The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1912

A FAIR COMPROMISE.

That $60,000 settlement is a great win for Mr. H. L. Drayton, K.C., corporation counsel. The settlement will be generally regarded as a fair one, but a weaker man might have been willing to be more compromising. Mr. Drayton got the facts, however, which cover a period of 22 years or more, and having settled what he considered fair he had the strength to stand by it. It has been stated that the statute of limitations had been invoked against part of the claim, but Commissioner Harris, who assisted in getting up the evidence, denies this. Nor would it comport with the dignity of the city to evade a just debt on a technicality.

No doubt the city council will ratify the settlement, which closes up a long chapter in the city's annals. The city hall cost much in money, but there were not a few broken hearts as a result of the differences which the present settlement will now lay to a long rest.

And after all the contention it must not be forgotten that Toronto city hall is the cheapest building of the kind erected on this continent, nor that its stately and imposing corridors and chambers have already been outgrown by the ever multiplying city.

LOCATE THE BLAME.

An altogether unexplainable delay has taken place in the matter of opening up the street thru Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The cemetery trust has at no time carried out its obligation as a public body in dealing with this question, and the street opening is now held up because of one or two insignificant details which should never have ranked as obstacles if the public interest instead of a supposed corporation interest had been considered. Nor is the council of the Township of York altogether blameless.

J. R. L. Starr, the solicitor for this municipality, has at no time showed a disposition to push the street opening and a little determination on the part of his employers would have made him turn handsprings. The Town of North Toronto saddled itself with a $25,000 debt over six months ago to pay the exorbitant demands of the cemetery trust for the right of way and has been prepared at any time since the bylaw was passed to pay over the money. Responsibility for the blocking process lies between the York Township authorities and the cemetery trust, and it would be well for the former body to rid themselves of that part of the blame now attachable to them.

UNIVERSITY VIEWS ON EDUCATION.

One cannot avoid the conclusion on looking over recent numbers of "The University Monthly" that an intensely practical interest is being taken in educational affairs by those in charge of the magazine, and the appeal of its pages is as strong for the general reader as for the alumnus or the student.

An excellent editorial in the December number on compulsory English composition should be widely read. The American practice arose out of an idea, emphasized by newspaper clamor, that once composition were compulsory in a short time everybody would write good English and in a quarter of a century a body of great authors would appear. Dr. Lounsbury in a recent article in Harper's, pointed out that all the great writers of America like Longfellow, Hawthorne, Lowell, Bryant, were trained before the day of compulsory English composition, and forty years of it have done nothing to fill their places. The University Monthly agrees with the view that undue importance is attached to exercises in English composition, the criticism of themes being largely incompetent and when competent of little value to the pupil.

"The capacity to write good English involves the sense of style which is a result of the possession of literary taste. It is a delusion to believe that it can be developed by a study of rhetoric or by the books on rhetoric. Going to the root of the matter, the reason for the preservation of the superstition of compulsory composition is quoted from Prof. Lounsbury. "In the educational world there exists, and always has existed the disposition to enforce a strict quarantine against the entrance of new ideas. Any practice, any belief connected with education dies hard." Nothing could be more promising than the fact that this condition is recognized. It implies the correction of any possible weakness of the kind in Toronto.

In a discussion of the use of the university laboratories, it is stated that one-fifth of the total annual expenditure of the university is absorbed by them for the benefit of one-eighth of the students. It is suggested that the absence of a broad science course in the curriculum in arts accounts for the failure of the students to use the laboratories. There is no course leading to a B. Sc. as in other universities in Britain and the United States.

The male and female teacher problem is dealt with at some length, and it is taken for granted that "a large majority of the parents of this province would prefer to have their sons after the age of ten or twelve, at the latest, under the care of male teachers; and that a considerable number of parents would, no doubt, be willing to have their daughters attend the same classes as their sons for a year or two at about the same age." The editor endorses a proposal made at the Ontario Educational Association, that a number of schools be opened exclusively for boys. The status of the male teacher would be greatly improved. Similar schools for girls would do as much for women teachers. Being no longer rivals, the position of both men and women would be improved, with perhaps an increased remuneration. It is not overlooked that "an extremely important part of the teaching, at certain stages, must always be done by women, and never ought to be left to men."

Besides the editorial comment there are many interesting articles in these numbers, and Dr. Macallum is to be congratulated on the result of his labors.

TALK SATISFIES.

The Globe has so many and so tortuous policies it finds consistency difficult. Not that we particularly desire consistency from The Globe. All we ask is a public-spirited support of progressive measures. The Globe is now out with a wail for radial railways. No great city on the continent is so ill-supplied as Toronto with electric suburban lines.

But one short month ago the only practical scheme that has yet been devised for the entrance of the radials to the city was before the electors. One would have thought that The Globe in its enthusiasm for radial railways would have tunneled to Hamilton in order to get them. The project had been two years before the city; The Globe admitted it would have to come some time, but the Mexican plaint of "to-morrow," and the Scotch plaint of "the expense," overwhelmed all other considerations. If The Globe had really wanted radials it would have helped to carry the tube entrance a month ago. It pretends to want radials now. It only wants something to talk about.

SHOULD BE STRAIGHT VIADUCT.

An attempt is being made by some of the papers to discover that the land damages for the straight viaduct would be very heavy. All the figures for all the damages have been before the people for months, and these alleged discoveries are not new, whatever they may be. The city engineer and everyone who has the general interest of the city at heart, as distinguished from those who have personal interests in Rosedale, are in favor of the straight plan viaduct. The difference in cost between the straight and the crooked plan is estimated at about ten per cent., and the advantages of the straight over the crooked plan are about 100 per cent.

HOME RULE TENTATIVES.

No Irish movement, it has been said, but owed its defeat to Irishmen. A critical stage appears now to have been reached in the history of the home rule question, and, as before, it turns on the nature and extent of the self-governing powers to be accorded an Irish legislature. This is the crucial point on which Nationalist success or failure depends. Mr. Alexander Ure, lord-advocate of Scotland, not long ago compared the legislature proposed by the government to that of British Columbia. This indication of the trend of the government's deliberations immediately elicited angry Nationalist protest and it at once revealed a sharp divergence of opinion between the government and its allies. What the Nationalists want is that Ireland should occupy towards Great Britain the position Canada occupies towards the United Kingdom, and not a position similar to that which a Canadian province holds towards the Dominion Government and Parliament.

British Liberals, as a rule, are not prepared to support a measure which confers on Ireland practical independence and the right to regulate her own fiscal system and to enter into separate treaty arrangements with foreign countries. Management of her own local affairs the great majority of Liberals are ready to concede, subject to the control of the imperial parliament, in which the Nationalists profess to believe Ireland should continue to be represented. Moreover, the measure of devolution accorded should be of a character such that it may be equally applicable to England, Scotland and Wales. This is the only possible solution of the home rule question, and apparently Mr. Asquith's government recognize that none other can be proposed without risk of defeat. If the Nationalists are serious in their desire for local self-government, they will accept a measure conferring the rights enjoyed by the provinces of Canada.

TWO DAYS' SALE

SHIRTS TIES VESTS

10 dozen Neglige Shirts, English make, zephyrs and Oxfords, colored and white. Regular up to $2.00, for **1.00**

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4 dozen Knitted Cashmere and Flannel Vests, sizes 34 to 42. Worth up to $4.00, for **1.50**

15 dozen Best English Ties, plain and fancy, all good patterns, and worth up to 75c, for **25c**

These are all exceptionally good bargains and worth while coming for.

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A NOTABLE WOMAN.

Recently there passed away at Windylene, Mark Cross, Sussex, Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, the leader in Britain of the movement for the medical education of woman, which was started in 1869. Four years earlier Miss Elizabeth Garrett, later Dr. Elizabeth Garrett, Anderson, had succeeded in getting her name entered on the British Medical Register, but when other ladies began to apply, the authorities became alarmed and practically every door was closed upon the entrance of women into the profession. Miss Jex-Blake first applied to the University of London and then sought admission to the University of Edinburgh, where the court ultimately passed regulations for the medical education of women. Strong opposition developed from the medical students and later from the authorities and the movement in its first form was finally closed by a judgment of the court of session holding the original admission of women to have been illegal.

Miss Jex-Blake returned to London and took a prominent part in establishing the School of Medicine for Women, opened in that city, 1874. Meantime a persistent agitation had been carried on in parliament, resulting in 1876 in the passing of an act enabling British examining bodies to extend their examinations and qualifications to women. This power was first used by the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin and its example was followed later by other examining bodies. Dr. Jex-Blake started to practice in Edinburgh in 1878 and in 1886 founded the School of Medicine for Women and its degrees were recognized for graduation by the University of Edinburgh in 1894. She will go down in history for the important part she played in the pertinacious fight waged for the opening of the medical profession to women, a departure now recognized as fully justified by its results.

BRITAIN'S PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

Last year's report of the public trustee office of the United Kingdom shows a remarkably rapid increase in the work of the department. Established only four years ago, it has advanced by leaps and bounds until to-day the public trustee has accepted responsibility under wills dealing with property worth over $105,000,000. That alone is a large amount, but in addition Mr. Stewart has been invited to act in respect of more than twice that value, either as sole trustee or co-trustee. He will thus ultimately have either wholly or partially in his care no less than $320,000,000, and it is certain that the department will continue to expand. It is a tribute to the confidence in the public trustee that the proportion of cases where he has been requested to act as sole administrator is about seventy-five per cent. of the whole. Among those who have named him as co-trustee is the late Sir George Lewis, the famous London solicitor.

Established primarily for the purpose of affording cheap and reliable administration of small estates, advantage has been taken of the act by many persons of large means, the average value of the estates committed to his charge being $40,000. He is also charged with the oversight of 1300 minor children and for this part of the work he has two ladies as assistants. Experience has shown that the advice given to widows and children by two educated and practical women has been of the greatest possible service. In consequence of the striking growth in the last four years, the government office of works has acquired a site in Kingsway and is now considering plans for a public trustee office to accommodate the 200 members of the staff which is expected to be doubled before the new building is completed. Apart from the state guarantee, the public trustee office is not a monopoly, but a voluntary institution and has therefore to be worked on strictly business lines. This is probably one of the reasons for the notable figures reached in its four years of operation and the fact that it is more than self-sustaining.

A GREAT COLLECTION.

The John Ross Robertson collection, as unveiled to the public last night, is worthy of all preservation. It is housed in an editorial in The Evening Telegram on W. F. Maclean, is couched in choice and neighborly artistry, and breathes the spirit of the true and indefatigable collector.

The Guelph Mercury says: "Mr. Rowell's persistent espousal of tax reform is bound to win out." The Mercury should be more careful to get its information from headquarters.

Winnipeg Power Manager Quits

Wouldn't Stand Interference of Board of Control in His Department.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 29.—(Can. Press.)—J. G. Rossman, general manager of the civic light and power plant, in receipt of a $6000 salary, which was shortly to be augmented, resigned this morning on account of the alleged interference of the board of control in his department. He complains particularly of a recent move which placed the direct supervision of his staff under the control of the board, which, he says, brings it within the influence of civic politics, tending to inefficiency.

Mr. Rossman is the expert brought in from New York recently on completion of the city's big water power plant at Point Du Bois, and has instituted a very vigorous selling campaign by cutting rates against the corporation-owned plant of the Winnipeg Electric, domestic lighting coming down from 10 to 3 cents, the company meeting each cut.

J. PIERPONT NEEDN'T WORRY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(Can. Press.)—The chancellor of the exchequer expressed the view this afternoon that J. Pierpont Morgan's art treasures were exempted from the payment of death duties under the budget law. Their withdrawal from London, however, continues to be a subject of widespread interest and the opinion is general that Mr. Morgan's belief that they would be liable to heavy duties in the event of his death is incorrect.

Chancellor Lloyd George this afternoon authorized the following statement:

"Mr. Pierpont Morgan's art treasures would not be liable to death duties in England unless they were sold."

CAN KILL 5000 SEALS YEARLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(Can. Press)—The law to make effective the pelagic sealing treaties between the United States, England, Russia and Japan probably will not absolutely forbid the killing of seals for the next fifteen years on the Pribiloff Islands, as was first proposed.

The foreign affairs committee of the house will report favorably an amendment to limit the killing to 5000 seals each year for the first five years, 7500 for the next five years, and 10,000 for the concluding five years. The committee holds that the killing of American seals is not a subject of international agreement.

Disposition of Eddy Estate.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—A bill to hasten the distribution, or winding up of the estate of the late Ezra Butler Eddy, has been introduced in the Quebec Legislature by F. A. Gendron, M.L.A., of Hull.

The will provided that five-eighths of the entire estate should go to the widow, one-eighth to the grandson, E. B. Eddy Bessey, and one-fourth between the trustees, W. H. Rowley, George Henry Millen, Sturgis Salmon Cushman and J. J. Gormully.

Feared Violence In Court.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 29.—(Can. Press.)—As spectators entered the court-room to hear proceedings in the trial of John B. Snead, accused of the murder of Capt. A. G. Boyce, to-day, they were searched for weapons. There was no disorder and no weapons were found. It was announced several days ago that spectators would be searched, as feeling runs high since A. G. Boyce, jr., ran away to Winnipeg, Man., with Snead's wife.

Snead's trial did not proceed to-day. On a technicality counsel for the prisoner argued that the court lacked jurisdiction. The trial will be delayed two days on this account.

Sugar Going Up?

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—(Can. Press.)—The continuance of unusually warm weather is affecting the sugar crop unfavorably, the cane containing an average of sugar ten per cent. below that of last year. Should the heat continue the estimate of 1,825,000 tons made in December, will prove much too high, but there is little doubt that cool weather is not far distant. In various parts of the island there are complaints of a scarcity of labor.

The best victories men win are the victories they win over themselves.—Robert E. Speer.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

At Osgoode Hall

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Jan. 29, 1912.

Judges' Chambers will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 10 a.m.

There will be no sittings of the Divisional Court until Monday, Feb. 5.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright K.C., Master.

Dominion Bank v. Trenouth.—M. Macdonald for plaintiff; A. B. Thompson, K.C., for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment under C.R. 603. Motion enlarged until Feb. 2 next.

Smith v. Lennox—Phoenix (Beatty & Co.) for defendants. Motion by defendants on consent for an order dismissing action without costs. Order made.

Bucovetsky v. Cook—H. S. White for plaintiff; J. Mitchell for defendants and garnishees. Motion by plaintiff for an order making attaching order absolute. At request of defendants and garnishees, enlarged one week.

Re Solicitor—H. T. Beck for administrators; H. J. Martin for solicitor. Motion by administrators of G. W. Wilson for an order for delivery of papers in solicitor's hands, with costs. At solicitor's request, motion enlarged until Feb. 1.

Fussell v. Harrison—Rooney (O'Brien & H.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order vacating certificates of lis pendens and lien. Order made.

Birney v. Pink—G. G. Plaxton for G. E. Train. Motion by G. E. Train for a stop order. Order made.

Clarkson v. McNaught and Shaw; Clarkson v. McNaught and McNaught; Clarkson v. Shaw; Clarkson v. C. B. McNaught—F. R. Mackelcan for plaintiff in the four actions; F. Arnoldi, K.C., for defendants. Motion by plaintiff for judgment in the four actions on certain promissory notes, under C.R. 603.

Judgment: In view of all the considerations mentioned it would be impossible to give summary judgment without acting in disregard of the judgment of the divisional court in Farmers' Bank v. Big Cities Realty Company. Motions dismissed with costs to the defendants in the cause.

Quebec Bank v. Sovereign Bank (Nos. 1 and 3)—W. J. Boland for defendants; D. T. Symons, K.C., for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for a further postponement of trial until the determination of the appeal in the case of the Imperial Paper Mills v. Quebec Bank. Judgment: Under the circumstances, I think the best course is to refer the application to the trial judge. No doubt the parties can see him forthwith, and then the defendants can submit to such terms as the plaintiffs may be willing to accept, and the judge may think reasonable.

Single Court.

Before Riddell, J.

Nicholson v. Nicholson—F. Aylesworth for plaintiff; W. R. Meredith (London) for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing injunction. Enlarged until Feb. 1 next. Injunction continued meantime.

Lang v. The Ottawa Cobalt Mining & Lumber Co.—M. Macdonald for plaintiff; F. McCarthy for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing the injunction. Enlarged for one week. Injunction continued meantime.

Miller v. Sutherland—H. S. White for plaintiff; H. E. Rose, K.C., for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing injunction. Enlarged for one week. Injunction continued meantime.

Re Swayzie Estate—S. C. Wood for executor; E. C. Cattanach for the official guardian; G. Kerr for Methodist Church. Motion by R. T. Agar, executor of the will of the late William Swayzie, under C.R. 938, for an order construing the will of the said Swayzie. Order made appointing the official guardian to represent any heirs of Sarah Swayzie, and judgment on main motion reserved.

Colonial Investment & Loan Co. v. McKinley—A. McL. Macdonell, K.C., for plaintiff; H. C. Macdonald for defendant. An appeal by plaintiff in a mortgage action from the report of J. S. Cartwright, K.C., official referee, on the taking of the accounts. Reserved.

Quintz v. Gowganda Mine Producers Co.—C. W. Plaxton for plaintiff; W. D. McPherson, K.C., for defendants. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing injunction. Leave to set motion down and enlarged until Feb. 1 next. Injunction continued meantime.

Divisional Court.

Before Meredith, C.J.; Teetzel, J.; Kelly, J.

Re Dale Estate—S. G. Crowell for respondent. An appeal by James Dale from the order of Sutherland, J., of Dec. 6, 1911, made on a motion for an order construing a will. By arrangement between counsel, sanctioned by the court, argument of appeal enlarged until next sittings.

Horswell v. Campbell—F. E. Hodgins, K.C., for plaintiff; J. H. Spence for defendant. An appeal by plaintiff from the judgment of Falconbridge, C.J., of June 30 and Sept. 9, 1911. An action by plaintiff, the assignee of mortgagee, for payment of $711.80, secured by mortgage, and in default for foreclosure. The defendant pleaded tender, and a request to redeem. At the trial the judge found the defendant entitled to redeem, gave no costs down to the tender, and awarded the defendant costs after that fixed at $50. Appeal argued and judgment reserved.

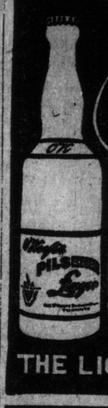
Stipes v. City of Hamilton—H. E. Rose, K.C., and F. R. Waddell, K.C., for defendants; W. Bell, K.C., and C. W. Bell (Hamilton) for plaintiff. An appeal by defendants from the judgment of Falconbridge, C.J., of Nov. 24, 1911. An action for an injunction restraining defendants, the City of Hamilton, from continuing to permit the discharge of sewage from a sewer constructed by defendants to empty sewage into Stipes' Inlet, part of Burlington Bay, in waters claimed by plaintiff, and for a mandatory order requiring defendants to remove from plaintiff's lands all refuse and sewage there deposited thru the acts or omission of defendants, and to discontinue the connection between their drain and Stipes' Inlet. At the trial judgment was given for plaintiff as asked, and for $5 damages with full costs. Appeal argued and allowed to the extent of suspending the operation of the injunction for the period of one year, with liberty to the defendants to apply for a further suspension if such be necessary, and striking out the paragraph granting a mandatory order commanding the defendant to remove from the plaintiff's land and land covered by water, described in the statement of claim, all refuse and sewage there deposited thru the acts or omissions of defendant. Reference to the master at Hamilton to ascertain and state what damage, if any, the plaintiff has sustained by reason of the deposit of said sewage upon the said lands and land covered by water. Further directions and costs of reference reserved. In other respects, appeal dismissed. No costs for appeal.

Levy v. Epstein—G. L. Staunton, K.C., for defendants; P. D. Crerar, K.C., for plaintiff. An appeal by defendants from the judgment of Falconbridge, C.J., of Nov. 24, 1911. An action by plaintiff for specific performance of an agreement between plaintiff and defendants for the sale of certain lands in the City of Hamilton. At the trial, judgment was given plaintiff against defendant for specific performance, i.e., for payment of $1500, balance due, with full costs. Appeal argued and dismissed with costs.

PRINCE COLONNA DEAD.

ROME, Jan. 29.—(Can. Press)—Prince Marcantonio Colonna, Duke of Paliano, head of the historic Italian family, and assistant to the pontifical throne, died to-day. The Pope sent him his apostolic benediction.

THE BEER WITH A REPUTATION



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INTERESTING FEATURE OF GRAIN SITUATION

An interesting feature of the present grain situation is the fact that at prevailing prices barley is the dearest cereal on the market. The average price of malting barley is 94c a bushel, or approximately two cent ss pound, while the corresponding quotation on wheat is 1.6c per pound, making barley sell for nearly half a cent a pound more than wheat. The comparison across the border is even more remarkable. Good malting barley is worth 2.7c a pound, or a full cent above wheat.

Owing to the increased price, the world's barley crop has made longer journeys during the current season than ever before. Persian barley has been shipped to Western Europe, Pacific Coast barley has come east in large quantities, and the commercial importance of North Africa has been enhanced by its supply. The main reason is in the short crops of North America. Scarcity has led to the use of substitutes, including wheat, for malting. Yeast manufacturers are using wheat entirely in some cases.

C. P. R. EARNINGS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—C.P.R. gross earnings for December, 1911, were $10,654,872; working expenses, $6,549,141; net profits, $4,105,731.

In December, 1910, net profits were $3,286,534, and for six months, ending Dec. 31, 1911, figures are as follows: Gross earnings, $62,556,366; working expenses, $38,096,118; net profits, $24,470,248.

For six months ending Dec. 31, 1910, there was a net profit of $22,616,708. The increase in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for December, $819,198, and for six months ended Dec. 31 there was an increase of $1,853,539.

Only in Self-Defence.

President Alderman of the University of Virginia is a brilliant orator, says The Popular Magazine, and makes it a habit to travel thru the country delivering speeches to the alumni associations of the institution which he governs. On one occasion he was making such an oration, and was in the midst of a glowing, star-shaking tribute to the old students, when he stopped and said:

"The fact of the matter is, gentlemen, that the alumni of the university are dear to my heart, whether they commend me or abuse. I am like the Irishman who lined up his family of several giantlike sons and invited his caller to take a look at them.

"'Ain't they the fine boys?' enquired the father.

"'They are,' agreed the visitor.

"'The finest in the world!' exclaimed the father. 'An' I nivver laid violent hands on any one of 'em except in selfdifinse.'"

Toronto-Detroit-Chicago Service.

The Canadian Pacific have an excellent thru sleeping car service between Toronto and Chicago, leaving 4.20 p.m. and 7.20 p.m. Also a through day train leaving 8.00 a.m., and arriving Chicago 9.45 p.m. The 7.20 p.m. train carries in addition to Chicago sleeper, a local Detroit car, which can be occupied until 8 a.m. This enables passengers to secure a good night's rest. A dining car is operated on the 8 a.m. and a buffet car on the 4.30 p.m.

Connections out of Chicago can be made for California points from these trains.

Rates and information furnished and reservations made C.P.R. Ticket Office, 16 East King-street. Phone Main 6580.

All's Serene in Bahia.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 29.—(Can. Press.)—Order has been almost completely restored in Bahia, which had been in a state of virtual anarchy for several days, since the withdrawal of the former governor, Aurelio Vianna, who took refuge in the French consulate.

Woes of Ballet Manager.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29.—(Can. Press.)—The members of the ballet of the Monnaie Theatre here, of whom three are decorated with the French Academic palms, struck to-day because the managers of the theatre declined to ask for decorations for the entire ballet.

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The Reinhardt Salvador Brewery, Limited, Toronto.

Rural Sarcasm.

Not much cider is manufactured in Westchester County for export, says The New York Herald, nearly all of it being consumed at home. Two Tuckahoe farmers were comparing notes.

"How many barrels have you put up this year, Silas?" said one.

"Only seven, Joel," was the reply.

"Got any handy?"

"Sure thing, Silas," and Joel went into the house, returning soon with some of the apple elixir in a big tin dipper. "There," said he, "try that," and Silas sipped.

"Well, what do you think of it?" Joel enquired.

Silas shook his head dubiously.

"Don't you like it, Silas?" was the anxious enquiry.

"How many barrels did you say you made, Joel?" asked Silas.

"Seven."

"Well, Joel, if you had another apple you might have made eight."

Are You Dyspeptic?

Then Wake Up to the Fact Today That Your Trouble Is Curable.

Thinness, tiredness, poor color, loss of appetite and despondency indicate Dyspepsia and Stomach Disorders.

You don't require a harsh, griping medicine. Best results come from Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, which contain soothing, stimulating vegetable ingredients that so strengthen the stomach and bowels muscles as to enable them to again act as nature intended. When this is accomplished all traces of stomach misery and dyspepsia disappear. You will find Dr. Hamilton's Pills a scientific cure for all forms of stomach distress, headache, biliousness, bad color, liver complaint and constipation. Not half-way measures but lasting cures for these conditions follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. REFUSE A SUBSTITUTE. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, or from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.