

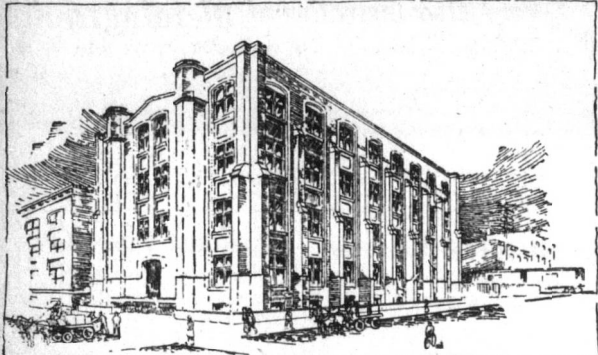
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BY LAZY MEN.

Judgment at Montreal Will be Hailed With Delight.

Woman Who Keeps a Boarding-House Must Keep Her Husband.

Montreal, Dec. 6.—An interesting judgment was rendered in the Court of Review on Saturday morning, which ought to have a wholesome influence on wives who refuse to support their husbands.

The question is this: "Is a wife, separate as to property from her husband, and keeping a boarding-house, obliged to receive her husband in the boarding-house and allow him every conjugal right?"

The majority of the court decided that she must thus receive her husband. The facts of the case were these: Robinson, the plaintiff, married Miss Gore, the defendant, in Ohio several years ago. The plaintiff alleged that their intention was to live in Montreal, and, therefore their marriage was to be governed by

the laws of the Province of Quebec, as there was no ante-marriage contract. He therefore claimed, as being the husband, that he was entitled to administer all his wife's property. During their stay in Montreal the husband was unable to hold various jobs, and his wife finally borrowed money and set up a boarding-house. Her husband became the star boarder, but she objected to his presence at her festive board, and he brought action against her.

She said that the whole desire of the plaintiff, her husband, was to be supported by his wife. She said she had never refused to live with her husband as long as he furnished her with a suitable home, but he had never done so. The question was: Is this boarding-house a common domicile? The answer is that it is, according to the judgment. One of the judges dissented, but the majority condemned the wife to receive her husband in the house.

"Her husband is evidently the dark man," "Why?" "Because she's talking so effectually to the blond one." New York Evening Telegram.

"Pa, what's an optimist?" "A man who has four children and continues to think the price of living is no more than it's worth."—Chicago Record Herald.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN BATTLE ARRAY.

The King's Part In Struggle—Won't End the Lords—Big Trafalgar Square Demonstration.

London, Dec. 5.—The dates of the chief political events of the next two months are now definitely known:

Dissolution Jan. 8
First Borough Elections Jan. 13
First County Elections Jan. 19
Elections End Jan. 31
First Meeting New Parliament Feb. 14

London, Dec. 5.—If one should judge by the violent speeches of Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George at the Liberal Club and those of Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, and other Government leaders, it would be taken for granted that the country was seething with political excitement unprecedented in modern times. It would be difficult to discover in the ordinary life of this metropolis, as a matter of fact, that a crisis exists. Everybody is glad that the noisy quarrel of the past eight months is to be settled, as it should be settled, by popular votes, but nobody except the politicians themselves is getting in the least excited about it.

A good lively campaign will undoubtedly develop by the second week in January, when the voting will begin, and the decision then rendered will be of greater importance and significance to the future of this Empire than any other modern popular verdict.

One must be inclined to pity the prospect of the average British elector, for it is likely to be a campaign of misrepresentation and mystification on both sides. He is utterly ignorant, for instance, of all tariff technicalities, yet he will be called upon to give expert advice and opinion on this subject.

There is little doubt that a large majority of Englishmen who are democratic would like to see a reform of the House of Lords on lines at least of a partially representative second chamber, yet how can they condemn the peer for merely demanding a popular verdict upon a radical measure?

Regarding the present state of public opinion on the budget itself, there are signs of a considerable change since summer. There was some justification in the claim that the Government could have carried the country in August. The indications are now the other way. But it would be absurd to attempt to forecast the effect of six weeks' canvassing.

CHAMBERLAIN OPINION.

Joseph Chamberlain has been devoting himself for months past to collecting information and studying the conditions and the trend of public thought in all parts of the country, with the result that he does not hesitate to commit himself to the statement that the Unionists will gain a working majority above the Liberals and Nationalists in the next Parliament.

This, of course, would mean an enormous overturn, and it must be admitted that the Unionists themselves would be surprised by so decisive a result.

THE KING AND LORD ROSEBERY.

King Edward's keen interest in the political situation has within the past few weeks developed into action which has had a marked influence on the course of events, although it has not availed what the King regards as a calamity. He is convinced of the truth of the doctrine laid down recently by Frederick Harrison—namely, that the rejection of the budget by the House of Lords would fling the whole British constitution into the melting pot.

One of the most remarkable incidents of the last fortnight was directly due to King Edward's influence. This was Lord Rosebery's action in refusing to vote for the rejection of the budget, which he had denounced in unmeasured terms. After his speech at Glasgow the noble Earl had been confidently expected by the Unionists to join it, if not actually to lead, the peers or, at least, to support them in their slaughter on the finance bill, and probably no turncoat in British politics was ever more bitterly abused than he has been for refusing to fight in a battle which he had helped to begin.

There is an excellent reason for stating that his change of mind was strictly due to representations which had been made to him by the King. Twice lately Lord Rosebery had visited King Edward, and during both visits they had been engaged in lengthy conferences, the outcome of which was that the Earl called on his fellow-peers to pass the budget because he feared an appeal to the country on an unprepared hereditary Chamber.

There were various passages in his speech that were only reflections of the Royal arguments that had been addressed to him. One was his reference to the hereditary composition of the upper House of the British Parliament. King Edward fears that an attack on the hereditary principle, as exemplified in the House of Lords, may be only a step to an attack on the hereditary principle on which his descendants' succession to the throne he now occupies will be based.

But though disappointed in the action of the Lords, His Majesty is far from having lost heart. In fact, the Royal mind has been made comparatively easy by Mr. Asquith. In his campaign now opening the House of Lords will, of course, bear the brunt of the Liberal attack. But when the time for action comes it will be seen that no real blow will be struck at the principle of hereditary succession to the House of Lords by the Liberal Government, assuming,

course, that the Liberal Government is returned to office.

Even Mr. Lloyd-George, who spared the upper House no jibe in the speech with which he opened the campaign yesterday at the National Liberal Club, was at pains to state that there was no question of governing England by a single chamber.

Mr. Asquith has relieved the King's mind of its fears, and the King's readiness to play whatever part may be required of him after the presumed Liberal victory at the polls has already been promised to the Premier. On the other hand, there will be no weakening of the hereditary principle. On the other, the King's assent is already pledged to the Liberal Government's plans for preventing any fresh usurpation by the Lords of the power vested in those elected by the people.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE MEETING.

London, Dec. 5.—While the local organizations are busy selecting candidates the leaders of the great parties are carrying on a general campaign. The Radicals, who had long foreseen the fate of their finance bill, are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. In London yesterday afternoon one of their organizations, the National Democratic League, held in protest against the action of the Lords one of the most notable demonstrations ever seen in the metropolis. A great crowd, mostly of the laboring and artisan classes, gathered in Trafalgar Square, and cheered the Radical speakers, who condemned in unmeasured terms the members of the upper chamber.

The most significant fact of yesterday's protest was that the Liberals and Socialists were about equally prominent, indicating perfect co-operation between the dominant party and the most advanced element.

Heretofore the parties have not been in close accord with each other, but the crying need of a reform in the House of Lords has subordinated their differences and henceforth it is expected that the two will work in harmony, at least until the general election is over.

HOPES PEERS WILL BE DROWNED.

The Trafalgar Square speeches were quite equal to the wildest utterances of any Socialist demonstrations in that historic spot. Dr. Clifford, the Nonconformist leader, hoped the peers would be drowned in the Red Sea, as was Pharaoh.

William B. Byles, member of the House of Commons from Salford North, said: "We have got the Lords by the throats and are going to strangle them. If the men of England have the same spirit as they had three hundred years ago they will be ready for civil war."

The favorite emblem of the demonstrators was a turban carved to represent an imbecile face stuck on a pole and surmounted by a coronet, with the words beneath: "The first born."

The crowds made a hostile demonstration before the Constitutional Club, and cheered at Premier Asquith's residence. They then made for the Lansdowne house, which was guarded by the police, and broke up quietly.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The early divergent note here, as elsewhere, came from the suffragettes, who, after a term of comparative quiet, again started to indulge in attempts to break up the Radical meetings. The Trafalgar Square crowd, however, was too great for their efforts to have any effect. They were more successful at Southport, where by climbing to a roof and shouting through the skylight they succeeded in interrupting Winston Spencer Churchill's meeting, and at Leith, where, aided by roughs, they created a diversion by attempting to storm a meeting which Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, was addressing.

Foiled by the police, who charged the crowd with batons, the women got their revenge by hurling bricks through the windows of the public buildings. Secretary Grey, whose speech was not interrupted by any extent, spoke strongly for the reformation of the upper chamber. He was glad, he said, that the House of Lords was being reformed, and that there would be no opportunity for repentance.

The Liberal peer, Lord Lyvedon, described the Lords as rebels against the Crown.

BRUTE FORCE AND CLASS HATRED.

Mr. Churchill was able to conclude his speech, and, undaunted by this experience, held a meeting at Liverpool in the evening, in continuation of his Lancashire campaign. He ridiculed the idea that the old age pensioners and the navy could be paid for by the adoption of tariff reform, and referred to Mr. Balfour's offer to assist cotton growing in the Empire as very old, in view of the fact that the Unionists when in power, although asked to do something in this direction, took no action.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Churchill said: "We are to face with a spirit when parties necessarily are grouped on violent lines, when brute force and class hatred, instead of forbearance and public spirit, are becoming the characteristics of British political life."

Mr. Lewis Harcourt compared the present issue with those of the time of Cromwell and the French revolution.

The National Council of Free Churches has issued a manifesto calling attention to the action of the House of Lords, which, it declares, "makes reforms supported by Non-conformists impossible," and calling on the people to support the candidates who are favorable to the "emancipation of education from sectarian control."

The Unionists are nominating a candidate in every constituency in England and Scotland, and with the exception of the seats held by the Speaker, the Right Hon. James W. H. Lowther, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who represents Birmingham West, either the Liberals or the Laborites will nominate a man to oppose them. The Liberals have decided not to contest Mr. Chamberlain's seat on account of his illness.

LAND HELD BY LORDS.

Careful estimates of the "landholdings in the British Isles shed a fuller light on the underlying discontent among the masses in England, which has expressed itself through the radical budget. Fully 25 per cent. of the land is owned by members of the House of Lords. This estimate does not include royal holdings, which are very extensive.

Out of a total area of 77,684,000 acres of land in the Isles, the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts and Barons acknowledge owning 12,573,000 acres, or about 16 per cent.

A large number refuse to give their holdings. Besides these the acreage held by Baronets and by what is known as the "landed gentry" is heavy.

Allowing for the acreage held by the Peers, but not acknowledged by them, the total per cent. is estimated at fully one-quarter of all the land in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

SOME VIOLENT LANGUAGE.

The Observer, which throughout has been the protagonist of the rejection of the budget by the House of Lords, and whose violent articles on tariff reform have been the cause of much ill-feeling, prints several letters which it has received, denouncing it in unmeasured and practically unprintable terms.

The Observer devoted its leader yesterday to an attack upon Chancellor Lloyd-George, whom it calls "the cad of the Cabinet." It says that the other front rank politicians "fight" with their fists, but Lloyd-George fights with his mails. These are merely samples, which are not rivalled even by the utterances of the time of the Boer war, and afford a fair indication of the fight which is now going on.

The Conservative Sunday Times, describing the scenes in Trafalgar Square, says that there is no use attempting to belittle the demonstration. The fifty speakers included a dozen of the members of the House of Commons. The size of the gathering, which was arranged at short notice, says the paper, was surprising. It was unmistakably the most notable and most effective demonstration in recent years. The turban emblem was tossed about by the mob and torn to pieces, and it looked like a head on a pike in the twilight.

GIRL KILLED.

Daughter of Rev. C. D. Draper of Beachville.

Her View Obstructed by a Freight Train While Crossing Track.

Woodstock, Dec. 5.—At Beachville this morning about 11 o'clock the life of little Lela Draper, daughter of Rev. C. D. Draper, Methodist minister in the village, was crushed out by a fast westbound Grand Trunk express. The accident took place where the tracks cross the road that runs north from the Governor's road through the village.

The child, who was only seven years of age, was on her way from her home to meet her father, who was in the northern part of the village across the tracks. She was alone. On the first track a freight train was shunting, and this apparently obscured the view of the approaching express or confused her so that she did not realize the danger. She passed the first track in safety and stepped on the north track, squarely in front of the express, which was then crossing the village without slackening its speed. Two or three witnesses of the affair shouted warnings and ran towards the spot, but were not in time. The child was struck by the engine and the body was tossed a considerable distance, the head being completely severed from the body.

A jury was called at once, with Dr. J. B. Colbridge of Ingersoll as Coroner, and the remains were viewed. The inquest was then adjourned until next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the village hall, when it will be resumed, and the witnesses to the accident, the train crew and others called.

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Bradley, U. R.
Browne, J., blacksmith
Brown, Mrs. or Miss Carrie
Burns, Mrs. S. H., Crown Hill

Castellano, John
Campbell, Caroline J.
Cable, Frank H.
Cable, Wm.
Campbell, A. L., tobacconist
Chase, Mrs. Margaret
Chapman, John
Clancy, John
Clarke, Eleanor
Collins, J. F., from Atlanta, Ga.
Coulton, W. J.
Cowan, Pearl
Culver, Wm.

Doat, P. R.
Drake, T. B.
Elston, Miss F.

Fisher, C. F.
Findlay, G. L.
Fort, M.
Fraser, Robert L.
Fraser, S. J.

Gagnon, Mrs. or Miss Louise.
Gillmore, H.
Gilmore, H. N.
Greenang, Rosanna.
Gray, R. O.
Gray, H.

Hayes, Michael.
Hancock, T. H.
Hastings, Mr. or Miss P., from Stratford.
Hancock, T. H.
Haines, G. E.
Hillman, George M.

James, Mrs. Thomas.
James, W.
Keenan, Mrs. Violet.
Kearns, Wm.
Kearns, Peter.
Krimbel, Vesta.
Knight, J. E. (2).
Kunal, T. A.
Knoch, A.
Kuart, Nathan, 139 Cathcart street (2).

Laidlaw, George, from Toronto.
La Pointe, Mr.
Lennon, John.
Lightbourn, R. S.

McCabe, Mrs. Emma.
McCormick, C. J.
McDonald, James.
Mc Gee, C. H.
McKeand, D. L., president Canadian F. U.

McIntyre, E.
McKeehan, Mr.
McKenzie, W.
McKay, Miss Margaret.
McKerson, Jack.

Mason, S. A.
Martin, I.
Mark, Isaac, Mrs., from Toronto.
Marshall, Miss M. E.
Merington, B., from Baltimore, Md.
Meek, Jos. B.
Miser, E. D.
Misener, Mrs. R. O.
Miller, Alex.
Mose, J.
Murray, E.

Nicol, M., care G. B. Welton.
Nurphy, Jas.

Odder, Sio.
Pattinson, Harrison
Palmer, Charles
Parker, Mr. or Mrs. Harris
Peck, A.
Pearson, F., Waterdown
Philbrick, J. W., Pickering
Pottell, Harry

Quinn, Peter
Rodgers, Mrs., Hamilton Beach
Ryan, Edmund
Robertson, Mrs.

Selbrook, John
Schmidt, C. J.
Shepherd, P. M., Grout Lake City, B.C.
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Smith, Ruby, M.
Smith, Mrs. John
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Southam, A.
Stewart, A. S.
Swik, Wm.

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Taylor, T.
Thompson, Mrs. Percy
Thompson, John
Thompson, J. M.
Troutier, Thos. W. (late of Ancaster)

Vivian, Mrs., Gem Restaurant.
Vining, Louis

Walton, J.
Wase, Miss
Walker, Miss Nancy
Warner, Peter
Wheelahan, Miss M.
Wheeler, Robert
Wilson, James
Wilson, Henry
Wilson, Miss Bessie
Wood, Fred
Wright, Oliver

Yates, Geo. E.
Young, Warren

KEEP HOTEL.

Travelling Public Must Have Proper Accommodation.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—"Unless there is a decided improvement soon in a number of the hotels in the Province there will be many cut off at the next revision of licenses on May 1, 1910." This was the declaration of Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial secretary, made on Saturday night in the Masonic quarters, Temple building, when he was the guest of Georgina Lodge at their commercial night. Attention was called to the appointment of the special officer whose duty it is to see that hotels are kept up to the standard, and he instanced a number of cases in which the license holder was not to blame for the state of affairs. "That case at Berlin reported in the press was the only one of the kind to become public. There are a number of others," said the Provincial secretary, who made it clear that these hotels would have to be put in first class shape either by the owners or license holders before the license is renewed for next year. Mr. Hanna said that while in England he had seen many hotels in the rural districts without bars doing a profitable business.

JOHN DILLON.

Montreal Murderer Will be Confined For Life.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—An order in council was passed at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet Council commuting the death sentence passed on John Dillon, the eccentric Montreal book agent, who killed a policeman last summer, to life imprisonment in the asylum for next criminal insane. The alienists who examined Dillon last week reported to the Minister of Justice that Dillon was insane. Dillon, it will be remembered, was reprieved by the order of the court only a few hours before the time fixed for his execution.

Christnas Presents in Ebony.

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