THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

Tuesday Handkerchief Day

One of the closing events of our January Sale will be a Handkerchief Day on Tuesday. We're prepared to part with ten thousand Handkerchiefs at a mere fraction of their real value. The trouble is we have far too many Handkerchiefs, especially for children, on hand. That is why we make prices as we do for Tuesday:

Children's Plain White Handkerchiefs; hemstitched; good quality; our regular price 4c each; Tuesday, 1 dozen for ..... .25

Women's Real Malta Lace Handkerchiefs, with silk centres; deep lace trimmings; reg. price 35c each; Tuesday at 2 for .... .25

Men's Pure Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs; hemstitched; wide and narrow hems; reg. price 25c; Tuesday at 2 for ..... .25

Odd Coats, Vests, Trousers

Many times we have to break suits in order to fit a customer. That leaves us with quite a number of odd pieces of clothing and mis-matched suits. Fully three hundred of these odd coats, vests and trousers have just come to the surface, and on Tuesday we'll almost give them away in order to get rid of them before stock-taking:

90 Men's Odd Coats; single and double breasted; sacque shape, being broken lots and mismatches; in all-wool tweeds, serges and worsteds; medium dark grey and brown, blue and black shades; Italian linings; sizes 36 to 44; these are coats out of $7.50, $8.50, $10.00 and $12.50 suits; to clear, Tuesday at 3.49

100 Men's Odd Vests; out of suits that have been selling at $5.00, $7.50, $10.00 and $12.50; single-breasted styles; good trimmings; sizes 34 to 44; to clear, on Tuesday, at ..... .69

110 Men's Odd Trousers; in tweeds, worsteds and serges; assorted patterns; three pockets; good trimmings; sizes 32 to 42 waist; these left-overs of our $7.50, $8.50, $10.00 and $12.50 suits; to clear, Tuesday, at 1.69

Groceries

A twenty-five cent list—smaller than usual, but better:

Rangoon Rice, 6½ lb for ..... .25

Vostizza Currants, 3 lbs. for ..... .25

Selected Valencia Raisins, 3 lbs. for ..... .25

Natural Figs, 5 lbs. for ..... .25

Fancy Mixed Sweet Biscuits, 3 lbs. for ..... .25

Lemon Snaps, 2½ lbs for ..... .25

Columbia Soups: beef, mock turtle, tomato, ox tail, vegetable; 3 tins for ..... .25

Anglo - American Worcestershire Sauce; 5 bottles for.... .25

Footwear Facts

Buy which you will, a leather boot, a rubber shoe or a felt boot, no matter what our price may be, we stand back of that purchase with our guarantee that goods will give satisfaction or money refunded. In view of that fact, you can well afford to pay attention to a few special lines we are holding in reserve for those who come on Tuesday:

For Men.

Men's Tan Pebble Hockey Boots; sizes 6 to 10; regular price $1.95; for 1.50

Men's Jersey Waterproof Cloth, Buckle Overshoes, with black, fleecy lining; neat shape; for city wear; sizes 6 to 11; regular value $1.50; for 1.15

133 pairs Men's Fine Tan or Black Dongola Kid Slippers; Hamlet or opera styles; sizes 6 to 10; good value at $1.75; our special price $1.50; Tuesday to clear at 1.00

For Women.

Women's Black Felt House Shoes; 6 lace holes; fur trimmed, and kid toecaps; comfortable and durable; sizes 3 to 8; regular price 85c; Tuesday .... .50

Cotton Chances

This is the month to buy Cottons. January Sale prices won't last much longer. Wise shoppers are making the most of the occasion by buying in advance of their needs. You can safely follow their example.

On Tuesday we're going to sell:

A 12½c Cotton for 8½c

1600 yards English Bleached Fine Long-cloth, with bright, smooth finish; 36 inches wide; our regular price 12½c per yard; sale price 8½

An 8c Cotton for 6c

2000 yards Heavy Unbleached Cotton, and 1200 yards Fine Soft Finished Bleached Cotton; 36 inches wide; our regular price 8c per yard; sale price.. .6

Men's Dress Needs

The wideawake man won't need to pay very much for his dress needs if he watches these columns and keeps himself posted on our doings in Men's Furnishings. For example, we give these lines for Tuesday at substantial discounts:

Cuffs

Men's Cuffs; heavy 4-ply; double-end link shape; round and square corners; sizes 9½ to 11½-inch; regular price 20c per pair, for 12½

Underwear

Men's Scotch Wool Underwear, Shirts and Drawers; double-breasted; ribbed skirt and cuffs; sateen facings; medium winter weight; soft finish; medium men's sizes; regular price 43c each, Tuesday ..... .29

Neckwear

Men's and Boys' Fine Silk and Satin Neckwear, four-in-hand shape; light and dark shades, neat fancy patterns; regular price 15c each, for 9

Henty Books

Here is great news for the boys! One hundred Henty Books—some of his very best books—may be had on Tuesday for 49c each. With these boys' books we have grouped a score of standard works for older folks—all at 49c. It's as good a book bargain as we have offered during the whole of this January Sale:

100 stirring Boys' Books by G. A. Henty; big books, well illustrated and strongly bound; a few of the titles are: At Aboukir and Acre, Both Sides the Border, March on London, In the Irish Brigade, On the Irrawaddy, Out With Garibaldi, No Surrender and a Roving Commission; regular price to-day $1.25 each; Tuesday ..... .49

Drapery Ends

500 short ends of Drapery Materials at half price on Tuesday. That is the contribution of the Curtain Department to this climax week of the January Sale. All of them for sale on the second floor on Tuesday.

150 Short Ends of Curtain Stuffs, etc.
200 Short Ends of Cretonnes, Sateens, etc.
150 Short Ends of Curtain Muslins, Nets, etc.

The lot includes: French tapestry, velours, art serges, fancy drapery materials, felts, damasks, cretonnes, sateens, silkolines, curtain muslins, scrims, curtain nets, etc., etc., all

At Half Price

10c goods for 5c.
50c goods for 25c.
$1.00 goods for 50c.
$1.50 goods for 75c.
$2.00 goods for $1.00.
$3.00 goods for $1.50.

The earliest shopper, you know, will take the choicest bargains.

Fur Coats

At a saving of five and six dollars apiece and making you the owner of a Fur Coat, the best we ever offered at the regular prices:

Men's Black Astrachan Fur Overcoats; 50 inches long; full, even curl; good quality Italian cloth lining; this $35.00 overcoat, for 29.00

Women's Natural Dark Raccoon Jackets; 36 inches long; high storm collar; thick full-fur; good lining; this $45.00 jacket for 39.98

Heavy Gloves

Those who think they know say that next month is going to be the coldest month we've had for many a year. Be that as it may, we're going to start in at once and cut down our stock of heavy gloves for men, women and children. To do it, we'll have to reduce prices all along the line. Four items that follow show how we go about it:

For Women

Women's Heavy Wool Lined Kid Gloves; finished with black rabbit fur top; outside stitched seams; pure wool lining; very warm; colors brown and tan; 2 dome fasteners; a $1.25 glove for ..... .69

Women's Fancy Ringwood Gloves, assorted in very pretty patterns; close fitting wrist; seamless fingers; a 45c glove for .... .19

For Boys

Boys' Mocha Wool-Lined Gloves; 1 clasp; finished seams; colors tan and brown; also some odd sizes; in finished kid; all wool linings; sizes 1 to 6; a 65c glove for ..... .38

For Men

Men's Wool-Lined Suede-Finished Gloves; 1 clasp; pure wool lining; very warm and soft; colors light and dark tan; a $1.00 glove, for ..... .55

The Toronto Daily Star Will Have a More Complete List

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD

ONE CENT MORNING PAPER | NO. 83 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

THE CITY'S CASE IMPREGNABLE.

In view of the proposal that the city should apply to the legislature for power to acquire the Consumers' Gas Company, it becomes important to investigate the conditions under which the company was incorporated, as well as the rights reserved by the legislature for the benefit of gas consumers and the general public. The Consumers' Gas Company was incorporated in 1848. The preamble of the Act of incorporation sets out that:

> Whereas the great and increasing extent of the City of Toronto, and the great demand for a cheap and effective mode of lighting the streets and places in the said city, as well as houses, shops and other buildings therein, render it desirable that more than one company should be established for the purpose of furnishing a further supply of gas for lighting the said city; and whereas the Mayor, aldermen and citizens of the City of Toronto have signified their assent to the establishment of the said company, and to their having the necessary powers connected with the establishment and construction of the necessary works; * * * and whereas the said several persons hereinbefore named, and others, have by their petition prayed that they may be incorporated under the style and title of The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto * * * that they may be invested with all the necessary powers and privileges usually granted to similar corporations, for the purpose of supplying the City of Toronto with gas in greater quantity, of better quality and at a cheaper rate than the same hath been heretofore supplied; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition;

Section 8 limits the dividends to 10 per cent. Section 15 provides that the company must not lay its pipes within three feet of those of the City of Toronto Gaslight and Water Company. One of the most important provisions in the Act is contained in section 20, which, after providing that individuals and corporations may construct works for supplying gas to their own premises, goes on to say that nothing in the Act shall be construed "to prevent the legislature of this province at any time hereafter from altering, modifying or repealing the powers, privileges or authorities hereinbefore granted to the said company, or from incorporating any other company for like purposes." The Act was amended at various times, but no amendment was made inconsistent with the above provisions. In 1879, the company obtained power to manufacture and distribute electric light, the preamble setting forth that the company was originally incorporated to supply "a cheap and effective mode of lighting the streets and places of the City of Toronto." The amending Act of 1887 provides machinery whereby the price of gas is to be reduced from time to time.

In dealing with the gas problem to-day, and with the pretensions of the company, there are a few fundamental principles that we must not lose sight of. First of all, the company was formed for the production of cheap gas. The idea of incorporation was, primarily, to benefit the consumers by supplying cheaper gas than they were then able to obtain. Hence the name of the company, "The Consumers' Gas Company." That the consumers should get all the benefit of co-operation was provided for by limiting the dividends of shareholders to 10 per cent. The Consumers' Gas Company was organized as a competitor to an existing company, and further competition is provided for by section 20 of the Act of incorporation. The Consumers' Gas Company was given no monopoly. In fact, the legislature distinctly reserved the right to alter, modify or repeal the powers, privileges and authorities granted the company.

It will be noticed that the "Mayor, aldermen and citizens of the City of Toronto" were a consenting party to the incorporation of the company in 1848. The World's contention this morning is that the Mayor, aldermen and citizens of Toronto, who were the principal parties concerned in the Act of incorporation, should go back to the legislature this year and demand the fulfilment of the Act of 1848 and amending Acts, for securing cheaper gas to the citizens of Toronto. In reviewing the Acts affecting the company, it is quite clear that the Act provided within itself the machinery for securing redress in the case of a violation of their trust by the shareholders or directors. Section 20 gives the legislature the right to alter, modify or repeal the powers, privileges and authorities granted to the company. It was by the insertion of this section that the legislature protected the people from arbitrary or unfair treatment by the company. Let Mayor Howland and the aldermen of 1902 ponder over these words:

"Nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent * * * the legislature of this province at any time hereafter from altering, modifying or repealing the powers, privileges or authorities hereinbefore granted to the said company, or from incorporating any other company for like purposes."

The shareholders of the company got their right to these 10 per cent. dividends with this reservation as to the interference of the legislature at any time. The legislature nominated itself as the tribunal that should determine all future changes in the relationship between gas consumers and the company. It is as plain as daylight that the Mayor, aldermen and citizens of Toronto have a clear moral and legal right to approach the legislature at any time and ask that body to exercise the powers conferred upon it by section 20. The Mayor, aldermen and citizens of Toronto have two methods of securing redress for grievances against the Consumers' Gas Company:

(1) By process of writ in the courts.

(2) By direct appeal to the legislature.

The legislature has reserved the right to determine, independently of the courts, whether at any time it would be in the public interest to alter, modify or repeal the company's power. We say that the interests of the public, and particularly of the citizens of Toronto, demand that the legislature should now proceed under section 20 and modify the company's powers. The company has failed to give consumers the cheapest gas possible consistent with 10 per cent. dividends. It has failed to live up to the duties imposed upon it, and the people of Toronto have a right to ask the legislature to modify the company's powers in such a way as will secure for gas consumers the benefits intended by the Act.

We, therefore, call upon the Mayor, aldermen and citizens of the City of Toronto to go to the legislature with their bill of complaint and demand a modification of the company's powers. The citizens of Toronto have already expressed themselves in the matter. In January, 1901, they declared in favor of municipal ownership of the gas plant by an overwhelming vote, as follows:

Wards.	For.	Against.
1	1,298	897
2	2,272	1,200
3	2,915	1,452
4	2,805	1,171
5	2,751	1,119
6	1,821	728
	13,862	6,477

Majority in favor, 7,385.

In the face of this declaration from the people, we would like to ask Mayor Howland and the aldermen how they can refuse to carry the citizens' grievance to the legislature. There is no premeditated attempt to take away the vested rights of the gas company, because they have no vested rights. They retain whatever rights and powers they have subject to the will of the legislature. While the people do not desire to take away any individual's or company's property or business, they must insist, on the other hand, that all companies enjoying public franchises shall live up to their obligations. The company has violated its obligations to the citizens of Toronto. It has not a leg to stand on, either before the courts or the legislature. Everything is in perfect shape for action on the part of the city. All the people have to do is to lay their case before the legislature, and, if that body is impressed with a sense of its duty, it will acquiesce in their petition to have the gas plant transferred to the city. The legislature would be clearly justified in fixing the conditions under which the transfer should be made. The shareholders are in no position to demand an exorbitant price. Full justice would be done the shareholders if the legislature made the transfer on the basis of the market price of the company's shares during the past six months.

But the immediate question concerns the Mayor and aldermen. What attitude do they intend to assume to-day? We hardly think Mayor Howland will have the presumption to run counter to the wishes of the people, and of two-thirds of the aldermen, who are in favor of reopening the case. We imagine he will realize the mistake he has hitherto made, in refusing to call a special meeting of Council, and that he will to-day place the draft settlement before the Council for reconsideration.

ENGLISH METHODS OF DEALING WITH THE DRINK EVIL.

While Ontario is about to tackle the temperance question by submitting a prohibition referendum to the people, the drink reformers of Great Britain are trying to lessen the evils of the liquor business by going into it themselves. These temperance reformers are associated under the name of the People's Refreshment House Association. The society was organized in 1896, and is composed of eminent philanthropists and Christian people, with the Bishop of Chester as president. A writer in The Boston Transcript, who describes the working of the system, takes as an example a saloon that the society is about to open in London. He says:

"This drinking-place will be managed by a man who will have no interest whatever in pushing the sale of alcoholic beverages, but who will have a direct pecuniary interest in getting people to take non-alcoholic drinks, because, upon the latter, in addition to his fixed salary, he will get a generous commission. He will also have an inducement to push the sale of food, for this department of the business will be entirely his own venture, and to his own private purse will accrue all that can be made out of it. This slum public has hitherto been uncleanly. It has been a place where filthy language could be heard, and where the landlord would have every incentive to encourage excess, and to break the law which forbids the selling of liquor to children and drunkards. But, under the People's Refreshment House Association, all these features will be changed. The occasional unexpected visit of an inspector will ensure scrupulous cleanliness, and also that the atmosphere is kept as pure as possible morally, and that none of the restrictive features of the license laws are broken. Tea, coffee and cocoa will be obtainable at all hours, and these, with other temperance beverages, will be kept to the front. Always, too, there will be cool water on the counter for public service without cost. All the same, this house, like the others managed by this reform association, will keep in stock every kind of liquor and beer, and the manager and his bar-maids will serve the same to all comers of proper age who do not give evidence of inebriety. They will be obliged to do this, just as other publicans are, by the provisions of their license."

Another and more recent temperance organization operating on similar lines is the Public House Trust Company. The aims of this do not differ from those of the older society, and its plans of operation will be the same. But the People's Association, while doing good enough work on a limited scale, shows no signs of organic multiplication; whereas the Public House Trust will only inspire and direct the movement from London; the management and local propaganda will be in the counties and large towns. It is hoped that before long every county and borough will have its own Public House Trust Company. Twenty of these are already formed and getting ready for work, tho the new movement is scarcely a year old.

The distinguished men who are going in for this new reform are not temperance men in the Canadian sense. Not one of them is a total abstainer, and none would have anything to do with temperance movements of the ordinary kind. But the public house, as it is, they believe to be a curse. It is run for personal gain, when it ought to run in the interests of the public. It is a mere drinking bar, and they want to convert it into a respectable place of refreshment, giving as good a chance to non-intoxicants as to intoxicants, and associating drinking more generally with eating. The inspiring leader of the Public House Trust movement is Earl Grey, and with him are associated, in addition to those already named, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishop of Rochester, Earl Stamford, Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Stanhope, Lord Goschen, Lord Avebury, known to the philanthropic world as Sir John Lubbock, the Marquis of Ripon and many others equally distinguished.

DEATH OF JAMES H. BEATTY.

Formerly Mayor of Thorold and a Prominent Steamboat Man.

Mr. James H. Beatty, president of the Federal Life Assurance Company, and a director of the Traders' Bank, died suddenly at his home, 109 Dowling-avenue, from paralysis, on Saturday morning. Mr. Beatty was 75 years of age, and came to Toronto a few years ago from Thorold. He had been a prominent resident of that place, and had been mayor. He was president of the Beatty line of steamers, which ply between Duluth, Port Arthur and Sarnia. His brother, John B. Beatty, is manager of this line. Deceased was a regent of Victoria College, and had come to this city for the purpose of giving his family the benefits of this city's educational institutions. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and was frequently a delegate to the General Conference. He leaves four children, one of them a student. The remains will be taken to Thorold for interment to-morrow morning. Rev. Dr. Potts and Rev. Dr. Treleaven will accompany the body.

Died in Ottawa.

Mrs. Sarah Brownlee Graham, for many years a resident of Toronto, passed away on Saturday at her late residence in Ottawa, aged 92 years. Mrs. Graham was a native of Armagh, Ireland, and in 1837 came to this country. She first settled in Montreal and then came to Toronto, residing here for nearly 40 years. She leaves two daughters, Sophia and Tillie Graham of Ottawa, and two sons, John Graham of the Ottawa Postoffice, and W. J. Graham of the School of Practical Science, Toronto.

Rebecca B. A. Edmondson.

The many young friends of Rebecca Boyd Allson, Edmondson will learn with sorrow of her death, which occurred yesterday at her late home, 33 Fermanagh-avenue. Deceased had only reached her 18th year. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Harry Burnett.

The death occurred yesterday of Harry Burnett at the residence of his brother, 152 Lisgar-street. Deceased was 25 years of age, and had a wide circle of friends. The remains will be interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Martha Vernon.

At the residence of her daughter, 198 St. Patrick-street, the death occurred on Saturday of Mrs. Martha Vernon, an old resident of Toronto. The funeral will take place this afternoon to St. James' Cemetery.

Mrs. Barbara Tytler.

Mrs. Barbara Tytler, widow of the late Alfred Harrison Kirkman, died on Saturday at her late residence, 11 Czar-street, aged 53 years. Mrs. Kirkman formerly resided at Elora and Seaforth. The remains will be interred in the Elora Cemetery to-day.

Sunday's Pavilion Meeting.

"The Civilization That Should Be" was the title of an address given in the Pavilion yesterday afternoon by W. A. Douglass, M.A., at the meeting for social and religious reform. Mr. Douglass received an attentive hearing, and his remarks elicited frequent applause. During the afternoon Miss Mae Dickenson sang sweetly "The Fisherman's Song" and the "Red Cross." Next Sunday Rev. Dean Williams of Cleveland will speak, and Miss Hungerford will be heard in a couple of vocal selections.

Carrie's Wayward Husband.

Columbus, O., Jan. 26.—David Nation, the husband of Carrie Nation, the saloon smasher, is leading a gay life at Mt. Gilead, O., where he is living with a daughter. Last night he attended a masquerade disguised as Artemus Ward.

A DRINKER

We want the address of good hard drinkers; men who get drunk; men who beat their wives; young men who cause their mothers an aching heart, and all this through drink. We know there are thousands, because we have cured hundreds. Write Box 124, Oakville, Ont. The Lakehurst Sanitarium, Limited.

FUTURE NEED NOT BE HIDDEN

Lecture By H. G. Wells, Novelist and Scientist, Arouses Great Interest in England.

THROWING INFERENCE FORWARD

And Not Backward, and the World Changes May Be Known—Great Period Near.

London, Jan. 26.—Mr. H. G. Wells, the scientist and novelist, who out-Darwins his master, Darwin, and dares to direct a confident gaze upon a future still aeons distant, delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution last night on "Discovery of the Future." This did not mean an aerial flight or any single development of science, but discovery of the future as a whole.

Along certain lines with certain limitations, he argued, a working knowledge of the things of the future was practicable and possible. As during the past century the amazing searchlight of inference had been passed into the remoter past, so by seeking for operating causes instead of for fossils, the searchlight of inference might be thrown into the future. The man of science would believe at last that events in A.D. 4000 were as fixed, settled and unchangeable as those of A.D. 1600, with the exception of the affairs of man and his children. It is as simple and sure to work out the changing orbit of the earth in future until the tidal drag hauls one unchanging face at last toward the sun, as it is to work back to its blazing, molten past.

Man, Creature of Destiny.

It might be argued that man, individually and collectively, was an incalculable factor, a new element opposing the nature of the inquiry and stamping it as vain and hopeless, but Mr. Wells seemed to favor the idea that man, tho complicating, did not alter the essential nature of induction. He did not believe in the importance of the leading man, and he confessed a belief that if by some juggling with space and time Caesar, Napoleon, William the Conqueror and other great individualities had been changed at birth it would not have produced any serious dislocation of the course of destiny. Great men were no more than images and symbols and instruments taken at haphazard by the incessant, consistent forces behind them. They were the pen nibs which fate used in her writing, and the more one was inclined to trust these forces behind individuals the more one could believe in the possibility of a reasoned inductive view of the future that would serve us in politics, morals, social contrivances and in a thousand ways. A deliberate direction of historical, economic and social study toward the future and a deliberate and courageous reference to the future in moral and religious discussion would be enormously stimulating and profitable to the intellectual life.

After Man, What?

That man is not final is a great and disturbing fact in scientific discovery in the future, and the question, What is to come after man? is the most persistently fascinating, insoluble question in the world. But for the near future some few general statements have grown more certain. Two years ago it was an irresponsible suggestion, but now it was the commonplace of cabinet ministers, that our dense populations were in the opening phase of a process of differentiation.

Secondly, it was inevitable that the mass of the white population of the world would be forced in some way up the scale of efficiency within two or three decades. Thirdly, reasons had been collected showing that in the comparatively near future humanity would be definitely and consciously organizing itself into a great world state and purge itself of much that is mean and bestial and dreary in this world.

The lecturer asked, Why should things cease at man? No creatures lived under changing conditions without undergoing changes. Human society, he said, was never static and would presently cease in its attempt to be static. Mr. Wells declared:

Reach Among the Stars.

"We are at the beginning of the greatest change that humanity has ever undergone. There will be no shock as there is no shock at a cloudy daybreak. We are creatures of twilight, but out of our minds and the lineage of our minds will spring minds that will reach forward fearlessly. A day will come—one day in the unending succession of days—when the beings now latent in our thoughts, hidden in our loins, shall stand on this earth as one stands on a footstool, and they shall laugh and reach out their hands among the stars."

In the crowded assembly that listened interested and enthusiastic were Dr. Dewar, Sir William Crooks, Prof. Armstrong, Lord Rayleigh and Sir Frederick Bramwell. The lecture has already aroused widespread interest and will probably be much discussed.

TO PREVENT STRIKE IN ROME.

Government Means to Check Action By Railway Employes.

Rome, Jan. 26.—The Official Journal announces that the government has taken a decided stand in view of the rumors of an impending strike upon all the great railways in Italy. The cabinet announces that it cannot consider a railway strike, affecting, as it does, great public interests, in the same category with a strike of ordinary workers, but will class such an action as a strike of public servants, punishable under the penal code. While determined not to allow a railway strike, the cabinet recognizes the right of the working classes to improve their own condition, and therefore the government has approached the railway companies with a view of obtaining the desired concessions, which it is confident it can do.

ROYAL LETTERS TYPEWRITTEN.

King's Private Secretary Introduces Machines Into His Office.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The Herald's London correspondent says: The tap of the typewriter is now heard in that repository of State secrets, the sanctum of Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to the King. It is well-known that the late Queen disliked writing machines, telephones, electric lights and other such innovations. All her letters had to be written with a pen. Besides typewriters, letter copying books have been introduced, and many other changes of a business-like character. I am told that, at the Foreign Office, the antiquated system still prevails of copying letters by hand.

EMPLOYES' ANNUAL SUPPER.

On Friday evening the employes of the Alexander Engraving Company were entertained at supper at the home of the proprietor, Mr. John Alexander. A pleasant evening was spent in speeches, songs and games, selections on the phonograph adding to the enjoyment. The company dispersed after having a flashlight photo taken and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Know Your Business

The only way to get on in the world of business—for business men have no use for incompetent young men or women. A course in this college gives you the mastery of business subjects and methods.
—No better time than now
—to enter as a student.

BRITISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Y. M. C. A. Building, Toronto, Ont.
David Hoskins, C. A., Principal.

Carbonated Tap-Water and many high-priced Table Waters are indifferent. The MAGI Caledonia is a well known natural product of rare merit. Sold by best dealers. J. J. McLaughlin, Toronto, sole Agent and Bottler.

POULTRY SUPPLIES!

Simmers' Eggo.....25c package
Pratt's Poultry Food....30c package
Poultry Panacea.....35c package
Full Line of Other Supplies at LOWEST PRICES.

J. A. SIMMERS 147-149-151 King-St. East, Toronto. 'Phone Main 191.

PARQUET FLOORS —Write —For —Designs —And —Prices
THE ELLIOTT & SON COMPANY, Limited
MANUFACTURERS
79 King Street West, Toronto. 136

BRITISH SAILORS FARE WORSE THAN PAUPERS

Admiralty Sticks to the Menu in Vogue in the Eighteenth Century.

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Herald's London correspondent says: The increase of the British navy—which is going ahead at a rate which taxes the resources of government and private shipyards—is adding many powerful battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats to the empire's first line of defence, but apparently no attention is paid to the need of improvement in the conditions affecting the sailors of the royal navy. It is pointed out that the present system of feeding the sailors was introduced in the navy in the eighteenth century and has never been altered. Even the paupers in the workhouses of Great Britain are fed better than the men upon whom the country would rely for defence in case of war.

The following menu is one that applies to almost all the war ships in His Majesty's navy:

Breakfast, 6.30 o'clock—One pint of cocoa, dry biscuit.
Dinner, noon—Salt pork, pea soup, no vegetables.
Tea, 4.30 o'clock—One pint of tea, dry biscuit.

This is the bill of fare which the British Admiralty sets before the stalwart, hard working bluejacket, and if the sailor's appetite refuses to be satisfied he is at liberty to buy out of his own pocket additional food from the ship's canteen. It is hardly to be wondered at that under these circumstances so many British sailors are to be found in the navies of the United States and Germany.

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering, and frequently valuable lives. This cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

Big Student Convention.

Notices were read yesterday in most of the Toronto churches concerning the fourth international convention of the student volunteer movement for foreign missions, which will be held in Massey Hall, Feb. 26 to March 2.

It is expected that this convention will be the biggest ever held in Toronto, and the most far-reaching in its influence. Over 2000 selected student delegates and 400 professors, missionaries and leaders of national and international young people's societies are to be entertained.

New Tent Opened.

The new tent for the accommodation of consumptive patients at the Western Hospital was formally opened on Saturday night. About 75 friends of the institution were present and were treated to a first-class musical program. Several of the house doctors made short addresses.

IT RETAINS OLD AND MAKES NEW FRIENDS.—Time was when Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil had but a small field of distribution, but now its territory is widespread. Those who first recognized its curative qualities still value it as a specific, and, while it retains its old friends, it is ever making new. It is certain that whoever once uses it will not be without it.

CHICKERING PIANOS

LEAD. All others follow.

H. W BURNETT & CO.
9 and 11 Queen Street East. ed

INSURED

The fire insurance agent insures against loss by fire. The life insurance agent insures against loss by death, or at least offers some equivalent to the heirs of the insured.

The kind of insurance your attention is especially called to is how to insure good teeth, strong nerves, strong brain, strong muscles. A man can be no better than is made possible by the material of which he is built—that is, by a law divinely ordered, and by nature executed, the entire being of man invariably reflects the character of the food which builds the body.

You can insure yourself with absolute certainty against poor health. You may insure your children against growing up with poor teeth, with weak nerves, etc., by eating

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT

For sale by all grocers.

The Shredded Wheat Co.
61 Front St. East, Toronto.