NINE RIOTERS ACQUITED; DISAGREEMENT ON OTHERS

Continued From Page One.

At the morning session the prisoners took the stand in their own defence and all denied any part in the riots. John Jones contradicted the evidence of Charles Alcorn, and swore that Alcorn was the boy who climbed the Laborers' bell tower. After the evidence had been given the defendants closed their case.

Afternoon Session.

When the court opened at half past two yesterday afternoon, Mr. Mullin asked permission to recall O'Rourke.

Mr. Mullin:—Do you wear glasses?

Ans.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have them on that night?

Ans.—Yes.

Mr. Mullin in addressing the jury said that if there was no guilt in the men's mind no crime was committed. He reviewed his legal argument in which he claimed that the Crown had failed to establish a common purpose, and the indictment was therefore bad in law.

Mr. Mullin referred to the clash between the gownsmen and townsmen as depicted in Tom Brown at Oxford. He also spoke of the frequency with which the college boys at Fredericton and McGill participated in "times." He claimed that the present case was identical with the latter illustrations.

"Have you ever heard of the U. N. B. boys or the McGill students arraigned for being members of an unlawful assembly?" observed counsel.

"At which period of time can the line of demarcation be drawn between a lawful assembly and an unlawful one?" asked Mr. Mullin.

Counsel argued that it would be difficult to say when the gathering became tumultuous.

Respectable Citizens.

Mr. Mullin said that eminently respectable citizen's names have been mentioned in connection with this gathering, but they have not been reported.

"A mere spectator, one having nothing in common, one without a design, is not a member of an unlawful assembly," he urged.

Mr. Mullin claimed that O'Rourke and Way were not actuated by a common purpose.

"Holding up a car, calling Perry a "pancake," Wittrien a "sausage," does not make one a member of an unlawful assembly," claimed Mr. Mullin.

Mr. Mullin scored the police. He charged them with dereliction of duty. He said that a prominent citizen had told him that the police were to blame.

"Why was it that Perry and Wittrien were left alone to patrol this beat?" asked Mr. Mullin.

"What efforts were made by those at the head of the police force to cope with this outbreak?" observed the counsel.

Turning to where Police Sergeant James Campbell was standing, Mr. Mullin said "there is a man who would not pull a revolver but would soon disperse the rowdy element with his baton.

Mr. Mullin said that in Boston the police would have settled the crowd without resorting to fire arms.

Why was not a general alarm sent out and the strong men of the officers of the law assembled? asked Mr. Mullin.

Mr. Mullin euologized Sergt. Caples and officers Rankine and Sheehan for the manner in which they dealt with the situation. Counsel then scored Silas Perry and Officer Wittrien for their indifference.

Chief Clark Responsible.

Turning to Chief Clark who was present in court, Mr. Mullin said that he was entirely responsible for the damage done by the mob in not coping with the situation.

Mr. Mullin reviewed the evidence at some length. He then turned his attention to that part of the evidence relating to O'Rourke and Way and claimed that the testimony established that these men did not participate in any of the disorder but assisted the street car men in repairing the damage to one of the cars.

Mr. Mullin then dealt with the case against the defendant John Jones. Counsel said that Charles Alcorn gave damaging evidence against Jones but credence could not be given to the testimony of Alcorn as his varacity has been impeached.

In conclusion Mr. Mullin asked for a verdict of acquittal.

Other Defendants.

A. A. Wilson, K.C., on behalf of Hamilton, followed.

Mr. Wilson complimented Mr. Mullin on his able presentation of the case and asked that Mr. Mullin's argument be applied in the case of Hamilton.

Mr. Wilson charged the police with encouraging the trouble. After briefly reviewing the evidence he asked for a verdict of not guilty—"a verdict in accord with the evidence," said counsel for Hamilton.

Herbert J. Smith followed on behalf of Chester Smith.

After commending Mr. Mullin on his able address Mr. Smith briefly reviewed the evidence touching the case against Chester Smith.

Mr. Smith asked if when the militia turned out in street parade and some boys among the spectators smashed windows, would the decent element be guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly. This was the position of his client contended Mr. Smith. In conclusion counsel asked to jury to acquit Chester Smith.

E. S. Ritchie in addressing the jury on behalf of Brown, Ryan, Foster and Hayes, claimed that the police contributed in a large degree to the trouble which occurred on New Year's eve. After briefly reviewing the evidence Mr. Ritchie asked for an acquittal.

John A. Barry in closing on behalf of Wilson and Weldon, made an able plea for his clients. In opening his address counsel complimented the recorder for the fairness which he displayed in trying the case for the crown.

Mr. Barry reviewed at some length the evidence respecting his clients and in conclusion asked for a verdict of not guilty. Before resuming his seat Mr. Barry commended Wittrien on his conduct and scored Perry mercilessly.

Recorder Baxter's Plea.

Shortly after four o'clock Recorder Baxter commenced his address to the jury. In opening he referred to the statement made by Mr. Barry to the effect that he (Recorder) did not want to see the defendants convicted and claimed that Mr. Barry overstepped the mark in making such a statement. The Recorder said that he was here as crown prosecutor, not as a persecutor.

"If the evidence warranted a conviction he asked for it, if otherwise, he would ask for an acquittal.

Mr. Baxter scored H. J. Smith for saying that the police were guilty of discrimination.

Referring to the stand taken by all the counsel that the Chief and the police were guilty of inefficiency Mr. Baxter said that this was nonsense.

The Recorder said that the responsibility was on the law breaker not the police.

"It is no excuse that a man is a German or a bushman, that such an outrage should be perpetrated as was on New Year's Eve," said Mr. Baxter.

"I doubt if you ever heard of a murderer who had a good opinion of the gallows," observed the Recorder. "A disregard of law and order was the common purpose," he added.

Recorder Baxter scored those alleged "mere spectators" for being present. He said that presence as a power acted as a shield to the cowards who actually committed the wrongs.

Refering to the evidence against Weldon, Mr. Baxter said he was one of the crowd of unlawful assembly.

Wilson, according to his own evidence admitted that he was one of the crowd.

Ryan also admitted being present.

We have the statement of Wittrien that Hayes committed a slight assault on the officer.

The Turbulant Spirit.

Coming to the case against Brown, Mr. Baxter said that there was sufficient evidence to convict him of being a turbulent spirit of the unlawful assembly.

Foster and Hamilton were next dealt with, and Mr. Baxter said that there was sufficient evidence to convict them.

The Recorder next dealt with Way and O'Rourke. As to the King and Charlotte sts scene there was no doubt that these young men ought to be commended. "But," said the Recorder, "after leaving Charlotte street they went down to Lower Cove where they deliberately antagonized the police, which has a tendency to spread the disrespect of the law among the criminal class.

"It is all very well for those men to assist the mail team and street car but when it came to the cops they wouldn't assist them."

Mr. Baxter said some censure for Wittrien was handed out by Mr. Mullin for using strong language." Well," said Mr. Baxter, "I don't suppose that we have professors of elocution or retired clergymen on the police force, but I say such language is none too strong when a man is beaten knocked down by a devilish, howling and uncivilized mob.

Chester Smith was next dealt with. Mr. Baxter complimented his counsel on the moderate manner in which Smith's case was tried. The learned Recorder left this matter with the jury.

Dealing with Jones, Mr. Baxter spoke of the nature of Alcorn's testimony and left this case to the jury.

In conclusion Recorder Baxter asked the jury to do their duty and uphold decent citizenship.

Shortly before five o'clock his honor commenced his charge to the jury.

After reading the indictment and complimenting the counsel on their conduct of the case from the beginning, he read the section of the criminal code under which the accused are indicted. His honor said that a prosecution under this section was uncommon in St. John, hence frequent discussions as to the interpretation of the words and phases in this section between counsel and the bench had taken place.

Judge McKeown pointed out that the jury were judges of the facts and any opinion he may express, the jury were not to take into consideration.

His honor then gave the legal definition of an unlawful assembly and elaborated on it somewhat.

His honor said that the assembly at its inception was lawful, the members of which were carrying out an old time custom of mourning the death of 1910 and awaiting the advent of 1911.

His honor said up to that point the assembly was lawful, but when the crowd wrecked cars and destroyed property, it had assumed to a certain degree, an appearance at least, of unlawfulness.

"This assembly having been lawful at its inception, and in order to find the defendants accused of being members of an unlawful assembly, you must find that they did in some way assist, encourage, incite, commit some acts and countenance those things which made the assembly unlawful. That is my instruction to you, gentlemen," said his honor.

He also pointed out that mere spectators were not guilty of being members thereof.

As to the question of common purpose his honor left this to the jury, being a question of fact. He observed that where a crowd were chasing cars, ringing bells, invading Sheffield street, little difficulty would be experienced in finding a common purpose.

His honor then impartially summed up the evidence adduced against each of the defendants.

At six o'clock the court took recess until seven o'clock when his honor continued his charge.

Evening Session.

His honor referred to the charges made by the counsel for the defence respecting the attitude of the police. He said that if the police failed to do something which they ought to have done it was no excuse for what the defendants may have unlawfully done.

Judge McKeown thought that the police acted with a good deal of self restraint and commended them for not using their batons.

His honor observed that the fact that the principal offenders and ring leaders were not before the bar of this court was no excuse for the defendants.

In conclusion his honor said:

"Inasmuch as by common consent and by all the evidence it is argued that this assembly was originally a lawful one, and by subsequent misconduct passed from a lawful assembly to an unlawful one, my view of the law is and my direction to you is, that the mere presence of any of the accused after the assembly became unlawful, is not, of itself conclusive proof that he is guilty of the offence charged, but you must find that by such presence he was assisting, encouraging or countenancing the carrying out of a common purpose the execution of which resulted in a tumultuous disturbance of the peace."

At 7.20 p. m., the jury retired and at 9.30 returned for instructions.

Foreman A. H. Chipman asked that the evidence of the police in the cases against Brown and Hayes be read.

Reporter Simmons read the evidence of Officers Wittrien, Perry, Covay and Sergt. Caples, also the testimony of Brown, Foster and Hayes.

At 9.54 the jury retired and at 10.40 returned a verict as previously announced.

Allowed to Go.

Mr. Baxter—"I have communicated with the Attorney-General and it affords me great pleasure to state that he is willing to accept the personal recognizance of Brown and Hayes."

His Honor—The defendants except Brown and Hayes are discharged. Those two came forward. What amount Mr. Recorder."

Mr. Baxter—"It is improbable that they will be tried again. Say $500.

After they entered into the recognizance they were discharged.

The court the adjourned until this afternoon at half past two, when the civil business will be taken up.

After the verdict was announced the defendants received congratulations from their numerous friends assembled in court.

Some of the jury were asked how they stood with reference to the Brown and Hayes cases, but they only shook their heads, looked wise and said that they entered into an agreement to keep that a secret.

Sheriff Ritchie wishes The Standard to announce that members of the panel of the petit jury need not attend court this morning at ten o'clock but are requested to be present at 2.30 this afternoon.

DE ORO WON FIRST.

New York, Jan. 16.—Alfred De Oro, the world's pool champion, tonight won the first block of his three night match with William Clearwater of Pittsburg, in twenty-seven innings. The score was: De Oro 208; Clearwater 189.

De Oro made a high run of 38; Clearwater 25. The second block will be played tomorrow night. If De Oro retains his title he says he will retire from pool playing to devote his entire attention to three cushion billiards. He recently lost his title at that game to John Daly of Chicago, but has challenged for another match for the title and $1,000 a side.

BETTER TAKE THEM ALONG.

Replying to a correspondent the editor of the Chatham World writes:

"Perhaps your suggestion, that the hockey boys take their best girls with them when next they go abroad to play, would give them victory. 'Her eyes are on me,' each one of them would say, and he would play like a demon."

BOARD OF TRADE DISCUSS PLAN OF COMMISSION

Continued from page 1.

The secretary then read a draft of a proposed charter for Vancouver from a paper presented by Mr. Skinner. Under this draft the commissioners are elected for four years, but 25 per cent. of the voters may compell the commissioners to resign or stand for re-election at any time.

The chairman then pointed out the essential features of the Board of Trade plan which were published in The Standard on the 9th inst.

W. F. Burditt said the citizens would want to know what they were voting on, but it was hardly the province of the Board of Trade to draw up a charter. It was sufficient to point out the essential features of government by commission. If the citizens voted in favor of the principle then it would be the duty of the city's legal advisors to draw up the charter. He thought it would hardly be necessary to have the commissioners serve every day. Neither did he think it was essential that the auditor should be elected.

Against the Recall.

Ald. Potts said he did not believe in the feature by which 15 or 25 per cent. of the voters could compell a commissioner to resign. He thought this would rob a man of his independence and make it impossible to secure the results expected by the board of trade. In St. John it was easy to get up a petition on anything and find plenty of subscribers.

He thought they should require at least 50 per cent. of the voters' names on the petition before requiring a representative to run another election.

The chairman observed that they could compel a man to run an election four times a year, if the citizens were not satisfied.

Ald. Potts thought this would not appeal to men who had experience in running elections. He also thought the system of double elections bad. A clique might secure control of the primaries, and prevent the nomination of good men.

W. C. Allison repeated that in 75 ocmmission cities heard from, the right of recall had never been exercised. He thought the system of double election was an essential feature.

Ald. Potts—Who pays for all these elections?

W. C. Allison—The city.

Ald. Potts—Well, that's better for the individual.

John E. Wilson said that if 51 per cent. signed the petition, the commissioner would hardly care about running an election again.

Dr. T. D. Walker said he did not think that for the salaries offered they could get first class men to devote their whole time to the city's affairs. He thought that feature should be discussed.

Ald. Potts said that a man who could not make $2,000 a year, was not good enough to represent the citizens. At the same time he did not think a man who owned the whole city made a good representative. He was of the opinion that the commissioners would have all they could do to attend to the city's business without running frequent elections.

Displace Officials.

W. F. Burditt said the plan might displace a number of present civic officials, but they would perform the services now neglected, and save money in that way.

W. H. Barnaby said the question before the meeting was whether the city government could be improved. He thought they should call public meetings to find out whether the citizens wanted a new form of government. The thing was to give the citizens a chance to discuss the matter, and decide what they wanted.

A. O. Skinner said they should have something to submit to the people. A commission might mean a number of things. The board of trade should be in a position to outline the form they wished it to take.

Mr. Barnaby thought that would be asking too much of the council of the board of trade. The citizens' meeting might decide that the present form of government was satisfactory. Then the labors of the board of trade would have been wasted.

W. F. Hatheway thought the Board of Trade should pass on the features outlined in the report of the advertising committee. Then the plan could be referred to the citizen's meeting. He did not think the auditor should be elected.

The plan published in The Standard on the 9th inst., was then taken up section by section. The first section recommended that the commission consist of a mayor and four men, all to be elected at large.

Ald. Potts:—"Will the mayor have the casting vote?"

The Chairman:—"That is a mere detail. The first section was adopted. The second section recommended that the commissioners be elected for four years, their terms to be arranged so that two would retire every two years. This was adopted.

The third providing for double elections was also adopted.

Question Of Salary.

The 4th section, recommending that the commissioners be paid a salary to enable them to devote their whole time to city affairs caused some discussion.

John E. Wilson thought that it would prevent the city securing the services of good business men.

G. E. Barbour said the committee had not done itself justice in saying that the plan proposed by them was that adopted in modern business. The Bank of New Brunswick did not require its directors to give their whole time to the bank's affairs. He thought the provision requiring men to devote their whole time to the city's affairs would exclude a most desirable class.

"There are not two men here tonight," he said, "who would be prepared to throw down their own business and take up the city's work on these terms. I am opposed to this provision."

A. E. Hamilton thought that it would be hard to get men to drop their private business for two or four years.

Another speaker pointed out that it would be unfair to ask business men to give up their whole time. The only way for the success of the scheme was to have competent business men devote a portion of their time.

W. H. Barnaby said there was no reason why a good commissioner should not continue in office for twenty years or more. The city would probably suffer if the commissioners only gave a portion of their time to the public business.

Howard B. Robinson said the experience of other cities was that a good man could hold office indefinitely. If the commissioners could not find work to occupy their whole time, then they should be discharged. The city had a revenue of nearly a million, its services needed to be improved, its harbor needed to be developed.

W. F. Burditt:—"The trouble now is that we have business men giving a portion of their time to the public business."

Ald. Potts thought that unless they got men to devote their whole time to the city's affairs, they would defeat the object they had in view.

A. M. Belding said other cities had no trouble in getting good men. He did not see why St. John should have any trouble.

The section was adopted.

The fifth section recommended that each of the five men have charge of a special department.

W. F. Hatheway pointed out that maybe the citizens would only want to pay four men.

The section was adopted.

Initiative And Referendum.

The 6th section recommended the initiative and referendum.

Ald. Potts thought the initiative and referendum was a poor feature. If the five men did not know enough to decide on a measure, what was the use of them? To elect five men to do the city's business, and then have them come to the people to be told what to do, was a sort of farce. The section was adopted.

Mr. Schofield moved that the principles be adopted, and submitted to a public meeting favorable to the commission.

Mr. Hatheway thought they should decide on the question as to how the auditor should be chosen.

Mr. Schofield said the present auditor could undoubtedly be elected. Nobody wanted to get rid of him. But the provision might be a great safeguard in the future.

Mr. Hatheway thought the auditor should be appointed by the commission.

Mr. Schofield said the object of electing an auditor was to secure a man independent of the commission. The commissioners might appoint a man who would allow them to scoop the city.

W. C. Allison said corrupt commissioners could if they controlled the auditor rob the city right and left. That was why the auditor should represent the citizens and be responsible to them.

J. E. Wilson thought the city auditor should be placed in the same position as the provincial auditor.

Wouldn't Win Out.

Mr. Barnaby thought the commissioners could be trusted to appoint an auditor who would do his duty. He did not think the present auditor would win out in an election, though he was an excellent official.

The board finally adopted a motion that the auditor be appointed by the commissioners.

Some discussion took place on whether the whole matter should be submitted to a public meeting of those favorable to the scheme or a public meeting for open discussion.

A. O. Skinner said that if they called a public meeting they would have to admit all kinds of opinions.

A. M. Belding said opponents of the scheme might come in relays and talk all night.

Ald. Potts said the Board of Trade had on a previous occasion adopted a civic reform programme and when as, an after thought they had takenthe public into their confidence the citizens had turned down their whole programme.

Mr. Hatheway suggested that those interested in the scheme be invited to a public meeting.

Finally it was decided to call a meeting of those favorable for the purpose of organization.

On motion of W. C. Allison it was then decided to hold the meeting for organization purposes in the Keith Assembly Hall on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

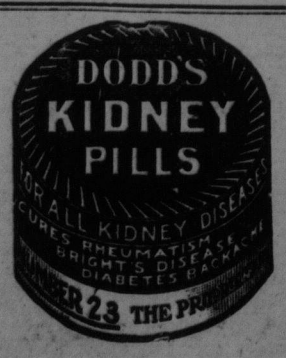
BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The annual statement of the Bank of New Brunswick must be very pleasant reading not only to the directors and shareholders in that institution but also to all who have a pride in the city and its institutions. It shows that this admirably managed and carefully conducted institution is keeping well to the front in the march of progress and steadily broadening its activities.

The showing for the year could hardly be improved upon. After paying dividends at the rate of 13 per cent. out of net profits, it added $25,000 to the rest account and $5,000 to the pension fund, wrote off $100,000 on bank premises and added $1,822.90 to profit and loss. To rest account was also added $32,900, premium on new capital stock sold and issued during the year. Three new branches were opened and two sub-branches were made regular branches. Three new branch buildings were erected.

The bank has now 18 branches in New Brunswick, four in Nova Scotia and four in P. E. Island. Its success as a financial institution is a source of satisfaction to the people of the province generally.

Acadia played her first game of hockey Saturday. when she defeated Truro West End in a one sided game, which ended in a score of 4 to 2. The score does not represent the game as Acadia had the puck in Truro's territory nearly all the time. While Truro's shots were very few as compared with Acadia's. Richmond, whose swift following up and spectacular rushes were a feature of the game, was easily the best player on the ice, while Black and Patillo also did good work.



A Customer's Reasonable Wish is This Store's Pleasure

DYKEMAN'S

A Great Clearance Sale of

FURS

Prices Cut Almost in Half

Our furs were priced very low during the whole season and were considered extra good values at that, and now that the prices are almost cut in half, one cannot afford to miss such an opportunity of procuring nice stylish comfortable furs at the very low prices we are offering them at. Our window display will give you an idea of the great values to be had.

Russian Mink Throws, Stoles and storm collars at prices ranging from $2.50 to $7.90, the regular prices ranged from $5.00 to $13.50.

Gray Fox Throws at $5.95, regular price, $8.00.

Foxaline Throws and Stoles, now priced from $2.25 to $5.95, former prices from $4.25 to $10.00.

Black Coney Stoles and Storm Collars, sale price, $2.50 to $4.50, regular price, $4.50 to $8.00.

A large range of other neck pieces at same reduced prices.

Muffs, to match most of these furs at from 50 cents to $10.00, former prices from $1.50 to $14.00.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.,

59 Charlotte Street.

SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000

Capital Paid Up, $3,000,000 - Reserve Fund, $5,650,000

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX. GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President. CHARLES ARCHIBALD, Vice-President.
R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. WALTER ALLISON, HECTOR MCINNES, N. CURRY, J. H. PLUMMER.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

1909. Dec. 31.	By Balance		$44,865 15	
1910. Dec. 31.	" Net profits for current year; losses by bad debts estimated and provided for		662,301 80	$707,166 95
1910. July 13.	To Contribution to Relief Fund, Campbellton, N. B., Fire		5,000 00	
Dec. 12.	" Transferred to Reserve Fund		150,000 00	
Dec. 31.	" Dividends Nos. 161, 162, 163, 164 at 12%		360,000 00	
	" Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund		25,000 00	
	" Written off Bank Premises Account		125,000 00	
	" Balance carried forward		42,166 95	$707,166 95

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1910.

LIABILITIES.

Deposits not bearing Interest	$8,245,404 96	
Deposits bearing Interest	31,586,794 28	
Interest accrued on Deposits	126,034 19	39,958,233 43
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	406,104 36	
Deposits by other Banks in the United Kingdom	13,497 76	
Deposits by other Banks in Foreign Countries	694,450 12	1,114,052 24
Notes in Circulation	2,745,453 63	
Drafts drawn between Branches outstanding	749,324 01	3,494,777 64
		44,567,063 31
Capital paid up	3,000,000 00	
Reserve Fund	5,650,000 00	
Profit and Loss, balance carried to 1911	42,166 95	
Rebate of Interest @ 6% on Time Loans	157,161 87	
Dividend Warrants outstanding	588 00	
Dividend No. 164, payable 3rd January, 1911	90,000 00	8,939,916 82
		$53,506,980 13

ASSETS.

Specie	$3,101,817 47	
Dominion Notes—Legal Tenders	2,952,910 50	
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	2,511,471 99	
Due from other Banks in Foreign Countries	1,314,054 02	
Sterling Exchange	1,157,420 65	
	11,037,674 63	
Investments, (Provincial, Municipal and other Bonds)	6,041,907 76	
Call Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	7,498,597 04	
Call Loans, secured by Grain & other Staple Commodities	3,877,555 00	28,455,734 43
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation	160,447 11	
Loans to Provinces and Municipalities	214,634 68	
Current Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	1,109,217 03	
Current Loans, secured by Grain and other Staples	1,218,146 46	
Overdrafts, secured	290,706 47	
Overdrafts, authorized but not specially secured	209,788 24	
Notes and Bills discounted and current	20,573,945 48	
Notes and Bills overdue	22,302 11	
Bank Premises	1,233,592 12	
Stationery Department	18,466 00	25,051,245 70
		$53,506,980 13

NOTE: Included in Deposits, pending reopening of the Stock Books on January 3rd, is an amount of $16,188, representing payments received from Shareholders on account of new stock.

H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the books and accounts of the Bank of Nova Scotia at its Head Office, Halifax, at the General Manager's Office, Toronto, and at seven of the principal branches, and we have been duly furnished with certified returns from the remaining branches and with all information and explanations required by us. The Bank's investments and the other securities and cash on hand at the branches visited have been verified by us and they are in accordance with the books; and we certify that we have examined the foregoing general statement and that in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs as at the 31st December, 1910.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

Toronto, January 12th, 1911.

Wilcox's Tenth Anniversary Sale

Judging by the crowds which thronged our stores all day Saturday, the people know where to get genuine bargains. People nowadays are able to discriminate between advertisements which are mere words and those which carry a guarantee of quality back of the statements.

Follow the Crowd Before it is Too Late

Sale Ends Saturday, January 21.

DOCK STREET WILCOX'S MARKET SQUARE

Be Temperate

DRINK DEWAR'S
WITH COMMON SENSE
A WHOLESOME BLEND

N. B.—The sale of Dewar's Whiskies is continually increasing for the reason that Scotch Whisky consumers are more and more turning off from the inferior and cheaper grades with which the market has been flooded.

J. M. Douglas & Co.,

Established 1857. - - Canadian Agents.