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AUTHORIZED AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS OF **GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC**

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# NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK

Redeemable at 105 and interest after 1919.
Interest payable January 1st. and July 1st.
Price, **103 1-2** and interest.

## To Yield 5.80 Per Cent.

We believe this Debenture Stock an excellent and safe investment in view of the fact that for the past three years, after providing for all fixed charges, the annual surplus has averaged $503,659; 00, an amount equal to over eight times Debenture Stock Interest.

**J. C. MACKINTOSH & CO.**
ESTABLISHED 1873
Members Montreal Stock Exchange. Direct private wires.
Halifax, St. John, Montreal, New Glasgow. Fredericton



# C.H.I.C.

TABLE SHOWING THE WONDERFUL GROWTH OF THE C.H.I.C. IN LESS THAN TWENTY MONTHS

All Loans made bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Loan made April 22nd, 1911. | $ 500.00 |
| Loans made during month of December, 1911. | 4,000.00 |
| Loans made during month of June, 1912. | 17,000.00 |
| Loans made during month of August, 1912. | 22,000.00 |
| Loans made during month of November, 1912. | 34,300.00 |
| End of November, 1912, Loans pending (being put through). | 65,000.00 |
| Loans made and other Loans in process thereof during the month of November, 1912. | 99,3 0 00 |
| December 15th, 1912, Loans made, and in process to date. | 225,000.00 |

SEE OUR REPRESENTATIVE.

THE CANADIAN HOME INVESTMENT CO., LTD.
Local office: 47-49 Germain street, St. John, N. B.

OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NINE O'CLOCK


# BASEBALL TEAMS WANT MR. THORPE

(Continued from page 1).

In athletic circles generally, Thorpe's confession to having played professional summer baseball for two seasons before going to Carlisle has been followed apparently by more sympathy than censure, although his case is regarded as serious. Notwithstanding reports that Swedish sporting authorities favor letting the case drop with Thorpe's confession, it is understood that the A. A. U. will adhere to its intention of returning the trophies which Thorpe won in Stockholm at the Olympic games last summer.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 29—President August Herrmann, of the Cincinnati baseball team, announced today that he had made an offer for the services of Thorpe. He said that he had reason to believe that the Indian would look with favor upon the offer.

Chicago, Jan. 29—James Thorpe is wanted by the Chicago American league club, Charles Callaghan, manager of the club, entered the competition for Thorpe today by asking him to name his terms.

New York, Jan. 29—George Hodgson, of Montreal, swimming champion at 400 and 1,500 metres, gave an interesting exhibition to the members of the New York A. C. team yesterday afternoon. The crawl stroke, which houses in springing, did not impress the experts as unusual, but all were unanimous today in pronouncing his pigeon well nigh perfect.

Dr. DeB. Hundley says:—"There is a striking resemblance between the style of Hodgson and the former American champion, C. M. Daniels, the same ease of movement, the same long driving arm pull, the same shoot of the body between strokes, and a noticeable similarity in leg action. But where the Canadian shows the difference is in the complete and total relaxation of the muscles after each application of power. He seems to go totally limp between efforts, and this is probably the reason of his wonderful performances in the longer distances, for relaxation enables one to recuperate, stores energy and makes for endurance. From the quarter mile up, the Canadian has no peer."

St. Louis, Jan. 29—Col. Robert L. Hedges, president of the St. Louis American League Club, said last night he was making efforts to obtain the services of Thorpe.

# CONDENSED DESPATCHES

Paris, Jan. 29—A French explorer, Count Maurice De Perigny, left for Costa Rica today at the invitation of the government to study the pre-historic ruins of that country.

New York, Jan. 29—Burgess Dickinson, a student of music, brother of Assistant District-Attorney Howard Dickinson, and son of the Rev. Edwain Dickinson, of the North Presbyterian church of Buffalo, was killed by a fall from a window in his rooms on the seventh floor of an apartment house last night.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 29—The jury to try Clarence S. Darrow for the alleged bribery of a McNamara juror, was completed yesterday.

Toronto, Jan. 29—The Hydro Electric system is likely to be extended to the very heart of the Niagara District. Welland, St. Catharines and Thorold, each are prospective customers.

Eldorado, Kansas, Jan. 29—One hundred men who had volunteered to build a tabernacle for a revival were buried in piles of broken timbers yesterday when the roof collapsed. Fifteen were injured, three probably fatally.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 29—A report that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway had been offered the control of the Bangor & Aroostook was denied by Percy R. Todd, president of the latter road.

New York, Jan. 29—Miguel Garza Aldape, a civil engineer of Chihuahua, Mexico, said to be a prominent Mexican revolutionist, was arrested here late yesterday by an agent of the department of justice, on charge of violating the neutrality laws by shipping arms into Mexico over the Texas border.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 29—The informal armistice existing for the last five days ended yesterday. Hostilities probably will be resumed at once.


There are many reasons why it will pay you to investigate the

**FERRO**

marine engine if you are contemplating the purchase of a motor.


## Field Marshal Wood Thrown

London, Jan. 29 — Field Marshall Sir Evelyn Wood, who is seventy-five, had a narrow escape from death in the hunting field, his horse falling and injuring itself so badly that he had to shoot it. The veteran was unhurt.

# COMMERCIAL

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Quotations furnished by private wires of J. C. Mackintosh & Co., (members Montreal Stock Exchange), 88-90 Prince William street, St. John, N. B. (Chubb's Corner.)

Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1913.

| | Yesterday's Closing. | Opening | Noon |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am Copper | 72⅝ | 72¾ | 71¾ |
| Am Beet Sugar | 37⅝ | 37½ | 37¾ |
| Am Loco | 40½ | 40¾ | 40¼ |
| Am Sm & Ref | 73¼ | 73¼ | 72½ |
| Am Tele & Tele | 133⅛ | 133⅛ | 133⅛ |
| An Cop | 37½ | 37¾ | 37¼ |
| Atchison | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio | 102¼ | 102¼ | 101⅞ |
| B R T | 91½ | 91½ | 91 |
| C P R | 241¼ | 241¼ | 239¾ |
| Ches & Ohio | 78⅝ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| Chic & St Paul | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113 |
| Col Fuel & Iron | 35¾ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| Chino Copper | 43 | 43⅛ | 42¼ |
| Erie | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31⅛ |
| Gr North Pfd | 128⅞ | 128¾ | 128¼ |
| Int Harvester | 110¼ | 111⅝ | 111⅞ |
| Ill Cent | 126 | 126 | 126 |
| Int Met | 19 | 18⅞ | 18¾ |
| Louis & Nash | ..... | 139 | 139 |
| Lehigh Valley | 162¾ | 162¼ | 161 |
| Nevada Con | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| Miss Pac | 42¼ | 41⅞ | 41¼ |
| N Y Ont & West | ..... | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| Nor Pac | 119¾ | 119¾ | 118¾ |
| North & West | ..... | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| Pr Steel Car | 33¾ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| Reading | 164⅛ | 164⅜ | 163⅛ |
| Rock Island | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22½ |
| So Pac | 107¼ | 107 | 108¼ |
| Sou Ry | 27¼ | 27 | 26⅞ |
| Utah Copper | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54¼ |
| Un Pacific | 159⅝ | 160¼ | 159¼ |
| U S Rubber | 66 | 66⅜ | 65⅞ |
| U S Steel | 64⅝ | 64½ | 63¾ |
| U S Stel Pfd | 110 | 110¼ | 110 |
| Western Union | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| Westinghouse Elec | 74 | 74½ | 74½ |

Sales to 11 a.m., 166,500 shares.

New York Cotton Market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 11.79 | 11.78 | 11.79 |
| March | 12.30 | 12.42 | 12.37 |
| May | 12.27 | 12.26 | 12.24 |
| July | 12.22 | 12.21 | 12.18 |
| August | 12.09 | ..... | ..... |
| September | 11.60 | ..... | ..... |
| October | 11.53 | 11.50 | 11.50 |

Chicago Grain and Produce Market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | |
| May | 92⅝ | 92½ | 92½ |
| July | 90¼ | 90⅛ | 90¼ |
| September | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Corn— | | | |
| May | 51¼ | 51⅝ | 51¾ |
| July | 52⅛ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ |
| September | 53⅛ | 53½ | 53½ |
| Oats— | | | |
| May | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33⅞ |
| July | 33⅛ | 33⅞ | 34 |
| September | 33⅝ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| Pork— | | | |
| January | 19.17 | 19.25 | 19.25 |
| May | 19.37 | 19.32 | 19.45 |

Montreal Morning Transactions

(J. M. Robinson & Sons' Private Wire Tlegram).

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Bell 'Phone | 154 | 154¾ |
| Dom Canners | 76⅞ | 77½ |
| C P R | 239¼ | 240 |
| Cottons Ltd | 34¾ | 35 |
| Crown Reserve | 3.59 | 3.61 |
| Cemnt | 28 | 28½ |
| Can Converters | 48 | 50 |
| Can Car Fdy | 82 | 83 |
| Detroit United | 80¼ | 80½ |
| Dom Steel | 55⅞ | 55½ |
| Laurentide | 229 | 231 |
| Mont C ton | 57 | 60 |
| Ottawa Power | 189½ | 190 |
| B C Packers | 159 | 160 |
| Penman's | 57 | 57½ |
| Mont Power | 236½ | 237 |
| Quebec Rails | 15½ | 16 |
| Rich & Ont | 117½ | 117⅝ |
| N S Steel | 85 | 86 |
| Shawinigan | 144½ | 145 |
| Sher Wms | ..... | 60½ |
| Soo Rails | 139½ | ..... |
| Spanish River | 68½ | 69¼ |
| Steel Co Can | 27 | 27¼ |
| Dom Textile | 81¼ | 82 |
| Toronto Rails | 142 | 144 |
| Twin City | 107 | 107½ |
| Lake of Woods | ..... | 143 |
| Cottons Pfd | 76¾ | 78 |
| Cement Pfd | 93⅜ | ..... |
| Can Car Fdy Pfd | 118 | ..... |
| Dom Steel Pfd | ..... | 103 |
| Illinois Pfd | 90½ | ..... |
| Macakay Pfd | 67 | 70 |
| Mont Coton Pfd | 103 | 104 |

Wall Street Notes.

New York, Jan. 29—Americans in London irregular, small charges; consols 74 7-8 up to 3-16.

Government expected to rest its case against the Steel Corporation today. An adjournment for about six weeks will be taken when the Steel Corporation will present its side of the case.

American Sugar Company will sell to its stockholders 50,000 shares of National Sugar stock, one share of National for eighteen of American held.

Governor Sulzer grants request of Stock Exchange for hearing on proposed legislation to reform exchange.

Illinois Central gross increase $681,741; net increase $708,223; looks as if they had pared their operating expenses pretty heavily.

Sears-Roebcuk earned after all other expenses and dividends 19.34 on its common stock against 15.90 the previous year.

U. S. Steel earned 5.71 on its common stock the past year compared with 5.91 the previous year and they start off the New Year with a big business on its books.

The Stock Market yesterday was better than the market of the day before indicated it. Some talk about the Can stocks yesterday as being manipulated—people who know say the stock was wanted and was bought by good people as fast as offered. Short interest in the common was large. The preferred has 33 back dividends coming to it in cash and believe they will get it in a reasonable time.

The good stocks like Reading, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, St. Paul and Atchison should do better. Copper, Steel and Smelters are oversold. General Electric is a very cheap 8 per cent. stock.

SHEARSON HAMMILL & CO.

# REAL ESTATE NEWS

The following transfers in real estate have been recorded during the last few days:

Marion J., wife of R. D. Harrington et al, to C. F. Inches, a property in Wellington Row.

C. W. Hallomore to Eliza J., wife of C. B. D'Arcy, a property in Tower street, Carleton.

George Myles to John Turner, a property in Simonds.

James Ross to H. F. Chandler, a property in Simonds.

# NOTHING DECADENT ABOUT BRITISH TRADE

There is nothing decadent about Great Britain's figures of foreign trade for 1912, says Bradstreet's. On the contrary, these data are of such a character as to enable the people of the United Kingdom to view them with much satisfaction, for never before were such totals of imports and exports attained. Imports mede a new high record, as did also exports and re-exports. Thus, last year imports reached the enormous sum of £744,897,000, while exports mounted to £487,434,000, and re-exports ascended to £111,838,000, the three items combined giving a total of £1,344,169,000. Imports in 1912, contrasted with 1911, worked up 9.4 per cent; exports 7.2 per cent., and re-exports, 8 per cent. During the ten years 1903-12 imports have increased 40 per cent.; exports, 69 per cent., and re-exports, 60 per cent. Great Britain not only continues to do business as of old, but it is also doing more than tolerably well in selling its wares, and at the same time it is a liberal purchaser of other countries' wares. Our over-sea cousin provides a free market for all who desire to sell therein, and what is not used within its own borders is sent out, in manufactured forms, of course, to every section of the globe. Apparently its salesmen have articles that appeal to foreign consumers or users, and evidently they succeed very well in the selling line. Any skepticism on this score will be dispelled by a glance at these figures which give the statistical facts as to foreign trade during the past decade, three figures being omitted:

| | Imports | Exports | Re-exports | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1903 | £542,600 | £290,000 | 69,574 | £902,974 |
| 1904 | 551,039 | 300,711 | 70,304 | 922,054 |
| 1905 | 565,279 | 330,023 | 77,779 | 973,081 |
| 1906 | 607,888 | 375,575 | 85,102 | 1,068,565 |
| 1907 | 645,808 | 426,035 | 91,942 | 1,163,785 |
| 1908 | 563,141 | 377,220 | 79,666 | 1,050,027 |
| 1909 | 624,705 | 378,189 | 91,345 | 1,094,239 |
| 1910 | 678,257 | 430,385 | 103,761 | 1,212,403 |
| 1911 | 680,158 | 454,119 | 102,759 | 1,237,036 |
| 1912 | 744,897 | 487,434 | 111,838 | 1,344,169 |
| Increase 10 yrs | 40 p.c. | 69 p.c. | 60 p.c. | 49 p.c. |

Reduced to American terms the foreign trade of Great Britain in 1912 aggregated about $6,540,000,000, which compares with a total for the United States of $4,217,658,000, or an excess in favor of Great Britain of 55 per cent.

# CHANGE IN THEATRES

## Dress Suit Going Out of London Stalls

## BOX OFFICE IS HELPED

### Unwritten Law, Once Broken, is Becoming More and More in Disfavor—What The Managers Think About The Change

(Times Special Corespondence.)

London, Jan. 15—Slowly but surely the British playhouse, like about everything else British, is becoming democratic. Gradually, but certainly, the old fashion of making the patrons of the pit and gallery of British theatres wait in line for hours in order to get a good seat is giving way to the sensible one of having all seats reservable, and now the democratisation of the aristocratic "stalls" is well on the way.

It looks as if the autocratic phrase "evening dress indispensable," which now is printed on the tickets for the stalls of practically every first class London theatre was doomed to disappear forever, and with it the unwritten but, until recently, ironclad law that to sit in the best seats in an English theatre, one must be "lit up." If this happens it will be due almost wholly to the potent and ever-increasing influence which colonials are exerting on the habits of John Bull.

At some distant date in the future the English theatrical manager may actually have become so really business-like that he will cease to charge his patron one sixpence for taking charge of his coat and hat during the performance, (of course you always tip the attendant, too), and another sixpence for a single sheet programme that is ninety per cent advertisements and is a tidy course of revenue apart from the charge now made for it.

**Good Bye to Dress Suit**

The first London theatre to come out boldly and announce that the patrons of the stalls no longer will be expected to wear evening dress, already has benefited by the change. This is the historic Savoy, already has benefited by the change. This if the historic Savoy, which was made world-famous by the production of the Gilbert & Sullivan operas.

Granville Barker, Shawesque actor-manager, and playwright, has the Savoy now and the "scrapping" of the evening dress fetish was his idea. It has been practically a dead letter at the rest of the West End playhouses for some time, much water having flowed under the Thames bridges and many non-"dressing" colonials having crossed the seas since Luther Munday, as manager of His Majesty's refused to admit George Bernard Shaw to the stalls of that theatre because he was garbed in a velvet suit. But until Barker set the example, no West End Theatrical management had issued a definite invitation to "come just as you are" to its stalls.

The idea always has been that the house "looked better" if everybody in the orchestra seats, (and balcony, too, for that matter), was in evening dress. In vain William Archer declared that a "starched, all-dressed-in one costume-audience" resulted in a correspondingly starched, unoriginal attitude toward the drama; it remained for the colonial residents and colonial visitors to London to change the custom of time immemorial.

"The large number of colonials who come to London every year have done more than any other section of London's inhabitants to abolish evening dress," said Michael Faraday, manager of the Apollo Theatre. "Not long ago I heard of a Montreal man who was staying for some weeks in London, and when he was told that he had to get an evening suit before he went to a certain theatre he bought one. But he did not feel comfortable in the suit, and sent a note to the manager saying that he wanted to see the rule which compelled people to so dress. He was told that no such rule was framed, it was merely custom, whereupon he disposed of his suit and violated custom by appearing afterwards in his lounge suit."

At the Savoy, it was said that the innovation introduced there has had a prompt and beneficent effect on the box-office receipts. "I cannot say that it has had an enormous effect," said the business manager, "but it has had a considerable effect. Our idea is to leave it to the public to dress as they wish and we believe that in time this will become general."

If it really becomes possible to sit in the "stalls" of a London playhouse in ordinary dress without feeling like a "rank outsider" as one does at present, the thing will be an enormous relief, for it would be hard to name a greater bother than the necessity of always "dressing" to go to the theatre. If one lives ever so little outside London proper, it means lugging one's dress suit to the office in a bag, dressing either at the office or in some public "dressing-room," and then lugging the bag home again. The necessity for "dressing" always has meant, too, that a visit to the more comfortable parts of a London theatre had to be a formal arrangement, fixed up some days before, and never could be an eleventh hour impulse, followed on the spur of the moment, if one happened to be bored after dinner.

**Great three-reel Kalem Irish drama, produced on native soil, "The Shaugraun," at the Gem today. See it!**

# BOY POLITICIANS

## An English Idea For Public Schools

## STUDIES UP TO DATE

### Would Take up Big Matters of Every Day Life in Shaping Boy's Future—Teacher Tells of His Experience

(London Standard).

The turning of boys into cosmopolitan politicians in order to give living interest to school-work is suggested by the educational reformer whose proposal to separate the teaching of the classics from the teaching of the dead languages was given in The Standard on Saturday. Some of the further changes which he will bring before the future London conference were outlined in an interview with a representative.

"Interest in current events ought to be much more fully utilized in education than it is at present," he said. "Personally, I believe that there should be an annual revision of the curriculum with special refefence to the things that are prominently before the public mind in that year. For instance, one might, I suppose, grant that the Balkan war and the phenomenon of strikes are subjects of general talk and interest now." Boys come to their schools from homes where there is almost necessarily some kind of vivid comment on these events. But when they get to their schools they are drafted off on to many subjects which can have no conceivable reference to anything that they have found agitating the world of their homes. They are made to learn by rote the dates of the Egyptian kings, the quarrels of Marius and the Roman Republic, the precise number of elephants used in the train of Xerxes, and a thousand other inanities.

"The idea which I have found to work well in real school practice is to teach boys the facts that happened in the past solely in reference to facts that are happening in the present. Take the Balkan war, for example. The curriculum of history ought to be altered next year by this current event. Boys ought to learn when and how the Turk came into Europe. The extraordinary rise of Mahommetanism, its influx over Spain, the long successive conflicts between Europe and the Turk — all these things have, in the last few months, become important subjects of knowledge. The Battle of Hastings has, for the moment, become very much less significant, even to Englishmen, than this battle of Lepanto.

**Strikes as a Study**

Our boys might really be turned into little cosmopolitan politicians if this kind of interest were made predominant in our schools. In the matter of "strikes," again, I should suggest that their recurrence during the last year gives schoolmasters an opportunity of getting their boys to study the many economic revolts which have occurred, both in Europe and in England. Thus, they would learn how to deal with "strikes" when they were adult, and how to regard them sanely. Indeed, I should propose that one of the subjects of next term's history lessons in every school should be "Revolts." This would give scope for all sorts of individual interest and research. The Roman slave-war, the peasants' revolt, the Civil War, the French Revolution, the Chartist movement—these would form some of the items of the course. A strong existing interest in modern boys would be turned to scholastic advantage.

"Briefly, then, an annual revision of the curriculum in reference to current events is my demand. This would not disturb the permanent elements of teaching. It ought to be carried out by the boards of governors, the headmasters, and the schoolmasters of each school. There might possibly be some general school co-operation, but I prefer the idea of separate school decisions. It would be essential that the priuciple of almost annual variation should be preserved. The outside world moves on the whole very quickly, and a 'current subject' such as I wish to introduce soon gets out of date. But there is always something important going on, and the public interest in it should be utilized.

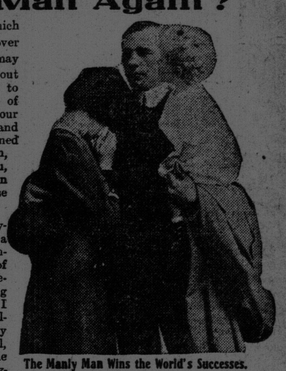
"In a rather larger way this practice could be extended to the teaching of living languages. As the political order of the world changes, so the general utility of the knowledge of respective languages changes. We do not learn French and German because they are pretty forms of expression, and possess pretty literatures, but becouse France and Germany are paramount powers in the European council. Our school authorities ought to watch events carefully, to observe the rise and relative positions of races, and to bring into the curriculum of living languages the language of any people which begins to come prominently forward in affairs.

**Insulated History**

"One other change which would assist our boys to get a grip of current things would be to teach them English history out of books on European history. The fault at present is that English history, in insulated, and so small details are given, in boys' minds, an exaggerated importance. I always take my boys first through a European survey of the period they are learning. Then I make them learn the period from a French or German history book. Finally, they are put throuugh it in an English history. In this way they get a relative sense of the events of the period as observed from very different points of view. In fact, I belive it to be much more truly valuable for a boy to know a great deal about Charlemagne or Louis XIV. than about AEthelred the Unready."


# Would You Like to Be A Real Man Again?

Here is a new method by which you (like thousands of men all over the world are doing today) may secretly treat yourself without drugs or medicines with a view to quickly restoring your feelings of youth that you may get back your complete, vigorous vital health and strength. Everything is explained in my illustrated booklet for men, which I will gladly send to you, free, sealed, by mail, just as soon as you write for it. Please use the free coupon below.



The Manly Man Wins the World's Successes.

As to your own present physical condition, let me say from a close personal observation of hundreds of thousands of cases of lost vitality in young, middle-aged and elderly men, covering an experience of over 30 years, I honestly believe that "Lost Vitality," as we term it, is actually no real disease in itself at all, and that under certain favorable circumstances, any man anywhere, can easily and permanently restore his own full strength and nerve force if he but make an honest, conscientious effort along certain common sense lines, which I am able to suggest, and which include absolutely no medicines or drugs of any kind. You simply use a little vitalizing appliance of my invention called the Sanden Health Belt, which you wear comfortably around your waist during sleep for 60 to 90 days. That is absolutely all there is to the whole treatment, excepting, of course, you are expected to lead a decent, manly life, free from debilitating excesses and dissipations. This Health Belt in itself is a marvel of power, and sends a great, soft, even flow of vitality into your blood, organs and nerves. Wearers the world over say it takes all pain and weakness out of the back, often from one application, and builds up the strength, thus giving back to the full vigor of youth so you soon find yourself answering: "Never felt better in my life" to your friends' greetings; while they secretly marvel at the great change for the better which has come over you. With special attachments the Health Belt is also a wonderful treatment for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc.

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I have compiled (and will send to you free) a little 80-page illustrated book (pocket size) which is meant as a complete private guide for men, young or elderly, single or married. You can size yourself up exactly from a careful reading of this book. It reveals certain truths and gives up a clear, wholesome idea of those great vital subjects which should be familiar to every man. It fully describes by Health Belt and tells you how and where you may secure one to wear for the restoration of your own strength. As soon as I hear from you I will forward the book by mail in plain sealed envelope. There is absolutely no obligation involved in accepting this free book, as over a million have been sent all over the world. If in or near this city it will pay you to call and test the Health Belt. Hours 9 to 6, Sundays 10 to 1.

DR. E. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Str, Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free, sealed.

NAME .....
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# FREE LIST TO BE REACHED FRIDAY

(Continued from page 1.)

"If the patterns are returned to the customer there is no provision for a drawback or refund of duty on their exportation, and if he sent them back to us we are compelled to pay on them each time they are re-imported. If the Canadian customer already had his patterns, which have been made and tested under his direction, he would not be willing to incur the expense and delay due to having them duplicated in this country."

**Aluminum**

The word "trust" in aluminum has again been brought before the committee. A few days ago, A. V. Davis, president of the Aluminum Company of America, admitted in the course of evidence that his company was the only Canadian aluminum company and the Canadian concern had come to an agreement with six or seven foreign companies. The agreement covered the whole world.

A brief submitted by J. H. Beach, tells a remarkable story and gigantic profits of this aluminum "trust." The Pittsburg Reduction Company (which was the predecessor of the Aluminum Company of America) was started in 1888, Mr. Beach says, with the small capital of about $20,000. "The present capital, he adds, is $25,000,000, which with the exception of not over $2,000,000, has been wholly dividend declared out of earnings."

In 1908 the Aluminum Company of America declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent. In November 1909, three months after the Payne-Aldrich bill became operative, the company declared a dividend of 500 per cent. in stock.

"Mr. Beach, in finally asking that aluminum be placed on the free list, refers to the company's increased capital as being "simply capitalized tariff."

While the hearings before the committee on ways and means have been in progress, considerable attention has been directed to the attitude of that veteran republican member Sereno E. Payne. Mr. Payne, in republican days, was chairman of the committee and the present tariff bears his name. In the course of conversation last night Mr. Payne informed me of his firm conviction that the Canadian reciprocity act should be amended.

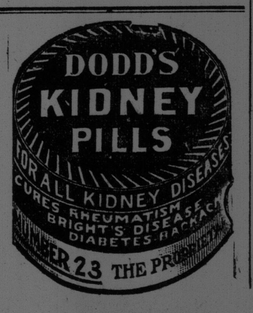
"Without expressing any opinion on the question of free trade," Mr. Payne said: "I think the act should be amended. Its wording is vague. The act does not accomplish what its friends intended it to accomplish. It admits certain clauses of news print paper and wood pulp free, but only in such a way as to land the customs officers into great difficulties. It is impossible to administer the act as it stands.

"As to criticisms of the Payne act, all that I can say is that I am satisfied with its results, whatever people may say. The more I study that act the more I feel that it accomplished more than either the Dingley or the McKinley acts.

"Indeed," Mr. Payne added, "The Democrats seem to want to adopt certain features of the Payne act which they condemned so strongly. So far as tariff changes go now, the democrats are the masters of the situation."

**Free List on Friday**

The committee will consider today the multitudious articles classed under "sundries" running all the way from human hair to show buttons, and from diamonds to fire-crackers. The last schedule to come under consideration, the free list, is down for Friday. It is anticipated that the witnesses will be so numerous that the hearing will be continued until Saturday afternoon or evening.



## Stocks of Potatoes

(Bradstreet's.)

In 1912 the potato crop amounted to 304,126,000 bushels, against 217,532,000 bushels in 1911, 261,141,000 bushels in 1910 and 298,358,000 bushels in 1909. Now the fourth annual inquiry by the Bureau of Statistics of the stocks of marketable potatoes in the hands of growers and in the hands of dealers on January 1 in the principal potato-growing sections of the United States resulted in the following estimates: The quantity remaining in the hands of growers on January 1, 1913, was about 39.8 per cent. of the total quantity raised for market in 1912, which compares with 33.1 per cent of the 1911 crop similarly held on January 1, 1912, 40.2 per cent. of the 1910 crop on January 1, 1911, and 41.2 per cent of the 1909 crop on January 1, 1910. The quantity remaining in the hands of the dealers on January 1, 1913, was about 9.8 per cent. of the total quantity raised for market in 1912, which compares with 8.6 per cent. of the 1911 crop similarly held on January 1, 1912, 10.9 per cent of the 1910 crop on January 1, 1911, and 9.9 per cent of the 1909 crop on January 1, 1910. The quantity remaining in the hands of both growers and dealers on January 1, 1913, was 49.6 per cent. of the total quantity raised for market in 1912, which compares with 41.7 per cent. of the 1911 crop similarly held on January 1, 1912, 51.1 per cent. of the 1910 crop on January 1, 1911 and 51.1 per cent of the 1909 crop on January 1, 1910.

## CITIZENS REPORTED.

Arthur Mundee, reported for interfering with the police in the discharge of their duty, was before the court this morning. He pleaded not guilty. Policeman Collins said that while instructing a teamster in regard to the new traffic laws, Mr. Mundee told the man, who was an employe of Mr. Mundee's, not to heed the policeman. The matter was allowed to stand over until Saturday morning.

James Moore, reported for violating the new traffic rules, was also told to appear on Saturday.

## CLUB RE-UNION.

Last evening the members of the St. James' Young Men's Athletic Club held a re-union in their rooms. About forty members sat down to supper, after which a very enjoyable programme was carried out. Among the numbers were instrumental solos and duets by Messrs. Allen and Crosby, McDonald and McCoy; vocal solos by Ewing Sandall, Charles Warren and Messrs. Tonge, and readings by Rev. H. A. Cody and Robert Atchison. A stepdance was given by Allen Campbell.

## POLICE COURT.

In the police court this morning William Lattimer, a seventeen-year-old boy, was fined $20 for assaulting an old man named Mullin. The fine was allowed to stand. Adam Martynect, charged with using profane language in Sheffield street was remanded. A charge may by laid against the owner of a Sheffield street house as a result of this arrest.

**Great three-reel Kalem Irish drama, produced on native soil, "The Shaugraun," at the Gem today. See it!**