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Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

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Montreal, Can. Dorchester, Mass.

NORTH END NEWS

(Continued from page 9).

2889, a string of beads, Miss Mary J. McSherry, Main street; ticket 993, a pin cushion, C. Robinson, Union street; ticket 403, a foot rest, J. Smith, 40 Queen street; ticket 1970, a baby's jacket; ticket 1026, picture, Very Rev. Father Chapman; ticket 388, a hug-me-tight; ticket 2697, a cup and saucer, Joseph Corkery, Main street; ticket 292, picture; ticket 1338, a picture, Wm. Donnelly, Moore street; ticket 1678, doll, Mrs. Larkin, Murray street; ticket 1548, a bag of flour, Father Horan of Calais; ticket 3654 a picture, not claimed; ticket 2437, a chance game, J. Alexander, 285 Charlotte street; ticket 176, a vase, Miss B. Donnelly; ticket 1365, a pipe, Miss Mamie McGuire, Main street.

Ticket 841, a picture, Miss Margaret O'Brien, St. Paul street; ticket 528, a pipe, Miss Rose Crowley, of Meritt street; ticket 209, a pipe, Mrs. J. Cavay, of Sheriff street; ticket 3801, a shawl, not claimed; ticket 3675, a pair of slippers, not claimed; ticket 2430, a picture, E. A. Campbell, Elliott row; ticket 58, a picture, H. Cleary, Douglas avenue; ticket 172, a hand-bag, Edward Lowney, of Hilyard street; ticket 3339, a large photograph of Father Duke, not claimed; ticket 651, a pipe, Mrs. M. Stevens, of Pleasant Point; 1986, a tray, Mrs. M. McCue, Main street; ticket 1647, a hand-bag, Miss M. Bay, of Petersville; ticket 1545, a picture, Miss Kathleen Goin, of Murray street; ticket 2631, a picture, not claimed; ticket 1536, a pin cushion, Miss Cleary, Chesley street; ticket 1824 a picture, Mrs. Perkins, 45 Waterloo street; ticket 3,800 a pair of slippers, not claimed; ticket 2941, a picture, not claimed; ticket 1387, a picture; ticket 1386, picture, Miss Margaret O'Brien.

Ticket 1,040, a vase, Miss F. Welsh, Main street; ticket 704, a doll, James Doyle Broad street; ticket 1,622, a crib, not claimed; ticket 1,390, a fruit dish, Mrs. Maxwell Mainstreet; ticket 3,552 an oil Maxwell Main street; ticket 3,552 an oil painting, not claimed; ticket 2429, a picture not claimed; ticket 1,533, a fountain pen, Mrs. MacIlwaine; ticket, 2,657, a berry spoon, not claimed; ticket 489, a bag of flour, Mrs. Crowley, 279 Main street ticket 683, a vase, Thomas McGarigle, Main street; ticket 3,657, a centrepiece, not claimed; ticket 2,570 a picture, Mrs. McLaughlan; ticket 1,531, a picture, A. McHugh, 27 Cliff street; ticket 1,571, a picture, not claimed; ticket 1,229, a picture, Mrs. M. McCormack, Chesley street, ticket 1,498, a sofa cushion D. J. Brown; ticket 1,070, a crib, John Collins, Pleasant Point; ticket 2, a pipe, John Nicholson, Silver Falls.

Ticket 504, a picture, Miss Josie Owens, Coburg street; ticket 1886, a fishing rod, H. Warner, 25 Castle street; ticket 1595, a picture Miss Crowley, Milford; ticket 891, a picture, Miss Greta Hanson; ticket 1594, a jardinere, Wm. Murphy, Kingsville; ticket 1510, a hand bag, Miss Mabel Powers, 37 Clarence street; ticket 2888, a fancy apron, Mrs. Craft, of Millidgeville; ticket 2897, a fruit dish, Miss Margaret J. McSherry; ticket 1538, a bag of flour, not claimed; ticket, 3799 a Japanese tray not claimed; ticket 3522, a picture Mrs. Murray; ticket 1683, a shawl, H. McCormack, Clarendon street; ticket 1338, a picture, not claimed; ticket 553, a picture, John Collins, Main street; ticket 3677, a pipe, not claimed; ticket 1904, a picture, Mrs. M. Harrison, Chesley street; ticket 433, a picture. A. Noonan, Main street; ticket 3033, a chance game, not claimed; ticket 3432, a vase, Miss Maher, Main street; ticket 2942, smoking set, not claimed; ticket 1599, an Indian basket, P. Evans of Milford.

Another resulted as follows:—Lady's dressed hat, Mrs. John Bain, 149 Dunham street; a centrepiece Mrs. E. Brown 354 Main street; a pair of towels; Mrs. E. Reardon, of Adelaide street; a sofa cushion, H. M. Cary, of 54 Main street; a centre piece. Rev. C. McCormack, C. SS. R.; a doll, Mrs. Robinson, of 60 High street.

GYPSUM SHIPMENT

The Maritime Gypsum Company expect to have four or five steamers at Amherst before the closing of the shipping season. It is the purpose of the company to work steadily during the winter months and largely increase the output of the Nappan quarries next season.

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Send Your Order Today.

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WHAT ITALY HAD TO PAY FOR WAR

Total Cost of Annexation Amounts to Ninety Millions

FINANCES IN GOOD SHAPE

Floating Debt of the Nation About $100,000,000—Court of Appeals Protests Against Allowing Woman to Practice Law

(Times' Special Correspondence)

Rome, Nov. 4—Not many days have elapsed since the conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey and, although naturally at the present stage it cannot be stated with certainty that further war expenditure will be avoided by the victorious Italians, apart from the expense of repatriation of the bulk of their army from Tripoli, the cost of the complete pacification of the new North African colonies can at the worst represent only an insignificant addition to the known outlay upon the twelve months' campaign.

The case with which Italy has been able to bear the additional burden of the war has caused no little surprise at all leading monetary centres, and has confounded not a few prophets who had ventured to predict that quite a brief campaign would expose weak spots in the financial armor of the country. It is therefore intelligible that Italian official circles should claim credit at this early moment for the fulfilment of their sanguine prognostications, and at the same time call attention to the strong fiscal and general economic situation at the conclusion of a struggle which partook not by any means merely of the character of a colonial expedition.

Some advance particulars are available from an interview with Signor Tedesco, Italian minister of finance, and it appears from his statement that the amounts placed at the disposal of the Italian war office and admiralty during the twelve months' campaign reached 458,000,000 lire ($91,250,000), of which 386,000,000 were for the army and 72,000,000 lire for the navy. It is, however, necessary to bear in mind that upwards of 100,000,000 was not required for the actual war requirements, but for the replenishment of stores and for repairs in dockyards. Moreover, the knowledge that the two Lybian ports of Derna and Bengazi are frequently inaccessible in the autumn led to the accumulation of much larger quantities of war material and provisions than were required prior to the cessation of hostilities. A total of about 100,000,000 lire may therefore be deducted from the extraordinary credits of 458,000,000 set aside by the treasury for the prosecution of the war, which leaves a net expenditure, up to the conclusion of peace, of about 360,000,000 during a period of almost exactly twelve months, or, say, 1,000,000 (just under $200,000) a day.

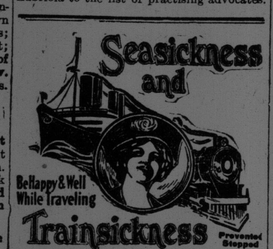
During the same period the total receipts of the Italian exchequer amounted to 3,141,000, and the total disbursements to 2,926,000 lire, showing increases, respectively, of 207,000,000 and 107,000,000 over the preceding twelve months. The official particulars of the funds at the disposal of the treasury on September 30 last are given as follows:—(1) Sixty millions government money deposited with the Bank of Italy; (2) 89,000,000, the unissued portion of exchequer bonds authorized up to a total of 300,000,000; (3) Italian government balances for 82,000,000 deposited with foreign banking institutions; and (4) an amount of 144,000,000 which the three Italian note-issuing banks have to place at the disposal of the exchequer. The latter had therefore, on the eve of the conclusion of peace, an available balance of 386,000,000, of which three-fourths could be drawn upon at any moment.

The interview contains no reference to the stipulated annual payment of at least 2,000,000 lire, representing the loss to the Ottoman treasury of the revenue from Tripoli, to which Turkey is entitled under Article X. of the Treaty of Lausanne. Semi-official statements have already appeared intimating that, in view of the present financial requirements of the Porte, the latter will avail itself of its right to the capitalization on a 4 per cent. basis of this annual contribution, converting it into a single payment of, say 50,000,000 lire. Allowing for this probable outlay, and also for the expenses of the repatriation and disbandment of the major portion of the Italian army now in Lybia, the total cost of the war of annexation will scarcely fall short materially of about 450,000,000 lire or $90,000,000.

The floating debt of Italy at the end of September exceeded 500,000,000 lire. Most of this debt is held in Italy itself. The minister dwells at considerable length on the striking increases in the yield of taxation; the improvement during the twelve months covering the war was actually greater than the average advance during the preceding quinquennium.

May Bar Woman Lawyer

The court of appeals of Rome has just entered a protest to the attorney general against the admission of Signorina Teresa Labriola to the list of practising advocates.



MOTHERSILL'S, after thorough tests, is now officially adopted by practically all the Great Lakes and New York Steamship Companies running south and many Transatlantic lines.

Three years ago Mr. Mothersill gave a personal demonstration of his remedy on the English Channel, Irish Sea and the Baltic, and received unqualified endorsement from leading papers and such people as Bishop Taylor Smith, Lord Northcliff, and hosts of doctors, bankers and professional men. Letters from personages of international renown—people we all know—together with much other interesting and valuable information are contained in an attractive booklet which will be sent free upon receipt of your name and address.

Mothersill's is guaranteed not to contain cocaine, morphine, opium, chloral, or any coal tar products. 50c box is sufficient for twenty-four hours, $1.00 box for a Transatlantic voyage. Your druggist keeps Mothersill's or will obtain it for you from his wholesaler. If you have any trouble getting the genuine, send direct to the MOTHERSILL REMEDY CO., 427 Scherer Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Also at 19 St. Bride Street, London; Montreal, New York, Paris, Milan, Hamburg.

PIMPLES THICKLY SCATTERED ON FACE

In Bad Condition. Pimples Large, Face Sore and Itchy. Looked Badly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Two Weeks.

Muncey, Ontario.—"Some time ago my face was in a very bad condition with some kind of pimples. The pimples were thickly scattered. The tops of them were white; matter was in them. They were quite large and my face was sore and itchy and looked badly. I had to scratch to be comfortable and sometimes lost my sleep. The sores lasted about two months and I tried some ointments but didn't like them. Then I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, used them for two weeks and I was completely cured." (Signed) Alex. R. Oke, April 2, 1912.

SCALY ECZEMA ON FACE

Clarkson, Ontario.—"My little girl, aged two years, started with a skin disease on her face, so I called in the doctor and he said it was eczema. The skin was quite red and all scaly. I washed the parts well with the Cuticura Soap and then I put the Cuticura Ointment on. You ought to see her now — as fair as a lily!

"I suffered a great deal with piles. I had them very bad, and they itched and burned so I could hardly bear it. When I got the Cuticura Ointment I tried it. Now it has entirely cured me." (Signed) Mrs. Cyrus Ward, Jan. 1, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter D. & C. Corp., Dept. 53D, Boston, U.S.A., for free sample of each with 32-page book.

According to the court, the admission of a woman to the bar is a direct infringement of a law passed in 1874, which relegates this profession entirely to men. The case is also to come before the court of cassation, and, according to a report from legal circles, it is expected that Italy's first practising woman barrister will find herself barred out of the legal profession.

Signorina Labriola entered the list of practising advocates during the summer and conducted her first case, the defence of a soldier accused of striking a superior officer, with such skill that she succeeded in obtaining a sentence of eight months' imprisonment instead of the usual minimum penalty of four years. She intimated at the time of her admission that she would devote herself almost entirely to the defence of cases in which female psychology played an important part.

It has been known for some time that, as the result of inquiries and tests, a commission of officers and technical advisers of the Italian war office had advised the purchase of the "Bristol" military monoplanes, and successive orders have arrived at Filton for some months past, last week's order being for nine monoplanes. A national patriotic fund is being raised in Italy, and already amounts to between $400,000 and $500,000. The national committee asked their war office to settle, among all the makers of the world, the best type of machine for military purposes, and the official decision has now been published. All the machines paid for out of the patriotic fund will be built in Italy under the license and technical advice of the British and Colonial Aeroplane Company.

The International Congress of the History of Art closed its labors with a visit to the Catacombs. Several interesting papers were read during the sittings.

The Order of the Annunziata, which has just been bestowed on the Marquis de San Guiliano, Italian minister for foreign affairs, is the highest order of knighthood of the ducal House of Savoy, now the royal house of Italy. With the exception of royal personages, it is given only to those who have directly or indirectly added territory to the kingdom of Italy. The sovereign is grand master of the order, which dates from the sixteenth century.

The new knight is a great scholar, and one of the most able politicians in Italy. He is, unfortunately, a martyr to rheumatic gout, and is often unable to get about except with the help of two stout sticks.

HEAR MR. LAVERGNE ON NAVY QUESTION

Nationalist Speaker Against New Borden Minister on Stump in Quebec

Montreal, Nov. 15—That the electorate of Hochelaga was not to be fooled by a gang of traitors, who sought refuge behind a ministerial portfolio to hide their shame, was the dictum of Armand Lavergne at a meeting held in Mr. Doyon's interests in the St. Henry College hall tonight.

The gathering was attended by about 400 people and the violent denunciation of Hon. Messrs. Coderre, Nantel and Pelletier who were held up to the audience as traitorous defiers of public opinion, were cheered to the echo. The principal address of the evening was that given by Armand Lavergne, and amongst others who spoke were Mr. Doyon and Tancrede Marcil.

The naval question formed the chief topic, of speechmaking. Armand Lavergne declared that according to the government's proposals the people of Canada would be called upon to make an emergency contribution of $35,000,000 to the mother country.

Mr. Lavergne dealt at length with the argument to the effect that Canada should make such a contribution, as she owed it to the mother country. This he denied, and in support of his contention he cited history to show that Canada did not really owe so much to England. The mother country at various periods had sacrificed Maine, Vermont, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, the Alaskan ports, all because she was afraid of being licked by the United States.

Again, at the time of the civil war in the United States, she had an excellent opportunity to make a coup de grace which would have prevented an over strong neighbor developing to the immediate south of British American possessions. This she had failed to do and had allowed the south to be crushed into subjection.

"England," he cried, "thinks of its own affairs first and foremost. Let Canadians do the same thing. When they ask us to contribute to the wars of the empire we have a right to say that the Canadian people shall decide the matter for themselves. And this the people can do only by having a referendum on the question." (Cheers.)

To Get White Swan Yeast Cakes

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JAPAN'S LEAP TO THE FRONT

An Englishman's Story of the People in Two Months' Residence

LAND OF SMALL PERFECTIONS

Wonder if Way to Greatness Lie Not Through Freedom—Weighed Down Now By Officialism and Militarism

(William Archer in London Leader.))

B. H. Chamberlain tells of a traveler who maintained that eight weeks—neither more or less—was the time required to give one a complete mastery of things Japanese. As my own stay has lasted just two months, I am encouraged to hope that, at least, I am leaving with my sense of perspective unimpaired.

And, truly, the remark of Mr. Chamberlain's globe-trotter was not quite so foolish as it seemed. Europeans who have spent years in Japan do, I cannot but think, lose their sense of perspective. For one thing it seems inevitable that they should become either sentimentally "pro-Japanese" or emphatically "anti-Japanese." The latter extreme is much the commoner of the two; and people have been known to pass from the one to the other. Anti-Japanese feeling is largely, I am convinced, a symptom of that homesickness which overtakes the European in so utterly foreign a country. Europe—England—is seen in a roseate transfiguration. People forget how much there is to find fault with at home.

Is Japan a Prodigy?

It is a plain matter of fact, brooking no denial, that Japan is something of a parvenu among the nations. She has suddenly emerged from a highly decorated and decorative barbarism into a conspicuous place among the principalities and powers of the world. Need we wonder that she should be a little uncertain and ill at ease in her new surroundings, a little self-conscious, perhaps, even a little bumptious? If the last epithet be just, we westerners are as much to blame as she; for we have grotesquely overpraised her, and made her out to be a portent and a marvel.

There is much that is creditable, but nothing in the least miraculous, in her forty-five years of progress. Her people had from of old been nimble of wit and deft of finger. They had been artificially and forcibly shut off from the world for two centuries and a half, during which they had continued to keep their brains and hands in training. When the barriers were suddenly removed, and the ring-fence broken down, what wonder that they should prove themselves capable of utilising foreign methods, even playing with foreign ideas? What is really remarkable is the promptitude and resolution they displayed in flying at the throat of an overweening and menacing neighbor. In that there was a touch of genius—not in their adoption of railways, telegraphs, telephones, flashlight advertisements, stiff collars, bowler hats, and Inverness capes.

A Proletarian Civilization

How far can Japan really claim to be civilized? That is the burning question which is almost as hotly debated as in the days before "treaty revision," when many Europeans regarded it as a question of life and death to them. The violent anti-Japanese of today answers it in the negative, while he derides as a ridiculous apeing of foreign manners every attempt of the Japanese to approximate to western standards. It seems to me that in all essentials the Japanese are as near to civilization as most western peoples, with this reservation, that their manners are what may be called proletarian rather than aristocratic. They have, I suppose, a polished upper class, but it is numerically small, and it is very little in evidence. Moreover, the attempts at social intercourse between this class and Europeans are seldom fortunate, not because the Japanese are uncivilized, but because there is an almost insuperable barrier of language and of social tradition between the two races.

In the main, however, the Japanese are what may be called a lower and lower-middle-class people, and I cannot see that their manners are more open to criticism than those of people of the same social standing all the world over. For one thing, they are comparatively clean. Their methods of bathing may shock our prejudices a little; but, anyhow, they do bathe.

Odors and Housing

Japan is undeniably a land of unpleasant odours, because all the farming is sewage farming; but, on the other hand, it is nowhere a land of intolerable filth, like so many parts of Spain and Southern Italy. In all these respects it is admirably policed. In the towns a thorough house-cleaning is enforced, under police inspection, twice a year—I have seen it in progress in several places, the constables, in their spotless uniform and white gloves, superintending everything. The houses, as I have said more than once, strike the European at first sight as paper-wallled hovels; but a hovel is preferable to a mansion if it is apt at any moment to come tumbling about your ears. I was treated to five earthquakes in as many weeks—one of them quite alarming. And in all but the very poorest houses there is generally some room which, with its matted floor and its neat wood-work, is far more attractive than the "parlor" of the British lower middle-class home, and, to Japanese notions, quite as comfortable. Their railway train and tramcar manners are not precisely refined; but, again, one could point to worse offences in Europe. The street children are rude and naughty, but where are they not so?

The Land of Small Perfections

Not without difficulty does one resist the temptation to add "little" to the string of epithets. As yet, unquestionably the Japanese are a little people. I am strongly under the impression that their average height is increasing. The tall men whom one occasionally sees are almost always young men. Some Japanese authorities believe that the habit of sitting at school, in place of squatting, is promoting growth. But will the race grow in intellectual as well as physical stature? One sees no reason for the contrary, save that not even by exception have they done anything great in the past. Here and there in the walls of their ancient moats and fortresses one sees some fine cyclopean building; but, so far as the handiwork of man is concerned, that is the only big thing—except one or two giant idols—that I have discovered in Japan. It is a treasure house of small perfections, in painting, in carving, in lacquer, in porcelain, and (I believe) in literature. Its poems in thirty-one syllables are said to be gems.

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—a record that makes your Edison Phonograph far and away the best sound-reproducing instrument that can be had. The new record is called the Blue Amberol. It not only has greater volume and decidedly the finest tone of any phonograph record on the market but is practically unbreakable and will never wear out. Go to your Edison dealer today and ask him to play some of these wonderful

Blue Amberol Records

Then take them home to keep and play the rest of your life.

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I sometimes wonder whether its way to greatness may not lie through freedom. It is not and has never been free. Its parliamentary government is a sham. It is run by an oligarchy, for which a strong monarch could easily substitute autocracy. It is weighed down by officialism and militarism; both, perhaps, necessary in its present stage of development, but neither conducive to great art or great thought. Politically, artistically, intellectually, Japan has still to get a good deal of China out of her system.

AMUSEMENTS IN ST. JOHN; WHAT THE PLAYHOUSES OFFER

UNDINE AT THE UNIQUE.

For a year and a century the romance of Undine has been the possession of the reading world. When Frederich Fouque, the Baron de la Motte, penned the lines of this singularly dramatic story, this weaving together of the imaginary and the real, this tale of the spirits and the mortals, the noted German poet could not have hoped to reach for an audience, more than a few, comparatively speaking. His best was to paint a picture of words in cold type leaving to the varying imaginative powers of his readers the conception of the settings, the scenes and the participants. The Thanhouser Co. in their film production of the noted work have done better than this. This age of modern science gives them the privilege, however, and is only another striking example of one of the many good uses the motion picture can be adapted to. The presentation of this subject at the Unique theatre yesterday met with genuine approval from the youngest to the most sedate patron. The Thanhouser Co. have won an enviable reputation for careful portrayal. Undine will measurably fortify that reputation. It is invested with some of the most gorgeous natural settings that have ever graced the curtain of the Unique. Scene after scene of dignified grandeur bursts upon the vision. Throughout it is a work of art. Notable among the many pictures is Undine's return to the sea, the wedding feast, the court of Neptune, and the final scene wherein Undine is beheld weeping over the tomb of her faithless husband when a mist slowly gathers, developing from it massive fountains, the water rising from them in great undulating waves, shrouding the form of Undine. This notable subject will be shown for the last time today.

For flatulency there is no better remedy than a teaspoonful of glycerine after each meal.

Home Face Peeling Becomes Popular

(From Fashion Reporter).

No complexion treatment yet discovered seems to have become so generally and so immediately popular as the mercolized wax process. Evidently the reason for this is that this method actually gets rid of a bad complexion, which can hardly be said of any other. To temporarily hide or bleach the defective skin with cosmetics, cannot compare with the effect of literally removing the skin itself. Mercolized wax takes off the offending surface skin in flour-like particles, a little at a time, until there's none of it left. The new complexion thus produced exhibits a healthy glow and girlish beauty obtainable in no other way. This wax, which you can get at your druggist's, is applied at night in the same way you use cold cream, and washed off next morning.

Here is the only thing I know of that actually does remove wrinkles, remove them quickly, and at trifling cost: Powdered saxolite, 1 oz., dissolved in 1-2 pt. witch hazel. Use as a face bath.

SCOTLAND OF TODAY; A GENERATION AGO

(Continued from page 10).

made England great in the past. The men who had composed the army and navy in early times were drawn from the villages, and Nelson himself declared that if his seamen had not been of such fine quality, he would never have won so many victories.

There was nothing that gave cause for greater alarm about England and her future than the fact that the young men are drifting out of the villages into the towns. When a young fellow went to London and got married, in three generations his descendants had lost all the health and strength of the village life. This process had been going on for some time, but he was inclined to believe that it was stopping now. The building of the village hall in Horton would enliven the life of the place by bringing the young fellows together, and would thus help to arrest the tendency of migrating to the towns. Cecil Rhodes, the great imperialist and statesman, once said that England's great colonizing power was due to the influence of the village church. He meant that there was that in village life which brought people together and taught them how to work with each other and to live side by side in harmony. It was a grand thing to belong to a village which had such a history as Horton, rich as it was in its memories of Milton.

Duke of Connaught's Son

The rumor that the Dukedom of Kent may be bestowed on Prince Arthur of Connaught, has been on the tapis for some time. The prince has no title of his own, and at the time the Duke of Connaught renounced his right to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha he also renounced it for his son. The statement that Prince Arthur will forego his right to that dukedom is, therefore, a little behind the times.

The first congress of the Men's International Alliance for Woman Suffrage was held a few days ago at the International Women's Franchise Club. Sir John Cockburn, president of the British Men's League, who convened the conference, presided, and welcomed the delegates from Great Britain, Holland, France, Hungary, United States, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Russia and Japan.

Sir John Cockburn said the patriarchal age of men's exclusive rule had run mad and was doomed. The coming age would see the blending of the best of both sexes, not the triumph of either over the other; and there was no doubt that when the influence of woman found its full expression in the management of affairs, the world would be a happier and better place. His experience was that it was not the masculine type of woman, not the aggressive brazen-faced person, who was in the front rank of this movement; it was the most sympathetic and womanly type of woman. Experience of countries where the vote had been granted showed that everywhere woman's franchise had proved an unqualified success.

Had a Dry, Tickling Sensation In Her Throat.

COUGHED ALMOST ALL NIGHT.

A bad cough, accompanied by that listressing, tickling sensation in the throat, is most aggravating.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is rich in the healing virtues of the Norway Pine tree, and for this reason it will quickly stop that tickling in the throat which causes the dry hard cough that keeps you awake at night.

Miss Margaret MacDonald, Port Hood, N.S., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for me. I took a severe cold, coughed almost all night, with that dry, tickling sensation in my throat. The first bottle did me so much good, I thought I would try a second one, which I am pleased to say resulted in a complete cure. I can strongly recommend it to any one suffering from a cough or any throat irritation."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark; price, 25 and 50 cents.

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

HOLTZMAN BOY'S CASE; ALL WORK AND NO PLAY

Jacob Holtzman, 12 years of age, who was remanded yesterday morning in the police court in the charge of stealing a bundle of Telegraphs from the doorway of E. G. Nelson & Co., in King street, was brought in again yesterday afternoon. The boy's father was in court and the way in which the latter treated his son was criticized by the magistrate.

At the bidding of the court young Jacob told his story. He had to get up at 5.30 o'clock in the morning, he said, and get his papers and sell them until after eight. He would then go home and get his breakfast and after chopping some wood and doing other small chores around the house, had to go to school. After school was dismissed at 3.30 o'clock he would again sell papers until 7 o'clock. After supper he had to go to a Hebrew school for an hour to be instructed in his religion and Hebrew education.

"The young fellow tells me," said the magistrate, "that he sometimes earns as much 75 cents a day. Now unless you agree to let him have some recreation and work less, he will have to be taken from you and sent to the reformatory for four years." The father, however, agreed to make terms. He promised the court to let his son sleep till breakfast time at 7 o'clock and not to force him to sell papers. He pleaded to be allowed to have the boy sell papers from 5 to 6 o'clock in the night for the purpose of paying for his Hebrew education—50 cents per week. This request was granted, but the boy was warned not to work more than was necessary.

The father further said that he had a sick daughter and needed the boy's assistance to support the family, but this did not have any weight with the magistrate for he told Holtzman that if he overworked the boy again, the lad would be taken from him and sent to the reformatory.

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Longworth Was Defeated

Cincinnati, Nov. 16—The official count of Hamilton county, made public by the board of elections, shows that Congressman Nicholas Longworth, son-in-law of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, was defeated for congress in the 1st Ohio District by Stanley Bowdie, Democrat, by 97 votes.

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