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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10

THE BISHOP AND THE WEST END

The Bishop of London has put his ecclesiastical foot in it by deprecating what he termed the "catty" spirit of women in high social circles. He had found it prevalent, he said, in the drawing-rooms of the West End of London. By "cattiness" he evidently meant a propensity among women to be spiteful towards one another, and to indulge in scandal and backbiting. Lady Dorothy Nevill takes up the cudgels on behalf of her sex. She says she has known very few "cattish" girls in her large circle of acquaintances who are habitués of West End drawing-rooms. The girls of today, she claims, compare very favorably with those of fifty years ago. The different life they lead tends to improve them bodily and mentally, and they are becoming more manlike. Today they are almost as free as their brothers, adds Lady Nevill, and have so many out-door interests that they have not the same excuse for backbiting as the girls of a former generation, who were brought up in strict seclusion at home, and found time hanging heavily on their hands.

The good bishop is as familiar with the East End of London as with the West End, and there is constantly before him the hideous contrast, the extremes of luxury and poverty. Like every earnest man in the same circumstances, he must feel a noble rage at the frivolous, empty lives of so many votaries of fashion, while there is such a mass of human misery at the very doors of Mayfair calling for human service. Much of the chatter of West End drawing-rooms would be anything but music in his ears. At the same time, one does not need to look through these select circles to agree with Lady Nevill that the girls of today in the upper classes in Great Britain have made some advance on those of the past. To realize this we have only to think of the type portrayed by Jane Austen with such delightful fidelity. The girl of a hundred years ago, born in a certain social station, was a languishing creature, a drawing-room exhibit, with one idea, one aim, and one outlook—matrimony. Even on that subject her mind was made up for her by her family. Her "accomplishments" were a smattering of French and music; her work was embroidering; and the notion of any career outside of marriage, was shockingly bad form. The girl of the early and mid-Victorian eras was much the same as the girl of a century ago, who lives in Jane Austen's pages—a creature of convention, who was supposed to have no mind, will, or initiative, and to be accomplished only in the arts of pianoforte-playing and "setting her cap." Her role was to slumber in the drawing-room until the right man came along and claimed her. If the girl who was not claimed became somewhat "cattish" in such an atmosphere, was it any wonder?

A revolution in woman's condition has been effected within the past generation. The girl of today has a degree of freedom and of opportunity to realize herself, unapproached 50 years ago. She may go into politics, philanthropy, social endeavor, religious work and a hundred other activities outside of matrimony, to say nothing of the occupations now open to women who are obliged to earn money. Then there is the cult of physical exercise, which was tabooed in the age when the masculine idea of the fair sex was associated with fainting and smelling-salts. Even if high-born ladies in these days of emancipation occasionally go so far as to "rush" the House of Commons, shout down cabinet ministers, and break through police lines, the girls with all the modern improvements ought to be better developed in mind and body than those of the Georgian or early Victorian periods.

LAW REFORM IN TITLES TO LAND.

The Toronto Globe, in discussing this subject, points out a proposal has been made that "after a discharge of a mortgage had been registered for ten years, the registrar of deeds should be required to mark the mortgages and discharges off the abstract." The Globe adds: "An ideal system would clear the title of each parcel of land up to the date of the transfer. This is aimed at in the Torrens system."

The Advertiser has discussed this question on previous occasions, and believes the existing act can be amended to suit the needs of this Province even better than the Torrens system. The latter, in Manitoba and other provinces, is not less expensive than our registry act. It has faults of its own, not principally faults of delay. Encumbrances are indorsed on the certificate and partial sales also.

Instead of introducing the Torrens system into this Province, the following changes would be more satisfactory. Let there be appointed in each county and city one or more registrars. If the registrar at present in office is

a lawyer, or one who is qualified by experience, to do the work, he could continue to act in that capacity, and the certificate of title of such registrars should be final down to such certificate. This process could be repeated at each transfer, and an accurate record kept up to date of each transfer or encumbrance as made. The great majority of the transfers in the province of Ontario are good, and except in a comparatively few cases they are still short.

The suggestion in the Globe to strike off the mortgage and discharge when the discharge is ten years old, is good so far as it goes. The proposition which we have outlined above goes further, and strikes off the mortgage as soon as the discharge is registered. It gives all the benefits of the Torrens system, without its delay or expense.

The registrar, at some points, such as the Church Society lands, east of Adelaide street, in this city, would require to have a plan made and lots numbered, according to ownership, and this in a greater or less degree would require to be done at several points in the Province. Once done, the work would need to be done over again, but only to be kept up to date by a competent registrar. The registrars of Western Ontario, on the whole, are good men, some of them extra good, and quite safe and competent to carry out these proposals, which in the end would be found to be more satisfactory and less expensive than the Torrens system.

CONDITIONS IN IRELAND.

Coercion is still the Irish policy of the Unionist party. Mr. Balfour and his followers continue to insist that the enforcement of the crimes act is the only effectual means of stamping out lawlessness in the Emerald Isle. The Government's answer is: "We are not going to repeat coercion, because experience has taught us that it is one of those curses which are worse than the disease, because they aggravate the symptoms without touching the cause."

Though last year there was an increase of agrarian crime in its less serious forms, reports show that crime as a whole in Ireland has diminished in the three years, 1905-07. In the course of a recent debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith showed that in those three years there had been but one agrarian murder, whereas in the three years, 1880-82, there were no fewer than 51. Of the 575 crimes in Ireland in 1908 (as compared with 1,056 in 1886), a very large proportion of them were trifling, 233 being the sending of threatening letters, which were treated with contempt by the people who received them, and led to nothing.

In the Premier's opinion, the real evil is that the people as a whole are indifferent to the enforcement of the criminal law, but he is convinced that this condition cannot be cured by coercion. The aim of the Government is to impress upon the people that the criminal law is their friend, and not their enemy, and the only way it can be done is by administering the law firmly and justly.

A comparison of the condition of Ireland when Mr. Balfour was responsible for the administration with the present state of affairs is interesting. On Jan. 1, 1900, the number of persons under police protection was 591, and in 1901, 401, while in 1908 the number was 281, and in 1909, 344. Yet in 1900 and 1901 Mr. Balfour made no attempt to put the crimes act into operation, which shows the insincerity of his present demand for the enforcement of coercion.

Chief Secretary Birrell declares that all the difficulty which exists at the present time is connected with untenanted land. Hopes have been excited, and all the greed, land-hunger, land-grabbing, selfishness, and vindictiveness have sprung from the passionate desire of the people to avail themselves of the privileges offered them and the boon conferred on them by the land act of 1903. So far, however, as that act has for its object to turn a sitting tenant into a proprietor, it has been the greatest possible success, and a boon to Ireland; but Mr. Birrell recognizes the impossibility of introducing such a measure as the act of 1903 without disturbance, intimidation, and it might be, crime. At the same time, he is confident that had he pursued the course urged upon him by the Unionists, the state of Ireland would be worse than it is.

The Senate has become Liberal, but some of the speeches there have a high Tory flavor.

The City Council has ratified the Niagara power contract upon faith, and now all the ratepayers can do is to hope.

The United States tariff bill is said to contain an offer to Canada of reciprocity in coal. The Province of Ontario will hold up both hands for it.

The Unionists complain of the vast amount of British capital invested abroad in recent years. But where do the Britishers get the money to invest?

A correspondent who knew the composer of the air of "O Canada" informs us that his name was Calixa Lavallée, not Francis Lavallée, as it is usually printed. When a mere youth, living in Montreal, he was chosen as a delegate to a great musical convention in France over 25 years ago. His early death was a distinct loss to this country.

FRENCH NATIONAL CRISIS.

Despite the recent slight increase in the French birth and marriage rates, re-

ported recently, the crisis in the marriage market continues to engage the attention of some of the foremost writers in the French press. Paul Marguerite, the woman's champion, has an interesting article in Le Journal.

He is a strong advocate of a freer womanhood in France. Mr. Marguerite's article does not deal with woman's legal status so much as with her helplessness in the matter of matrimony.

He lays it down as a general axiom that the French girl wishes to be married, while the young man wishes to remain single. The phenomenon of a woman preferring to remain a spinster hardly exists in France. The young man will not marry, or defers marriage until comparatively late in life, because he fears the responsibilities of a household. Living has become increasingly dear in Paris. The old simple ways of the economical French are changing in the large towns for greater luxury and display. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the man of a small fixed income to make both ends meet.

A SURGICAL DISCOVERY.

[New York Sun.]
A remarkable operation on a dog was the subject of a scientific demonstration at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society last week. Dr. Unger, a Berlin surgeon, showed how ten days before he had removed the kidneys, substituting those of another dog. The dog seemed to have completely recovered. If, as the demonstrators believe, the operation may be undertaken with equal success on humans suffering from diseased kidneys, a further important step in modern surgery will have been made.

PROGRESSIVE CONTENTMENT.

[T. A. Daly, in Catholic Standard.]
I have no desire for riches. Mere money is nothing to me. From all the annoyance of millions I'm glad to be perfectly free. Of course, I'm in debt just as you are. I can't say "I don't owe a cent," but were these few debts of mine settled I'm sure I'd be really content.

A hundred or so would be ample to pay every penny of debt. If I only had that I believe I could be in my glory, and yet I wouldn't mind one or two thousand. You see I am still paying rent. And if I could be my own landlord I'm sure I'd be really content.

It's nice to be quite independent. And not have to work like a slave. My tastes are the tastes of refinement: I don't like to eat a cold ham. If I had a cool hundred thousand I could just draw, say, seven per cent. Or possibly six and three-quarters. I'm sure I'd be really content.

I hate this base struggle for millions. This longing for riches grows. If I had a million, I believe I could be in my glory, and yet I wouldn't mind one or two thousand. You see I am still paying rent. And if I could be my own landlord I'm sure I'd be really content.

WHERE HIS LUCK CAME IN.

[Lippincott's.]
Whenever physicians' fees seem extortionate it is comforting to recall a certain famous eye specialist, one of whose patients coming to say his bill was too high. "Doctor, it seems to me that \$50 is a big charge for that operation of mine. It didn't take you over half a minute." "My dear sir," the doctor answered, "in learning to perform that operation in half a minute I have spoiled over eleven pecks of such eyes as yours."

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD.

[S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.]
Caesar's dead and turned to clay. Alexander's drifting down the Nile. Let us hope King Arthur may be at present with the just. They were great and they were grand. Eternity they gained which will not die. Splendidly they wrought and planned. Still we praise them, you and I. But behold you, and I, and you, and I. He may never win applause. Yet he lives, while they, alas! Are but pariahs of all that was.

Galileo is no more; Ferdinand and Isabel, long since far celestial shores. May with sainted Colon dwell; Never shall their glory fade. Never can the mighty dead, Which we owe to them be paid—But Jim Jones is living yet; You have never heard of James; He is humble, he is simple, he is true. Still he eats and drinks and claims Joys which dead ones cannot know.

Dante, Shakespeare, Tennyson, All have gone the common way; Each while living nobly won Fame that shall endure for aye; At their graves men humbly bow, Praise to them men gladly give—Ah, but do you know it too? Who would not prize to live As an Alfred Austin, e'en, Than to be a Shakespeare dead? Lushier than a lifeless head Is a housewife baking bread.

ANOTHER INSOMNIA CURE.

[Harper's Bazar.]
For sleeplessness due to hot water bottles and place it under the ankles; it works better than all the soles of the feet. Put a rather small amount of very cold water in another bottle and lay it on the head. The cold water is more comfortable than ice, which seems exciting rather than soothing.

At first, says a writer who has tried this cure, I would get to sleep in about an hour and wake again as the water cooled. The cold water would have to be changed four or five times during the night; then once changing was enough, and now I sleep soundly. I lay down for sleep I put on the cold water bottle and am asleep soon for the whole night.

HER LOVE.

[Tit-Bits.]
"You tell me she married for love, but I haven't to be sure that the man she married is worth a million." "Precisely—it is the million she loves."

GETTING READY TO PROPOSE.

[London Standard.]
A train stopped abruptly a few miles outside the little station of Hergatz, in Bohemia, and the passengers alighted to ascertain what had happened. They found the guard engaged in shaving the engine driver, who apologized for the delay, and explained that he was about to propose to the young woman in the refreshment room at the next station, and he had no time to complete his toilet before starting.

TOO PREVIOUS.

[La Tuche, Haecce.]
Winter is over—spring is beginning! That's what the hackneyed bands are now singing. But I fancy that all these posturers are far from excellent weather forecasters. Of boring, doubtless, they know a lot. But their lines on climate are simple rot! They always begin to rush into rhyme. Quite a month or so before the right time. And were we to listen to what they say, There'd be the deuce and the doctor to pay!

SUBMARINE BALL IN VIENNA.

[Throne and Country.]
A submarine ball is the latest attraction devised by the Princess Metternich. Every year the princess opens the Vienna

season with a ball at her palace. This year she sought the assistance of well-known artists, and the result was a scene rivaling in splendor and magnificence the most gorgeous scene at a pantomime. Every guest in devising their costumes had to borrow from the flora and fauna of the sea. The salons represented a gigantic aquarium, or, more correctly, the bottom of the sea. There were enchanted groves, strange rocks, peculiar plants and beds of coral. The dancers appeared in costumes decorated with sea roses, corals of the most delicate shades, and all sorts of shellfish, including lobsters.

HEPBURN DID NOT ATTEND

(Continued from Page One.)

Shortly after, circulars were sent out by Mr. Granville Haight and Mr. Hepburn, charging Mr. David Marshall and other Conservatives with conspiracy to defame Mr. Hepburn. Mr. Andrews' name was connected with the conspiracy. He declared that he was only actuated by motives of justice. He denied absolutely that any influence or pressure had been brought upon him to lay the charge. The information had come to him in a regular way, and he was compelled to take action. He had not given Mrs. Stinger money to leave the country.

Mr. David H. Price, publisher of the Aylmer Express, gave evidence as to letters appearing in his paper signed by Mr. Haight and Mr. Hepburn, and declared that they had been sent in by Dr. Miller and Mr. G. A. Bingham, of Aylmer.

Mr. A. C. Brower, M. P. P., Yarmouth Centre, gave evidence to the effect that Mr. Hepburn was false. For this Tut-till asked him to try and prevent a charge of perjury being laid against him in connection with his testimony on the Butler charge. Witness said that he would do so, and interviewed Magistrate Hunt and Crown Attorney McKillop on the matter, but found no such charge had been laid against Mr. Hepburn. The latter admitted that the stories concerning the Orwell affair were correct, and that he had sworn falsely at the trial. If the perjury charge were pressed he would have to either do away with himself or make a clean breast of the whole affair. Mr. Brower denied that he had anything to do with laying the charge, and stated that he had requested Inspector Andrews to hold the case over until after the elections. He had known Mr. Hepburn a long time, and desired to protect his wife and family.

Mr. George P. Brower corroborated his father's testimony in every particular, stating that Hepburn admitted that he had made charges against him, were true, Mr. Brower denied that his father had preferred the charges or had some person prefer them for political purposes.

The Hostler's Evidence.

Charles Dickenson, the hostler at the Butler House, gave interesting evidence. He told of the proceedings at the hotel on the night in question, and swore positively that Mr. Hepburn and the women were in the house, and that they had left in the night, coming back in the morning. He also testified that at the instance of Mr. George Tut-till, of Aylmer, he had taken two affidavits stating that his former evidence concerning the Hepburn case was true. Mr. Hepburn, was false. For this Tut-till gave him \$15. The affidavits were made before Mr. W. E. Stevens. Mr. Dickenson frankly admitted that he had made them, because he was urged to do so, and because of the money offered.

Mr. Tut-till followed, and admitted that he had given the money to Dickenson for the affidavits. The money was his own. He had not obtained the information for Mr. Hepburn, but for his own private business. He stated that Dickenson offered to give the information for a consideration, and as he thought it might be useful at some future time he gave him the money. He had not seen Dickenson swear to the affidavits, but Mr. Stevens had. His object in getting Dickenson's affidavits was to show that Mr. Marshall and Dr. Augustine, of Aylmer, had gone to Mahlon Bougner's on several occasions at night, and he suspected it was in connection with the Orwell affair.

A lengthy argument took place between the witnesses and the counsel. He refused to answer the question as to what he wanted the affidavit for. Mr. Saunders would not compel him to answer it, but the lawyers gave up after many attempts.

There will be many witnesses called, and the investigation may last a couple of days.

CORONER HAS BEEN APPOINTED

(Continued from Page One.)

that the dead girl was not coming down stairs at a time she was shot, that she was probably sitting in the room removing her rubbers or was about to go upstairs.

Hamilton, March 9.—An entirely new aspect is given this morning in the story of the shooting of Ethel Kinrade by the evidence of Charles Hossack, 149 Hickman street. It tends to show that the shooting took place after Ethel came from her walk, and not as she was going out, which was the story told by Florence Kinrade.

Mr. Hossack, who will give evidence at the inquest tomorrow night, stated that between 2 o'clock and 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder he was standing in the bay window of his home, and saw Ethel Kinrade walking along the street in a westerly direction. He did not see her come back, although he was there for about an hour afterward, but thinks she may have gone home by going along Caroline street.

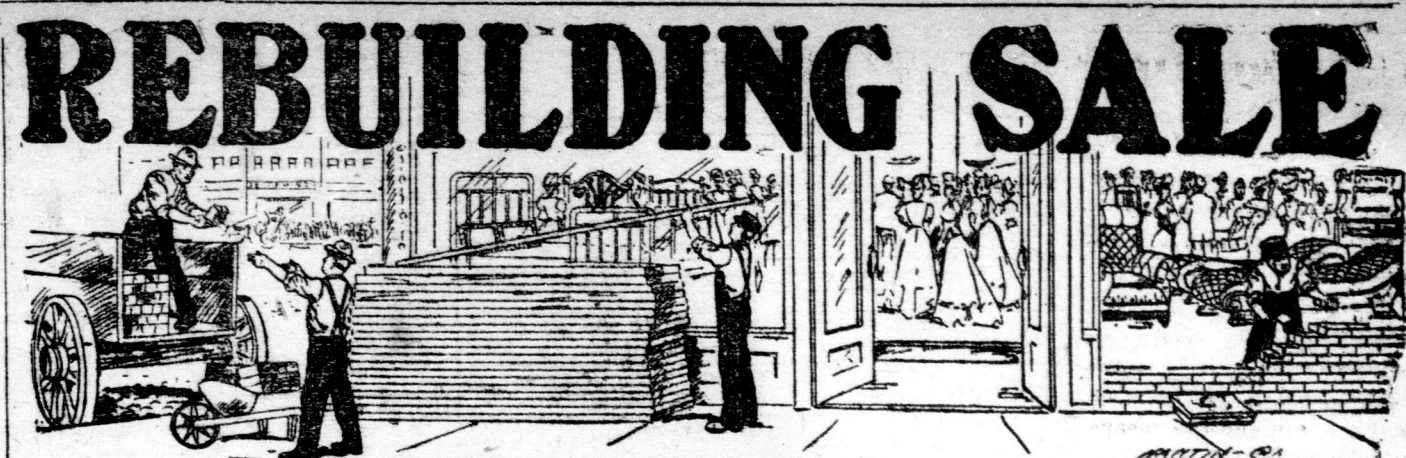
Mr. Hossack's story introduces features into the case which make up all sorts of possibilities, and makes the case more mysterious than ever. This is the first time it has been learned that Ethel was out of the house on the afternoon of the murder.

Mr. Hossack's daughter, Eerie also saw Miss Kinrade, and at the inquest will describe the dress she wore. It answers in every particular the description of the dress worn by Miss Kinrade when she was murdered.

Throws Out One Theory.
One feature of this story is that it entirely throws out the theories that the shooting took place at about 2 o'clock, as Mr. Hossack saw the girl on the street at that time.

Miss Phyllis Hossack will give evidence to the effect that she saw Florence Kinrade and Mr. Montrose Wright on the street two days after the shooting.

No Trouble in the Family.
"There never was the slightest trouble in the family," was the emphatic statement made by Ernest Kinrade, contractor, 5 Kinrade avenue, when asked this morning as to the rumors that there had been trouble



Don't Mind the Dust!

THE BARGAINS WILL MORE THAN REPAY YOU

The dust from the broken plaster and bricks is settling over everything. If we do not get our stock out at once it will be completely ruined. Prices are cut still lower. Never before, and perhaps never again, will high-grade furniture be sold at such great reductions.

We still have a great big stock to choose from. If you are going to need furniture, etc., this spring, come in and get our prices anyway, and we think that you will not hesitate in buying now, even if it is a little sooner than you intended. You can't resist such bargains.

DRESSERS.	SIDEBOARDS.	EXTENSION TABLES.
\$35.00 Dressers \$23.50	\$50.00 Sideboard \$34.00	\$35.00 Tables \$23.00
25.00 Dressers 17.50	35.00 Sideboard 23.50	25.00 Tables 17.50
20.00 Dressers 13.75	25.00 Sideboard 17.50	15.00 Tables 10.50
15.00 Dressers 10.75	17.50 Sideboard 12.75	12.50 Tables 9.00
11.00 Dressers 7.75	13.50 Sideboard 9.50	10.00 Tables 7.00
HALL RACKS.	DINING CHAIRS.	BUFFETS.
\$25.00 Racks \$17.00	\$50.00 Sets \$33.00	\$50.00 Buffets \$34.00
18.00 Racks 12.75	35.00 Sets 23.50	35.00 Buffets 26.00
14.00 Racks 9.75	25.00 Sets 16.50	25.00 Buffets 18.00
10.00 Racks 7.25	17.00 Sets 13.50	20.00 Buffets 14.00
PARLOR SUITES.	COUCHES.	ROCKERS.
\$50.00, five pieces ... \$33.00	\$55.00 Leather Couch \$36.00	\$12.00 Rocker \$7.00
45.00, three pieces ... 29.00	25.00 Velvet Couch... 16.50	8.00 Rocker 5.00
35.00, five pieces ... 24.00	18.00 Velvet Couch... 11.95	6.00 Rocker 3.75
35.00, three pieces ... 23.00	13.00 Velvet Couch... 9.75	5.00 Rocker 3.25
	5.00 Velvet Couch... 3.50	3.00 Rocker 1.95

LACE CURTAINS
A large stock of Lace 1/2 Price
Curtains. Some are slightly soiled. 50c to \$9.00. Don't miss these.

MORRIS CHAIRS
50 Morris Chairs, Regular \$15.00, for \$7.50
50 Morris Chairs, Regular \$12.00, for \$5.95

ROOM RUGS
A large stock of Room One-Third to Rugs, all qualities. Slightly soiled and One-Half Off dusty. To clear at once.

LINOLEUMS
A large stock to clear out at once at factory prices. Don't fail to see these and get our prices before buying.

The Ontario Furniture Co.

LONDON'S LARGEST HOUSEFURNISHERS

BRUSSELS BYLAW FAILED TO CARRY
Proposition to Bonus London Men Did Not Get Necessary Vote.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Brussels, Ont., March 9.—The bylaw presented to the ratepayers here Monday to loan \$2,500 to Messrs. Walter J. Garside and William James, both of London, providing they erect a plant here for the manufacture of chemical fire extinguishers, stood 152 to 19, but was 10 short of the necessary total. It is thought that the bylaw will be submitted again.

The bylaw provided that Messrs. James and Garside should be given \$2,500 for a term of ten years, and that they should execute a first mortgage on the plant, factory, machinery and site, and a first mortgage on the residence of Walter J. Garside, in London, in favor of the village of Brussels. Both the loan and mortgage and loan to bear interest at 5 per cent per annum. The mortgage further provided that the property should be insured to the full insurable value, payable to the village.

As the majority of the ratepayers favor the bylaw, it will probably be submitted again in the near future.

SEALERS CARRY WIRELESS OUTFIT
The Grand Banks Sealing Fleet Are Right Up to Date.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 10.—Equipped with a wireless telegraph outfit and manned by 1,000 men, the Newfoundland sealing fleet of 23 steamers sailed today on the annual cruise among the dangerous ice floes of the North Atlantic. Seventeen of the steamers will go to the Grand Banks and the remaining six will enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In this year's fleet are five new steamers, four of which cost \$150,000.

The fifth, the Florizel, cost \$200,000. This vessel is equipped with a wireless outfit, and it is expected that much of the anxiety of past years will be absent this year, as almost daily report from the sealers is anticipated.

TURK GENERAL SUICIDES.

Constantinople, March 10.—General Seifullah Pasha, who was Turkish chief of staff during the Turco-Greek war, in which he distinguished himself, committed suicide here today by shooting with a revolver. The motive for the act is not known.

"After taking three bottles of your wonderful medicine, our baby was entirely well and needed no more medicine. At sixteen months of age she weighed thirty pounds. She had cried eight months, night and day, and nothing did her good until we tried Scott's Emulsion."—MRS. E. C. SMITH, Villa Rica, Ga.

Scott's Emulsion

probably saved this child's life. Four doctors had been tried. SCOTT'S EMULSION seemed to be just the thing needed, and it is just the thing needed by thousands of other children. It's so easily digested, so pure and harmless, yet most powerful in building up the most delicate child or adult. But be sure to get SCOTT'S EMULSION, there are so many worthless and harmful imitations.

ALL DRUGGISTS

A full copy of Mrs. Smith's letter and many other of similar nature, together with one of our valuable literature regarding children, will be sent upon receipt of your address, mentioning this paper.

SCOTT & BOWNE

128 Wellington St., W. Toronto