

CHAPMAN'S

CHAPMAN'S

## SATURDAY NEWS

## MEN'S WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS

**TEN-DAY CLEARANCE AT REDUCED PRICES.**  
Men may choose winter Suits and Overcoats—may choose from such a great variety and such a considerable stock that every taste and need may be well satisfied—and the price will be much less than the moderate Chapman price, which the identical Suit or Overcoat has cost during the season.

The big list below shows the price changes in Overcoats:

## Black Overcoats

Here is a splendid opportunity to buy a handsome Black Overcoat from our large stock at a greatly reduced price:

Regular \$10.00 Black Overcoat, now.....	\$7.00
Regular \$12.50 Black Overcoat, now.....	\$8.95
Regular \$13.50 Black Overcoat, now.....	\$9.95
Regular \$15.00 Black Overcoat, now.....	\$10.95
Regular \$18.00 Black Overcoat, now.....	\$14.95
Regular \$20.00 Black Overcoat, now.....	\$15.95
Regular \$24.00 Black Overcoat, now.....	\$17.95

## All Fancy Tweed Overcoats Reduced

Including the Military Collars, the Stan-Lay Collars and the Duplex Collars.

Regular \$7.95 Overcoats, now.....	\$5.95
Regular \$10.00 Overcoats, now.....	\$6.95
Regular \$12.00 Overcoats, now.....	\$8.95
Regular \$14.00 Overcoats, now.....	\$9.95
Regular \$16.50 Overcoats, now.....	\$12.95
Regular \$18.00 Overcoats, now.....	\$13.95
Regular \$20.00 Overcoats, now.....	\$14.95

## Surplus Lots of Big Men's Overcoats

Some lines of \$8.50, \$12.00 and \$13.50 Fancy Tweed Overcoats in big men's sizes clearing at exactly half price.

## FLANNELETTE, 12 Yards for \$1

15 pieces yard-wide Flannelette, suitable for quilt linings, nice light patterns. Regular 10c a yard, Saturday 12 yards for \$1.00

## Best 10c Prints in the Trade

32-inch best Standard Ten-Cent Prints, all new patterns, warranted fast colors, indigo, lilac, black and white and light colors. Saturday, a yard 8 1-2c, 12 yards for \$1.00

## CHILDREN'S COATS

One hundred Coats of heavy mixed Tweeds, for girls 6 to 10 years. Brown, green, navy and red, trimmed with braid. Saturday bargain, choice.....95c

## Wrappers

20 dozen Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, waist lined. Warm winter Wrappers in red and blue colorings. Sizes 32 to 38. Saturday only, a bargain that comes just once a season.....50c

## Petticoats

Ladies' Moreen Petticoats, in black, green and brown. Full bounce effect. Special Saturday.....59c

Special sale of Boys' Suits, \$2.19.

4-yard wide Linoleum, the quality we always sell at 50c a square yard, and we have lots of it. Sale price, sq. yd., 42 1/2c

J. H. Chapman &amp; Co. 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

## MEN'S UNDERWEAR

10 dozen men's dark grey sanitary Wool Fleece-Lined Undershirts and Drawers, extra heavy garments, full sizes, well finished garments, sizes 34 to 44, some of all sizes in stock. Our regular price \$1.00 a suit. A special bargain for Saturday buyers. Per suit.....78c

**MEN'S HEAVY SOCKS**—Heavy grey wool working Socks, elastic rib top, unshrinkable, light and dark grey, with white heels and toes. All the features of 25c Socks. Special price Saturday and Saturday night, 20c pair, or 3 pairs 50c

## Fitrite Corsets

A special purchase of Fitrite Corsets, medium bust, steel filled, four hose supporters, all sizes. Saturday special.....50c

## Clearing Sale of Untrimmed Millinery

Untrimmed Colored Felt Hats, dress shapes, in assorted colors. Very desirable and great bargains. Were \$1.00 to \$1.50, for.....25c  
Were \$1.50 to \$2.50, for 50c  
Children's Ready-to-Wear Hats, regular \$1.50, choice each.....50c

## Trimmed Hats

To effect a complete clearance of all Trimmed Hats in the cases and on the tables, we say take your choice at HALF PRICE. Don't delay if you want a bargain.

## Saturday Hosiery

The best Hosiery offerings this winter come to you for Saturday.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Worsted Wool Stockings, made of strong yarn that will stand boys' rough wear. Double heels and toes; all sizes, 8 to 10. Our regular 35c selling line, Saturday as a big offering, per pair.....25c  
Ladies' Tan Cashmere Hose, fine soft, all-wool cashmere, sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Regular 25c; Saturday, per pair.....19c  
Children's Plain Black Cashmere Hose, sizes 6 to 8. Worth 25c. Saturday, 2 pairs for.....25c

## Lace Curtains

50 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, 54 inches wide and 31 1/2 yards long, double borders and dainty crown centre. Worth regular \$1.25, Saturday a pair.....98c

## LADIES' COATS

Not a single Coat in the lot worth less than \$13.50, and the majority are \$15.00 and \$18.00. On sale Saturday for \$7.50. Ladies' Broadcloth Coats, 50 and 52 inches long, in navy, brown, grey and green. Semi-fitting style with military or roll collars. A group of 50 Coats, made up of our regular selling lines to clear at.....\$7.50

## Ladies' Tailored Suits

Of fancy Worsted, lined with mercerized satin cloth, semi-fitting Coats and pleated and gored skirts. Worth up to \$20.00. Now.....\$8.75

## LINEN SALE

All kinds of Tableing, Table Napkins, Towels and Towelling at good substantial reductions. All lines previously advertised are still on sale.

**London Advertiser.**  
FOUNDED IN 1863.  
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.  
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.  
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.  
Limited, Publishers.  
121-123 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

**PHONE NUMBERS:**  
Business Department.....107  
Editorial Room.....104 and 106  
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.....\$5.00  
One Week.....\$1.00  
Daily, Delivered by Carrier Outside City.....\$5.00  
One Year.....\$50.00  
One Month.....\$5.00  
Daily, by Mail, Outside City.....\$2.00

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:  
Suffern, N. Y.—J. J. Seidenburg, Elliott Square News Stand.  
Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 120 Madison Street.  
Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky International News Company.  
Montreal, Que.—Peter Murphy, Post-Office News Stand.  
Toronto—Toronto News Stand.  
Toronto—Rushton House News Stand.  
Windsor—V. E. Marcantoni & Sons.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

## CANADA'S BOLD CHALLENGE.

The diversion of the Atlantic trade from the port of New York to the St. Lawrence route is causing uneasiness among the transportation interests across the line.

The New York Herald, which devotes two pages of a recent issue to an illustrated article on the subject, sees in the development of Montreal as a seaport, "a commercial evolution which challenges the most serious attention of United States interests, alike because of its breadth of scope and the intelligence and energy with which a bold conception is being pushed toward fruition." It also regards it as a project in the fulfillment of which Montreal frankly challenges the ultimate supremacy of New York as the premier seaport of the continent. Canada avowedly enters the lists as the usual of the United States for precedence in the commercial and the carrying trade of the North American continent. The Herald adds:

"There is something Napoleonic in the very conception of a well-equipped seaport a thousand miles inland from the ocean, a seaport almost in the heart of a continent, yet one whose new steel and concrete piers and freight sheds, whose network of tracks laid with 30-pound steel rails, whose effective system of grain elevators and automobile grain conveyors for the facile loading and unloading of rail and ship borne cargoes are all linked with the sea by a ship channel with a minimum depth of 20 feet at low water—a channel so perfectly lighted by a series of acetylene buoys all the way from Montreal to Quebec that ships may navigate it at night with less peril than a six-cylinder automobile navigates Broadway. All this and more Canada and Montreal have already accomplished, and this is only the preface to the volume de luxe of their hopes."

The Canadian Government is nobly backing the St. Lawrence route. Already a riverbed originally not more than ten feet deep in many places has been dredged to a uniform depth of 20 feet, and ere long it will be 35 feet. As one enthusiast puts it, "our shorter route and superior facilities and equipment must offset the ice handicap, and our well-lighted channel will permit us to work the St. Lawrence night and day, and with all these advantages we will concentrate into seven months the business of a year."

The Herald describes in detail the improvements to Montreal harbor, to which the Dominion has contributed so liberally. These include great steel freight sheds, surrounded on all sides by railway tracks, with the most perfect facilities for shipment and transshipment of freights, all operated by the harbor commissioners, whose task has been a colossal one. The area upon which the harbor improvements have been completed or are in process of completion covers seven of the sixteen miles of water front on the Montreal side of the river. A huge grain elevator with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, and which in 1908 handled \$661,350 bushels of grain, is to be followed by others. From this elevator radiates a perfect system of grain conveyors, with an average of six miles of grain belts. The conveyor capacity will be doubled before next year.

The St. Lawrence water route from the great lakes (where the product of the vast Northwest awaits transshipment to the seashore) to Montreal, is shorter by 110 miles than the United States water route from the great lakes to New York, and the number of miles of slow-speed canal navigation by the Canadian route is 242 miles less. Moreover, the Canadian water route furnishes greater draught than the United States by 8 feet, so that a boat using the Canadian route can carry in cargo each trip 72,000 bushels more than a vessel using the competing route. Other advantages of the Canadian water route are that it is 40 hours shorter than the other, that it takes a tow of ten boats on the United States route to carry what may be carried by the Canadian route in one boat, and that in the course of a single season one boat can carry by the Canadian route 2,544,000 bushels more than by the United States route. It is the opinion of Mr. Stephens, chairman of the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners, that when adequate terminal facilities have been provided, Canada will control the grain export business of North America.

## MR. MONK'S MUTINY.

Mr. Monk, the French-Canadian Conservative leader, has raised the standard of revolt. He rebukes Mr. Borden for committing the party to a naval policy "without at least giving him (Mr. Monk) some notice of what he was going to say." He also accuses his colleagues of bad faith. When Mr. Foster gave notice of a motion during the last session looking towards the creation of a Canadian navy, Mr. Monk warned Mr. Borden, Mr. Foster and others that he would not approve of it, and he claims that he was given to understand it would not be pressed during the session. The resolution, he says, was passed during a war scare in Great Britain, brought on from political motives with which Canada had no concern. "Are we now going to be told that the resolution of March last so fetters us that with a policy as laid before us we have, as honorable men, nothing to do but assent?" adds Mr. Monk "I deny that, and I say there is nothing to be a very full discussion so far as I am concerned."

Mr. Monk contends that the time is not ripe for a Canadian navy, and that Canada is not at the present moment fit to build it. He protests against the proposition that if Great Britain is involved in war Canada must, ipso facto, be involved in war, too. He argues that it is an infringement of the ancient rights of British subjects, because Canadians would be obliged to assume responsibility for a policy of diplomacy, for treaties and for alliances, in which they had no voice.

Mr. Monk's reasoning will not be accepted by the great majority of Canadians. They will agree with Sir Wilfrid Laurier that war against Great Britain must be war against Canada, on the principle of a united empire. Canadian autonomy is sufficiently guarded by the provision that the Canadian fleet shall not leave Canadian waters without the consent of the Canadian Government. Neither will the great majority of the Canadian people support Mr. Monk's do-nothing policy. It is not even likely that many of his compatriots will follow his lead. The sentiment of Quebec will rather incline to the national-imperial attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Borden's alternative of a cash contribution to Great Britain antecedent to the construction of a Canadian navy, is not justified by present needs. Whatever Germany's ambition may be, she cannot possibly challenge Great Britain's naval supremacy for many years to come. This fact is as clear as daylight. Her programme is laid down by law, and cannot be accelerated without Great Britain's knowledge.

Ninety-five per cent of the farmers of this country are freeholders. They have no landed aristocracy to carry on their backs.

Mr. Chamberlain addresses an election manifesto to "patriots and Britons." This kind of election patriotism is the last refuge of a discredited politician.

"Darker and darker grow the clouds of industrial distress," says the Hamilton Spectator, referring to the old land. Wake up! Great Britain has entered on a trade boom—greater than has been.

Mr. Bourassa's new paper, Le Devoir, has made its bow to the public. It says that both parties at Ottawa are in a state of coma. Perhaps Le Devoir was born to wake them up. "O cursed spite!"

"Canada's navy proposals are applauded by the British press. Even the extremely Conservative Pall Mall Gazette says they are 'sufficiently substantial.' But tin-pot Canadians assure us they are 'not above the tin-pot level.'"

Having been bitterly abused by a noble lord, Winston Churchill meekly replies: "Now consider the case of Bulwer's ass; before it spoke all men regarded it as quite an ordinary quadruped, but after it had spoken they discovered what an extraordinary ass it was."

The late James Hannay devoted many years of his life to writing Canadian history, and did the work well. The country needs writers who can popularize the subject. The Canadian people, as a whole, are too unfamiliar with it. The writer has not yet emerged who has done for Canadian history since the British occupation what Parkman did for the French regime.

Nearly a year ago the Canadian Parliament declared in favor of the construction of a Canadian navy. Ever since the Government have been hounded by the charge that they intended building only a make-believe "tin-pot" navy. When the Government's plans are announced the leader of the Opposition describes them as "too ambitious." The attitude of the Government's critics has been neither consistent nor honest.

## ARISTOCRACY AND TALENT.

An hereditary caste will monopolize power as far as it can for generations, and then blantly point to the names of those who have held power all that time to prove the intrinsic superiority of hereditary rank. So Lord Curzon the other day in his lecture on the "Quintessence of Olympianism" at Oldham (of all places) took credit to the House of Lords for the number of prime ministers, statesmen, field marshals and soldiers that it contains. He forgot to remark that these eminent peers fall into two categories. Some have risen, perhaps, from humble stations to peerages which they have accepted as the reward of merit. Their careers may illustrate the value of a second chamber, and may point to the materials of which such a chamber might not unfitly be composed. But they provide not the beginning of an argument for the hereditary principle. The other class were, indeed, "sons of

their fathers," but what Lord Curzon forgot to ask was how far and in how many cases their hereditary position and not their inherited talents was the cause of their success. During a great part of modern history the advantages of the aristocracy in the church, in the services and in politics were so great as at times to approach monopoly. What elements of sense are there in an argument which chooses illustrious names from this period and points to their connection with the peerage as a recommendation of the hereditary principle? There are certainly families in which a succession of able men in conspicuous positions, sometimes for two generations, sometimes for more. But whether unaided ability would have sufficed to bring to eminence, say the two Grenvilles whom Lord Curzon mentions, is another question. What the Olympians do not understand is that the able son of a poorer man spends the years from 20 to 40 in painfully making a position. At the end of that time he is often a wearied, sometimes a broken man.

**BEGINNING TO GET SUSPICIOUS.**  
[Montreal Herald.]  
They do say that Cook's wife now wants to know where Fred was all the time he says he was at the North Pole.

**DEARTH OF COOKS.**  
[Lucky Beachcroft.]  
In spite of all our education and all the domestic economy classes it is still difficult to get a good cook. The wages of a cook are nearly double what they were when I married, thirty-five years ago.

**MAX O'RELL ON THE PEERS.**  
[London Daily News.]  
This duke may or may not have heard of a work that once enjoyed a considerable vogue, called "John Bull and His Island," by a French critic, the late "Max O'Rell." He must read the facts twenty years ago much better than the Duke of Northumberland does now. We may read:

"The nobility is here essentially a moneyed nobility, a monopoly of property. Nine-tenths of the English peers would be unable to produce any quarters further back than the last century. The houses that are ennobled are the heroes of money: English pale ale and double stout have more earls and barons to answer for than all the other national products. The House is not destitute of common sense, and speaks quite well that its existence entirely depends upon its keeping quiet and not attracting public attention."  
It did know it when these words were written, but now it is gone, and a duller generation has succeeded.

**HIS IDEAS.**  
[Washington Star.]  
"Yes," said the senator, "I once talked for twelve hours at a time."

"Dear me," said the pretty young widow. "That must have been when you used up all your ideas."

**WHEN A MAN IS OLD**  
[Chicago Record-Herald.]  
When, in your opinion does a man begin to get old?  
ADAM B.  
When he ceases to laugh because somebody else falls on an icy sidewalk.

**THE WOMAN WITH THE FOOLISH TONGUE.**  
[Chicago Journal.]  
She's sometimes old—and sometimes young.

The Woman with the Foolish Tongue: The prattling voice, the glowing eye, The things she's got to tell—or die! Who chatters with a vacant noise, Just listening to her own sweet voice, Who corners you in room and nook—And then runs on—like "the brook."

In mournful numbers be she sung, The Woman with the Foolish Tongue, Who to her conversation clings, Until you cry, "Lord, give me wings!" For she will never say good-bye! She talks and talks, and talks all day, With never anything to say, which she fancies she's a fascinating, But just like some steam radiator, She buzzes on with tireless tongue. The Woman with the Foolish Tongue.

Lord grant that never such as she May hunt me down and marry me! I'd be a raving maniac, With not a chance to answer back, Lord give him who needs when young A Woman with a Foolish Tongue!

**WEWANTA.**  
[Youth's Companion.]  
There is more than one joke concealed among the dry statistics of the United States Postal Guide. For instance, there is the name of a postoffice in a little hamlet in Lincoln County, West Virginia.

The inhabitants of the neighborhood made the usual petition for the establishment of an office, and the department, after determining to grant the request, made inquiry as to the name which the petitioners wished the office to bear.

"We don't care what you call it," was the reply, "only we want a postoffice." And Wewanta it remains to this day.

**BUYING AND OWNING.**  
[Chicago Tribune.]  
Luffen—You are rich enough to buy an automobile. Why don't you do it?  
Groat—Because I'm not rich enough to own one.

**CONSERVATION.**  
[New York Press.]  
"Why were the animals taken into the ark?"  
"To get them out of Roosevelt's way, I suppose."

**AFTER THE GAME.**  
[Chicago Tribune.]  
Football Coach after the game—Boys, are you all here?  
Quarterback—I'm not, I left an ear and a part of a finger somewhere near the twenty-five yard line.

**UNDAUNTED.**  
[Sawed Heart Review.]  
"Don't be afraid of the baron, Mr. Jenkins," said the landlady to the new lodger.

"Not at all, madam. I've seen a piece twice as large, and it did not frighten me a bit."

**JUDGING BY APPEARANCES.**  
[Everybody's Magazine.]  
A Kansas sat on the beach at Atlantic City watching a fair and very fat father disporting himself in the surf. He knew nothing of tides, and he did not notice that each succeeding wave came a little closer to his feet. At last an extra big wave washed over his shoe top. "Hey, there!" he yelled at the fair, fat father. "Quit yer jumpin' up and down! D'y'e want to drown me?"

**GOOD AS SHE STOOD.**  
[Everybody's Magazine.]  
The late Chief Justice Chase was noted for his gallantry. While on a visit to the South shortly after the war, he introduced to a very beautiful woman, who prided herself upon her devotion to the "lost cause." Anxious that the chief justice should know her sentiments, she remarked, as she gave him her hand:

"Mr. Chase, you see before you a rebel who has not been reconstructed."

"Madam," he replied, with a profound bow, "reconstruction in your case would be blasphemous."

**"In For Better Times."**  
I will give you another consideration. The worst that could happen to this country if the budget were passed would be that ten millions of money would be extracted out of the pockets of the rich

## LLOYD-GEORGE SAYS "BETTER TIMES"

From a Speech by Mr. Lloyd-George at Reading, Dec. 31.

Has it ever occurred to you why the House of Lords did not follow the advice of Lord Rosebery not to reject the budget, but to put it into operation for a year?

Now, I want you to follow that, as it is by no means a bad test of their sincerity. What did Lord Rosebery say?—and he is a perfectly sincere opponent of the budget, very few people like to pay if they can avoid it, and there can be no question as to the sincerity of Lord Rosebery's objection. (Cheers and laughter.) He said to them: "Here is this such a bad bill that all you have got to do is to pass it, and let it come into operation, and after a year's experience the people of this country will realize what a thoroughly pernicious thing it is, and that instead of entering upon a very doubtful contest"—(A Voice: "Ay"—these are his words, not mine—laughter.)—personally, I have not the slightest doubt about it—"in a year's time your victory will be assured."

Why did they not adopt that standard? Just follow. They might have said: "We took the high patriotic line, and we could not allow even for the sake of party advantage a bad bill like this to come into operation to destroy confidence and to destroy the trade and commerce of the country." If they had said so their record proves that, at any rate, they do not always follow that line. (Hear, hear.) They said the same thing about the trades disputes bill, and the old hours morning bill, and Lord Lansdowne, their leader—their nominal leader—(laughter and hisses)—I do not want you to waste your hisses on the wrong man—(laughter)—Lord Lansdowne said about the old age pensions bill that it was a thoroughly mischievous measure. In spite of that they passed it, purely because they said it would not be to the interest of the House of Lords not to pass it. They are not above passing even a bad bill if they think it is to the advantage of their party to do so.

**"In For Better Times."**  
I will give you another consideration. The worst that could happen to this country if the budget were passed would be that ten millions of money would be extracted out of the pockets of the rich

for the purpose of paying for bread, thoughts and old age pensions. (Cheers.) I think this country could stand that for twelve months at any rate without being utterly ruined. (Hear, hear.) And my third reason for believing that that was not their motive was this: If trade had gone from bad to worse since the introduction of the budget, then the Lords might have said: "We must put an end to it; we cannot stand this any longer in the interest of the country, and therefore, we must throw up whatever consequences may be."

But that was not the case. From the moment the budget was introduced trade improved. Our foreign trade went up month by month, until the last month of all, the month in which the budget was rejected, our foreign trade went up by, I think, something like ten millions. (The improvement went down steadily from the month of April until it dropped something like two per cent. From April down to November the traffic on our railways improved. There is every indication that we are in for better times, and so far from the budget having shaken confidence, destroyed credit, and injured the trade and industry of the country, things have improved, and I think we can say with pride for at least twelve months, that the budget has done something for the country. (Cheers.)

Therefore I disclaim that as an explanation of their reason. What was it, then? (A Voice: "The land taxes.") I will give you two. The gentlemen there have anticipated me with the first. The first reason undoubtedly was this: That in the course of the next twelve months before they would get any opportunity of calling upon the country to express their opinion on the budget, great progress would have been made with the land valuation. (Cheers.) Now I want you to consider what that would have revealed. (A Voice: "Good-bye to tariff reform.") It would have revealed startling results.

It would have shown, at any rate, the extent to which the great ground landlords of this country have escaped their fair share of the burden of taxation. Lands rated at a few scores of pounds per year, or at the outside a few hundreds, are rated as agricultural land and get half their rates paid out of the taxes of the country. The official valuation would have proved that lands of that kind are worth scores and hundreds of thousands of pounds. What would that have meant? The tradesmen of the country, who are now being crushed by the heavy burden of local taxation, would have turned round and said, "Where is our share of all this?"

"The workmen of the country, whose rents now are in many cases almost impossible of payment, owing partly to the price of the land on which their houses are built, and partly to the heavy rates,

would, with the tradespeople, business people and commercial elements of the country, insist on the great ground landlords paying upon the real value of their land. By throwing out the bill the Lords for the time being have avoided that enormous expenditure of money, but they are anxious. We must talk about something else.

**Fears of Prosperity.**

What is the other reason? The other reason is this: Trade is recovering rapidly—(hear, hear)—recovering from a blow which came from America. (Applause.) Unemployment is diminishing. Foreign trade is improving. Our shipping is improving; our railways are improving, and there is another factor of very great importance going to tell next year. We have had a good deal about our capital exported abroad yet but that it comes back in orders for British goods. (Cheers.) These orders are due in the course of the coming year. They will be flowing in, and before the next general election would in the ordinary course of things have become due, trade would have been booming merely by the execution of those great orders.

So the party managers said: "Don't you wait; trade is now not so bad as it was, but there is still room for improvement. Take it at its present condition. Unemployment is not as bad as it was. It is still rather bad. If you wait another year there will be no unemployment, no bad trade, and it is no use going to people working overtime and saying to them, 'Your job has been taken away by the foreigner.' (Cheers.)"

Now you understand why they threw out the budget instead of waiting another year. It is because they have no more feet they urged the Lords to throw the budget out shows that they themselves do not believe that unemployment is going to be worse. On the contrary, they believe it is rapidly diminishing, and in the course of another year it will be idle to talk about it on a platform. (Hear, hear.)

**FARMER'S FATAL FALL.**

Welland, Ont., Jan. 13. Ernest Thomas, a farmer, aged 43 years, residing near Ridgeway, was in Finch & Miller's carriage shop, and his foot catching in the tongue of a sleigh, he fell, striking his head heavily on the floor, knocking him unconscious. Death ensued before medi-

## BLACK HAND IN MONTREAL

**Demand \$500 of Publisher, Coupled With Murder Threat.**

Montreal, Jan. 14.—F. D. Shawlow, the well-known trade paper publisher of this city, has received a Black Hand letter demanding payment of \$500 at a place designated.

Failure to comply carries with it a threat of murder for him or some member of his family. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police.

## Had Weak Back.

**Would Often Lie in Bed for Days Scarcely Able to Turn Herself.**

Weak back comes from the kidneys, and when the kidneys are out of order the whole system becomes deranged. Those who have never been troubled with kidney trouble do not know of the suffering and misery which those afflicted undergo. Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all kidney troubles.

They begin by helping the kidneys to flush of all the acid and poisonous impurities which have collected, thus clearing out the kidneys, bladder and all the urinary passages and carrying away the uric acid, the chief cause of rheumatism, from the blood.

Mrs. Arch. Schnare, Black Point, N.B., writes:—"For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering specify "Doan's."