

## RADIAL BILL TAKEN UP BY COMMITTEE.

Way Seems Clear For an Amicable Arrangement Between City and Company.

No More Lines Will Be Built West of Sherman Avenue, In The City.

The special committee appointed by the new Council to take up the matter of the Radial bill and instruct the city solicitor as to what amendments might be thought necessary to protect Hamilton's interests had a conference yesterday afternoon with Hon. J. M. Gibson, president of the company, and although not much was accomplished the prospects are that a settlement will be reached. The matter was thrashed out for two hours and a half and the members of the new Council dealt with it in a business like way—something novel contrasted with the fighting spirit exhibited by the old Council. Both sides exhibited a willingness to make concessions with a view to having an amicable adjustment. Mayor Stewart presided.

One important result accomplished was a promise from the company's side that no new lines would be built west of Sherman avenue in the city. This was granted in return for a concession by the company to run its cars along a portion of Wilson street to the new station since it is proposed to build in the city.

City Solicitor Waddell at the outset placed before the attorneys the reasons the city has for objecting to the line in the city being under Dominion jurisdiction. One of these was the fact that the line could connect with the Brantford road making a trunk line through the city.

Colonel Gibson pointed out that as a matter of fact the two roads were already connected at the Terminal station.

Mr. Waddell laid stress on the objection to freight cars being run through the city.

Colonel Gibson in reply to this explained that it was the company's intention to build large freight sheds in the east end which would entirely remove any objection on this point. What the company intended doing was building a fast line from the Niagara border, through Hamilton to Toronto, taking in St. Catharines. The entrance into Hamilton on the east would be by private right of way on the south side of Cannon street connecting at Birch avenue with the Radial. It was not the company's intention to build any lines in the city after this west of Wentworth street.

A suggestion was made that the company could use Wilson street for its freight cars from Birch avenue or from where the company has its private right of way just west of that street to where it is proposed to build the new freight sheds and have the cars switched there. This would eliminate all objections raised by the people in that section to having private property damaged by freight switch. Little damage could be caused now by using Wilson street and if some people suffered in the future it was the opinion of the aldermen that it was better to have a few suffer on

these few blocks than ruin the centre of the city.

Colonel Gibson expressed himself as well satisfied with this suggestion and then, in return, agreed that his company would build no more new lines west of Sherman avenue in place of Wentworth street as he had first mentioned. The company proposed, he explained, erecting another high tension line on its private right of way from DeCew Falls to St. Catharines. The station would be in the new freight shed in Hamilton.

The aldermen saw no objection to this.

Mr. Waddell again advanced his argument about the company having obtained perpetual franchises on the side lines in Barton, east of the city, and urged the danger of the company being in a position some day to operate these lines as a street railway without paying the city any percentage, or being under its control.

Colonel Gibson said a person living near the Jockey Club or that section would not be able to get a transfer from one of the side lines to the Radial or H. G. & B., and be transported to the centre of the city and back without having to pay to the street railway.

In reply to a question from Ald. Dickson, who wanted to know if the company, when its franchise expired in 1928, could not extend the street car service along the side lines, Mr. Gibson said that this might be done, provided the side lines were not built on by then. He said the Radial Company would not amalgamate with the street railway or the H. G. & B., but it reserved the right to amalgamate with the Hamilton & Dundas, and the Brantford road.

Colonel Gibson said he would not be stopped with the bill on a mere possibility of what might occur twenty years from now. It was aside altogether from the subject, he considered. This is a point that will be further discussed.

Regarding the City Solicitor's argument that certain parts of the road, within the city, should remain under Provincial control, Colonel Gibson declared that the Dominion Board would not listen to this. It would be necessary to amend the act to have it done, and he was satisfied that this would not be permitted. This is another point that will crop up again.

Mr. Waddell thought it would have been more satisfactory to the city if an entirely new company had been formed. The city could have had its say about the crossing of streets. He made some suggested amendments to Colonel Gibson regarding the crossing of streets, having that part of the road within the city under Provincial control and a guarantee from the company not to amalgamate with the lines in Barton.

Mr. Waddell and Mr. Gibson will get together to-day in an effort to patch up matters and have a satisfactory report ready for the special committee, which will meet again at noon to-morrow to settle the matter peacefully, if possible.

## COCHRANE'S SEAT.

AN AFTERMATH OF SALE OF COBALT LAKE MINING PROPERTY.

Serious Allegations Made Against Government—Henry Draney States His Claim Against Frank Chapin, Charles Lamarche, C. A. Martin and Others.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Intrigue and lobbying in connection with the securing of a mining right in Cobalt were features of a statement of claim filed yesterday afternoon in the suit of Henry Draney, engineer, against Frank B. Chapin, Toronto; George T. Smith, Mining Recorder of Haliburton; Charles Lamarche, Master of titles of Nipissing. Draney is claiming \$130,000 damages from the defendants in connection with the registration of his mining rights in Cobalt. The defendants arranged to get for him, after it had been refused by the defendant Smith as Mining Recorder. Draney alleges that after he had failed to get his claim allowed, Chapin represented himself as having powerful influence with members of the Provincial Government, and said that he could secure the recording of the claim.

On May 15 Chapin and Lamarche approached the plaintiff, and the former, it is claimed, told Draney that the Government would grant the application. But that the Government had made it a condition that Chapin should procure the said Lamarche to resign his seat as a member of the Legislative Assembly, so that a vacancy should be created, thereby enabling him to be elected to the seat and to be elected a member of the said Legislative Assembly to occur on June 30, so vacated, and the said Chapin informed the plaintiff that he had arranged with the said Lamarche that said Lamarche had resigned his seat and agreed that he would so resign his seat and had joined forces with him, said Chapin, and that they together could and would induce the said members of the Government to accept the application, record the claim and convey the said property to the plaintiff by way of a mining lease.

The statement of claim proceeds:—Some time during the month of March, 1906, the defendant Masten represented and promised the plaintiff that if he, the said plaintiff, would purchase the interest of Lamarche in the said mining property herein mentioned so that the name of the said Lamarche would not appear in connection with the said property or as a lessee or grantee thereof, he, the said defendant, would procure that the conveyance by the way of a mining lease, heretofore mentioned, should be granted by the Crown to the said plaintiff, and relying upon the representations and promises so made by the defendant, Masten, the

plaintiff jointly with the defendant Chapin agreed to purchase and did receive from the said Lamarche an option to purchase the interest of the said Lamarche in the mining property herein.

"The plaintiff carried out the instructions and requests of the defendant as to the steps to be taken to secure said mining location and road allowance and in all respects compared them with and in so doing went to large expense."

"Subsequently on or about the 27th day of March, 1906, the plaintiff, acting under the advice and instructions of the defendants, Chapin and Masten, entered into an agreement with one W. L. Thompson, of the City of Rochester, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, whereby the said plaintiff agreed to sell, and the said Thompson agreed to buy all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff in the said mining property for the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars."

On December 21 the Government sold the property by public auction for \$1,085,000. He is consequently asking \$130,000 damages for misrepresentation and breach of contract.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, when seen at Parliament buildings yesterday stated that he had no knowledge of the claim which has been made, and was not in a position to say anything in regard to it.

NO MORE HEADACHES.

Cincinnati Man Has Two Sensory Nerves in His Forehead Cut Out.

Cincinnati, Jan. 13.—After suffering excruciating pains in the head for 25 years, Louis Wolfson, superintendent of the Cincinnati Baseball Park, has secured relief by having surgeons cut out two nerves.

Wolfson tried medicines and various forms of massage and electrical treatment in vain. He went the rounds of the doctors, consulting leading specialists without relief. The pain was above the eyes and above the temples, and came in spells. Four or five times a week his head would be racked by almost unendurable tortures.

A few days ago at Christ Hospital, a few inches were made on each side of his head near the ear, and two offending nerves were located and cut out. They were between one and two inches long, and about as thick as a pin, and are termed sensory nerves—that is, nerves which give the sense of feeling and control of the movements of muscles. Some little sense of uneasiness still persists as a result of the wound in his temple, but when these heal he will be totally cured.

IS THERE A REAL HADES?

Yes, when tight boots pinch your corns. Why not use Putnam's Corn Extractor? Cures in one day without pain. Use only Putnam's. Fifty years in use.

## The Daily Fashion Hint.



Attractive model for gown of tussor silk or pongee. The gown sketched is of rose-color pongee, with yoke and undersleeves of coffee-color cluny lace.

## STARVED BY ANAEMIA.

Health Restored by the Rich Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

Thousands and thousands of young girls throughout Canada are literally passing into hopeless decline for the want of the new rich red blood so abundantly supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are distressingly weak, pale or sallow, appetite fickle, subject to headaches, dizziness, are breathless and the heart palpitates violently at the least exertion. The doctors call this anaemia—which is the medical name for bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood—they cure anaemia just as surely as food cures hunger. Here is a bit of the strongest kind of evidence: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and nothing else saved my two daughters when doctors had failed to help them." This statement is made by Mrs. Joseph Martel, St. Oliver street, Quebec. She adds: "My daughters are aged respectively twenty-two and twenty-three years. For two years they suffered from the weakness and distress of anaemia, and had I learned of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills earlier, it would not only have saved my money, but much worry and anxiety as well. Both girls are now as pale as a sheet. They suffered from headaches, poor appetite and grew so feeble that they could hardly go about. They were under a doctor's care, but did not improve a bit. I decided to try a new remedy. I bought a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am so grateful for active robust girls that I strongly recommend them to every mother who has a weak, pale faced boy or girl."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing, but they do it well—they actually make new, rich blood. They don't tinker with symptoms. They get to the source. They simply change bad blood into good blood and thus strike straight at the root of such common ailments as headaches, dizziness, nervous exhaustion, neuritis, anaemia, nervous exhaustion, acromegaly, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, and the special, painful secret ailments of growing girls and women. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Will be Actual Total Cost of Panama Canal.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day had before it Colonel Goethals, United States chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission and the chief engineer of construction.

The work of building the canal, Col. Goethals told the committee, was progressing more satisfactorily than he had expected. He added that the number of men on the canal and railroad pay rolls fluctuates between 30,000 and 40,000, mainly Spaniards, Italians and West Indian negroes.

"We have been getting more labor in the last few months than we can use," he said. "There are no Americans on the labor rolls except a few machinists' helpers."

As to the probable cost of the canal, Colonel Goethals said, his estimate of \$250,000,000 did not include the \$400,000 purchase price paid by the United States to the Government of Panama, nor the \$10,000,000 similarly paid to Spain; therefore the actual total computed cost would be \$300,000,000.

## CABINET CRISIS.

JAP EMPEROR REFUSED TO ACCEPT PREMIER'S RESIGNATION.

Withdrawal of Sakatani, Minister of Finance, and Yamagata, Minister of Communications, From Government—Everything Arranged.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—The resignation of the entire Cabinet was narrowly averted to-day. The Premier, Marquis Saionji, tendered his resignation to the Emperor this afternoon at 4 o'clock, but His Majesty declined to receive it, while the alternative resignations of Yoshio Sakatani, Minister of Finance, and of Isaburo Yamagata, Minister of Communications, were accepted.

Masabishi Cutsura, Minister of Justice, will combine the portfolio of finance with his own, and Keihara, Minister of the Interior, will combine that of Minister of communications with his. This leaves the Cabinet without any new elements, and removes the dispiriting factors which have been the disturbing factors for some time past. The Cabinet Council to-day gave rise to some heated debates. Yamagata insisted upon the resignation of Sakatani, who is responsible for the budget, and who is blamed by the Cabinet Ministers and the public because in 1907 he promised that there would be no increase made in the tax on foreign loans in 1908.

An investigation of the situation convinced the Cabinet officers and Elder Statesmen that an increase in the taxation of in foreign loan was unavoidable. Sakatani endeavored to reduce the appropriation for the army and the navy. To this the opposing factions objected, and finally succeeded in carrying their point. Sakatani was then forced to resign. The whole matter is now believed to be settled. There probably will be some changes in the budget, and the Diet may decide not to increase the taxation, but instead reduce the appropriations for the army and navy. It may be decided to issue a loan to cover the deficit.

Attempts at Rescue Vain.

While the frenzied people were fighting to get down the front steps the calcium light tank exploded, and fire was spread over the entire mass of people. This added horror was more than the feeble rescuers could stand. In order to save their own lives they were forced to flee down the fire escapes. On the front steps outside the door men pulled frantically to open a way for the wedged-in people, but not more than half a dozen were rescued in this manner. The explosion of the calcium tank and the flames from the front of the stage, which had by this time reached the struggling people, made further rescue impossible. The entire interior of the building was one seething furnace. Firemen threw a feeble stream of water into the burning flames, but it had no effect on the building. The cries of the unfortunate victims, many with their clothing already ablaze, and the moans of the dying were heartrending. Fathers and brothers frenzied by the thought that loved ones were in the fiery place, were compelled to retreat. Nothing could be done to get their people out, and they were forced to stand by and watch the awful sacrifice of life. Everything possible that could be done to get the people out before the flames reached them was resorted to, but it was too late. The flames travelled with the rapidity of a prairie fire.

Fire Companies Quarrelled.

When the flames had entirely enveloped the building and threatened adjoining property the fire department of Pottstown, nine miles distant, was summoned. The firemen from Pottstown found the situation very bad, and went to work with a vim to stay the progress of the flames. This was accomplished after the

## 167 VICTIMS.

Seven Per Cent. of Boyertown's Population Perished.

Nine Out of Ten of the Victims Were Women and Girls.

Not More Than One-tenth of Bodies Recovered Can Be Identified.

Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 14.—When night-fall put a stop to the work of recovering the dead from the ruins of the Rhoades Opera House, where last night's holocaust occurred, the official roll of victims numbered 167.

Whether any more bodies are buried beneath the ruins cannot be positively stated, but it is the belief of those who had charge of the gruesome work that all of the dead have been removed, and that the total list of victims will not go above 170. The ratio of women and girls to men and boys is about nine to one. The work of identification will not be begun until to-morrow, as most of the bodies are still lying in a confused state at the four improvised morgues.

It was almost daylight this morning before the flames were extinguished and rescuers were able to enter the ruins to remove the dead. The morning was bitterly cold, and by the time the benumbed and exhausted firemen began the task of disentangling the mass of burned debris the entire ruins were coated with ice, and there was danger of the walls falling. The work went slowly at first, and it was 7 o'clock before the first body was removed.

There were many different stories as to the exact cause of the panic and fire, and there were several rumors of arrests, but the thorough official and Coroner Strasser to-night denied that any action whatever had been taken. The coroner said that his one thought was to get out all the bodies before a sleet or snow storm should set in and hamper the work.

The Rhoades Opera House was located on the second floor of a three-story brick building. The first floor was occupied by a national bank and several stores, and the third floor was used for lodge rooms. The entertainment hall was a large room about fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet long. It had no gallery. There was a stairway at the front of the building, and a narrow exit in the rear of the stage. Fire escapes were built on both sides and on the front of the building.

So far as can be learned there were about 425 persons packed in the room, most of whom were adults. The number of children present was comparatively small. There were about fifty-five persons, all local talent, on the stage giving a performance of the Scottish Reformation. The entertainment was nearly over, the audience waiting for the curtain to go upon the last part, when something went wrong with the calcium light apparatus that was perched upon a small platform near the front entrance of the building and back of the audience. The light was in charge of H. W. Fischer, of Carlisle, Pa., and he says a rubber tube slipped from one of the tanks. At any rate, there was a loud, hissing sound, which caused many in the audience to turn their heads in curiosity to see what it was. There was absolutely no panic up to this time, and nothing probably would have happened if one or more of the performers behind the curtain had not been curious to learn what was causing the noise. Who he or they were probably will never be known. Hearing the hissing sound, one of the light apparatus in the audience, one of the performers raised the curtain from the floor.

In front of the curtain and serving as footlights, were about ten lamps, attached to a tank eight feet wide, three inches wide and three inches deep. The tank contained coal oil. In raising the curtain the performer accidentally turned this tank over, and it fell to the floor. The rubber tube slipped from one of the tanks in the front row. The Rev. Adam A. Weber, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, for the benefit of whose Sunday school the entertainment was being given, tried to pick up the tank, with the assistance of others, before they could do so the oil flowed out and caught fire.

In the meantime someone discovered that there were fire escapes on each side of the building, and dozens made their exit by these avenues of escape and gave the alarm. The fire bell was rung and the whole town was aroused and went to the rescue. All this time the flames from the oil tank were creeping toward the terrified mass of people who were frantically shrieking and fighting to get out. The noise was terrific, and few heard the cries of those who found the fire escapes. Some of the bravest of those who had gained this avenue of escape pined dozens from the struggling mass and directed them to the side of the building.

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building had been entirely destroyed and several adjoining structures had been badly damaged.

While the flames were being checked an unfortunate scene occurred. Some of the firemen made frequent trips to the saloons, with the result that toward morning some of the men became unruly. There were frequent fights, and at one time it looked as if the Pottstown and Boyertown companies would become involved in a free fight. It was owing to the good work of the State police, who had been summoned from their barracks at Reading to assist the town in its affliction, that a more serious affray did not occur.

The condition became so serious that Burgess Kohler at 5 o'clock in the morning issued an order to all saloon-keepers within the borough to close their places. The order was promptly complied with, and they were immediately closed until further notice.

When the flames were extinguished and the rescuers entered the building a horrible sight met their gaze. Bodies were piled in one solid mass six feet high on the second floor, so solidly were they wedged that picks and crowbars had to be used gently to separate the victims. As each victim was taken from the pile a numbered tag was attached and the body placed on boards, after which it was taken to one of the morgues.

Dr. J. K. Evans, who supervised the removal of the bodies, said there were nine female victims to one male. He did not believe that 10 per cent of the victims would ever be identified. In nearly every case the upper portions of the bodies were burned away, and in a great many instances the lower parts of the bodies were not touched by fire.

HER WEDDING SET FOR TO-DAY.

Girl Killed at Crossing in Chatham Was Bringing Home Troussau.

Blenheim, Jan. 14.—The funeral of Samuel Crouch and his daughter Jennie, who were killed in a boat crossing accident at Cedar Springs on Saturday, took place yesterday and was largely attended. Miss Crouch was returning from Chatham, where she had spent the past two weeks, having prepared her wedding trousseau, which she was taking home when the accident occurred. She was to have been married to-morrow to Andrew Moore, a young farmer residing near Dresden. An inquest into the fatality was opened yesterday and will be continued to-morrow.

SAVED THE GIRL.

Picton Lad Hero of Plucky Rescue While Skating.

Picton, Ont., Jan. 14.—Reginald Wilson, 14-year-old son of Mr. Wilson, made a plucky rescue on Saturday. He was skating with Miss Dorothy Wilcocks, youngest daughter of Mr. H. S. Wilcocks, on the bay, when the ice gave way. Young Wilson, with great presence of mind, kept firm hold of the young girl. The ice around was rotten and kept breaking with each effort to get out of the water. Continued calls for help were vain, but Wilson, who is a splendid swimmer, kept up until firm ice was reached.

THIRTY FELL THROUGH ICE.

Only Two Drowned in Accident on Lake in Paris.

Paris, Jan. 14.—Great excitement was caused this afternoon by the breaking of the ice on the lake in the Bois de Boulogne, where thirty young people being precipitated into the water. It was feared at first that many of them were drowned, but after a detachment had dragged the lake by the aid of searchlights, it was found that only two had been drowned, both bodies being recovered.

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KITCHENER'S SISTER-IN-LAW.

Woman Commits Suicide From Steamer at Colon.

Colon, Jan. 14.—A woman named Mrs. Kitchener, widow of a brother of Viscount Kitchener of Hartoum, committed suicide in the port of Colon last night by jumping overboard from the steamer Magdalena, of the Royal Mail Lines, from Southampton, via West Indian ports, for Kingston. The woman's husband is thought to have been the late Arthur Buck Kitchener.

## Tan Boots

Fashion says Tan Boots are no longer a novelty but a necessity and so you would say to see how they are selling these days.

We have just received a smart line of Ladies' Tan Russia Calf Boots, Blucher cut, heavy soles and very stylish. Price \$4. Also very stylish lines of Ladies' Chocolate Boots, Blucher cut. Price \$5.00.

Men's Tan Boots

We are showing special values in Men's Tan Russia Calf Boots. Men's Tan Russia Calf Boots, Blucher cut, calf lined, 3 soles, strictly waterproof; regular price \$6.50, reduced to \$5.00.

Men's Russia Calf Blucher cut Boots, 3 soles; regular \$6, reduced to \$5.00.

Special cut prices in Men's, Boys' and Youths' Hockey Boots.

Men's Hockey Boots reduced to \$1.75.

Boys' regular \$2.25, now \$1.50.

Youths' sizes, 11, 12, 13; regular \$1.75, reduced \$1.25.

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