINES.

[Tribune.]  
Old Friend—Well, old boy, how have you been getting along? Did you succeed as a novelist?  
Mr. Soarhigh—No; the publishers said my imagination was too lively—plots lacked probability, and they said I had to give it up; but I'm doing first-rate.  
"What about?"  
"Writing railway advertisements."

## THE KIND WHORE WHILE.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]  
"Everybody emits rays. An angry man emits violet rays; a contented person emits pinkish rays; a man who is in love emits red rays. I wonder if my boss would emit a \$10 raise of salary?"

## THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

[Ottawa Free Press.]  
The reasons why Canadians should support the naval policy of the Laurier Government have been set forth in many styles during the past few months, but we have never found a case in which the arguments were better summarized than in a resolution adopted the other day by the Young Liberals of Quebec, as follows:

Whereas, on March 29, 1909, the House of Commons unanimously indorsed the principle of a navy;  
Whereas, the Government, in deciding on the construction of a fleet, has only executed the mandate which was given to it by the representatives of the people;

Whereas, the policy of the party is in the best interests of the country; and  
Whereas, the naval service will be voluntary;

Whereas, our autonomy is safeguarded;  
Whereas, the navy will be essentially Canadian;  
Whereas, all the vessels will be constructed in this country, and their crews will be Canadian;

Whereas, the construction and the maintenance of our navy will not necessitate any additional taxation;  
Whereas, it will protect our coasts and our commerce;

Whereas, it is opportune for us to prove our loyalty to the crown;  
Whereas, Canada has become a nation;

It is resolved that this association regrets the campaign in this Province of the Nationalist group; this association has confidence in the policy of the Government; and this association has confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

There are a set of resolutions which might well be adopted by every Liberal club in Canada. They are the sentiments of a united people, and not those of any group of the community.

## Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. - 25 cents.

## MRS. PETER GREEN, Jr.

DESORONTO, ONT.  
Says:—"Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the Best Cough Syrup She Ever Used."

She writes:—"Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the best cough syrup I ever used. My baby had a very bad cold. I was using Dr. Wood's medicine but that didn't seem to help the awful cough she had until I got a bottle of this great syrup. I have it in the house at the present time for the children and I think I couldn't get along if I didn't have it. I wish to thank you for all the good it has been to my family."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which combined with Wild Cherry bark and other pectoral remedies makes it one of the greatest known preparations for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents at all dealers.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## GOVERNMENT'S MAJORITY

Continued from Page One.

erally were smaller in the cases of both the Liberals and the Unionists, but this is accounted for by the reduced total vote cast.

Interesting personalities among those whose election was announced today are Moreton Frewen, who was elected to the House of Commons from Cork County to support Wm. O'Brien, the Independent Nationalist leader; H. Spender, Chief for the Chombridge division of Kent, and Lord Willoughby de Eresby, for the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire.

London, Dec. 8.—By today's election the Government has a lead of 20 over the Unionists. The Opposition secured seven gains in today's pollings, and suffered a loss of only three seats. The Unionist total gains for the four days are 19, the Liberal gains 12, and Labor 4. Among the Nationalists, the O'Brienites hold six seats.

The most notable Unionist victory was in Cardiff, where the Unionist list only once in a quarter of a century. This victory was largely due to the personal popularity of Lord Crichton-Stuart, who overcame a Liberal majority of 1,000, and a vote of 299, and the withdrawal from politics of the old member, D. A. Thomas, who was replaced in the Liberal interest by Sir C. Hyde.

## Astor's Victory a Surprise.

There was an even greater surprise, however, in the capture of Plymouth by Waldorf Astor and A. Shirley Egan, John Burns' old opponent in Battersea, who took Mr. J. L. Durand's place as the running mate of the young Anglo-American. They proved a good team and the work that Mr. Astor had done in the constituency was shown in his success in replacing C. E. Mallet, financial secretary to the war office, who is the first minister to be defeated. In addition, young Astor headed the poll.

The Unionists also captured the Melton division of Leicestershire, and their other two gains were made from the Liberal vote. The Liberal vote in the Unionist list in 1906, returned to the field, and Viscount Wolmer recaptured Newton, in Lancashire, S. W., which Labor had held in two parliaments. Lancashire not remaining as staunchly with the Government as in the two previous contests.

## Unionists Much Pleased.

Almost everywhere in Lancashire the Liberal and Unionist vote decreased, and the more pleasing was the result with their gains here than anywhere else in the country. For some reason many Lancastrians failed to vote, and the battle is remarkable for the northmen who are keen politicians. In several cases the Unionists won seats on the same vote polled as in January, while the coalition vote was reduced through abstention on the part of former supporters.

The Government gets some comfort from London, all the districts of the Liberal vote, Wednesday the Liberal vote in the last election, and Labor gained Bow and Bromley. The latter seat was captured by George Lansbury, an avowed Socialist, whom Chancellor Lloyd George advised the Liberals to support in preference to L. S. Amery, the historian and writer, and one of the tariff reform leaders, who had the sister of T. Ham's Greenwood, the free trade member for Sunderland.

## William Redmond's Defeat.

One of the most important election announcements today was the result of the polling in York city yesterday. The Liberal vote of O'Brien and Maurice Healy, Independent Nationalists, were elected by a combined majority of 1,184 over William Redmond, and the Liberal vote of the Roche, William Redmond, the brother of John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and sat in the last parliament from Clare. He sought to defeat O'Brien, the head of the Irish faction opposed to John Redmond's leadership. O'Brien was returned with a slightly decreased majority of 638. Morris Healy, who was defeated in January by the Nationalist candidate, A. Roche, who had a majority of 209, yesterday turned the tables on Roche, winning the seat with 528 votes to spare.

## Acknowledges Defeat.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Wrexham this evening, practically admitted defeat, and implored the Government, if they did not like to do so, to reconsider the whole situation before the next colonial conference, and suggest some other method of meeting the impending danger, which was dependent upon the position of the Government and its obligation to "toe the line."

The situation was full of peril unless they shook themselves free from the Nationalist domination. It was clear, he said, that the nation could not be trusted in the keeping of the Liberal Government, and he declared, before long another appeal must be made to the country.

Both of the two great parties are trying to improve their position by even ever so little in the next House. The Liberals entertained the hope that they would gain 20 seats before the end of the elections. The Unionists think they must fall something short, but today's results

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An indicator shows the amount of oil in the font. Has a cool handle. Filler-cup is put in place like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain. Finished in japan or nickel, strong and durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

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DEFENCE PROMISES MANY SENSATIONS

Trial of Little French-Canadian Girl For Murder Goes On.

[By Associated Press.]  
Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 8.—The defence in the trial of Hattie LeBlanc, the little Cape Breton girl, who is on trial for the murder of Clarence E. Glover, the Waltham laundry proprietor, opened with sensations today. A Farley Brewer, for the defence, declared in his opening address that the defence would show that someone beside the prisoner had the opportunity, the motive and the ability to commit the crime, and Melvin M. Johnston, senior counsel for the girl, called district attorney Higgins as the first witness. Mr. Johnston explained that he desired to show through Mr. Higgins that material witnesses to the Government's case had not been allowed to testify, and that the prosecution had hindered the defence's investigation of the case.

Mr. Brewer, in his opening address, spoke of the mystery surrounding the death of Glover, and declared that Hattie LeBlanc was brought to the Glover home designedly.

"Was Killed Deliberately," "Somebody," he continued, "killed Clarence Glover, and did it with a cold and deliberate purpose. Others had the opportunity to kill him, and we shall show that one other in particular had opportunity, motive and ability."

"Hattie," he asserted, "had no motive for killing Glover. The defence," he said, "will not attempt to defend the relations between Glover and Hattie, which may or may not have been proper."

When Mr. Brewer had concluded his address, Mr. Johnston asked District Attorney Higgins to take the stand as the first witness of the defence. Instantly there was great commotion

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