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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Overalls, Sweater Coats, Gloves, Mittens and Raincoats.

London's Largest High-Class Workmen's Outfitters.

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Carriages for funerals and all other occasions. Automobile service.

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We mark our goods to sell at the price they are marked. They are not marked up to mark down. One price the year round, our motto.

W. J. WRAY & CO.

Large Pea Coat \$5.95 A TON

We guarantee this coat to have the value of put in the range and heater; saves you \$1.25 per ton.

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EYES TESTED FREE

BY OUR EXPERT OPTICIAN.

Regular \$3 Glasses For \$1.50.

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Diamond Merchants and Jewelers.

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Quality Store

End the Old Year well, and start the New Year right by using our Special Blend of Coffee, Superior to all others.

OUR PRICE—45c PER POUND.

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FURS

For New Year's Gifts

BELTZ & CO.

Practical Furriers

WINNETT—BLACK.

Miss Marion Christian Black, one of London's most popular girls, was married on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Black, 718 King street, in the presence of a large number of friends.

The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Black, to Mr. Charles Winnett, a traveler for the Perin Manufacturing Company.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. B. McIntosh, of the King Street Presbyterian Church. Miss Black's bridesmaids were Misses Mary and Elizabeth Black.

The happy couple left on the 5:30 P. M. train for Toronto and South Ste. Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Winnett will make their home in the latter place.

Wedding Bells

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KELLAND-TAYLOR.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the parsonage of the Talbot Street Baptist Church, on Christmas Eve, by the Rev. H. H. Bingham, when George Kelland was united in marriage to Miss E. Caroline Taylor.

The couple were unattended, and will reside in the city.

CAVERHILL-TOPPING.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Topping, Highland Heights, Back street, recently, when their eldest daughter, Ella Mae, became the bride of T. C. Caverhill, of Toronto.

The bride, leaning on the arm of her father, and attended by her sister, Miss Ella Topping, entered the drawing-room, where an arch of evergreens, the groom, assisted by Mr. Dan McIntyre, awaited them. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Garbutt, of Lambeth.

The bride was charmingly attired in ivory duchess and broad satin with overdress of silk lace and trimmings of seed pearls, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses, maidenhair fern and smilax. The bridesmaids wore dresses of shell pink satin with overdress of white and carried pink carnations.

Miss Nina Topping, sister of the bride, also gave in pink satin, played Lohengrin's "Bridal Chorus" on the harp and also during the ceremony played softly "I Live and Love Thee."

The bride and groom, the company adjourned to the dining-room where a splendid dinner was served.

The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful set of fur to the bedroom, and harp necklaces set with pearls, and to the groomsmen a gold watch fob.

Guests to the number of about seventy-five were present from London, Toronto, St. John's, Niles town and other places.

DR. FIKES ON "PRAYER"

Detroit Minister Uses That for Text in Special Service.

"Our Unanswered Prayers," was the subject of Dr. M. P. Fikes' address in the Adelaide Street Baptist Church last night.

"God is a God of love, and it is His plan that men should repent and be saved," said the speaker. "Our repentance must be abiding."

"Prayer is as definite a law as the law of gravitation. It is the highest privilege in which we are endowed, and the leverage of omnipotence. Effective prayer moves the world—there is no limit to its powers."

Dr. Fikes, referring to his recent return from Europe, said that as he stood in the streets of Vienna upon the declaration of war with Serbia, on the banks of the Rhine, and on the battlefields of Belgium, making his way from Liege through Brussels on to Ostend, much of the way on foot, his faith was sorely tried, that such a state of affairs could be possible after 2,000 years of the teachings of Christ.

Tonight, Dr. Fikes will speak on "The One Thing Jesus Christ Could Not Do."

WILL PROTECT LOBO GAME

[Special to The Advertiser.]

LOBO, Jan. 5.—Lobo will have a Game Protective Association to try and stop the wanton killing by city and country hunters of every animal and bird they find in the woods. Two meetings were held to discuss the project, and all present were enthusiastic regarding the need of such organization. Mr. Ernest Pullan was chosen president, and at a meeting to be held shortly it is expected there will be a large attendance.

PLAN NEW REGIMENT

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The officers of the One Hundred and English Regiment have voted to have the new corps called "The Prince of Wales Regiment." Application will be made to the young soldier prince to use his name.

"Penslar" Throat Dragees Give Quick Relief

At the first sign of hoarseness—the first touch of throat strain—these wonderful Throat Dragees relieve promptly and effectively. In convenient metal boxes.

Forty-Eight Dragees 25c

SPECIAL AGENTS, CAIRNCROSS'

CHEMISTS.

216 DUNDAS STREET. Phone 860.

Troops at Front Better Off Than Men at Salisbury

Major Hennessy Declares Soldiers on Firing Line Are Well Cared For.

Major Talbot Hennessy, of divisional headquarters, has just returned from Salisbury, where his special duty was in connection with the censorship of telephone and telegraph communications. His experience with the strictness of the British war office in regard to giving out information has made him rather a difficult man to interview.

"What do the men at Salisbury, outside of drilling, etc.," was asked, in order to elicit information regarding the life in the camp that would interest relatives and friends.

"Drill!" repeated the major, with a twinkle in his eye. "Drill!" with an emphasis that spoke volumes. "How do you expect men to drill in mud up to their knees?"

"Then the mud is as bad as all that?"

"None," he replied. "I was covered with mud coming a few miles the day I left."

"How does the condition of the men at Salisbury compare with that of the soldiers in the trenches?"

"The soldiers at the front are better off. There are no sanitary conveniences at Salisbury. When a soldier in the trenches has done his four days' duty, he goes back some miles, where he finds the comforts of civilization, a hot bath, and women of the country prepared to do his laundry. The troops at the front are also better off than the troops in England."

administration in the world makes such thorough provision for comfort of the soldiers on the firing line.

WOOLLEN GLOVES WILL BE HIGHLY ACCEPTABLE

Mr. J. H. Thimman, next witness, said he applied a number of times for woolen gloves at the health board but never got them. He said he wanted to use them for diptheria cases. He said the board should have had them for distribution at 25 cents per 1,000 units, and because of its negligence a laborer had to pay \$25 for anti-toxin to which he might have been entitled.

Mrs. Kenzie, of 443 King street, told of a case of smallpox near her home where a dog was allowed to run at large.

"I am not complaining about anything they brought me here," she said in answer to a question by Mr. Essery, who wanted to know what her special complaint was.

G. Raymond, a ladies' tailor, was called in regard to the same case. He lives at 443 King street. The dog drew his attention to the house at first, said, and afterward a rooming house, Peter Catter, he said, entered the house after the cards were read and removed his personal belongings. He said he was kept in at all and he thought it dangerous for children to get in.

Allowed to Leave With Trunk.

"Dr. Burton admitted to me in the clerk's office that he allowed Bertwistle to leave the house with his trunk," said Mr. Raymond.

"This was the day I laid charges against him for not having the washing done. The board ignored these charges, however. Dr. Hutchinson told me to shoot the dog when I complained about it."

Dr. J. P. McGrigor, practicing here 22 years, was next witness to tell of a case of smallpox at Victoria Hospital. He said he was called to see a woman and he had the attention of Dr. Hutchinson called to it. He was also there with Dr. McCallum in consultation with a case of smallpox.

He told of Dr. Ingram getting smallpox and said he did not think but that it came from children who had it but whose disease was characterized other than smallpox by Dr. Hutchinson. Dr. McGrigor said he had no intention of making anyone. He was simply giving the facts in these hospital cases.

Hospital Supt. a Witness.

Supt. T. H. Heard, of Victoria Hospital, at last witness, corroborated what Dr. McCallum said of the suspicious cases. He advocated that the cases of two children be isolated and this was agreed to by the board. Dr. Hutchinson gave it as his opinion that these cases were not smallpox. Dr. James Wilson, Dr. Niven and Dr. Williams, he said, were all in agreement and were doubtful as to what the cases might be.

Dr. McCallum, recalled, stated that he was not sure of smallpox but he took the word of Dr. Hill who had passed on 300 cases of smallpox. He returned again that it was a case of smallpox first to the hospital and only on one chance in 200 that it was smallpox, he said, precaution should be taken.

It was about 4 o'clock when Mr. Graydon announced that all witnesses had been called. Chairman McCallum, however, if the witnesses were present, who wanted to give testimony.

Solicitor Essery then asked if he could get an adjournment to consult with his clients. He said he wanted time to prepare his defence.

Mr. Graydon stated that the whole investigation was ready for the court next Monday, and an adjournment would be taken.

Dr. Burton Called.

Before adjournment was taken, however, Mr. Essery concluded to put in two witnesses. Dr. E. L. Burton, chairman of the board, was called first. He said he had been practicing here 23 years. Asked about the cases cited by the board, he said those at Ottawa avenue and Eleanor street, he knew nothing about. He did not remember Mr. Graydon's statement that smallpox cases always acted promptly when called upon in any contagious case.

He said that T. G. Meredith, city solicitor, advised him that while he had the authority to force people out of their homes to a sanatorium he had better not do it. Because of these instructions he said he took no action to have anyone removed by force from their homes.

The health officer says you can take this action interrupted by Dr. McCallum. "We do it every day in Toronto," he said. "You can take the whole police force to enforce your order."

"I did not know we could do it in London," said Dr. Burton.

"On, yes you can," replied Dr. McCallum. "The law is clear on this matter."

Of the complaint made by Dr. Thimman, Dr. Burton said he instructed Dr. Hutchinson to always have anti-toxin on hand for all physicians. There might have been some delay in doing this, he said.

Dr. Burton said Mrs. McCallum stated a falsehood when she said one of the members of a family near her home came out with marked hands, indicating

TOUCHED BRITISH BURNPLESSNESS

Soldiers Give Own Food To Starving Refugee Belgian Children.

"They are evidently under the impression that although armed with rifles, we don't know how to use them. They never made a bigger mistake in their lives. Since this war began, they have had their eyes opened many times, and especially when they met Gen. French's 'conquering' army, which was a real army. They shook us up right enough at the first of the war, but I am afraid they will not try it again," the letter says.

Underhand Methods.

The letter says that the Germans try all kinds of tricks and underhand methods of fighting against the Allies.

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Pity for Children.

"After what we have seen of the Germans' brutalities to the Belgian women and children, we do not know how the helplessness of the women and children appeal to the British soldiers. Before today I have given my day's salary to some poor refugees, almost starved."

Another letter from a friend of Lieut. Cain was enclosed. The writer told of his wife in the trenches. He said he was in the trenches for protection. He also states that tobacco is one of the most appreciated gifts sent to the "Tommy" from home.

Woolen gloves will be highly acceptable, too, he adds, as the weather is raw and cold.

"I was covered with mud coming a few miles the day I left."

"The soldiers at the front are better off. There are no sanitary conveniences at Salisbury. When a soldier in the trenches has done his four days' duty, he goes back some miles, where he finds the comforts of civilization, a hot bath, and women of the country prepared to do his laundry. The troops at the front are also better off than the troops in England."

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