LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

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47th YEAR, NO. 20177 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910 —TWENTY PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE MEN PAINFULLY HURT IN WRECK IN GRAND TRUNK YARDS

Snowplow Crashed Into the Caboose of a Way Freight in East London.

ESCAPED DEATH BY A MIRACLE

Crew Were Gathered in the Van When the Accident Occurred This Morning.

Conductor Harvey Brush and Brakeman William H. Ogilvie and R. Reid, all of Hamilton, were painfully injured, and four cars were derailed, when a Grand Trunk snowplow, in charge of Conductor Thomas and Engineer J. E. Pook, of this city, crashed into the rear end of way freight No. 413, as it was standing on the main track near the gravel pit east of Egerton street, at 12:15 this morning.

Just how the accident happened, or who is responsible, the officials have not yet learned, but it appears that the snowplow, which was driven by engine No.2219, was returning to the city from Dorchester, and running at a rate of ten or fifteen miles an hour.

The way freight, in charge of Engineer Brush and Conductor Michale, was standing at the gravel pit waiting for another freight train ahead to pull into the city.

The Crash.

The crew of the freight were gathered in the caboose when the crash came.

When the snowplow struck it lifted the caboose off the trails and reduced it to kindling wood, derailed three of the rear-end freight cars, and smashed them so badly that they were later burned.

It is a miracle that the injured men were not killed.

Conductor Brush received several cuts about the face and head, as did Brakeman Ogilvie, while Reid had his ribs crushed and his leg badly wrenched. All three were badly shaken up. Brakeman O'Connell was also on the freight, but he escaped injury.

Badly Damaged.

The snowplow and engine were pretty badly damaged, the front of the plow being smashed in, while the headlight and front of the engine were twisted and bent, and the runningboards on the side were ripped off.

Dr. Seaborn was hastily summoned to attend the injured men, and after their injuries had been dressed they were removed to their homes on the first train going east. The local Grand Trunk wrecking crew were soon on the scene of the accident, and after working all night succeeded in clearing the line by 8 o'clock this morning.

Boxes Destroyed.

One of the wrecked cars was filled with empty boxes being returned to the McCormick Manufacturing Company, but they were so badly demolished that they were burned with the rest of the wreckage. The other two cars were empty.

The accident was the chief topic of conversation among railwaymen in East London this morning, and great wonder was expressed that the injured men were not instantly killed. The caboose was completely telescoped, the trucks being lifted right up over the top of the plow, while the body of the car was smashed to pieces. The plow is one of the largest on this division, and after the accident it was removed to the local carshops, where it will be repaired.

Yards Crowded.

As a result of the accident the east end yards were crowded with freight trains all night and this morning, and it was not until noon today that the last one pulled out.

JUST TWENTY BELOW AT THE METROPOLIS

Montreal Having the Coldest Snap of the Winter Today.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 31.—The coldest snap of the winter so far prevails today, and various thermometer readings range betwen 15 to 20 degrees below zero, with a considerable lower range in the country roundabout. Fortunately there is a very moderate wind, but considerable suffering is being encountered by those whose work keeps them in the open air.

Kingston, Dec. 21.—The ice bridge across the harbor has formed. The weather touched 12 degrees below zero during the night.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—The thermometer at the experimental farm this morning registered 25.2 degrees below zero, the coldest dip in two winters.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—Last night was the coldest Toronto has known so far this season. Seven below was the official record at the observatory, but the thermometer readings at other points in and about the city ranged all the way from 7 to 13 degrees below.

ENGLISH AVIATORS WIN

One Takes the Long Distance and Another the Channel Prize.

Aldershot, England, Dec. 31.—Capt. Frank Cody, head of the ballooning department of the British war office, today won the British Michelin cup for duration and distance for 1910, by flying 190 miles in 4 hours and 50 minutes.

The flight ended when Cody's aeroplane accidentally touched the ground.

The British Michelin cup is valued at $2,500, and a cash prize of the same amount goes with it.

The Baron de Forest prize of $20,000 for the longest flight across the English Channel in 1910 by an Englishman in an English-built machine goes to T. Sopwith.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS SAVOR OF PROSPERITY

Revenue For Year Closing Today $68,819,233—A Betterment of $12,000,100.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—Canadian customs houses during the year closing today, collected $68,819,233, which is a betterment over the previous year of almost $12,000,000, the exact figures being $11,928,248. During December, the collections totalled $5,727,576, a betterment of $470,962.

ALL IS READY FOR C.P.R. IMPROVEMENTS

Officially Stated That Work in the East End Will Be Gone On With in Spring.

RUSH TO COMPLETION

Company Is Badly in Need of Greater Accommodation in This City—Much New Equipment.

Superintendent J. Oberne, of the C. P. R., was in the city this morning en route to Port Burwell, where he is making an inspection, after which he goes to Detroit on business.

It was officially stated to The Advertiser that everything is in readiness for the work of starting the London improvements in the spring, and the work will be rushed through, as the road is handling so much business that more room is absolutely necessary.

"The improvements will not be completed a moment too soon," said an official to The Advertiser. "Our business was never better, and has been expanding steadily. Only recently we placed orders for seven million dollars worth of new equipment to be delivered next summer. Among the equipment we have contracted for will be 2,000 freight cars, 2,000 steel frame cars, 800 flat cars, 500 stock cars, 200 passenger coaches, and 75 heavy locomotives."

PAID RESPECTS TO REAL ESTATERS

Londoners at Banquet Object to the Election Methods of the Association.

OBJECT TO THE SLATES

It Was Stated That the Real Estate Men Do Injury to the City by Their Attitude on Public Questions.

At the banquet tendered the members of the board of health by Chairman John Graham, Dr. W. J. Stevenson and Harry Clarke paid their respects to the Real Estate Owners' Association and the Citizens' League. They opposed the knocking methods of one organization and the dictatorship of the other.

"What right have a couple of men to get into a room and bring out a slate and say to the citizens of London 'Swallow that?'" declared Dr. Stevenson. "Where did they obtain the right to become dictators to the people as to how they shall vote? Who gave them the right to be bosses of the city of London, to tell the voter what he shall do and what he shall not do? Why cannot any man run who is decent and has the ability to serve the people, without any organization standing up and instructing the people to leave him home, or by an active canvass try to defeat him? That is not fair—it is not right—it is not just. Every man should stand up and fight his own battles. We tried for years to get rid of political domination and slate making. We succeeded, but in its stead some self-appointed dictators tried to run it instead. The whole thing is wrong, and I hope the people will stand up and elect men who will serve them, unpledged to anything but the best interests of the people, men who will do their whole duty by all the citizens, not by a section, and give us free unbiased government."

No Slates.

"These men have no right to organize slates," declared Mr. Clarke. "This is a free country, and they have no right to force their will on any person. We want freedom of choice so that the best men, irrespective of who they may be, shall be elected.

"The real estaters do all sorts of harm to the city. They continually knock and misrepresent, and the impression is abroad that the city is composed of nothing but knockers. That is not the case, but these people would lead us to believe that it was so."

Mr. John Graham also paid his respects to the real estaters.

A CABINET CRISIS.

Madrid, Dec. 31.—It was expected that at the meeting of the cabinet this afternoon Premier Canalejas would submit to King Alfonso the question of his majesty's confidence in his premiership. Three changes in the ministry were anticipated.

SAFE BLOWERS.

Beatrice, Neb., Dec. 31.—Robbers early today blew up the safes in the Citizens' and State Banks of Waterville, aKn., and escaped with $8,000.

MANY CASES FOR WINTER ASSIZES

Scott vs. Vining Is an Echo of the Tragedy Near Thorndale.

3 NEW CASES ENTERED

One Is an Action for Alimony—Case of Cecil Burchell Will Be Tried Here.

The winter assizes, which commence in this city on Jan. 9, will in all probability be rather lengthy, and while but three cases have been set down, it is expected that there will be a dozen added before the end of next week.

Several actions, which were postponed at previous assizes and county court sessions, are to be aired before Chief Justice Meredith, who is scheduled to preside.

The case of Scott vs. Vining et al., the suit brought by Wesley Scott to break the will of Harvey Scott, the Thorndale man, will be one of these. The defendants are the executors of the deceased's estate, part of which was willed to a nephew of Harvey's, Arthur Scott, of Thorndale. The plaintiff claims he was to have received the land according to a contract which, he alleges, he entered into with his father in 1885, by which he was to work the farm and become the owner of it at his father's death. Should either break the contract, the other was to be entitled to damages. Wesley, it is said, will go after the damages.

A Real Estate Deal.

The case of Jones vs. Shore, a suit over a Westminster Township real estate deal, will also be heard. The plaintiff is John Dixon Jones, and the defendant Susan Shore.

Ivey & Dromgole have served notice of trial in the case of Wallace vs. the McLaughlin-Buick Motor Company and M. C. Rose, the concern's local manager. Unstated damages are sought by the widow of Anson Wallace, who died after being run over on Horton street by an automobile driven by Mr. Rose.

It is also possible that one of the cases resulting from the Perrin elevator disaster will be aired at this session.

New Cases.

The three cases set down are: Nelson vs. Nelson, Burchell vs the Grand Trunk, and Martyn vs. the London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Company.

The first is an action for alimony brought by the wife of a Wallaceburg bank janitor.

In the second the administrators of the estate of the late Cecil Burchell, who was killed in a wreck on the Grand Trunk while in the employ of the company, ask for damages for the parents of the deceased who reside in England.

Miss Vera A. Martyn, a daughter of an East London contractor, who died as a result of blood poisoning resulting from stepping on a rusty nail, sues an insurance company for $5,000, the full amount of a policy held by the deceased at the time of his death. It is alleged that notification was not given in accordance with the regulations which prescribed a time limit.

DECEMBER WAS HARD ON THE OLD PEOPLE

Many Deaths of Aged Are Recorded For the Present Month.

The month of December was a hard month on old people.

Of the 72 deaths recorded during the month, no less than 22 were over 70 years of age. Eight were over 80 years old, and three were 90 and past.

Tuberculosis and pneumonia got in their work as usual. Five died from the white plague, and the same number from the latter disease.

Two deaths were recorded as due to typhoid, and two died as the result of accidents. One death was due to scarlet fever, while fourteen children succumbed during the month.

The stork was quite busy, 70 homes being visited. This is about the same as during the same month last year.

Dan Cupid was quite busy, as is usually the case about Christmas season, 45 couples being made more or less happy. This is within five of the same number of last year for December.

THE WEATHER

Tomorrow.—Cold.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Dec. 31—8 a.m.

Today—Fresh to strong southeasterly to southwesterly winds; higher temperature, with light local snowfalls or flurries.

Sunday—Patly fair, with light local snow.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Max.	Min.	Weather.
Victoria	42	34	Clear
Calgary	2	—12	Snow
Winnipeg	— 2	— 2	Cloudy
Port Arthur	— 4	— 6	Cloudy
Toronto	18	— 6	Snow
Ottawa	16	—24	Fair
Montreal	28	—16	Fair
Quebec	30	—22	Clear

Minus (—) means below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

Decidedly cold weather swept over Ontario to the Maritime Provinces during last night, and the cold continues throughout the West.

The heavy gales on the Atlantic coast are now subsiding.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

The disturbance mentioned Thursday night was last night over the Straits of Belle Isle. Gales, with rain, attended its passage over the Maritime Provinces. Snow fell in many localities from Alberta to Quebec, the fall being heavy in some localities. Very cold weather set in yesterday afternoon over Ontario and Quebec, and continued in the Western Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures, London, 8—32; Victoria, 38—42; Vancouver, 35—41; Kamloops, 18—32; Edmonton, 12 below—4 below; Prince Albert, 28 below—zero; Calgary, 6 below—2; Qu'Appelle, 16 below—2; Winnipeg, 42 below—2 below; Port Arthur, 28 below—4 below; Parry Sound, 14 below—4; Toronto, 2—19; Ottawa, 8 below—16; Montreal, 4 below—28; Quebec, 2 below—30; St. John, 34—48; Halifax, 32—48.

TODAY'S PROBS.

The East—Northwesterly gales; clearing and much colder. Sunday—Fine and decidedly cold.

POINTERS FOR ELECTORS

Monday is Election Day.

Some misapprehension seems to exist in the minds of certain electors regarding the number of candidates to be voted for.

For the Water Commission there are **THREE** candidates, of whom **TWO** must be elected.

For the Hospital Trust, there are also **THREE** candidates, of whom **ONE** only is to be elected.

SIX candidates are running for the Board of Education, of whom **FIVE** must be elected.

TWENTY-FIVE candidates are in the field for aldermanic honors, and **TWELVE** must be elected.

The voter may mark his ballot for the number referred to for each office, but no more, or he may vote for only one candidate if he desires.

Freeholders alone may vote on the bylaws and plebiscites. They may vote in as many wards as they have property.

SNOWFALL HAS BEEN HEAVY 53 1-2 INS. HAVE FALLEN TO DATE

In the Same Period of Last Year Only 21 Inches Were Recorded —Rainfall of Present Season Very Light.

The monthly weather report shows that the snowfall during the month ending today is far in excess of the same period in 1909. During the final session of last year but 21 inches of snow fell, as compared with 53½ inches during the last 31 days.

The rainfall in December, 1909, was .099 inches, and during this month but .017 fell. The temperature reached the highest point on the 18th, when 35.5 was registered, while 51 degrees above on the 6th was the high mark of December, 1909. The lowest registration was 9 degrees below zero on Dec. 22. In the same month of last year the mercury never dropped below zero, but that point was reached on the 29th.

FLYER MOISSANT MEETS DEATH WHILE RACING AT NEW ORLEANS

The Famous Aviator's Machine Turns Turtle and He Plunges Hundreds of Feet—Dying From Injuries Received.

New Orleans, Dec. 31.—John B. Moissant, the aviator, was fatally injured at 10:05 o'clock this morning at Harahan Station, 12 miles above New Orleans, when his machine turned head downward at an altitude of 100 feet, throwing Moissant out. He landed on his head. Moissant died on a special train just as it reached this city.

Circled Twice.

Moissant, in his 50-horsepower Bleriot monoplane, with a special 35-gallon gasoline tank aboard, left the aviation field in this city at 10:05 o'clock and flew to Harahan, where special grounds had been laid out, over which the aviator was to try for the Michelin cup.

Moissant circled the field twice, trying to find a landing place. This was difficult, the field being on the edge of the Mississippi River and swamps on all other sides.

Suddenly, from some cause which may never be known, the monoplane turned its head downward, the horrified spectators saw Moissant pitch clear over the head of the machine, and fall like a plummet for a distance of nearly 100 feet, landing on his head. The machine, with its propeller still working, turned sidewise and fell, a complete wreck.

Moissant sprang into fame by winning the $10,000 race around the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, defeating Grahame-White, the English aviator.

Within a year several noted airmen have lost their lives, among them Ralph Johnstone Cheraz, who crossed the Alps, and Grace, lost in the English Channel.

BANK OF MONTREAL IS SAID TO BE PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER

City Hall Rumor Avers That Big Financial Institution Is After the City Hall, That a Modern Building Is To Be Erected If the Bylaw Carries.

It was stated to The Advertiser today at the city hall by a gentleman in close touch with the situation, that it was the Bank of Montreal that made the offer of $100,000 for the city hall.

It was pointed out that the situation was ideal for a bank. An entrance was available on the market, and that would make it very valuable to a bank. For general purposes the location is ideal, as it would place the Bank of Montreal in the centre of the business district.

It is understood that a modern office building would be erected on the site.

A New Site.

For some time the Bank of Montreal has been endeavoring to secure a more central location, it is said.

The movement of banking houses has been towards the main corner, several banks having secured admirable quarters on Richmond street.

So far the Bank of Montreal has been unable to secure the proper location, but with the purchase of the city hall that difficulty would be overcome.

EAST END STORE WAS ROBBED BOYS ARE BLAMED FOR JOB

Harrison's Place of Business Entered and Goods Taken—East London Merchants Complain That Often Goods Are Taken From in Front of Shops.

Another case of burglary, apparently the work of juveniles has been reported to the police by Mr. Ed. Harrison, a dealer in ant ques, of 757 Dundas street, whose shop was broken into during the night, and four pairs of opera glasses, two or three clocks, two revolvers, clock ornaments, and other things were stolen.

It is thought that other goods were also taken, but Mr. Harrison has not gone over his stock thoroughly as yet. The burglary was discovered when Mr. Harrison entered the shop and found the back door unlocked.

Windows Broken.

Two windows were smashed and footmarks in the snow showed that the windows and doors had all been tried.

The window through which entrance was secured was but fourteen inches wide, but the thieves had no trouble gaining an exit, as they were able to unlock the door from the inside.

Several other petty burglaries have been reported in the east end during the past couple of months. Many merchants are also complaining that goods displayed before stores are frequently taken, and the police will be asked to take a hand in suppressing the pilferers.

M'SORLEY GOES ON TRIAL ON GRAVE-ROBBING CHARGE

Jarvis, Dec. 30.—John McSorley, the eccentric old man, who is charged with robbing the grave of Matthew Johnston and shipping the body to a school of anatomy at Montreal, appeared in court today for his preliminary hearing. McSorley was not represented by counsel, and did not plead or elect.

The sexton of the Presbyterian Church told of receiving a visit from McSorley shortly after the burial of old Matthew Johnson. McSorley had made inquiries about the body and the location of the grave. He had also seen the prisoner carrying a box into the cemetery.

Mrs. S. D. Robinson saw him with a barrel in the cemetery, and another witness testified to selling him a barrel.

The prisoner was committed for

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Montreal, Dec. 31.—The Allan Line steamer Lake Erie, from Glasgow for Halifax and Boston, docked at Boston at 9:45 a.m. yesterday. The Allan Line royal mail steamer Hesperian, from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, was reported 125 miles west of Malin Head at 6 p.m. yesterday. The Allan Line royal mail steamer Corsican, from Liverpool for Halifax and St. John, N. B., was reported 167 miles east of Halifax at 3 p.m. yesterday.

MUSICIANS TO FORM A CITIZENS' BAND

Londoners Severed Their Connection With the Twenty-Sixth Regiment.

It is understood that the members of the old Twenty-sixth Regiment Band will reorganize next spring and form a purely local citizens' band. A short time ago the organization severed its connection with the regiment, whose headquarters are in Strathroy.

Mr. F. Tilbury, one of the Seventh men, who has played in that band for sixteen years, under Lieut.-Cols. W. H. Lindsay, A. M. Smith, J. W. Little, F. Reid, and A. A. Campbell, has tendered his resignation, and will probably be with the new organization next spring.

SAN FRANCISCO IS AGAIN SHAKEN

A Distinct Earthquake Tremor Early Today, Lasted Several Seconds.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—A distinct earth tremor was felt here about 4:11 a.m. today. It continued several seconds. Other towns north and south reported somewhat heavy shocks. No damage is reported.

ALLEGED SHORT WEIGHT CASE ON THE MARKET

Market House Man Claimed Chickens Did Not Weigh as Claimed.

A couple of alleged short-weight cases were reported to the market clerk this morning, and as a result, it is said, that an occupant of one of the butchers' stalls in the market house will take the matter into the police court.

Either through inaccurate scales or deliberate misrepresentation, dozens of articles are sold under weight on the market every day, it is alleged. Since the Christmas business commenced a few weeks ago these cases have come to light regularly, and Market Clerk Maker has threatened to take action repeatedly.

This morning the butcher in question purchased a pair of chickens from a woman who declared that they weighed thirteen pounds.

Before paying for them the purchaser placed them on his own scales and they weighed up two pounds short.

The woman refused to accept the reduction and disposed of the birds to other purchasers at six and seven pounds each. This is the case which may terminate in the police court.

CARNEGIE FOUNDS GERMAN HERO-FUND

Donates a Million and Half For Its Establishment.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—Andrew Carnegie has given $1,250,000 to establish a hero fund in Germany.

Announcement was made today that Andrew Carnegie had given $1,250,000 for a "Carnegie Foundation for Life Savers" in Germany.

The conditions and purposes of the endowment are similar to those of the hero funds previously established by the philanthropist in England, France and America. The annual proceeds will be used for the benefit of those who have been injured in the execution of heroic acts, and in the event of a hero's death, for the support of surviving dependents. A special provision is made for the education of the children of those who have sacrificed their lives.

CITY ENGINEER GRAYDON COMPLETES HIS LABOR

All the Officials at the City Hall Regret His Departure.

Ex-City Engineer Graydon has served his last day in the city's service. Today he completes his 25 years of labor in the city hall. He spent the time this morning in bidding good-bye to his old friends, and wishing them the compliments of the season.

All the officials expressed deep regret at his leaving. He was uniformly popular with all, and the long association with him had strengthened the bonds.

"I guess this is the last," he stated. "I am sorry to leave the boys, but I will have rest and quietness now for a time. I will no longer be blamed for everything that happens. Others will have to bear some of the blame. I have been treated kindly for the most part, and have few regrets. The method of my dismissal, I hardly think was deserved. However, it is all over, and I will enjoy a quiet life for a time. It will give me a chance to get back my health."

BILINGUAL SCHOOLS CALLED A MENACE

Kingston, Dec. 31.—G. Howard Ferguson, M. P. P. for Grenville, declared in a speech at a banquet here last night that bilingual schools in Ontario were a menace to the country, and that but one language should be taught, and that English, and in accord with British ideals.

ITALY FACES STRIKE.

Rome, Dec. 31.—The majority of the railway men who are opposed to violence have decided to defer the threatened strike until the end of January, in order to give the Government and Parliament time to amend the bill granting them an annual increase of $4,000,000. Objection to the measure is made on the grounds that the increase should be greater and proportioned differently. The Government, however, is not taking any chances, and is furthering arrangements to insure the railway service at any cost. Emergency drivers are being recruited. They include 262 mechanics from the navy and 65 students of naval mechanics from Venice.

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARDS FOR 1911

Harry Clark Is Picked For the Board of Health of Next Year.

HONOR FOR G. W. WEEKES

It Is Stated He Will Head the Board of Health—Other Possibilities.

Speculation is already rife as to who will be chairmen of the various boards this coming year.

In several the matter is practically settled. This is particularly true of the water commission. From what can be learned, there is no doubt whatever that Chairman Pocock will again act in that capacity. He has only served part of a term, the late chairman, Commissioner A. T. McMahen, having been chosen at the organization meeting.

As for the board of health, it was stated today that Mr. Harry Clark had the members lined up behind him as chairman for next year. He has served some time on the board, in fact, is the oldest, in term of service, with the exception of Dr. Stevenson, of those who have not been chairman.

Board of Education.

Mr. George N. Weekes is named as chairman of the board of education, according to rumors now afloat about the city hall.

He headed the poll last year, and will soon enter on his fourth year as a member of that body. It is understood that his election is practically assured.

There is also considerable speculation as to who will be chairman of the various committees of the council. Of course, there are liable to be many changes in the personnel of that body, and the guesses may all be wrong on Tuesday morning next.

However, it is stated, that if Ald. Eckert is again elected—and there seems to be no doubt of that—he will be chairman of the finance committee. Other changes may arise that may change the line of speculation, but it seems that all are united on that fact.

As for the hospital trust, Mr. J. C. Judd, K.C., will again be selected. He has had one term, and from what can be learned, he will be given a second.

It is not known who will be chosen to lead the public library board, but it is almost assured that Mr. John Forristal will be accorded that honor.

RACED THE HORSES IN FURIOUS MANNER

Four Youths Fined in the Police Court by Magistrate Beattie.

Walter Guymer, Allan Doyle, Joseph Ellwood and Edward Drew, all north end youths, were each fined $1 by Acting Magistrate Mayor Beattie at the police court this morning for being disorderly by driving furiously about the city streets with livery horses.

Another youth, John O'Neil, also from the north end, was fined $2 as a result of not only being disorderly but giving the police a wrong name. The evidence showed that Guymer and Doyle were in one livery outfit, and Doyle, Ellwood and Drew in the other. They met and a race was pulled off.

P. C. McCullough stated that he saw the horses being beaten and stepped hung on, and was driven nearly a When they saw him the boys beat the horses harder. The officer caught the side of one cutter as it swept past and ung on, and was driven nearly a block before he was able to get the horse stopped.

Then O'Neil gave him the name of George Jackson. The officer did not believe this, and took him to the station. Not until O'Neil was about to be placed in the cells did he tell his right name.

"Such conduct is disgraceful," said Mayor Beattie. "I am surprised at O'Neil giving a wrong name. I will fine each of you, except O'Neil, $1, and he will have to pay $2."

A CLEVELAND MYSTERY

Mother and Child Dead and the Husband Knows Nothing of It.

Cleveland, Dec. 31.—The decomposing bodies of Mrs. Herman Mielke and her infant child were found in a room on the second floor of their home on Cedar avenue today. Mielke told the police he had been sleeping on the first floor, and did not know his wife and child were dead.

NEW YEAR'S BUSINESS IS ABOVE THE MARK

Railway Officials Expect to Break All the Records This Season.

Local railroad men state that the New Year holiday traffic will break all records.

So great was the through traffic on the Grand Trunk last night that a second section of No. 5 had to be made up and sent from London, and the International Limited ran in two sections.

Today Express No. 6, from the west, was run in two sections, and there was a second No. 1 from Niagara Falls, and a second No. 15 from Toronto.

When the Huron and Bruce train pulled in from the north this morning shortly after 10, there was standing-room only. The aisles were all full, and people were standing out on the platforms.

"We have three extra coaches on," said one of the trainmen to The Advertiser, "but we have been picking up passengers all the way down, and long before we got here every coach was crowded. The last few stations each had a good crowd waiting when we pulled in, and most of them had to stand all the way in to London."

The C. P. R. reports business very brisk. The Southwestern Traction Company handled large crowds all day.

AYR ELECTIONS.

Ayr, Ont., Dec. 31.—There will be no municipal elections at this place, the entire council having been returned by acclamation, as follows: Reeve Gaelin, Councillors Hunt, Armstrong, Reid and Anderson.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

HIGH STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 80x846 feet. Price, $4,300.

CLARENCE STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bath and w. c., gas and fixtures, lot 23.6x110 feet. Price, $2,600. Easy terms.

CRAIG STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, electric light, lot 37x190 feet. Price, $1,700.

LANGARTH STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, new, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, w. c., furnace, gas and fixtures, lot 30x189 feet. Price, $1,800.

HALE STREET—Two-story brick, 6 bedrooms, furnace, room for bath, gas, stable, drive barn, good well, lot 50x190 feet. Price, $3,500.

LONDON NORTH—1½-story brick-veneer, all modern conveniences; worth $2,400; will sell for $1,950. Call at once if you want to get this great bargain.

COLBORNE STREET, CENTRAL—Fine new two-story red brick. This is in the very best residential part of the city, and the price is very reasonable. Call for particulars.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—2½-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 45x169 feet. Price, $3,500.

COLBORNE STREET—2-story red brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, verandah, mantel and grate. Lot 30x55 feet. Price, $3,500.

ELIAS STREET — 1½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, porch, lot 33x100 feet. Price, $2,300.

ONTARIO STREET—1¾-story brick veneer, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, front and back verandah, modern conveniences. Lot 30x100 feet. $3,000.

TALBOT STREET—2-story brick, cellar under all, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, 2 grates and mantels, laundry. Lot 33.6x70 feet. Price, $4,000.

WANTED—Farms for sale and exchange. We have a large number of people inquiring for farms. We have sold quite a number lately, and have customers for quite a number more. If you have a farm you wish to sell or exchange, kindly call and give it to us for sale, and we will push the property for you.

One of the best corners in the North End. 2½-story red pressed brick house, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, hot water heated, lot 50.4x160 feet. Call for particulars.

QUEBEC STREET — 1½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, four bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 22x160 feet. Price, $3,000.

17 acres of good garden land, nice brick house, hard and soft water, bank barn, drive house, hog pen, good orchard, all kinds of fruit. Situated just outside of good town of over 2,000 population. Call for particulars.

SIXTY ACRES—Black muck, clay loam and sandy loam and sand and gravel pit; good new windmill, cement and brick reservoir, splendid spring water, 5 or 6 acres of hardwood bush. Will exchange for city property. Call for particulars.

DUFFERIN AVENUE — Two-story brick, stone foundation, 7 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, lot 62x113 feet. Price, $5,700. A fine corner. Also vacant lot, 70x113 feet; price, $2,500.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, cellar, lot 50x150 feet. Price, $1,100.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—Two-story red brick, 3 bedrooms, all modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

LONDON NORTH—Two-story brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 33x144 feet. Only $2,500. Easy terms, $20 down and $20 per month.

OXFORD STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas, lot 33x150 feet. Price, $1,650.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD SOUTH—1½-story brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 33x100 feet. A snap, only $2,100.

PRINCESS AVENUE—2½-story red pressed brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 3 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, 3 mantels and grates; lot 52x69 feet. Call for particulars.

GREY STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, lot 50x102 feet. Price, $1,300.

278 RIDOUT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and summer kitchen; lot 64x100 feet, and lane at rear. Price, $1,750, $100 cash, balance monthly.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—2½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, grates, verandahs, lot 50x132. Call for particulars.

SUBURBAN LOTS on city limits north, close to car and street lights; good garden land, fruit trees.

EASY TERMS—We have a number of properties that we can sell on easy terms $50 to $100 down, and balance in monthly payments. Call and see us if you want a property on easy payments.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. IF YOU HAVE ANY REAL ESTATE YOU WISH SOLD, WE CAN SELL IT FOR YOU, AND WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH US. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT well ADVERTISED.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT WE HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE US.

A Healthful Occupation

If you want to engage in a healthful and profitable occupation, buy a farm in Ontario.

We have for sale farms of all kinds and sizes, and at all prices, in every county west and north of Toronto.

The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale:

No. 6435—100 acres in the Township of Zone, County of Kent, soil clay loam, 6 acres beech and maple timber, 3 acres mixed fruit, 1½-story frame house, a number of outbuildings; 2½ miles to Florence, 5 miles to Bothwell railroad station.

No. 6421—100 acres in the Township of Elma, County of Perth, soil part clay loam and rich black mould, 1½-story brick house, a number of outbuildings, all in fairly good condition; 9 miles to Listowel, 4 miles to Atwood market, 1½ miles to Henfryn P. O.

No. 6409—16 acres in the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex, soil sandy and clay loam, 6 acres small timber, 1½-story brick house, frame barn, 5 miles to London market, 4 miles to Hyde Park railroad station. Will exchange for small house in city.

No. 6390—100 acres in the Township of Dawson, Manitoulin Island, soil sandy and clay loam, 70 acres timber, good hewed log house, 2 barns, 2¼ miles to Meldrum Bay market, 1¼ miles to school and church. Price, $650.

For further list of farms we have for sale, see today's Free Press, or send for our catalogue of farms for sale.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.

TELEPHONE 696. 78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Anderson & Hatch

ROOM 22, BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS. PHONE 2322.

50 acres, London Township; frame house, frame barn, young orchard, first-class soil. Will exchange for a house as part payment.

50 acres, near Hyde Park; brick house, bank barn.

50 acres in Westminster, close to the car line.

100 acres near the village of Lobo; first-class buildings, clean, and in a first-class state of cultivation.

200 acres in the Township of Nissouri; 150 acres cleared, two-story house, bank barn 40x60, straw barn 42x46, stabling underneath, all cement floors, drive barn 26x66, henhouse and hogpen; close to school, church, etc., etc.

45 acres, just outside the city limits; no buildings. Price, $2,500.

50 acres, eight miles from London; first-class frame house, good bank barn, soil clay loam. Price, $5,000.

$3,500—51½ acres, soil light clay loam, all drained, bank barn, chicken coop, hogpen, 1½-story frame house. Terms, $500 cash.

49 acres, good frame house and barn, spring creek. An ideal place for a poultry farm. Price, $2,500.

13 acres, close to Mount Brydges; beautiful buildings. Will accept a house in the city.

200 acres, Township of Nissouri; bank barn 46x100, slate roof, basement under all. Terms, $500 cash, balance to suit. One of the best farms in Ontario.

150 acres—The nicest dairy farm in the County of Middlesex; accommodation for 50 head of milch cows. Now sending milk to the city.

J. G. ANDERSON, Insurance Effected. Money to loan. GEO. A. HATCH, Auctioneer. b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. A. Campbell

Real Estate Loans and Investments.

428 Richmond St.

LONDON, ONT.

All classes of property for sale or exchange. Estates managed. 23tf-ty

135-ACRE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP; easy terms; six miles from London. Apply Buchner & Gunn barristers, etc., 426 Talbot street, London, Ont. 72n-bw

FOR SALE—THE CHAPTER HOUSE property, on Piccadilly street, near Richmond, 150 feet 7 inches frontage. Apply Blackburn & Weekes, solicitors, Carling street. 6tf-zxt

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD pasture land, lot 8, con. 5, Lobo. For information apply to W. A. Zavitz, Poplar Hill, Ont. 75tf-t

$2,500, FOR QUICK SALE—TWO-STORY brick, solid walls; lot 45x250 feet; modern, nearly new. Apply 50 Elmwood avenue. 55bc-ywt

FOUR ACRES, TWO IN SMALL fruit, large modern house, furnace, stable; fifteen minutes' walk from post-office; cheap. J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc. ywt

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY SOLID brick, modern conveniences, Princess avenue, near Victoria Park; cheap, easy terms. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas. 65tf-tyw

FOR SALE—200 ACRES, SIXTH CONCESSION, Westminster, nine miles from London. Address Box 22, Advertiser. 66bu

READ THIS NOW—THE CALL OF the land is answered with health and prosperity in Eastern North Carolina. Write today C. T. D. Company, Box 906, Wilmington, N. C. b

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

CENTRAL AVENUE—A new 1¾-story solid brick house, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, all modern improvements, large lot; very central. Price reduced. Must be sold.

OTTAWAY AVENUE—New 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, furnace, bathroom, lot 36x149. Price, $2,300 for a quick sale.

HILL STREET—2-story frame house, 8 rooms, lot 32.6x198 feet. Price, $650.

RIDOUT STREET, near Elmwood avenue—New red brick 2-story house, 9 rooms, modern improvements, lot 40x125 feet. $3,200.

HAMILTON ROAD—Five acres, sandy loam, new 1¼-story frame house on cement foundation, 7 rooms, verandah; close to city limits. Must be sold, hence our price is much reduced.

KING STREET—New two-story brick house, stone foundation, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, nice lot. Price, $2,750. Cheap property.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two story and attic new brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 33x144 feet. Price, $3,000.

LORNE AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, 8 rooms, large cellars, all modern improvements, nice lot. At a bargain.

CENTRAL AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order, good lot. Price, $1,650.

HILL STREET—A new 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, furnace, gas, nice lot. Price, $2,200.

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

I WILL BUILD YOU A FIVE-ROOM cottage for $500. Address Box 37, Advertiser office.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 493 King. zxt

KENWICK MALE QUARTETTE OPEN for engagements; concerts, banquets specialty. A. Bowman, 103 Dundas street. tzx

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF elocution. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 242 Dundas street. t

MR. BERT WEIR HAS RESUMED teaching at his studio, 493 Adelaide street. t

JACK PATTERSON, CHARACTER comedian. Canada's Harry Lauder. Booking strong. Companies supplied. 92 Rectory.

MR. CHARLES E. WHEELER HAS resumed teaching. Studio, 429 Waterloo street. Telephone.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, corner Talbot and Carling.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan on farm and city property; lowest rates, amounts and terms to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 57 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES —M. P. McDonagh, barrister, 418 Talbot.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES —Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple, London.

PATENTS.

P. J. EDMUNDS, REGISTERED ATTORNEY and Solicitor of Patents, London, Canada.

LEGAL CARDS.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, barristers, etc., Huron and Erie building.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 89 Dundas street.

STUART & SCANDRETT, BARRISTERS, etc., 98 Dundas. Money to loan. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; T. W. Scandrett.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, 419 Talbot street. N. Parke Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Richmond and Carling. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTER, solicitors, etc., corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 99. Money to loan. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 124 Carling street; G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

McKILLOP & MURPHY— OAK HALL BUILDING.

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC.— Robinson Hall Chambers.

J. H. A. BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 87½ Dundas street. Money to loan on real estate.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King. Thos. H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

TENNENT & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan, lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ECCLES, QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 till 2.

DR. G. L. CLARKE—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 394 Dundas street.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—SPECIALTY, diseases stomach. Hours, 2-4, 7-8, and appointment.

DR. NELSON GEORGE, 332 DUNDAS street, northwest corner Waterloo. Phone 909.

DR. THOMAS R. PHIPPS — OFFICE, corner Wellington and Grey streets. Phone 3310.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE — Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

D. HUTCHEON HOGG, M.D., C.M.—Surgical diseases. Corner York and Talbot streets.

DR. ALICE JAMIESON—REMOVED TO 369 Queen's avenue. Phone 1323 for appointments.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo street. Phone 258.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 PARK avenue, corner Queens — Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 207 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. JAS. L. STAPLETON, 405 DUNDAS. Phone 2713. Hours, 2-4, 7-8.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS— PHYSICIAN.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE, EAR, NOSE, throat. Hours, 10 to 4, 6 to 7:30. Sundays by appointment only. 564 Richmond.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND M.R.C.S. (England), 297 King. Phone 839.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 316 QUEEN'S avenue, London. Electrical treatment. Diseases of women a specialty.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER Park and Dufferin. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 214, Masonic Temple.

BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS—HAIR GOODS, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—W. C. Fitzgerald, 117 Masonic Temple. 74m

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

C. S. TAMLIN, V.S.—OFFICE AND hospital, 453 Talbot. Phone 865; residence 768.

WILLIAM McDONALD, SUCCESSOR to J. H. Tennant. Office, 137 King; residence, 121 Bathurst street. Phones, office and residence.

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 111 (first floor) Masonic Temple. Phone.

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot street.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. H. V. CATON HAS REMOVED TO 570 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

DR. MARIE H. HARKINS, GRADUATE American School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. 114 Masonic Temple. Phone 1590.

INSURANCE.

G. M. GUNN & SON—GEORGE C. Gunn, Stanley Meredith, general insurance. Fourteen fire companies. Next Free Press.

P. M. MILLMAN

INSURANCE AGENT.

Archibald McPherson Insurance

Agency. Phones 745, 1600.

E. J. MacRobert Insurance

Agency. Phones 449, 1600.

Offices, 105, 107 Masonic Temple.

Fire, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance.

HOTEL CARDS.

DUKE OF YORK HOTEL, DUNDAS street east—Modern, up-to-date. $1.25 and upward. J. M. Young, proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—$1 AND UPWARD. Dundas and Wellington. Wm. J. Wright, proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH AND GERMAN—PRIVATE and class lessons. Miss Henrietta English, 225 Wharncliffe west. Telephone 1082. 41bu-eot

HATTIE E. ROONEY, A.L.S.E., TEACHER of elocution, expression, physical culture. Studio, 253 Queen's avenue.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PERKINS & SON, LONDON'S LEADING livery, formerly Dyer Bros., Dundas street, next The Advertiser. Phone 1277.

SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER and surveyor. Bank Toronto Chambers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR FREE PACKAGE CONKEY'S Laying Tonic and big poultry book are here. Call at A. J. Morgan's before they're gone. 73c-ywt

JAMES McMILLAN, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, city and district. 295 Princess avenue.

GARMENT CUTTING.

DRESSMAKERS, IF YOU WISH TO know all about our system of garment-cutting, call or write for particulars. Cutting School, 243 Dundas street, London.

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Removed to 169½ Dundas, opposite old office. Phone 975.

STOCKBROKERS.

FOR SALE — LONDON LOAN COMPANY'S shares. John Wright, stockbroker, London, Ont. Phone 693.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 485 Richmond. Phone 1344. Goods called for and delivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for. Try first-class laundry. xt

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED

WEATHER PROBS: MILDER.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED

Store Closes Today at Six—Monday Store Will Be Closed

Ladies' Tailoring, Skirt and Waist Making January Prices Now On

If you contemplate a new suit for the coming spring now is your opportunity to save from $5.00 to $8.00 on the making and trimming. These reductions are made in order to keep our large staff of tailors and dressmakers busy during the months of January and February, which is considered by dressmakers between seasons. In the summer months our workrooms usually close down for a few weeks, which holiday is appreciated by employees, but the winter months are not holiday months, and it is our intention to make January and February as busy as any other time in the year.

Last season these prices brought more orders in one week than we could execute in the two months, and judging by the inquiries during the last few days, less than a week will fill us up to March the first, 1911, although we are prepared to turn out a greater number of garments than ever before during the same period.

The benefit of having your suit made now is twofold—besides saving from $5.00 to $8.00 on your suit, you also avoid the rush later, and the inconvenience of having your suit made after the spring season opens and having to wait for weeks when you might as well have your suit ready when the season opens and have the full season's use of it, instead of a half season.

ORDER NOW.—These special prices will be discontinued without notice when sufficient orders have been taken, and it is important that you place your order early, as all work will be finished in turn as wanted. All suitings are in Dress Goods Department, Main Floor, where full information will be given re cost of suit, material, making and trimming. Make selection of material before leaving your measure, as no orders will be considered or time reserved at these prices unless material is chosen. Goods not exchanged after being shrunk.

The Prices for Tailored Suits Are:

Ladies' Tailored Suits, regular $25.00 to $26.50, for making and trimming now **$19.00**
Ladies' Tailored Suits, regular $27.00 to $28.50, for making and trimmings now **$21.00**
Ladies' Tailored Suits, regular $29.00 to $30.00, for making and trimming now **$23.50**
Ladies' Tailored Suits, regular $34.00, for making and trimming now **$26.00**

NOTE.—Making and trimming includes all linings, findings and ordinary outside trimmings, but above prices we would again remind you are only for a limited number of suits, and will not hold good for any definite period, but will go back to our regular scale of prices when sufficient orders are booked to keep the machines running through January and February.

Jewelry Engraved

Orders Taken and Engraving Done Free of Charge

Rings, Fobs, Cuff Buttons, Pins, Waist Sets, etc., heavy silver-plated white metal, on which you may have your initials or monogram engraved

Oval Collar Pins ..... **30¢** and **39¢**
Hatpins ..... **20¢** and **39¢**
Belt Pins ..... **50¢, 65¢** and **75¢**
Scarf Pins ..... **25¢**
Waist Buttons ..... **20¢**
Cuff Buttons ..... **39¢**
Signet Rings ..... **50¢**

Opposite West Side Elevator. —Main Floor.

Odd Skirt and Waist-Making at January Prices Too

In our Skirt and Waist Making Departments also special prices will be made until sufficient orders are booked to carry us until March, when the spring rush begins.

Skirt or Waist, regular price for making $2.00, now **$1.50**
Skirt or Waist, regular price for making $2.50, now **$1.75**
Skirt or Waist, regular price for making $3.00, now **$2.25**
Skirt or Waist, regular price for making $3.50, now **$2.50**
Skirt or Waist, regular price for making $4.00, now **$3.00**
Skirt or Waist, regular price for making $5.00, now **$3.75**
Skirt or Waist, regular price for making $6.00, now **$4.50**

It may be but a few days for these prices, and we wish no one to be disappointed, but don't delay if you wish to take advantage of these special prices and have your waist, skirt or tailored suit made during the next two months.

New Spring Plates and Style Books

The advance fashion plates and style books are now in for spring 1911, and we wish to impress the fact that while the prices are reduced all work is guaranteed to be made and supervised with the same care as at any other season.

We also invite our out-of-town patrons to take advantage of this offer and share in the great savings. It means a man-tailored suit at or less than the price of ready-to-wear garments. Order today if you want your suit early. Choose your style from the new spring plates.

AFTERNOON TEAS SPECIAL 15c, OR TWO FOR 25c, IN THE RESTAURANT.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE, IN THE RESTAURANT.

MAIL CONTRACT — SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 13th January, 1911, for the conveyance of his Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week between Watford, Walnut, Sutorville and Watford, from the Postmaster-General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the postoffices of Watford, Walnut, Sutorville and at the office of the postoffice inspector at London. G. C. ANDERSON, superintendent. Postoffice Department, mail service branch, Ottawa, 29th November, 1910. 62c-x

LARGE CASKS AND BARRELS, SUITABLE for cisterns, $2.50 each, delivered. Gorman, Eckert & Co., Rectory street. 85tf-tx

TENDERS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this department up to noon on Wednesday, 18th January, 1911, for the delivery of Indian supplies during fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1912, duty paid at various points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid.

J. D. McLEAN, Assistant Deputy and Secretary. Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa. 71n-tyw

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Breakwater at Port Burwell, Ont., will be received at this office until 4 p.m., on Monday, Jan. 30, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater at Port Burwell, Elgin County, Ont.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen, and forms of tender obtained at this department, at the offices of J. G. Sing, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.; H. J. Lamb, District Engineer, London, Ont., and on application to the postmaster at Port Burwell, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Dec. 29, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department. 77c-tyw

PERSONAL.

THE CHILDREN OR ISSUE OF DAVID James Crawford and John James Leghey Crawford, who resided at St. Thomas, Ontario, are requested to apply to David Oldham, 89 Beresford road, Harringay, London, England, to their advantage. 74k

HOME FOR WOMEN BEFORE AND during confinement; adoption provided; confidential. 26 Forward avenue west.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.

Dividend No. 94

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend of 4 per cent (being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum for the current half-year ending the 31st inst.), has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this company, and will be payable at the company's office on and after Jan. 3 next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at their offices here, on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1911, at 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the board.

A. M. SMART, manager. London, Ont., Dec. 5, 1910. 74c-xwt

CALGARY RAILWAY APPOINTMENT.

Calgary, Alta., Dec. 29. — Mr. E. W. Duval son of Rev. Dr. Duval, has been appointed Canadian Pacific superintendent at Moose Jaw, Sask. Until recently he was superintendent of terminals of the company, with headquarters at Calgary.

FELL WITH LADDER.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—William King, 108 Rhodes avenue, employed by the city park department, fell from a ladder while trimming trees on Givens street this morning, and broke three ribs. The ladder slipped on the ice, and he fell a distance of about six feet.

MANITOBA COMPENSATION ACT.

Winnipeg, Dec. 29.—On Jan. 1, the workmen's compensation act becomes law in Manitoba, and after that date anyone employing five or more workmen will be responsible for their physical welfare. The act was assented to on March 16, of this year.

The peculiar properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have been thoroughly tested during epidemics of influenza, and when it was taken in time we have not heard of a single case of pneumonia. Sold by all dealers. 5

Condensed Advertisements.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

Amusements—Ten cents per line each insertion, or two cents per word if set solid.

Meetings—Where no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

Articles For Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodging, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

STILES—MacVANNEL — On Dec. 28, 1910, at the residence of the bride's mother, St. Marys, Ont., by the Rev. J. Nichol, of Wiarton, assisted by the Rev. Walter Nichol, Mr. John Alexander Stiles, B. A. Sc., of the faculty of science, Toronto University, to Margaret C., daughter of the late P. MacVannel, Esq

DEATHS.

FRIENDSHIP—Died Friday, Dec. 30, 1910, William C. Friendship, second son of Samuel Friendship, in his 49th year.

Funeral on Sunday at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Broughdale avenue, to Woodland Cemetery. Services at the house at 2:30.

SCOTT—At his home, Scottsville, Westminster Township, at 6 a.m., Saturday, Dec. 31, 1910, Roy Scott, formerly druggist at Port Stanley.

Funeral on Monday at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

St. Thomas papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS. LECTURES.

GRAND

TODAY—Matinee & Night

Annie Laurie

The Beautiful Scotch Drama,

With David Lithgoe

Supported by a strong company.

Matinee Prices—25c, 35c, 50c.

Night Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

New Year's Day

JAN. 2—MAT. AND NIGHT.

Stirring romance of love and laughter

BEVERLY

Dramatized by Robert M. Baker from the novel. Star cast of players.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PRICES.

MAT.—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

NIGHT—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

SEATS SELLING.

THURSDAY—January 5

THE FAMOUS RACING COMEDY

WILDFIRE

Written by GEO. N. BROADHURST, author of "The Man of the Hour," GEO. V. HOBART, author of "The Boys and Betty."

A GREAT CAST.

Original Scenic Production—Brimful of Humor.

Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

SEATS JAN. 3RD.

Another Ben Hur—New York Sun

Seat Sale Fri. and Sat. Jan. 6-7 Matinee Sat'day

Tuesday Opens 9 a. m. FOR

Wright Lorimer IN THE

Shepherd King Direction Wm. A. Brady

PRICES—25c to $1.50.

HOLY LAND

CHILDREN'S MATINEE

Saturday and Monday, 15c

A great Pageant, Village Life, "Egypt of Today." Programme repeated at night. b

HOCKEY

Princess Ice Palace

London Intermediates vs, Preston Intermediates.

Monday Evening Jan. 2

Exhibition game, called 8:15. Doors open 7:15. General admission, 25 cents; gallery, 25 cents; box seats, 25 cents.

Plan at W. R. Vining's drug store. 74k

LONDON HUNT CLUB—NEW YEAR'S luncheon, Monday, Jan. 2. Members please notify steward immediately. 76u

Hon. Mackenzie King

(MINISTER OF LABOR),

Will address the citizens of London, at

HYMAN HALL

Wed., Jan. 4, at 8 p.m.

EVERYBODY WELCOME. b

Woman's Music Club

Artists' Concert,

AUDITORIUM, MONDAY, JAN. 16.

Hambourg Trio

BRENDA SMELLIE

CONTRALTO. b

JUBILEE ROLLER RINK—TONIGHT, music and skating until 12 o'clock. Admission, including skates, 35c. Monday, band afternoon and evening. b

SIMCOE ROLLER RINK—NEWLY-SURFACED floor. Skating with music until 12 o'clock. Admission, 25c. Rink open Monday morning. Band afternoon and evening. b

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight, also Monday afternoon and night. Admission: Gentlemen, 15c; ladies and children, 10c. b

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES.

RUMMAGE SALE, 66 YORK STREET; clothes, shoes, furniture and other articles. Open every afternoon. b

DANCE AT COURSEY'S HALL, 745 Grey street, Monday and Friday. b

TICKETS

by ocean ships. Inquiries point to a very large number leaving the Old Country for Canada during 1911. In the past year we issued a large number of tickets to bring passengers from the Old Country, and those sending same found it very satisfactory.

ALL LINES

We are agent for the Allan, C. P. R., Canadian Northern, White Star, Dominion, Cunard, Anchor, American, Donaldson, Hamburg American and all other lines. Correct information any hour of the day.

F. B. CLARKE

416 Richmond Street, Next Bank of Commerce. Phone 658. 1

SKATING AT THE NORTH END RINK morning, afternoon and evening. Corner Grosvenor and Wellington streets. 64tf

E. DE LA HOOKE

General Steamship and Tourist Agent, 422 Park Avenue (London Loan Block). Booklets and information re winter tours and cruises.

GWENDOLYN C. ANTHISTLE, CONCERT reader, impersonator. Address, 309 Cromwell street. Phone 698. 17bc-t

NEW YEAR'S DANCE, PALACE ACADEMY, Monday evening, Jan. 2, 9 o'clock. Special orchestra, choice programme. For extra invitations phone Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE DANCING — THE ONLY "exclusive" private academy in London. Private classes taught at public class rates. Rapid system. Lessons any hour. Phone 2481. R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue.

TONY CORTESE ORCHESTRA—ORIGINAL London Harpers. Engagements accepted. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1570.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers. 122 Queen's avenue.

HYMAN HALL OPEN EVERY EVENING—Bowling, billiards, pool. All the latest daily papers. Everybody welcome. 40tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

TEN EXPERIENCED LINEMEN

APPLY CITY POLE YARD.

Bathurst street, opposite M.C.R. depot. b

CARPENTER WANTED AT NO. 60, Bank of Toronto Chambers, Monday afternoon. b

AGENTS—SUNLIGHT AT NIGHT. OUR incandescent kerosene mantle burners fit all lamps; burn with or without mantle; appeal to all using lamps. Prices defy competition. Particulars free. Simplex Gaslight Company, 23 Park Row, New York. b

PRESSMEN WANTED — McMULLEN Printing Company, 522 Princess Ave. 77u

EARN $25 TO $40 A WEEK BY BECOMING an automobile expert, chauffeur, demonstrator or garage man; pleasant work; unlimited opportunities. We qualify you to pass all examinations by thorough, practical instruction by men who know. Established 1906. Reliable and efficient. We assist to positions. Write Buffalo Practical Automobile School, 79 Edward street, Buffalo, N. Y. 77uk-tyw

I WILL START YOU EARNING $4 daily at home in spare time, silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 336, Boston, Mass. b

TREER WANTED ON FINE SHOES. Apply Box 39, Advertiser. 76c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; state wages expected. Apply Box 28, Advertiser office. 76c

MAN WANTED—MUST BE WILLING to learn and capable of acting as our representative; no canvassing or soliciting; good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Company, 1252 Marden building, Washington, D.C. 41n-19,26,D3,10,17,31

LEARN TELEGRAPHY NEXT YEAR and earn $80 a month. Easy to learn. Big demand for our graduates. Railroad trains and wires. Personal instruction. Day and evening courses. Start Jan. 3. Particulars free. College of Telegraphy, London. 55tf-ywt

TELEGRAPHERS, STATION AGENTS, freight and ticket clerks and baggagemen in great demand on Canadian railways. Most practical and best equipped school in Canada. More students placed in positions than all other schools put together. Day and mail courses. Book M. free. Dominion School Telegraphy, Toronto. 53-1-t

WANTED — ACTIVE MAN; STATE age, occupation; wages, $1 50 per day. Box 26, Advertiser. 75c

WANTED—TRAVELLER TO CALL ON grocery trade in Western Ontario; must have finest references. Apply 172 King street. 75c

MEN WANTED, AGE 18-35, FOR FIREMEN, $100 monthly, and brakemen, $80, on railroads in London vicinity; experience unnecessary; no strike; positions guaranteed competent men; promotion; railway employing headquarters, over 600 men sent to positions monthly; state age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 58, 227 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CANVASSERS WANTED — WEEKLY salary paid. Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED — PROTESTANT MALE teacher, first or second class professional, for S. S. No. 11, Harwich; salary, $650 per annum; offer open until Feb. 1, 1911; duties to commence Jan. 3, if possible. Address H. Brackett, jun., Guilds, Ont. 75tf

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS, arriving weekly in summer, fortnightly in winter. Apply The Guild, 71 Drummond street, Montreal, or 14 Grenville street, Toronto. 53un

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchase—A farm of 200 acres or more; buildings must be first-class. Address Box 26, this office. 71tf--t

WASHING AND PLAIN IRONING—Goods called for and delivered. 1093 Laura street. 75n

STABLE MANURE WANTED—WILL contract to draw all year. W. H. Munday, The Grove. 75c

LOGS WANTED — ELM, BASSWOOD and hard maple; highest prices paid. London and Petrolea Barrel Company. 58tf

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

LARGE, DOUBLE PLEASURE SLEIGH FOR SALE.

Apply D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited.

THREE PAIRS OF RHODE ISLAND Reds, and one pair White Wyandottes. 369 Dufferin avenue. 77c

VICTOR VICTROLA, WITH RECORDS; Singer sewing machine and upright piano, at a bargain. 239 Dundas street. 76c

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, all ages, solid reds; also my stock bull, by Proud Gift, imported; a choice lot. R. H. Scott, Vanneck. Long distance phone. 71k-t

SHOW CASES

Store and Office Fittings. Get our estimate. It will pay you.

T. F. McCracken

Manufacturer of Commercial Woodwork.

Phone 2362. tyw 447 DUNDAS ST.

FOR SALE—NEWLY-CALVED COW. Lot 25, con. 10, London Township. Leonard Hughes. 75c-wty

FOR SALE—LARGE GOLDIE & McCulloch safe with inside vault, with combination lock and bolts; size 3x3 feet by 4 feet high. Address Box 160, Bothwell, Ont. 71m-ywt

SINGLE HORSE SLEIGH, WITH DRAY box; right for teamster; worth $15; $8 takes it. The London Soap Company.

MEN'S SHOES $1 50, WORTH $2 00.

Just the thing for under rubbers. Rubbers, 90c. So $2.40 will fit you out till spring.

WM. PAXMAN, Manager.

The Little Shoe Store. Phone 1730.

225 DUNDAS STREET.

Three doors west of Majestic. t

HAVE YOUR FURNITURE RECOVERED. Phone Charles M. Quick for estimates. 725 Richmond street. 76u

PRIVATE SALE—HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, stoves and furniture; must be sold. 347 Maitland street. 75c

SET OF LIGHT HARNESS FOR SALE, in good condition. Dennis Wire and Iron Works Company, Limited, foot of Dundas street. 75c

FOR SALE—McCLARY RANGE. 98 Wellington road. 75c

NOVELS, 5 AND 10 CENTS. RED STAR News Company, Market Lane.

TREES, FIFTEEN CENTS UPWARDS. Branches for decorating, 15c and 25c a bundle. All kinds of shrubs, fruit and ornamental trees, hedge plants, roses, vines, evergreens, from 10c up. Baker's Nursery. Telephone 2222.

Murray Mine Anthracite Chestnut Coal, only $6 50 per ton.

Green & Co.

495 York Street. Telephone 1391.

CARDINAL, VERY RICH SULTANA cake, of delicate flavor; Windsor Madeira, delicious light cake, finest quality; Countess, fine fruit cake, of most pleasing flavor. Sold by city groceries. Nuttall, cake manufacturer.

ONE HEAVY SET BOB-SLEIGHS (new), one Surrey sleigh (new), a good stock of new and second-hand buggies. We make a specialty of special ordered work and repairing, at Smith's Maple street.

BUY YOUR

PIANO

NOW AT

Nordheimers'

5 Special Snaps

$75 $115

$150 $225

$275

Easy terms of payment.

Store open evenings from now until Christmas.

YOUR BICYCLE CLEANED AND stored for the winter, $1. Gurd's, 185 Dundas.

Piano Snaps

A beautiful Rosewood Piano, 7 1-3 octaves. Guaranteed 5 years every way only

$100

PAYABLE $3 00 PER MONTH.

A handsome Ebony Finished Piano, 7 1-3 octaves, in fine condition and only

$150

PAYABLE $4 00 PER MONTH.

A specially fine French Burl Piano, with modern improvements, guaranteed fully,

$200

PAYABLE $5 00 PER MONTH.

A beautiful Mahogany Empire Style Piano, only 5 months in use; good as new Regular price $350, now only

$250

PAYABLE $6 00 PER MONTH,

Heintzman & Co.

242 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS—Canadian Lady Corset Company, 355 Clarence street. Agents wanted.

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department.

THE JOSEPH F. CRUMMEY LEATHER Upholstering Company, 212 Dundas street. Phones 3105 and 2933.

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP delivery wagons for sale. Abbott's Carriage Works.

GOOD HARD CHESTNUT, STOVE, egg, $6 50 per ton, guaranteed right. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1788.

ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND wagons for sale. Gould & Mohan, Wellington street.

STOVES AT HUNT & SONS', FEATHER and Mattress Renovators, 593 Richmond street. Phone 997.

FISH OF ALL KINDS SUPPLIED fresh daily. F. S. Onn. Phone 1296.

SKATES HOLLOW-GROUND AND PUT on boots, 15 and 25 cents. Percy Hodgins, 715 Richmond street.

You are guaranteed satisfaction in dealing with us. "London" Gas or Gasoline Engines, outfits and supplies; 1½ to 60 horsepower.

The London Gas Power Company, Limited

EAST LONDON, ONTARIO.

ORDER YOUR

ACCOUNT BOOKS

LOOSE-LEAF FORMS AND STATIONERY FOR 1911 FROM

THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.

PHONE 370. 91 DUNDAS ST.

Storm Door

Weather just now. You will find Lumber here to make them—or I can make them up for you. GEORGE H. BELTON. Yard and factory, Rectory street, north G. T. R.

WOOD $2.00 PER LOAD

Good dry mixed, in 12 or 16-inch lengths.

FOREST CITY BENT GOODS CO.

585 BATHURST ST. PHONE 700. ywt

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—HARD AND soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 299. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. ywt

FURNITURE

and household supplies. Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings.

BARNES & CO.

364 HAMILTON ROAD. PHONE 2065. ywt

The Old Umbrella Mender

PERRY DAVID

251 DUNDAS STREET.

Eczema Cured

Pandora Ointment, the greatest cure known for Eczema, Piles, Blood-poisoning. Sold at Taylor's Drug Stores, 399 Talbot street (off Market), corner Wharncliffe road and Stanley streets. ywt

KINDLING WOOD

$1.00 PER LOAD

LONDON BOX CO.

209 Bathurst Street. Phone 528.

PERFECTION SLIDING FLY SCREENS keep out flies. Chamberlain's weather strips keep out dust. C. McDonald, 80 Wharncliffe. Phone. ywt

Highest Prices Paid for Raw Furs

Also Furs repaired and remodelled.

ALASKA FUR CO.

390 DUNDAS STREET. wyt

FERRETS

Choice lot to select from. Goldfish, Canaries, Goldfinches and Bird Cages. If your poultry are not laying it is because you do not feed right. Use Morgan's Laying Food—100 lbs. only $1.50. A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS STREET.

WE ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK five pianos at $60, $65, $75, $100 and $150, and six organs at $10, $15 and $25, payable $1 to $3 per month. Each instrument guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

MEETINGS.

A. O. F.—COURT PRIDE OF THE DOMINION meets Wednesday, Jan. 4. Important business. A large attendance requested. Joint installation of officers of Courts Pride of the Dominion, Forest Queen, Excelsior and Wellington. b

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members and shareholders of the Travellers' Club, Limited, will be held at the club quarters on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1910, at 8 p.m. Reception of annual report, election of officers and other business. S. F. Glass, president; J. L. Whitehead, secretary. b

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Missouri Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at Kintore on Friday, Jan. 13, 1911, at 1 o'clock p.m. In addition to the ordinary business, the question of appointing agents outside of the board of directors will be submitted. E. J. Pearson, secretary. Kintore, Dec. 29, 1910. b

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE East Middlesex Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, London, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1911, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of receiving annual and auditors' reports, and election of officers for ensuing year. T. H. Shore, president; Charles Trebilcock, secretary. 71u-t 49u

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — HOUSEMAID, AT THE Asylum for Insane, London. Apply to matron. 77c

WANTED—RELIABLE WOMAN FOR general housework; no washing or ironing. Apply in evenings, 286 Piccadilly. 77c-tyw

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; small family. Apply Box 40, Advertiser. 77c-tyw

EXPERIENCED SEWING MACHINE operators on caps; steady work and good wages. London Cap Works, 96 Carling street 77c

HOUSEMAID WANTED. APPLY CITY Hotel. 76c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED COOK; wages, $25 a month. Apply Miss Meredith, 565 Talbot street.

WANTED—NURSE FOR ONE CHILD. Apply Mrs. Skey, British Bank. 76u

WANTED — A HOUSE-PARLORMAID, with references. Apply Mrs. George S. Gibbons, 536 Ridout street. 75c

WANTED — TEN EXPERIENCED operators; our operators make from $6 to $10 per week. Apply Sainsbury & Co., 101 King street. 75c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant, for family of two; references required. Apply Mrs. F. P. Drake, 371 Wellington street. 75tf

WANTED AT ONCE—STRONG KITCHEN girl. Apply Stewardess, Victoria Hospital. 75tf

Liverpool collects a thousand tons of refuse a day. Nearly all of it is put to some use.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services at 11 and 7. Professor P. S. Campbell, McMaster University, will preach. Sunday School at 3.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—REV. T. B. Clarke, rector. Services as usual.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Morning subject, "Divine Grace"; evening, "Taking Bearings."

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTERNOON—"Class Welcome," First Methodist Sunday School. Visitors always welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—New Year's sermons by Rev. Dyson Hague. 11 a.m., Luke v., 4, 5; 7 p.m., Isaiah xli., 10. Watchnight service, 11 p.m., Saturday, New Year's Eve.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—8:30 A.M., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion; preacher, Rev. Canon Tucker. 7 p.m., Evensong; preacher, Rev. Canon Tucker. Special collection for missions.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen will preach tomorrow. Morning, "Hindrances to Prayer"; evening, "Four Pathways of Life."

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, minister. Morning at 11; evening at 7.

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. C. R. GUNNE, rector. Services at 11 and 7.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Rev. W. T. Hill, rector. Services at 11 and 7.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. New Year's services. Morning, "Calling and Election"; evening, "A First Lesson in Arithmetic." Good music. Courteous ushers. Strangers and young people especially invited.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., New Year covenant service"; 7 p.m., subject, "Divorce." Good music. Strangers welcome. J. Parnell Morris, organist and choirmaster. Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor. Morning, "Christian Calisthenics"; evening, "Eternal Righeousness." Fellowship at 10. Song service, 6:45 p.m., led by Young Men's Chorus.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday service at 11 a.m. The subject, "God." Sunday School at 12:15. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading rooms, open every weekday from 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Dundas street—Rev. Ernest H. Peatfield, B.D., pastor. Services as usual.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—Dufferin and Wellington.

Sabbath, Jan. 1, 1911—Rev. R. Whiting, B.A., minister, will preach at 11 and 7. Morning subject: "Three Age-Long Questions." Evening subject: "The Romance of Religion," a sermon to young people. A. D. Jordan, choirmaster. Everyone cordially welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. Services, 11 and 7. Pastor will preach.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER HAMILTON road—Sunday School and Bible Classes, 2:30 p.m.; evening Gospel meeting at 7. All are heartily invited.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird. Morning, "Voices of Days"; evening, "Buying Up the Opportunity." Christmas music repeated.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS' Association, I. O. O. F. Hall, above Bank of Nova Scotia, at 2:30. Subject: "Watch! Stand Fast!" All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. G. McMurray Ross, of Grimsby, recently of Scotland.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. Morning, the pastor; evening, the Rev. N. J. Ware, M.A., of Chicago. Good music. Strangers and visitors in the city cordially invited. Seats all free.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "The World's White Fields"; evening, "Our Times Are in God's Hands." The Bible Class at 3 o'clock is now open to ladies.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. T. H. Mitchell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. E. Davis, D.D., rector.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Rev. Joseph Janes, B.A., Berlin, will conduct services morning and evening. Everybody welcome.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Morning subject, "The Moral Unity of Life"; evening, "Untried Paths." Communion after the morning service. Baptism after evening service. Bible School and Men's Bible Class, 2:45 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 and 7.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, Christian Workers' meeting. Evening subject, "The Madonna"; preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Solo, Mr. George Andrews. Watch night service, Saturday, 11 p.m.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GREY SQUIRREL STOLE. REWARD at 299 Simcoe street. b

LOST—SATURDAY MORNING, A $10 bill, between Wolfe and Dundas on Wellington. Reward. Dominion Express Company. b

LOST—LAST EVENING ON SIMCOE street, between Colborne and Maitland, black leather music roll containing music. Reward, 295 Grey street. b

STRAYED—A BLUE PERSIAN CAT from 82 Horton street. Any information regarding the same will be gratefully received at this address. 77c

LOST—ON THURSDAY, FOXTERRIER pup, with brown markings on head and a spot on neck and near tail. Has collar with "Gype, 259 Piccadilly street," engraved on it. Finder please notify above address or phone 171. 77tf

LOST—BLACK VELVET HANDBAG, Friday night, possibly on Queen's avenue. Please return, 575 Queen's avenue. 77c

LOST—TWO KEYS, BETWEEN RED Star News and Grand Trunk depot. Reward, Red Star News. 76c

LOST — RED COCKER SPANIEL; answers to name "Fuzz" Good reward, 341 Waterloo street. 76c

LOST—GOLD WATCH, SILK FOB AND locket (University of Michigan). Liberal reward at 256 Cheapside street. 76u

LOST, AT G. T. R. STATION, TUESDAY night—A handbag. Reward at 570 Maitland street. 75c

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRAY FOR HIRE. APPLY 40 MILES street. Telephone 2612. George Hicks. 77c

AUCTION SALE

At 189 Richmond street, household furniture, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 10 o'clock sharp. Dressers, stands, iron beds, springs mattresses, nearly new dining-room furniture, linoleum, coal range, gas plate, dishes, fruit, rockers, couch, chairs, six-piece walnut parlor suite, tubs, boiler tools, cupboard, tables, other goods. No reserve as the owner is going west. Terms cash. L. A. WEAVER, Auctioneer. b

AUCTION SALE

BY GEO. A. HATCH.

Of farm, farm stock, implements, household furniture, 45 yards of Brussels carpet, 30 yards Ingrain linoleum, etc., on lot 29, con. 1, Westminster Township, Station 3, Traction car line, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 p.m. John Bawden, prop. b

Furs! Furs! Furs!

ANNUAL AUCTION SALE, at 154 Dundas Street, of $9,000 High-Class Furs Without Reserve on

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

January 4, 5 and 6 at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m.

Inspection Tuesday and up to time of sale. Comprising ladies' Alaskan seal, Persian lamb, grey lamb, grey squirrel and electric seal jackets, muskrat and squirrel-lined Astrachan jackets, mink and sable stoles, ruffs and muffs, Alaska sable stoles and ruffs, mink and marmot stoles, with or without storm collars, grey squirrel stoles, Isabella fox ties and ruffs, opera cloaks, men's Russian ratlined and coon coats, caps, etc. Terms, cash. J. W. JONES, 75c-wtz Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER, Middlesex County, Komoka P.O. Telephone Lobo Central. Royal Bank, London. t

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, 146 FULLARTON street. Apply Wm. Morrison, Boots and Shoes, 123 Dundas street b

TO LET—COTTAGE, 75 YORK STREET; possession Dec. 15. Apply Joseph Smith, cigar manufacturer, 288 Dundas. 63tf-tyw

CENTRAL—BRICK HOUSE, THREE bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, inside w. c., gas, soft and city water in kitchen. Apply 379 Wellington. 43tf-t

TO LET — BRICK HOUSE, NINE rooms, with modern conveniences. Apply G. Pocock, 22 Redan street. 76c

COSY SEVEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, nicely decorated; hot and cold water, bath and furnace; close in on car line. John Whiting, grocer, Piccadilly and Maitland. Phone 3085. 73tf

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." H. F. Day, Ideal Moving Van, office 78 King Phone 2887.

ROOMS TO LET, 192 CENTRAL AVENUE, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, water and other conveniences. 25tf

OFFICE SPACE TO LET. DE LA Hooke's Steamship Agency, London Loan Block. 28tf

WARM, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, in private family. Address Box 64, Advertiser office. 34tf

STORE TO LET, 436 PARK AVENUE. 29tf

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS and pictures—Separate rooms, clean and dry. Rates reasonable. John J. Biggs, 97 Carling.

FOREST CITY MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. W. Broughton, 312 Piccadilly. Phone 1441.

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS—Largest in city. Good storage. 356 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

FOR CONSTIPATION.

Floating, Torpid Liver, Sour Stomach or Sick Headache, there is nothing so good as Taylor's Stomach and Liver Cure. Every 25c bottle is sold under a printed guarantee at TAYLOR'S MARKET DRUG STORE, 399 Talbot street, opposite Market.

MANY VOTES ON LOCAL OPTION

Eighty Places to Ballot Throughout Ontario.

NCLUDE MANY TOWNS

Comparatively Few Attempts Are Being Made to Repeal Local Option.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—Throughout the whole extent of Ontario, from Glengarry County in the east to Essex County in the west, the final skirmishing is now on in what is regarded as one of the most important local option campaigns ever waged in the province. On Monday next more than four score municipalities, including some of the larger municipalities, such as Brampton, Guelph, Arnprior, Perth, Smith's Falls, Napanee, Bracebridge, and Huntsville, will vote upon the question of local prohibition.

The temperance forces are thoroughly organized and have conducted an aggressive campaign. The elections will undoubtedly result in a considerable addition to the dry area of the province.

There are 816 municipalities in Ontario at the present time with a total of 1,950 licenses. Four hundred and ten of these municipalities are now dry and 406 wet.

A striking feature of the campaign is the comparatively few attempts being made to repeal local option bylaws. Last year there were 111 municipalities in which repeal contests were possible, but in only 12 was the matter brought to a vote, and only two bylaws were repealed. This year there are 128 municipalities in which local option bylaws have been in force for three years or more, and where repeal contests might be made in accordance with the law. But of the entire 128 places only half a dozen have taken advantage of the privilege and will vote on the question of repeal.

This fact is cited by the advocates of prohibition as affording conclusive evidence of the success of the anti-saloon laws, and as an indication of a still further awakening of the liquor traffic as a result of next week's elections.

PERSONAL.

LADIES — WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR use Triumph Pills; always dependable; "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 77u-t

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

WARM FURNISHED ROOM, IN ALL-MODERN home, with board; private family; suitable for two gentlemen. Box 35, this office. 27tf

GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN WARM, well-furnished room, with board, in all-modern house. 398 King. 67tf

WARM, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, in private family. Address Box 64, Advertiser office. 36tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

50-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, LOT 17, con. 5, Westminster; 6 miles to London, close to school, church and postoffice. Apply on premises, Alfred Manning Glanworth P. O. 77c-t

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

THOMAS MARTIN, CONCERT PIANIST Studio for lessons, 428 Queen's avenue and London Conservatory of Music. Lessons resumed Saturday, Jan. 7. 77tf-tyw

Order Some!

Labatt's

When you are jaded—your appetite poor—your whole system weary—just try a glass of Labatt's

Ale and Stout

Pleases the palate, refreshes the body, agrees with the weakest stomach. A truly wholesome beverage that really nourishes. For a milder drink try Labatt's

London Lager

Equal to the finest German brews. Has the true smack of choice hops. Very light, palatable, satisfying. Look for the lavender label.

Comet Beer

(LAGER STYLE)

A temperance brew—tastes and looks like choice lager, but has less than 2½% of proof spirit. Quenches thirst; refreshes; gives appetite. Order some today.

Premier Beer

(ALE STYLE)

The newest non-intoxicant, mild and delicious, with the real flavor and quality of good ale. Complies with local option requirements and may be openly sold anywhere. Order any Labatt product from your dealer, or direct from

JOHN LABATT, LONDON, CANADA

Ask For

Labatt's

18

London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 31.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

At the close of the year we are also bidding good-bye to the opering decade of a new century. The nineteenth century, with its wonders, has already receded to a point where we speak of its events in the past rather than in the present perfect tense. Like other bygones, it is 'orbing into the perfect may soon begin to descant on its superiority to the present time. But still, when was there ever a decade to compare with that just past for all-round progress?

If we compare the intellectual, artistic, philanthropic, mercantile and military achievements of the past ten years with the work of the first decade in the nineteenth century, the advantage is decidedly with the former. Wireless telegraphy, electrical development, the medical advance, the building of transcontinental railways and Mauretanias, the world-wide missionary and charitable organizations, the gigantic Russo-Japanese war, and the Herculean labor of Britain in South Africa, are things that quite eclipse the deeds of one hundred years ago. Political revolution and construction have been almost continuous, and big enough to overshadow the destructive career of Napoleon: a South African Confederation, an Australian Commonwealth, a Persian and a Turkish constitution, a new Norway and a new Portugal, Hindu nationalism, and last, stupendous marvel, a resurrected China, with a Parliament.

Some critics complain of a decline of literature and art in these days Sculpture and painting have no reason to be ashamed, however, of a comparison with a hundred or with fifty years ago. Architecture is far in advance of its state in those times, while musical composition in the hands of such as Strauss may show some decline in sanity if not in originality. Perhaps it is sculpture which of all the arts shows the most wonderful achievement at the present time, whether you look to France, to Germany, to England, or the United States; here in Canada, of course, we are less advanced, but we are making rapid progress. Even the ancient Greeks could barely rival the best works of the present day in imagination, composition and lifelikeness. One reason why the sculptor of the twentieth century excels is that his tools are better. He can accomplish more and his art has widened its range to an extent which may bear comparison with the development of modern music.

How is it with literature? There was in poetry a hundred years ago one great star in England, and one in Germany—Wordsworth and Goethe. Our time cannot begin to parallel such transcendent names. In 1800-1810 there were also Scott, Byron just beginning, Coleridge in his decay as a poet, and some less famous Germans. Today poetry is profuse and often fine, but it has fallen out of touch with popular feeling. But every other way our decade be compared with that of a century ago, we outshine them. Drama is now once more a reality. Goethe's First Part of Faust, itself a fragment, stands grandly alone in its period; today we have great and effective drama produced in all the leading countries. But opinion has always given the palm of literary art to either drama or epic. The decade of 1800-1810 could boast of neither.

We have at least prose epic in our fiction. At the outset of last century Jane Austen was the only first-rate novelist; Scott and Dumas were to come later, and do not enter into the present reckoning. It is not fair to compare, as so many critics in a hurry do, the work of a year or a decade with that of, say, the Victorian era, or the Georgian era. Well, then, against Jane Austen and Maria Edgeworth and Madame de Stael, very talented ladies, we have to show in England alone the splendid accomplishment of Barrie, Hewlett, Conrad, Kipling, Mrs. Ward, Jacobs, Quiller Crouch, and Henry James. We do not have to fall back today entirely upon the ladies. It is simply ludicrous to compare our fiction with the thin output of a century ago. For breadth and power, our writers lead. In the short story our time has the field to itself.

We are having a great revival of the essay. Remarkable men like Lang, Wells, Chesterton, A. C. Benson, Dickinson and Dowden, equal in finish, charm and wit the productions of Lamb and Coleridge, and are less dilettante in character. History is now written in a co-operative fashion undreamed of even fifty years back. Biography makes a wonderful showing in the works of Morley, Rosebery, Churchill. Oratory attains a pitch of excellence never before equalled, the simplicity, sincerity, fervor, wit and driving power of Asquith, Lloyd George Churchill and Birrell, contrasting favorably with the long-winded ponderosity of the Gladstonian epoch or the decorative rhetoric of the latter eighteenth century. It is the great political and social questions which draw out great oratory at this time.

In mental, moral, artistic and material accomplishment, therefore, the closing decade stands up high, on the whole far above even that Napoleonic time of 1800-1810. We live in days the best that the world has seen, and and need not be ashamed or apologize. May the next decade be a son better than his father's.

A PROVINCIAL, NOT A LOCAL, ASSET.

The Stratford Herald, in discussing the question of a flat rate for Niagara power, combined with Government ownership of transmission lines, reminds us that Hon. A. G. MacKay "demanded that the province's funds be not sunk in the scheme." The Herald adds:

"The Advertiser, instead of quizzing Mr. Beck, should get in a position to state whether its party would support such a measure, or whether it and its party merely want to get Mr. Beck committed in order to somersault and attack him, as Liberals did a Conservative Government on the Riel and Manitoba school questions."

The Advertiser professes to speak only for itself, and it pledges itself to support the policy of Government ownership and a flat rate whether advocated by Sir James Whitney or Mr. MacKay or both. When the present scheme was being formulated a number of journals, including The Advertiser, urged the Government to give the municipalities a guarantee that the prices quoted by the hydro-electric commission would not be exceeded. Mr. Beck promised this assurance in a public address, but Sir James Whitney at once repudiated the idea, and bluntly asserted that the whole responsibility must fall upon the municipalities. It was in discussing this phase of the question that Mr. MacKay expressed the opinion that provincial money should not be expended on the scheme. The Advertiser said at the time, and still says, that the principle laid down by both leaders was a mistaken one. The Government spends money upon all kinds of public works far more local in character than the sale and distribution of Niagara power. The undertaking is localized to some extent in its present form, but it can be and ought to be provincialized. The Niagara cataract is a provincial asset and its benefits ought not to be monopolized by a comparatively few municipalities, nor should any municipality derive an advantage over another by reason of numerical size or location.

The question ought not to be made a party one. Now that the technical—if not the financial—success of the present scheme is established, the Government should expand and develop it in the manner suggested. If the Liberal party opposed such a policy it would commit a fatal mistake.

The fixed assessment bylaw aims to make eight factories fixtures in London.

The Advertiser wishes its many thousands of reader a happy New Year. This is the conventional way of putting it, but it is uttered in no conventional spirit.

If the west has been over-advertised, Ontario has been under-advertised. The present premier province will be always the premier province if she realizes her advantages and opportunities.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has summoned a forestry convention to be held in Quebec on Jan. 18, 19, and 20, under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association. The work of the association has a vital bearing upon Canada's material future. Forest preservation ranks before everything but the conservation of the soil.

Mayor Beattie, speaking last night in support of the Midland Railway proposal, pledged himself that if the by-law carried, the Council would assume no liability until the city's interests were absolutely secured. The bylaw is only a plebiscite. If adopted it commits the city to nothing, but it gives the promoters of the road a better chance to secure bond guarantees from other municipalities. If the other municipalities will do nothing, London will do nothing unless the promoters can raise money from other sources.

The Toronto Star protests against the proposal to make the Duke of Connaught the next governor-general of Canada. "Royalty requires a court," it says, "and the establishment of a court would be distinctly injurious to Canada." The Star is right. Canada has not the historical background for a court. To introduce it now might be injurious to royalty as well as to the Canadian people, who have no wish to impair the dignity of the crown. It fits into social conditions in the old land, but in Canada it would be an exotic.

UNFEELING.

My neighbor is a cruel man,
As cruel as a hawk,
He never seems to think he ought
To shovel off my walk.

LONDON'S CHEAP LIGHTING.

[Brantford Expositor.]

The Stratford Herald, whose owner, Mayor Dingman, has throughout been a stalwart champion of the hydro-electric cause, thus refers to the low rates which are being quoted in London:

"The London rate is a commercial war rate, framed to crush the local company. In Stratford we have managed it better. Here we arrange a substantial reduction, but aim still to maintain a revenue sufficient to prevent the enterprise becoming a charge upon the general ratepayers. We question if London can avoid drawing upon the general purse."

Mr. Dingman believes that the rate quoted in London must of necessity mean that power is being supplied below cost, and that a deficiency is being created which must inevitably come out of the civic treasury. It will take some little time to establish what hydro-electric power is really worth on a self-sustaining basis, but at present it looks very much as if Mr. Dingman's view of the London situation were the correct one.

FRIEND IN THEORY.

[Toronto Star.]

R. L. Borden declares that he has "perfect confidence" in the western farmers. He wants the Government to print their speeches and memorials. But the farmers know well that his confidence does not extend to their reciprocity arguments, and that their freer trade speeches have shocked his protectionist soul. He's a wonderful friend of the farmer—theoretically—is Robert L.

PANIC-STRICKEN.

[Calgary Herald.]

A man over in England ra away from his wife just before Christmas time. Perhaps he remembered the box of cigars she gave him last year.

INCOMPATIBILITY.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"What was the trouble between Swinton and his wife? Was it his fault or hers that they were unable to get along together?"

"It's rather hard to decide. It appears that when ever one of them had an irresistible impulse the other had an unalterable objection."

SUGGESTION.

[Boston Transcript.]

Ethel (getting basket ready for picnic)—Lettuce is said to make one sleepy.

Tom—Put up a few heads for the chaperone.

IMPAIRED MEMORIES.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Tightwad—Don't you think that drinking impairs the memory?

Guzzler—Sure thing! How many years ago was it that you bought me that last drink?

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

[Toronto Telegram.]

Canadians are unwisely inappreciative of lectures on deportment from Earl Grey, who means well, but is necessarily a stranger and a foreigner to the commonwealth of struggle which has left its marks on the children of this country's democracy. Democracy in the Canadian nation has manners that have to be mended, whereas aristocracy in the British House of Lords has manners that have to be ended.

BRODEUR WILL STAY.

[St. John Telegraph.]

The report that Hon. Mr. Brodeur is to retire seems to have been without foundation. His colleagues are anxious that he shall remain in harness, and there appears to be no doubt that he will do so.

THE EMPTY TREE.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

For every bare spot on the Christmas tree,
Indeed, I am not sad.
Each vacant branch now means to me
Some little youngster glad.

QUITE POSSIBLE.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]

Two British officers, convicted of spying upon German fortifications, have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in a German fortress. Wouldn't it be possible to make this incident the basis of another war scare?

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

[Ottawa Journal.]

It is an excellent thing that the Canadian conservation commission should issue widespread bulletins teaching farmers how, at a small expense, to keep their land as rich as when it was first plowed. In the richness of the Canadian farm lands lies the chief wealth of this country, and any element that threatens this threatens the entire country.

A REBUKE TO FLUNKEYISM.

[Ridgetown Dominion, Conservative.]

It is amusing to find certain Canadian Conservative journals speaking as though British and Canadian Conservatism meant one and the same thing. These newspapers have gone on the assumption that it is their part to side with the Lords and the party of privilege on every occasion, while it is safe to say that three-fourths of Canadian Conservatives agree with the entire British Liberal programme. The fact is, that outside a certain element in the big cities, the great mass of Canadians are democratic, liberal and progressive, and being such have little sympathy with the British aristocratic party and its special privileges.

SLOW ENOUGH.

[Metropolitan Magazine.

Old Bill Titcomb had taken a sack of grain to an old-fashioned mill to have it ground into meal. He watched the ponderous wheels revolving slowly, while a tiny stream of meal trickled feebly out. Finally his patience became exhausted.

"Do yer know," he said, "I cud eat that there meal faster than yer durned mill can grind it."

"Yes?" remarked the miller. "But how long could you keep on eating it, Mr. Titcomb?"

"Wal," replied Old Bill conclusively, "I reckon I cud keep on at that rate till I starved."

THE BACHELOR'S CHRISTMAS SPOILS.

[C. W., in Life.]

One odious onyx ornament obtrusively obnoxious.
Two trumpery tambourines trimmed with tassels,
Three thingumbob thermometers thoroughly theatrical,
Four flamboyant four-in-hands fit for a farmer,
Five foolish fancywork frames for photographs,
Six silly slipper-cases sewed with scarlet silk,
Seven superfluous shaving-balls scented with sachet,
Eight excruciating etchings executed in the early eighties,
Nine knitted neckties noticeably nauseating,
Ten trashly trinkets, terribly trivial and tawdry,
Eleven embroidered eyesores, expensvie and effiminate,
Twelve tinsel-trimmed traps truly tragical.

A NEW AIR RECORD.

Etampes, France, Dec. 31. — Henry Farman, who won the Michelin prize for the longest sustained flight in 1909 is out today to beat this year's record made yesterday by Maurice Tabuteau, who covered 362.66 miles.

Farman ascended at 7:23 o'clock this morning and was still in the air at 2:25 o'clock this afternoon.

ELECTIONS AT BEETON.

Beeton, Dec. 31.—The municipal elections here resulted in the entire council being returned by acclamation as follows: Reeve, H. J. Law; councillors, Sam. Hays, Silas Wray and J. Aitkin.

Kingsmills' Famous for Gloves, Hosiery, Dressgoods and Carpets Kingsmills'

Annual Whitewear Sale Commences Tuesday Morning

Because of the reliability of the garments sold by this store and because of the very close pricing, it is to your advantage to make this store your shopping home.

Many customers wait for this, our Annual Whitewear Sale, and this season they will be particularly well repaid, for we've gathered together by far the finest collection of high-grade, stylish white under-muslins that we've ever shown, and you'll find the prices lower for this quality garments than you are usually asked for the ordinary kind.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

Underskirts

We are showing a very fine assortment in White Underskirts, priced with economy. Many styles for the hobble skirt or cut full. Prices 70¢ to $6

Corset Covers

Muslin, lawn, cotton and linen, in pretty designs, stylishly cut, neatly finished, extra large and small sizes; daintiness and quality the great features. Prices 25¢ to $1.75

Children's Whitewear

Everything for children's Underwear, and the same quality which has always been a feature of this quality store, and you'll agree with us that prices are right.

All Kinds of Whitewear

Impossible to describe the many different kinds, but take our word for it, this display is well worth a visit, and we think you'll buy because the values are really great. Come every day. We will have many specials each day.

Kingsmills'

TRUSTS ARE DUE TO SPECULATION

Professor at Conference Strongly Attacks Extravagance of Wealthy.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.—The creation of trusts and combines, according to J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, explained in an address before the American Economic Association here, is due in a great measure to speculation and extravagance, which have caused the difference between the cost of production and selling price to be absorbed.

He declared that the increase of prices in hotels, on railroads, in the general markets and for living generally could be directly attributed to the extravagance of the wealthy. The result was that the poorer classes were made to suffer many hardships. Such a perceptible change in the commodities of every-day life, he declared, had given rise to the speculation which was increasing steadily.

Yale Man Takes Issue.

Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, took issue with the Chicago economist on the assertion that the gold supply was not a vital element in the situation.

At this afternoon's session the general topic for discussion was "The Ricardo Centenary," on which a paper was read by A. S. Johnson, of the University of Chicago.

The solution of the servant problem is the unionizing of the servants, according to the paper of I. M. Rubonow, of the United States department of commerce and labor. He said the ancient fiction that a servant is a member of the family at $3 a week ought to be abolished. A servants' union, he said, would be the largest in the world, and the servants ought to be protected with a liability law.

One of the addresses delivered before the section devoted to psychology and experimental medicine by Dr. Burton R. Rogers on the "Control and Eradication of Animal Tuberculosis and the Prevention of Tuberculosis in Meat and Milk" attracted particular interest because it let in some light on the increase in the cost of living.

Dr. Rogers stated that of the 30,472,921 hogs killed at the packing-houses in 1909 the Government inspectors found 826,848 affected with tuberculosis. This number, he said, was 130,802 more tuberculous hogs than was found in 1908, and that during the past ten years 2,648,520 tuberculous hogs and 212,340 tuberculous cattle had been found, which decreased the meat supply and increased the cost of living.

GERMANY IN LEAD

Will Establish Record in Warship Launchings in 1911.

[By Associated Press.]

Berlin, Dec. 30—Germany will establish a record in 1911 by launching six Dreadnoughts. The announcement is made in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, which points out that the new year will not only witness an unprecedented expenditure on the German fleet ($122,500,000), but the floating of the greatest number of new vessels which has ever taken the water during a single twelvemonth.

Exclusive of torpedo boats, submarines and other minor craft, no fewer than ten ships of modern types will be floated. During 1910 only two Dreadnoughts have been launched, the battleship Oldenburg and the cruiser-battleship Von Moltke. In 1911 five battleships, the Hildebrand, the Heimdall, the Hagen, the Aegir and the Odin, besides the cruiser-battleship H., will take the water. All the new Dreadnoughts will be fitted with turbines. Four new armored cruisers are also to be launched. All the great dockyards of the country, both imperial and private, are represented among the builders of the vessels to be launched in 1911.

TONIGHT the chimes will joyously peal forth the fact that another new year is here. With the advent of 1911 we extend to you a most joyous and prosperous New Year.

Our sincere hope is that 1911 will prove to you to be the most useful and comforting year of any that you have seen begin and end.

That you will pass through it with unruffled brow and smiling lips and that you will be able to look back upon it when it has passed with the greatest of pleasure.

We trust that in the beginning it will find you merry, that at the end it will leave you glad, and if you can think of any other pleasant kind of New Year for yourself, that is also wished you.

Before concluding let us also thank you in the heartiest manner for your assistance in making the year just closing the greatest in our business history.

Grafton & Co.
LIMITED.

Manufacturers and Retailers of High-Grade Union-Made Clothing.

GAVE IT UP.

Brussels, Dec. 31.—M. Lanser, the French aviator, left Saint Quentin, France, at 9:25 o'clock this morning and arrived here at 11:40.

Lanser started from Paris Thursday in an attempt to win the auto club's prize of $20,000 for a trip from Paris to Brussels and return with a passenger. A dispatch from Saint Quentin yesterday said that he had abandoned the competition.

Crow's-feet.

Yes, very disfiguring and aging. But you can avoid them all the same. Never mind. Simply rub in Vinolia Cream—that will soften and feed your skin, making it smooth as satin, flexible as elastic.

Royal Vinolia Cream

35 and 50c. On sale at all good Druggists 365

VINOLIA TOILET SOAPS AND PREPARATIONS FOR SALE IN LONDON BY CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

Be Careful What You Say

[By Cynthia Grey.]

What are you talking about in your homes? What is the burden of your conversation day after day, in the presence of your children and in association with your neighbors?

Whatever the nature of your thought and your words, it is helping to decide your future and the future of your children.

If you are talking gossip and scandal, and criticising all your associates, and suspecting your neighbors of wrongdoing, you are creating conditions of discord and trouble for yourself and your descendants.

Years to come you will be wondering why fate should treat you so badly—why you and yours should always be in trouble of some kind—why people should turn against you and disparage you.

It will be hard for you to understand that you are reaping what you sowed—that the daily conversation and gossip at your table and fireside furnished the seed for all this crop of tares and thistles.

DAILY MENU

BREAKFAST.
Grapefruit.
Cereal and Cream.
Fried Chicken and Corn Fritters.
Sally Lunn. Toast.
Tea and Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Beef Bouillon in Cups.
Cold Corned Beef.
Whole Wheat Bread.
Baked Pork and Beans.
Chicken and Celery Salad, with Mayonnaise Dressing (made of Canned Chicken).
Crackers and Cheese.
Chocolate Blanc Mange, Whipped Cream.
Tea.

DINNER.
Macaroni Soup. Parmesan Cheese.
Roast Turkey. Scalloped Oysters.
Cranberry Sauce. Celery.
Stewed Chestnuts, with Turkey Gravy.
Riced Potatoes (browned). Cauliflower.
Mince Pie.
Black Coffee.

ADVERTISER PATTERNS
BEAUTY PATTERN COMPANY.

No. 8521—A Dainty Morning Jacket.

In this dainty model for a dressing sack, the front, back and sleeves are cut in one piece. An unusually trim, neat appearance is given at the waist line by the fullness being gathered into a smoothly fitted peplum, finished by a belt of ribbon-run beading. The style is adaptable to such materials as lawn, batiste, dotted Swiss, and cotton crepe. The pattern is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large. The medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 24-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

FATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....

Age (If child's or misses' pattern).....

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark it 32, 34 or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26 or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT.
LONDON ADVERTISER.

Useful Hints For Housewives

Put damp salt on burns. It kills the pain.

Dry salt and a brush will take dust off velvet, plush and heavy embroidery that cannot be washed.

In making fruit pies, should they boil over, sprinkle salt in oven, and they will not smell.

Add a pinch of salt to starch. It will keep the irons from sticking.

Rub salt over griddle and it will not smoke.

A little salt under the tongue will stop nose-bleeding.

Salt on fingers when cleaning fowls, meat or fish will prevent slipping.

Salt thrown on coal fire when broiling steak will prevent blazing from the dripping fat.

Salt as a gargle will cure soreness of the throat.

Salt in solution inhaled cures cold in the head.

Salt water is good to clean willowware and matting.

Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent scorching on the bottom.

Salt puts out a fire in the chimney.

Salt and vinegar will remove stains from discolored teacups.

Salt and soda are excellent for bee stings and spider bites.

Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on the carpet will prevent stain.

Salt put on ink when freshly spilled on the carpet will help in removing spot.

Salt in whitewash makes it stick.

Salt thrown on a coal fire when it is low will revive it.

Salt used in sweeping carpets keeps out moths.

ALL AROUND THE HOME
[CYNTHIA GREY.]

To clean tiled grates a strong solution of washing soda thickened to make a paste with fuller's earth is excellent. This will easily remove stains or grease, while it is equally efficient in the case of grease-spotted marble. The paste should be left on for an hour or two, and then washed off with a flannel dipped in hot lather.

In putting down a carpet it is an excellent plan to slide a pair of goloshes over the shoes. The rubber enables the carpet to be drawn out and stretched by simply walking or pushing the carpet with the feet from the centre to the corners.

In papering a room which has hitherto been whitewashed, it is not easy to make the paper adhere satisfactorily. The experiment should be tried of forming the paste with skim milk instead of water. The milk must, however, be carefully skimmed so that every drop of the cream has been removed, the whey of separated milk being the best for the purpose. The paste must be scalded well, and should on no account be too thick.

The best method of cleaning a mirror, whether new or antique, is that of rubbing it in the first instance with a sponge saturated with methylated spirits, and then sprinkling the surface of the glass with powdered indigo. If this is left for a few moments and then dusted off with a clean leather, a good polish should be obtained.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.

CYNTHIA GREY'S CORRESPONDENTS

Dear Miss Grey,—Will you kindly tell me to whom one should apply when wishing to enter a hospital to train for a nurse? Thanking you in advance,
SUSAN.

A.—Address your application to the lady superintendent of the institution in which you wish to train.

Dear Miss Grey,—How can I successfully whitewash my kitchen? At first I thought it not necessary, as the house is new. But now the walls are smoke-stained, and I should like to clean them without the aid of a professional.
J. H. B.

A.—You cannot clean whitewashed walls without disfiguring them. I advise you to scrub them perfectly clean and paint them a light grey or buff. You may wash that every season without injuring the wall cover.

BABY'S SACQUE

Have you ever thought of crepe for this little lounging robe? It is soft, inexpensive and warm. It also takes the hand embroidery that you probably wish to add.

The circular pattern is very good. Slashes at the sides of front and back will make the kimono sleeves. These can be tied into place by baby ribbon.

Some imported sacques show the introduction of beadwork. White flat beads worked in dainty designs on colored flannel suggest endless possibilities to busy fingers. Embroidery and beadwork are combined on many of these sacques.

Little lace collars are now hand-made, and added to flannel sacques as a soft snowy touch. They can be removed, for they are attached by ribbons to crotcheted rings at the top.

Quilted sacques are quite easily made of China silk over wadding. Handiwork is used, and the tiny squares of crossed stitches are the most usual form of the quilting.

Lilies of the valley, tiny forget-me-nots, little daisies and rosebuds are appropriate for embroidery on the baby's sacque.

Last of all, have two or three of these little kimonos or sacques, so that the little one will be warm, always clean and will rejoice in a variety of "negligees."

Reviving Black Lace

In this season of laces quite often will grandmother's prized shawl be brought out into the light of day, and sometimes a cruel light it is, too. After one look the enthusiastic searcher will place it back in its cedar chest. If the lace be sound and only suffering from discoloration, here is a method of restoring its good black color:

Make some black tea about the strength of that used for drinking, and strain it. Pour the liquid into a basin so that the lace will be completely covered, and let it stand for ten or twelve hours. Squeeze the lace several times, but do not rub it, for the texture of old lace will not permit of it.

Dip the lace three or four times in the tea. After this press the fabric through a weak solution of gum arabic and water. Pin the lace to a towel, being careful to adhere to the shape that you wish it to take.

When nearly dry cover it with another towel and iron it with a cool iron. After this process the lace will look like new.

SEWING HINTS

Where duplicates must be made in any part of a paper pattern, instead of doing the work twice, use carbon paper and mark with a hard pencil. Thus your work is perfectly exact and you run no risk of ruining the garment.

Instead of using the "wooden egg" darner, try utilizing your old shoetrees. The entire form of the foot is then taken on by the stocking, and you can see exactly where your darn ought to go.

Another darning idea is to paint half of your darning ball white, so as to use it under black-footed stockings. Oil paint mixed with a little turpentine will do the work.

As good as a patent ripper is a steel crochet hook, which will catch under threads, pull out bastings, etc., in double-quick time.

Mend your rug by whipping over the worn edges with yarn to match the rug, and then single crochet over the hole or worn place very tightly with a crochet hook.

The Penniless Millionaire

BY DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.
(Author of "Joseph's Coat," "Aunt Rachael," "Rainbow Gold," Etc.
(Copyrighted; All Right Reserved.)

"Yes," said the old man, with a fine tranquility, "But the emotions of age are not like those of youth, and I have no fear of the effect of the day upon myself. And even, Bernhard, even if the hour should prove too much for my frail strength, what better end could there be than to pass, full of years, in the sight and hearing of those whom the Lord hath given me? Nay, nay!" said the old man, feeling his grandson's arm tighten about his own, "the thoughts of age are not as the thoughts of youth, Bernhard. I am not sad, or at all foreboding, but my thoughts are chastened by my years. Here are the park gates. We will walk up to the house, and I will repose for a time, for I have walked faster than my wont, and I am more fatigued than common. I will hear your plans at dinner."

CHAPTER V.

Cowes presented a magnificent spectacle on the day which preceded the family celebration of the hundredth birthday of Sir Moses Bernheim. The hotels were full of Bernheims, young, old and middle-aged, all racial to the backbone, all opulent in aspect. Some of the elder ladies of the vast family party were amazingly ugly, and some of the younger quite astonishingly beautiful—radiant, star-like. The Continental, American and Eastern contingents were almost barbarically bejeweled. There was not a woman in the whole party who had not played the queen in her own social circle; nor one among the whole male cohort who did not carry with him the consciousness of the almost irresistible power of the family name.

Sir Moses held a sort of informal reception that afternoon, and in turn saluted and talked with every member of his great family. He found this no mean ordeal, but he endured the tax it made upon his physical and emotional forces with great fortitude and dignity, and, when the ordeal was over, betook himself to his bedroom, where the faithful Jacob assisted him to disrobe, propped his frail figure dexterously with many pillows, and served with his own hands his master's frugal meal of soup and fruit, accompanied by a single glass of a regal Hungarian vintage, the product of which he alone shared with the crowned heads of Europe.

Baron Bernheim, born and bred in England, had adopted many of the English ways. He was a member of the Jockey Club, a great breeder of cattle and Shire horses, and his racing stable was known throughout the sporting world. But the one form of amusement he most sedulously cultivated was that of yacht racing, and he had from his boyhood proved himself an intrepid and ardent yachtsman. Now that he was falling into middle age and growing fonder of comfort than he had been in his earlier days, he had built unto himself a noble vessel of three thousand tons, the residential parts of which were fitted up like a great suite of apartments in a palace. It was aboard this splendid yacht that it had been arranged to hold the great ceremonial of the morrow; and Baron Bernheim, who had never entered into any enterprise in life without personally supervising its smallest detail, was on board till midnight, marking the position of every member of the family in the strictest order of precedence, checking the menu and the wine list, and generally playing the part of a minor providence, with as much assiduity as if he had been an hotel manager and responsible for the entertainment of a congregation of emperors.

When the eventful day dawned the town was en fete; there was a gay show of colored bunting in the roadstead, and Sir Moses was vigorously cheered as he made a leisurely progress in an open carriage toward the launch which conveyed him and the elite of the family gathering to the yacht. The venerable gentleman bore the strain of it all most admirably, and the Baron was by far the more fluttered and excited of the two. Sir Moses was made to rest in a cushioned armchair in the luxuriously-appointed stateroom which had been specially reserved for him, and was there left undisturbed, while the remaining guests boarded the yacht at intervals in family knots, until at last all were gathered together with the solitary exception of the foolish prodigal who was somehow or other at the back of everybody's mind. He was not named among the men, but among the ladies there were some who openly lamented his absence. They did not dispute the justice of the judgment which had forever banished him from his kindred and his home, but some of those who had known him best recalled him as he had been when a boy; his fearless and yet courtly ways, his handsome, imperious bearing, his school and college successes, and the brilliant atmosphere of promise in which he had once moved.

The guests were seated, and only the two places reserved for Sir Moses Bernheim and his grandson on a raised dais at the head of the table were vacant. The two entered arm in arm, the younger strong and stalwart, the Patriarch very bent and old, but in full possession of all his native dignity. He had always been benignant in aspect, but the emotions of the moment so chastened and illuminated his features at this supreme hour of his life that he shone upon his tribe as if he were one of the earlier Patriarchs revived. By a natural and unpreconcerted movement they arose and bowed before him, and he extended his withered but still shapely old hands in benediction.

Then they sat down to their gladsome and yet sober revel. They were there to signalize the greatest hour of their race, and there was not a soul present who was not fully inspired by a sense of the dignity of the occasion. When the feast was over and servants had retired, the Baron slowly and thoughtfully filled his glass, and rising to his feet, addressed the assembled family. It was a speech worthy of the place and time. He spoke in German, for that was the mother tongue of all of them, and one with which every listener was intimately acquainted. Man of business as he always had been, and at hard grips throughout his life with great actuality, fighting and co-operating with great chancelleries, bound, like Ixion, to the wheel, and whirling round forever in the atmosphere of high diplomacy and high finance, he unbosomed himself for once. He plunged into the roseate mists of history and tradition. He found his family's earliest record four thousand years ago. He traced the vicissitudes through which his tribe had passed, from the days of Egypt and Babylon. He extolled the mercies of the God of Israel, of Isaac, of Jacob; that God to whose chosen people they belonged; that God who had led them, not alone through one but through many wildernesses, until they had at last arrived at the Promised Land, a land veritably flowing with milk and honey.

It was Baron Bernheim's hour. He had never been an orator until then, because until then he had never dealt with a wholly congenial theme. But now, here, in the midst of his own, and standing as he did, midway in years, experience and authority, between the centenarian at his side and the youngest offshoot of his great progeny, he so glowed and expanded that not one of his fellow-members of the great deliberative assembly in which he had so often stood to expound or to criticise the financial policy of the empire would have recognized him.

Finally he raised his glass to the founder of the household there assembled; the best beloved and most honored of all the living children of Israel, and resumed his seat in the midst of a perfect tumult of applause.

(To Be Continued.)

TRAFFIC FALLS OFF

Western Roads Are Suffering Severely From Lack of Business.

[Associated Press.]

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Approximately 15,000 miles of passenger train service per day has been cut off by Western United States railroads as the result of lack of business, and in all probability there will be a further curtailment within a short time. Reduction in train service is in line with the general plan of retrenchment that railroads have been following for some time. The Burlington system has lopped off 1,794 miles a day of train service since early last fall and is considering an additional contraction in that branch of its business. The territory affected lies both east and west of the Missouri River. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems have discontinued about 6,000 miles of passenger service. A prominent traffic official says: "It is purely a proposition of economy. Business has fallen off to such an extent that we simply had to take the trains off in order to avoid losing money. Prospects are not at all bright and I look for greater reduction in train service within the near future."

Pains Have Vanished

Neuralgia Completely Cured.

The cure of Mrs. H. L. Barrett, Guthrie, P. Q., is another victory by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mrs. Barrett says: "I suffered intensely from neuralgia in the head, face and shoulders. I had used various medicines without relief. I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it, and I bless the day I did. I took it several months and now feel well. All my pains have vanished."

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

FAVOR BOARD OF CONTROL.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—From present indications Hull City will be shortly called upon to imitate the example of Ottawa and Montreal in asking for a municipal board of control. The board of trade favors the step, and Dr. Aubrey, one of the most progressive aldermen in the city, is advocating the change from the present antiquated and cumbersome ward system.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

RAILWAY BOARD TO SUPERVISE RATES

International Commission Will Be Created Under Agreement Which Was Reached.

[By Associated Press.]

Washington, Dec. 30.—An international railway commission, with supervisory authority over the railroads operating between Canada and the United States, practically is assured.

After many months of negotiations between the two governments, a conclusion was reached today, which means that probably within a few months regulatory authority will be extended over railway operations between the two countries.

For several days J. P. Mabee, chairman of the railway commission of Canada, and Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the interstate commerce commission, have been in conference on the subject. They reached an agreement last Wednesday. Since that time they have been working out the details of the report.

Today Chairman Knapp and Judge Mabee called at the department of state and presented their joint report. As it is a diplomatic matter, the commissioners were directed by the state department not to make public at present the result of their negotiations. The text of the report therefore is not available.

It is known, however, that the commissioners have agreed as to the advisability of the creation of an international railway commission, which shall have supervisory authority over the railway lines doing an international business between the two countries. This authority is to extend to the regulation of international rates, both freight and passenger, and to the prescribing of through routes, and joint rates, and through bills of lading, between points in one country to points in the other.

The commission will have authority over all international transportation, and may be appealed to by shippers or carriers in either country for relief from what they may deem oppressive methods or regulation or excessive or unreasonable rates.

The principal subject under consideration by the designated representatives of the two governments was the method by which the commission should be created. It finally was decided to recommend that the arrangement between the two countries should be concluded by treaty, rather than by joint legislation.

KEEPER WAS JAILED.

Hamilton, Dec. 31.—Four months in jail, without the option of a fine, was the sentence handed out yesterday morning by Magistrate Jelfs to J. W. MacDonald, keeper of the Central Athletic Club, raided on Wednesday night. Ed. Hickey, another keeper, got three months. Thirty-five of the men caught gambling with dice were fined $50 each.

FREE SKATING RINKS.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—Toronto park commissioner is almost as busy at present as he is in the good old summer time. He is conducting 17 free skating rinks for children, 6 toboggan slides at High Park and 2 toboggan slides at Riverdale Park, besides bobsleigh slides in High Park, Riverdale Park, Willowvale Park, and Bellwoods Park.

DURHAM WON.

Walkerton, Dec. 31.—Durham defeated Walkerton in a Northern Hockey League game played at this place last night by a score of 8 to 3.

BROKERS WERE MERRY.

Montreal, Dec. 31.—As the Montreal Stock Exchange will be closed today, the year-end celebration took place this morning, and for the last half hour or more of the session the scene on the floor was a lively one. Torpedoes were cracking in all directions, rolls of tape flew in all directions, and, to liven things up a bit, a group of negro musicians were brought out and made music for the occasion. The usual dignity of the proceedings on the floor gave place to uncontrolled hilarity, in which all hands, young and old, joined.

TAKE NOTICE

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

N—Y—'s Drinks

It's nice getting them in, * * getting them out. But there's a way—CASCARETS are known to hundreds of thousands for the natural and easy way they clean out the system of overdrinking. Be prepared, a box in your pocket of CASCARETS—take one or two sure when you go to bed—then tomorrow will be pleasant.

CASCARATS—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

Serviceable Gifts

You can present no better gifts than knives, forks, spoons or fancy serving pieces of the well-known brand

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

For over sixty years the best made, best designed silverplate. No other is "just as good."

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
"Silver Plate that Wears"

GRAND UNION HOTEL

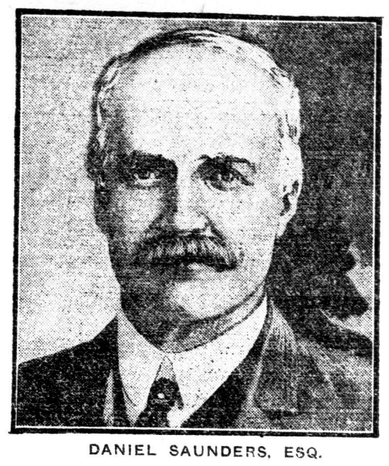
Opp. GRAND CENTRAL STATION NEW YORK CITY

ROOMS $1.00 a day and upward

Baggage to and from Station Free
Send 2c stamp for N. Y. City Guide Book and Map

Suffered for Years With Stomach Trouble

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" PROMPTLY CURED HIM



DANIEL SAUNDERS, ESQ.

Mr. Daniel Saunders, of Shoal Lake, Man., is one of the best-known gentlemen in Canada's great wheat country. He lived for years in the west—made a success of his farming—and has now retired from active business life to enjoy the fruits of his work.

When a man of such financial and social standing voluntarily testifies to the great benefits he has received from taking "Fruit-a-tives," there can be no doubt but that "Fruit-a-tives" deserves the confidence of every reader of this paper.

Shoal Lake Man.,
June 11, 1910.

"For years I was bothered with persistent Dyspepsia and Indigestion, having severe pains after meal time. I tried everything that I could get, but the pain in my stomach became no better.

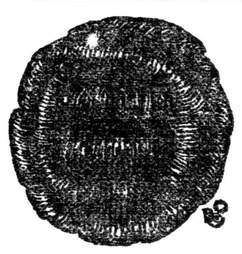
"Last summer Mr. Oatway, a druggist of my town, recommended 'Fruit-a-tives' to me. While taking 'Fruit-a-tives' I in no way gave up any foods that I was in the habit of eating, neither did I stop smoking. Yet in spite of all, 'Fruit-a-tives' has done wonders for me, and I strongly advise all my friends to use it.

DANIEL SAUNDERS."

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of pure fruit juices, and will always cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Biliousness, Constipation and any other disease that comes from disordered Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys or Skin. Fifty cents a box, six for $2 50, trial size 25 cents. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Lead, Block Tin and Combination Pipe, Any Size, from 1-16 to 8 Inches. Write Us.

The Canada Metal Company, Ltd.
31 William Street, Toronto.



LADIES!

We are the only expert Hair Dressers in the City

Our six private parlors are equipped with modern appliances. We wash your hair, dry it by electricity, also dress it, for 50c. Manicuring, best in city, 25c. Face massage, by electricity, 50c. Scalp treatment, 50c; by electricity, 75c. We guarantee to stop falling hair. Thousands of ladies are enjoying a full head of hair only through Professor Micheel's treatments.

We dye hair, also bleach it any shade you want.

Braids, from 50c to $60; puffs, 15c up, pompadours, $1 up; transformations, $6 up; wigs, $12 up.

Fancy Combs and Pins
BEST IN CITY.

Gents' Toupees and Wigs

We always carry 500 in stock. Sure to suit anybody. The price ranges from $12 50 up to $75 each. We dye, clean and repair same.

Manicure for gents, 50c.

Agents Wanted All Over

Ladies, send or bring your combings. We make same up into braids, $1 50; switches, 75c; puffs, 15c each; pompadours, $1; transformations, $2. No matter how much hair you bring.

PROF. MICHEEL

Phone 2336. 221 Dundas St.
4 Doors East of Clarence.

Lame Back
Cured by Booth's Kidney Pills.

If you suffer from backache like Mr. W. M. Ferguson, of Indian Head, Sask., don't wait until you are laid off work before you give the matter attention. He says: "I was compelled to quit work six months ago on account of a lame, sore back, which had become so weak that I could scarcely get around. My limbs and feet were very much swollen, and I also had severe headaches occasionally. On learning of Booth's Kidney Pills I procured a box, and found them a fine remedy. The pains and aches have left my back, and it has been greatly strengthened. The swelling in my limbs and feet have also disappeared, and I have not had a headache since. I am very much pleased to recommend this medicine."

Booth's Kidney Pills

Booth's Kidney Pills are nature's specific for lame back, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, diabetes, and all kidney and bladder trouble. Sold by all druggists on the guarantee that if they do not relieve, your money will be refunded. Postpaid from The R. T. Booth Company, Limited, Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by Cairncross & Lawrence.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Will Be Welcome In Every Home

Because it keeps the house, from cellar to attic, in spick and span condition, and saves the housewife labor, time, trouble and expense. Just try it!

10¢ Per Can

Washing Dishes Without Drudgery

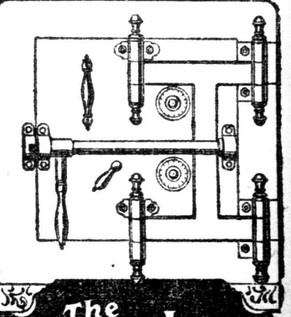
Place dishes in pan of warm water, sprinkle a little Old Dutch Cleanser on dish-cloth (don't put the cleanser in water) and wash, each piece, put in second pan to drain, rinse in clean water and wipe dry. Easier, quicker and hygienic; no caustic or acids (not a soap powder).

Old Dutch Cleanser will remove the hardest "burnt in" crust from pots and pans, without the old time scalding and scraping.

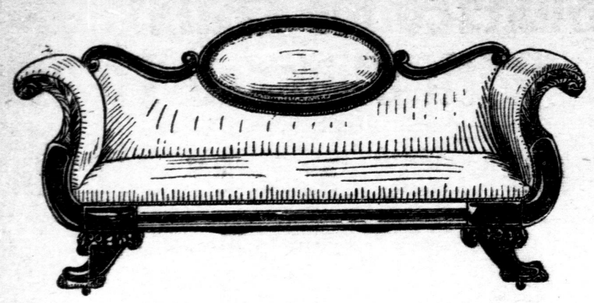
Cleans—
Scrubs—
Scours—
Polishes

Don't keep your savings at home—you cannot tell what may happen to it.

Money deposited with this company is absolutely safe, and it earns 3½ per cent interest, compounded semi-annually.



The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co
A. M. SMART, MGR.
DUNDAS ST. & MARKET LANE



Clearance Sale of

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

All our Upholstered Furniture including Rockers, Couches, Parlor Suites and Odd Pieces is reduced to cost and less. We must make room for the big shipments that arrive in February.

PARLOR SUITES

$150 SUITE FOR $110	$100 SUITE FOR $75
$85 SUITE FOR $60	$75 SUITE FOR $55
$60 SUITE FOR $40	$55 SUITE FOR $38
$50 SUITE FOR $35	$45 SUITE FOR $30
$35 SUITE FOR $24	$30 SUITE FOR $21
$25 SUITE FOR $18	$20 SUITE FOR $13

COUCHES

$50 COUCH FOR $33	$45 COUCH FOR $31
$35 COUCH FOR $24	$30 COUCH FOR $22
$25 COUCH FOR $18	$20 COUCH for $14.50
$22 COUCH FOR $16	$12 COUCH FOR $9
$15 COUCH for $10.75	$9 COUCH for $6.50
$8 COUCH FOR $6	$6 COUCH for $4.50

The Ontario Furniture Co.

228-230 DUNDAS STREET

We Wish You One and All

The Most Joyous and Hearty New Year's Greetings

We extend to each and everyone

The Glad Hand of Good Fellowship

and trust that the year nineteen hundred and eleven will deal even more kindly with you than the best of its predecessors.

"MY VALET"

253 DUNDAS STREET.

CLAIM DOG TALKS

Scientists Claim Animal Can Speak Seven Words Distinctly.

[Associated Press.]

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The claim of a gamekeeper near Hamburg that his dog can speak German, and has an understanding of the language sufficient to answer questions intelligently, has been taken so seriously by German scientists that Professor Pgungst, of Berlin University, headed a commission of investigation. It is stated that they found the animal possessed of a vocabulary of seven words were clearly articulated. Of the number four were words of two syllables. It is asserted that the dog understands what is said to him and replies to the inquiries from strangers within the limits of the language, without aid or suggestion from his owner.

The defeat of the North Midland Railway bond guarantee would mean that London would throw away a splendid opportunity to secure an additional trade inlet. Vote for the guarantee. Ad

A GREAT FLIGHT.

Paris, France, Dec. 30.—Maurice Tabuteau, contesting for the Michelin Cup, today broke the world's aviation record for distance, covering 362.66 miles in a continuous flight of seven hours and 45 minutes.

HERE'S COOK AGAIN.

New York, Dec. 30.—Dr. Fred. A. Cook, the traveller, in the course of an interview today in the Nordlyst, a local Danish paper, sends a message of thanks to the Danish people for their reception on his arrival from the north in 1909. The message, which has been cabled to the leading papers in Copenhagen, follows:

"In response to the offer of the Nordlyst, I take this opportunity to thank the Danish people for their uniform patience and loyalty to my interest. I have been deprived of much, but the sweetness of Danish hospitality will always remain to nurse the spark of ambition."

MAY NOT RECOVER.

Versailles, France, Dec. 30.—Lieutenant Caument, of the army aviation corps, while testing a new monoplane today fell from a height of 60 feet. Both arms and both legs were broken. His condition is critical.

TRADERS TURN TO SPRING TRADE

London Merchants Had Exceedingly Busy Holday Season.

UP TO PREVIOUS YEARS

Bradstreet's Report of Commercial Conditions in Chief Centres.

London reports to Bradstreet's say, after an exceedingly busy holiday season wholesalers are beginning to turn their attention to preparations for spring trade. At present the outlook is cheering. Orders so far have been good, and obligations seem to be well met. Christmas business was head of all previous records.

Ottawa reports say trade has been quiet through the week, but the holiday business was satisfactory in all directions. The turnover of goods was heavy in all lines. Country trade was also brisk. Collections are reported good.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say wholesale trade has continued quiet during the past week, and the retailers are enjoying a well-earned rest after the activities of the holiday season. Reports would indicate that the business done was well up to that of previous seasons, both in the matter of volume and quality. The great amount of shopping indulged in by all classes evidenced the fact that the past year has been a prosperous one, and that labor has been well employed at have kept well up with that of the city. Good sleighing helped much. Deliveries of produce were large and prices held up well throughout. Wholesalers state the outlook for spring to be very satisfactory.

Quiet at Toronto.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say general business has assumed the quiet tone to be expected after the rush of a week ago. It is evident that the volume of business in all lines was heavy. Despite the fact that merchants had ordered fairly largely, the wholesalers were busy with sorting orders for Christmas goods up to the last moment. Country trade also was excellent, and the turnover of goods is reported to have been large. The outlook for staple lines after the turn of the year is considered excellent. Seasonable weather has caused a good movement of winter goods so far, and the sorting trade should be brisk. Collections are generally reported good. While deliveries of produce here have been large, they have been pretty well absorbed and prices have held up.

Heavy Holiday Trade.

Winnipeg reports say general business has now a quiet tone and little change can be expected until after the turn of the year. The holiday trade has been heavier than ever before, and this week ends a prosperous year both commercially and industrially for Central and Western Canada. Representative officers of the banks here are well satisfied with the business of the past twelve months. In real estate and building the year has been particularly active.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say that while general business is at the moment a little quiet there is no complaint, as the change is rather a welcome one from the rush of a week ago. Wholesalers have been busy stock taking, and they report that the past year has seen a great expansion in business. The outlook for spring is also considered most encouraging. Collections are generally satisfactory.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say: The holiday rush is over and the volume of business done is reported in some quarters in excess of previous years. Travellers are again on their routes with spring samples. Country trade is not overrushing; a lack of snow hinders the farmers, etc.

Hamilton reports say trade has been seasonably quiet throughout the week. Holiday trade was heavy and retailers report it was well up to that of any previous year. Wholesalers were kept busy on sorting orders up to the last. Country trade in the district was also active. Deliveries of produce were heavy.

PAY NO ATTENTION TO MRS. STETSON

Christian Scientists Say She No Longer Belongs to the Church.

[Associated Press.]

Boston, Dec. 30.—The statement of Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, of New York, that, in her belief, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science denomination, would manifest herself after death, occasioned very little comment among the leaders of the denomination here today.

Alfred Farlow, of the Christian Science publication committee, said:

"I do not see any reason why I should give attention to these various statements concerning the resurrection of Mrs. Eddy coming from persons who are not recognized nor representative Christian Scientists.

"Mrs. Stetson is no longer a member of the Christian Science Church," continued Mr. Farlow, "She may hold any belief in relation to the church, as may any outsider. But it would be a waste of time for those in the church to deny all the statements which are made by those who are not Chrisitan Scientists in regard to the church or in regard to Mrs. Eddy."

DEATH OF REV. JOS. MARKHAM.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Rev. Joseph Markham, one of the old Methodist ministers of Ontario, died yesterday at his residence, 36 Howland avenue. The late Mr. Markham had only been sick about a week and his death was principally due to old age.

Deceased, who was in his 81st year, came to Toronto about fifteen years ago, at the time of his superannuation from the Methodist ministry. Up until that time his church charges had been in the neighborhood of Palmerston and Listowel.

BROKE A RECORD.

Buc, France, Dec. 30.—Maurice Tabuteau, contesting for the Michelin cup, today broke the world's aviation record for distance, covering 362.66 miles in a continuous flight of seven hours and 45 minutes.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Baltimore, Dec. 30.—William C. Strickler shot and killed his wife and 19-year-old step-daughter, Beulah, at their home in this city today. Strickler then fired a bullet into his own body.

Domestic trouble was given as the cause of the tragedy. Strickler was employed as a fireman at a powerhouse.

The Commercial Patent Exchange of Jordan, Ontario, under the direction of C. B. Reece, manager, and J. M. Harrison, of Lumberton, New York, are demonstrating and showing up the merits of the several patent devices that they are exhibiting in the city hall, upstairs, with a view of selling and promoting the same in Canada. b

BOY USES A KNIFE ON A COMPANION

Says He Was Being Tormented and Might Have Been Killed.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—In a fit of boyish rage, the result of another and older boy shouting, "Oh, look at the show-off," Percy Locke, an 11-year-old boy, drew a penknife and stabbed his tormentor in the back, inflicting a long but shallow wound. It occurred last night after a church festival.

Percy Locke is a mild little youngster with appealing blue eyes, swimming in tears, frightened at the consequences of his act. He maintains that the other boy, Fred Pollock, threatened his life.

"It was the only thing I could do," he said, when asked why he had used a knife, "He's bigger 'n me."

The boys go to the same church and the same Sunday school. Locke goes to school, but Pollock, who is about 14, works. Last night there was a party at the church, and on their way home the two boys had a squabble. Perhaps the older boy didn't like the little one's clothes, or his manner of walking, but at any rate he called to the others to "look at the show-off."

This was too much for the childish heart of Percy. He was no "show-off," he was sure of that, and he retorted in kind. There was a brisk exchange of courtesis between the two youngsters, and then, according to Percy's story, the older boy bore down on him with dark threats of vengeance.

"He made my nose bleed," said the kiddie with a tear trickling down his cheek, "and made my mouth all bleed, too."

Overcome by the thought of his wrongs he stopped and then continued: "He punched me, and tried to choke me." This without telling just what he had said to Pollock to arouse this fearful storm.

"Why did you use a knife?" he was asked.

"It was the only thing I could do, he would have killed me," was the answer.

The little boy was summoned to children's court today and the case was adjourned for a week, which will be spent with his parents. Pollock was not seriously injured.

OLD SCHOOL BOYS IN WATFORD REUNION

Ex-Principal Potter Honored By His Old Pupils.

Watford, Dec. 30.—The reunion of the Old Boys and Girls of the Watford High School was one of the most successful functions ever held here. The committee had been at work for over a month sending out invitations to every individual who has ever attended this famous seat of learning. That their efforts were succbessful is proved by the fact that over 200 ex-pupils signed the visitors' register, and many letters of regret were received from those too far away to be present.

From 2 o'clock unt'l 5 o'clock in the afternoon the high school was open to the visitors. The reunion proper was held in the Lyceum, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. L. J. Williams, B.A., principal of the school, himself a Watford Old Boy, called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock, and in a neat speech explained the object of the reunion and heartily welcomed all present.

The first item on the programme was the reading of an address to Mr. Charles Potter, B. A., ex-principal of Watford High School, and the presentation to him of a purse of $100 in gold. The address was read by Mr Arthur Zavitz, and the presentation made by Mrs. (Rev.) C. M. Wyse, a former teacher in the school. Mr. Potter thanked all present for their appreciation of his work, and then gave a short resume of the school's history during his eighteen years' principalship. He spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. Williams and his present staff.

Messrs. R. J. McCormick, M.P.P., H. Conn., B. A., I. P. S., West Lambton, N. McDougall, B. A., I. P. S., East Lambton, and John McKercher, chairman of the high school board, bore testimony in well-chosen words to Mr. Potter's worth and ability.

Ten minutes' intermission for social intercourse followed.

Reeve Fitzgerald opened the second part of the programme with a short address, and conferred the freedom of the town upon all ex-pupils present. Miss L. Ross, Mrs. L. Miller, Mr. F. R. Luckham and Mr. C. S. Wynne sang, and instrumental music was furnished by Miss P. Saunders, Miss Margaret Hume, Mr. Murray Mitchell and the Watford orchestra. Refreshments were served at the close.

ALDERMAN POCOCK WILL BE RETURNED TO OFFICE.

Alderman H. Pocock will be well supported at the polls on Jan. 2. He has proved to be a good man on the board of works this year. His knowledge of road building and structural work has made him a valuable man on that board. In all matters he has always been found working to the city's interests, granting no favors to friends. His fairness and good judgment on all matters has always been shown.

Mr. Pocock is a shrewd businessman, and has made a great success of the business with which he is connected. His company, The London Concrete Machinery Company, has made very rapid growth. They are the largest manufacturers of concrete machinery in Canada. They are now building an additional large factory in the East End, and are going to bring their other works to London. Other cities have made this company interesting offers to leave London, but Mr. Pocock refused to entertain any offers, preferring to remain loyal to London.

Mr. Pocock is not an office seeker, but he has given his time to municipal affairs only that he may help better conditions in the city of London. His work in the council this year has been commendable, and it can only be expected that he will be returned to office on Jan. 2 with a very large vote. Ad

BARCELONA TIED UP.

Barcelona, Spain, Dec. 30. — The strike of 12,000 dock men and coal heavers has tied up completely the business of this port. No ships are being loaded or discharged.

Foreign mercantile houses have petitioned the Government to send troops to the water front to enable them to remove the accumulated merchandise.

HOW TO VOTE!

All property owners can vote on the bylaws in each and every ward where they own property

There is not a citizen in London who will not reap some benefit by supporting and VOTING FOR THE

FIXED ASSESSMENT BYLAWS

Boost our industries and you and the city will prosper.

We need population.

We want to fill our empty houses.

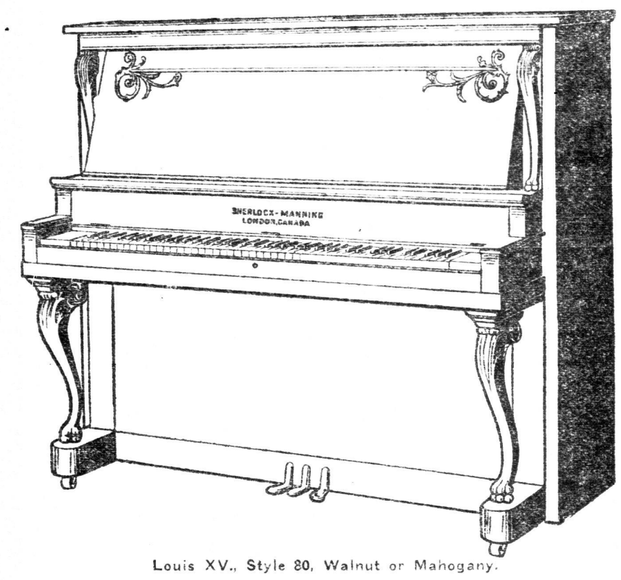
We need more business for the retailer and wholesaler.

We want more work for the laboring man.

P. S.—The only way to get what we want is to vote for it.

LAST DAY OF THE GREAT SHERLOCK-MANNING FACTORY TO PURCHASER SALE

We commenced the great sale with the style 80 shown today, and we don't think a better one could be selected for the closing day.



Louis XV., Style 80, Walnut or Mahogany.

This magnificent instrument contains every quality feature that can be found in the highest-grade piano on the market.

It is handsome and striking in design. It has a beautifully finished exterior. It contains an interior of rare quality.

It is absolutely guaranteed inside and out. Numerous interior parts of this beautiful piano are covered by double guarantee.

Our own guarantee holds you absolutely safe for ten years.

Up to tonight this delightful piano is offered to you for

JUST $325.35

In the regular way this Style 80 calls for $475.00, and is good value as a $475.000 piano.

TODAY YOU SAVE $149.65. IS IT WORTH AN EFFORT?

You are sure of lifelong satisfaction. The money you invest in a Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano will be well spent.

You will receive an instrument which you will be proud to introduce to your friends.

One containing permanent tonal beauty. One satisfying your musical tastes fully. One which will retain its rare qualities.

EXAMINE IT. TEST IT. SATISFY YOURSELF.
GET YOUR NAME ON THE LIST TODAY.

A chance to save $150.00 is not presented every day. The offer is made for advertising purposes: the stock is not "shopworn," but direct from the factory, and guaranteed.

EQUAL TO AN EXHIBITION STOCK.

The slightly used upright piano taken in part payment for a Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Player, was sold today, so it is off the list, but we have

A SNAP TO OFFER ON A SHERLOCK-MANNING LOUIS XV. PIANO THAT WAS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED IN DELIVERY FROM FACTORY TO PURCHASER, AND WHICH HAS BEEN REPLACED WITH A NEW ONE.

There is a small break in the finish on one end of the piano—a result of coming in contact with the sharp corner of a table—the interior is perfect.

This piano is a beautifully colored, genuine mahogany, and this is an opportunity of a lifetime.

ANOTHER SNAP: A WALNUT ORGAN, IN PERFECT WORKING ORDER. TAKEN IN PART PAYMENT ON A SHERLOCK-MANNING 20TH CENTURY LOUIS, DELIVERED YESTERDAY, IS OFFERED FOR

JUST $25.00

We will furnish complete particulars when you call, or if impossible to call personally, 'phone 1078, or drop a postal—no street address necessary—and we will gladly furnish any information, and explain how easy it will be to take advantage of this wonderful offer.

An Oxford car going south will land you within a few minutes of the factory.

Sherlock-Manning Piano & Organ Co

LONDON, CANADA

HUDSON BAY ROAD.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—The cabinet will next week take up the question of policy in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway, it is not thought probable the Government will undertake to operate the road, but instead will give all lines running rights, and control the rates charged.

ROME'S STRIKE MENACE.

Rome, Dec. 30.—The hope of the authorities that the threatened general strike of employees of the state-owned railroads may not materialize, rests chiefly on dissensions among the men.

The latter are divided into two camps, one of which advocated violence, while the other, wishing to secure the promised increase of $4,000,000 in the total annual wages, is concerned only with the manner in which the increase shall be distributed.

Meanwhile the railway men are holding secret meetings.

All the Latest News and Gossip of the World of Sport

LONDON TEAM DEFEATS SIMCOE

First Match in This Intermediate Group Ends in a Hot Dispute.

LOSERS WILL PROTEST

Declare Forest City Men Scored on Offside, But Referee Says All Was Right.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Simcoe, Dec. 30.—Hopelessly beaten by an entirely new team of London intermediates, the Simcoes left the ice on a protest, with a few minutes left to play and the score 5 to 3 in favor of the visitors, here tonight, and forfeited the first match in the group to the Forest City crew.

Officials of the local club disputed the decision of Referee Sproule, and declare that they will carry the matter before the O. H. A. Simcoe scored the first two goals of the game before the match had progressed thirteen minutes.

Thereafter they found Parkinson, who occupied the London nets, impenetrable. However, before the finish of the half, the visitors piled up three scores, brilliant combination work, and magnificent shooting, turning the trick. The home team was inclined to rough it, and Referee Sproule was compelled to put half a dozen men to the boards for tripping.

LONDON'S NEW MEN PLAY WELL.

Wagner, Collins and Leckey worked very well together toward the finish of the contest, the latter scoring both London's goals in that period out of combination plays. The final tally involved a play which the Simcoes claimed to be offside. However, Sproule, who officiated in a very efficient manner, could not see eye to eye with the locals and ordered the game to proceed. The local seven demanded that the last goal scored by London be thrown out, but, as the referee refused, the homelopes left the ice, and will frame up a protest immediately.

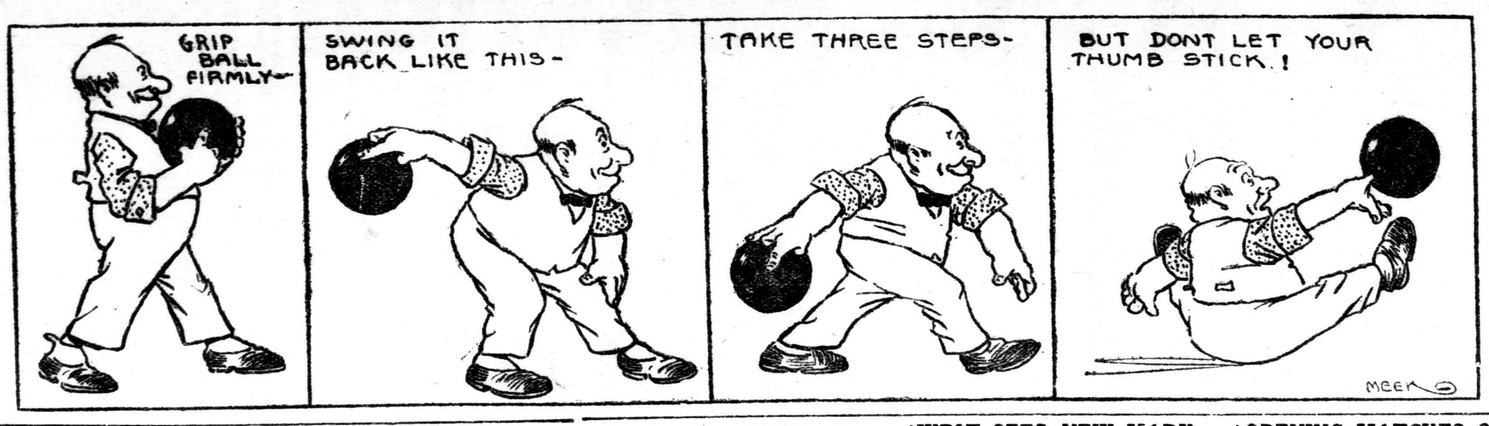
The following was the line-up:

Simcoe—Winter, goal; Coates, point; Cratt, cover; Mason, right; Ramey, left; Curtis, centre; Thayer, rover.

London—Parkinson, goal; Sinclair, point; Wagner, cover; Collins, right; Thompson, left; Cossey, centre; Leckey, rover.

Refcree—F. H. Sproule, Toronto.

ADVICE TO BOWLERS---NO CHARGE



WINTER PARK TO BE OPENED ON HOLIDAY

Great Sheet of Ice and Fine Toboggan Slide at Tecumseh Park.

It is expected that the new winter recreation park, to be operated at Tecumseh Park, will be formally opened on Monday afternoon.

Those behind the scheme have met with numerous difficulties during the past week or so, owing to heavy snows, but it is thought that everything will be all right for the holiday. The sheet of ice for the skating rink is the largest in this district, being 400 feet by 150 feet. There is also a fine, perfectly safe toboggan slide, the slope being from the north bleacher stands. The place is brilliantly illuminated by arc lamps, and every accommodation has been provided, including a private waiting-room for ladies. A band has been engaged for Monday afternoon and evening. A definite announcement regarding the opening will be made in Monday morning's Advertiser.

J. JOHNSON READY TO FIGHT ANYONE

But He Must Get $30,000, Win, Lose or Draw, as Burns Did.

[Associated Press.]

Milwaukee, Dec. 30.—Jack Johnson, champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, said today he is willing to fight any man in the world under the auspices of Hugh D. McIntosh, provided he (Johnson) receives $30,000, win, lose or draw, and provided that the fight be under the same conditions which governed the match between himself and Tommy Burns in Australia. He denies having received any fight offer from a Paris syndicate.

BALDWIN AND MOORE

Looks Like Logical Bout to Hub Fight Followers.

Pal Moore, the Quaker City lightweight, and Matty Brown, of Charleston, Mass., will probably be matched in a few days to meet in a 12-round bout at the Armory A. A. of Boston, in three weeks. Baldwin's hand, which he broke in his fight with Battling Hurley a few months ago, is well again.

OLDFIELD AND JEFFRIES THROWN FROM MOTOR

Auto Ran Into Ditch in California—Pair Picked Up by Frank Chance.

[By Associated Press.]

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 30.—Speeding toward the Mexican line the big auto driven by Barney Oldfield, and carrying himself, James J. Jeffries, former champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, went into a ditch near National City today and was wrecked. Oldfield and Jeffries escaped with a few minor injuries.

A car containing Frank Chance, captain-manager of the Chicago National League baseball team, which was following, picked up Oldfield and Jeffries, and the trio proceeded on to Mexico on a hunting expedition.

"BUGGS" PROMISES MUGGSY TO STAY

Raymond Writes That He Will Go at Once to Sanatorium.

[Associated Press.]

New York, Dec. 31.—Catcher George Schlei signed with the New York National League Club today for the season of 1911. He makes the 20th man to get into line. Manager McGraw received a letter from Pitcher Arthur Raymond today, in which Raymond promised to go to Dwight, Ill., next Tuesday, and remain there until ordered to report in Marlin, Texas, next spring.

PAPKE DEMANDS RETURN BATTLE

Says He Was Robbed of the Recent Smith Fight.

Billy Papke, the American middleweight, and Dave Smith, the Australian champion, will surely be rematched for a return battle in Australia the latter part of next month. Papke claimed he was deliberately robbed by the referee in having been disqualified on a foul, and as he has demanded another fight, Smith has practically agreed to take him on.

BRICKTON CLUB HOLIDAY SHOOT

Local Shots Have Arranged Fine Programme For Holiday.

The Brickton Gun Club has arranged for a holiday shoot, to commence Monday morning at 9:30. A fine programme consisting of four events of 60 birds each has been arranged, and a large turnout is looked for.

FLYNN UNDER HANDICAP

Ferguson Has Better of Weight and Reach Over "Porky."

The proposed bout between Porky Flynn, the conqueror of Jack "Twin" Sullivan, and Sandy Ferguson, the Boston heavyweight, has finally been arranged, Miah Murray, manager of the Armory A. A. of Boston, today completed all arrangements for the battle, and the men will come together in a 12-round bout at the next show of the club on Tuesday night. Ferguson will have many pounds the better of the weight and will also have reach on Flynn.

ONE IN FIFTY-SEVEN HAS AN AUTOMOBILE

California Is Proud Owner of 41,258 Machines.

Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 31.—California has one automobile to every 57 persons on its federal census, according to the latest report of the motor vehicle department of the secretary of state. The total number of machines registered to Dec. 1, was 41,258. The number of automobiles in California is constantly increasing. During November 1,117 machines were registered. There are more than 700 machines in Sacramento County, of which 50 were purchased here during November.

HYLAND NO MATCH FOR BOER.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Billy Allen, of Syracuse, refused to meet "Yankee" Swartz, the globe-trotting Boer, in the scheduled bout here last night because his share of the proceeds of a small house was only $125. "Dick Hyland, of Syracuse, was substituted, but the fight was stopped at the end of tre second round because he was no match for Swartz.

SCULLER ARNST

Defender of Title Against Barry Is Only 27.

Richard Arnst, who defended the professional sculler title against Ernest Barry in Africa, was born in New Zealand and is in his twenty-seventh year. He is the youngest man barring Ned Hanlan, who has won the sculling championship of the world. For some time he was prominent as a cyclist and in 1906 took up sculling under the care of George Towns.

"IT HARDLY SEEMS ENOUGH."

A customer of the Hudson Car Company wired up to Detroit to tell about a run of 328 miles from Atlanta to his home in Madison, Fla. In the telegram was this this sentence, which the Hudson folks think is a neat compliment: "The engine kept cool all the way and ran so quiet I could have slipped up on a covery of birds with it." It is a graceful tribute to the silence of the motor.

Because London boasts of its railway facilities is no reason why the city should not improve them. London cannot stand still. Vote for the North Midland bond guarantee. Ad

LONDON CURLERS DROP THEIR GAMES

Six Rinks Lose Out at St. Thomas and Four at Galt.

SCORES PRETTY CLOSE

Railroad City Men Were Up Six Shots and Galt Led by Five.

London Thistle curlers did not fare very well in matches out of the city last evening. They were defeated by six rinks of St. Thomas Granites in matches in the Railroad City, and also fell before rinks of the same name at Galt.

The scores of the St. Thomas matches follow:

St. Thomas.		London.	
J. Houston,		A. M. Trick,	
L. F. Tait,		C. A. Butterworth,	
Jim Curby,		W. Smith,	
W. K. Cameron	15	F. N. Allen (sk)	15
E. E. Boughner,		A. H. Purdom,	
F. Cooper,		H. H. Kelly,	
R. Emslie,		Geo. Gibson,	
A. Ponsford	13	R. W. Glover (sk)	6
F. A. Johns,		L. Johnson,	
F. T. Hanbury,		R. P. Dulmage,	
R. Coffey,		T. K. Poole,	
A. A. Drake (sk)	18	W. F. Boughner	9
W. Ross,		G. E. Rowed,	
H. McPherson,		J. P. Cook,	
E. J. Butler,		J. R. Minhinnick,	
Geo. Ellison (sk)	9	Dr. A. Scott (sk)	18
J. Locke,		J. Brown,	
J. Sinclair,		Wm. Turnbull,	
C. B. Taylor,		H. Meldrum,	
Geo. McCall (sk)	9	J. Burnett (sk)	20
		Maj. McCrimmon,	
		J. Magee,	
		C. Sterling,	
		Dr. McDonald	9
Total	83	Total	77

The results of the play at Galt follow:

Thistles.		Galt Granites.	
C. H. Ivey,		W. Elinton,	
Cecil Gun.,		A. Echlin,	
Alf Talbot,		Rev. R. Knowles,	
S. D. Swift (sk)	18	R. McGregor (sk)	13
W. McCutcheon,		J. Parsons,	
A. J. McCreery,		W. Clark,	
J. W. McIntosh,		A. S. Taylor,	
W. Fulton (sk)	15	W. Wilson (sk)	6
W. C. Whittaker,		R. L. McGill,	
W. Bartlett,		Dr. McKay,	
R. D. McDonald,		Leon Shupe,	
J. Purdom (sk)	11	F. Hind'k.. (sk)	26
John Cox,		A. McLean,	
A. J. McGuffin,		T. S. Campbell,	
L. E. Tillson,		R. J. Sparling,	
A. Heaman (sk)	17	T. McLellan (sk)	26
Total	61	Total	66

Sam McVey French Champ

SAM McVEY.

Here he is, folks, the only Sam McVey, idol of Parisians. Sam has been picking the ripe ones in gay Paris so long that the fun-loving Frenchmen have put him on a pedestal. The husky McVey toppled off for a while, after Joe Jeannette beat him, but he is back again and as popular as ever. The color line isn't drawn in France, and they say that Sam is as popular in some boudoirs as a grand opera tenor or an American millionaire. The invasion of the gay city by a score or more American fighters this winter may spell the downfall of McVey. Kaufman, Jeannette, Langford and Bill Lange are to take a fling at the game in Paris, and the chances are Sammy will be relegated to the ash heat if he consents to meet some of the invaders.

WEST SETS NEW MARK FOR PETROLEA ALLEYS

Londoner Keeps Above 200 All the Way, and Totals 1,038—Sturney There, Too.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Petrolea, Dec. 30.—Joe West, champion ten-pin bowler, demonstrated to the Petrolea public last evening his remarkable bowling skill. West and Sturney, of London, visited Hyatt's alleys here, and put on an exhibition game against Petrolea's best.

Ben Sturney arranged the match, and Joe West came down with him to help boost the game. It was a great surprise to the Petrolea boys when West held them to the foul line, which kept their scores low. Sturney had a night off, but this was his first time on strange alleys, so his scores were fair.

West put up a record for these alleys, never going below the 200 mark. Some 250 bowling enthusiasts watched the games, and were pleased with the skill shown by West, who made an average of 207 3-5. A game is being arranged for a double match. The following are the scores:

West	206	201	216	200	215—1038
Sturney	157	135	159	165	132—748
Total					1786

Petrolea.

M. Broderick	91	139	161	112	162—665
R. S. Jackson	139	137	149	126	133—684
W. Harvey	146	136	137	144	142—705
Total					2054

CINCINNATI REDS PLAY THREE WITH DETROIT

Ante-Season Contests Arranged to Take Place April 7, 8 and 9.

[Associated Press.]

Cincinnati, Dec. 30.—The itinerary of the spring training trip of the Cincinnati Baseball Club was completed today. After the team finishes its preliminary work at Hot Springs, Ark., it will open its ante-season games at Louisville on March 25. Among other scheduled contests are:

New York Americans at Cincinnati, April 1, 2, 3.

Cleveland at Cincinnati, April 4, 5, 6.

Detroit at Cincinnati, April 7, 8, 9.

Rochester at Cincinnati, April 10, 11.

TOMMY BURNS HAS "HOPE" AND HE WINS

Jack Lester Knocks Out Ed. Hagen in Ninth Round of Bout.

[By Associated Press.]

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 30.—Jack Lester, of Tacoma, managed by ex-Heavyweight Champion Tommy Burns, and regarded by him as a promising "hope of the white race," knocked out Ed. Hagen, of Seattle, in the ninth round of a 10-round bout here tonight.

CONTRACTS AND RELEASES

National League President Promulgates Official Bulletin.

New York, Dec. 30.—Approval of the following National League contracts and releases is announced in an official bulletin issued tonight by President T. J. Lynch:

Contracts.

With Boston—Fred Tenney, as manager.

With Brooklyn—Sheldon A. Lejeune, Jack Ryan.

With Philadelphia — George Paskert, George Chalmers, William E. Culp.

Releases.

By Brooklyn to Louisville (A. A.)—Edgar Lennox.

By Cincinnati to Detroit (A. L.)—Michael J. Corcoran.

By Philadelphia to Rochester (E. L.)—Fred Jacklitsch.

OPENING MATCHES OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

Sox at St. Louis, Tigers at Cleveland, Senators at Philadelphia, and Yanks at Boston.

[Associated Press.]

Chicago, Dec. 31.—If plans announced yestreday by President Johnson, of the American League, mature at the meeting of the major league's schedule makers at Cincinnati on Monday, the season of 1911 will be set in motion on April 12, with Chicago at St. Louis, Detroit at Cleveland, Washington at Philadelphia and New York at Boston.

Work is being pushed on the arrangement of schedules to govern in the National and American Leagues, and President Johnson will leave tonight for Cincinnati to confer with Messrs. Lynch and Heydler of the National circuit, with the view of mapping out dates as a preliminary issue to the annual meeting of the National Commission on Tuesday.

PATRICKS PLAY WITH NELSON

Hockey Club Reorganized in British Columbia Town—Lester Manager.

Nelson, B. C., Dec. 30.—Report from the east that Lester and Frank Patrick, the two hockey stars, would play for eastern hockey teams, this winter, were definitely contradicted last evening by the organization of the Nelson hockey club, with Lester as manager and Frank as a member of the executive. Both have decided to play with the Nelson team, which will be heard from in western hockey this year. In addition to the Patricks, Harry and Archie Bishop, well known stars, will also play.

HOGAN LOOMS UP

Frankie Burns Tackles Luminary of Coast Fight Circles.

One-Round Hogan, the pugilistic sensation of the Pacific Coast this year, has just been signed up for another battle. He has been matched to meet Frankie Burns, the California lightweight, for 20 rounds, at a show to be brought off in San Francisco on the night of Jan. 27. They will battle at 133 pounds, weigh in at 6 p.m., for a side bet of $1,000 and an equal division of the gate receipts.

T. H. RYAN STRING IS REINSTATED

Stewards Have Touch of Christmas Spirit and Restore Others Also.

Oakland, Dec. 30.—Favorites and well-played second choices were successful at Emeryville today. Molesey proved an easy winner of the feature event. The stewards ordered today that horses of T. H. Ryan be allowed to run again and reinstated Jockey Buxton. Ryan's stable was barred because of the sudden improvement in form shown by Roman Wing. Daddy Gyp also was restored to good standing.

PHILLIES START FOR BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 28

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.—Officials of the Philadelphia National League baseball club decided today on Feb. 28 as the date on which the team will start for the spring training grounds at Birmingham, Ala. Three weeks will be spent in Birmingham, after which the club will split up into two squads and gradually work its way north. The local series with the Athletics will begin here on April 1.

The North Midland Railway will bring to London trade that now goes to Toronto. Vote for the bond guarantee. Ad

MANY REGISTERED AS O. H. A. PLAYERS

Two Bernhardts Obtain Certificates to Work With Preston Intermediates.

THE SIMCOE OUTFIT

Dozens of Men May Now Legally Play for Ten Association Teams.

The following players have registered with the O. H. A.:

T. A. A. C. (senior)—Otto F. Burkart, J. H. Brown.

Waterloo (intermediate)—Andrew Mickus, E. H. Schlosser, Jacob Herchematter, A. Gibbons, Christ Herter, William Uffelmann, T. W. Seagram, Eugene L. Roschman, Wm. Gerhardt.

Eatons, Toronto (intermediate)—W. A. Kent, Dalton Strype, E. Moffatt, Wm. H. Rowles, James Preston, C. E. Barry, Dalt Lowry, Gordon Meeking.

Broadviews, Toronto (intermediate)—R. D. Patterson, F. J. McNichol, C. L. Washburne, A. E. Smith, Lew Reesor, Leo McDiarmid, F. McCrudden, Charles R. Bell.

Parkdale (senior)—R. P. Stockton, O. K. Lawson, A. N. Hunter, James F. Adams, Gordon Ridpath, Ramsay Evans, W. W. Davidson, H. Holmes, William J. Lane.

Preston (intermediate)—Roy Johnson, Art Doughty, George Bremner, Cecil Walker, Oscar G. Bernhardt, Percy R. Hilborn, Irvin A. Bernhardt, Alfred Rahn, Alan T. Kinder, Irvin Bowman, Frank Flegg.

Oshawa (junior)—George Wigg, James Freeman, Mario Venino, Walter Fair, Charles Hall, Gordon Bennett, Walter Smith, Morley Jacoid, Harry Grain.

Cannington (intermediate)—Bert Shearer, Fred Halward, Garfield Heatlie, Loy Rogers, Ted Halward, George H. Halward, John R. Payne, Frank H. Glassford, George Heatlie, Robert Clarke, Hiram Fcerson, Tom A. Wilson, E. S. Hodges.

Belleville (junior)—Ray Tuite, S. A. Moore, McKay Pritchard, W. H. Wallace, A. H. Thompson, G. Wardrope, J. M. Connolly, Raymond Wilson, V. Brown, J. Marshall.

Simcoe (junior)—Gordon Addison, Kenneth H. Crane, Charles J. Crook, Arthur Kilgour, R. W. Goulnlock, Lloyd Trebilcock, Hugh Burritt, Fred S. Mills, Richard Meech, Edwin E. Lockart, Joseph B. Riddell, Eugene J. Dopp.

LOOKS LIKE GREAT YEAR FOR AUTO SALES

Big Shows Are Creating Tremendous Interest—A Fine New Car.

Interest in the big automobile shows, which begin soon, is so far ahead of any excitement ever created in the automobile industry before, that the big manufacturers of motor cars take it to indicate a great year for selling cars.

The Hudson Motor Car Company, of Detroit, for instance, has received hundreds of letters from prospective buyers in all parts of the country, asking if they were correct in presuming that the Hudson "37" would be on exhibition at all the big shows. Of course, it will be. Doubtless, other big makers have received inquiries of the same character, although on account of the Hudson "37" being an entirely new car and the latest design of Howard E. Coffin, the noted engineer, it was natural that unusual interest should attach to the Hudson exhibit.

CHICAGO AUTHORITIES PREVENT FORBES BOUT

[Associated Press.]

Chicago, Dec. 30.—The fight scheduled to occur between Harry Forbes, former bantamweight champion, and Lew Ryall last night in private outside of the limits of Chicago, was prevented by the county authorities.

It is said another attempt will be made to stage the fight next week.

TO GROW HAIR ON A BALD HEAD

By a Specialist.

Thousands of people suffer from baldness and falling hair, who, having tried nearly every advertised hair tonic and hair grower without results, have resigned themselves to baldness and its attendant discomforts. Yet their case is not hopeless; the following simple home prescription has made hair grow after years of baldness, and is also unequalled for restoring grey hair to its original color, stopping hair from falling out, and for destroying the dandruff germ. It will not make the hair greasy, and can be put up by any chemist: Bay Rum, 6 ounces; Lavona de Composee, 2 ounces; Menthol Crystals, ½ drachm. If you wish it perfumed add half to one teaspoonful of To-Kalon Perfume, which unites perfectly with the other ingredients. This preparation is highly recommended by physicians and specialists, and is absolutely harmless, as it contains none of the poisonous wood alcohol so frequently found in hair tonics. Do not apply to the face or where hair is not desired. 1y

Does This Catch You

CIGARS, TOBACCOS AND PIPES.
Finest stock in city. Call and see.

MARKS FAURIA
NATIONAL CIGAR STORE.
ywt

YOUNG MEN

For Gonorrhoea and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE $3.00 Per Sale by ANDERSON & NELLES

MEN

Santaline Tablets are the most reliable cure for Gonorrhoea and all disorders of the urinary passages. The first dose gives relief and a permanent cure soon results. Sent in plain sealed wrapper to any address on receipt of $1.

The Morin Chemical Co.
BOX 380, LONDON, ONT.
52tf-tyw

TURKEY WEEK AT NATIONAL ALLEYS

Visit the National Alleys during New Year's week and take home a turkey. High four consecutive games of tenpins and high four games of fivepins get them.

Also One Special Prize for New Year's Day Only

London Canine Association

The following were awards at the Christmas show of the London Canine Association held Thursday evening in the city hall:

Bull Terriers—Puppy—1, Polly Duval, C. C. Hammond, city; 2, Fair Hazel, S. A. McCallum, city. Novice, dogs—1, Rip, F. O. Donaldson, city. Open, dogs—1, Duval King, F. W. Sherlock, city; 2, Rip, F. O. Donaldson, city; 3, Dusty, George Burgess, city. Novice, bitch—1, Polly Duval, C. C. Hammond, city; 2, Fair Hazel, S. A. McCallum, city; 3, Topsy, R. J. Keiv, city. Open, bitch—1, Polly Duval, C. C. Hammond, city; Laundry Girl, Miss McEwen, city; 3, Fair Hazel, S. A. McCallum, city.

English Bulldogs—Puppy—1, Peggy, Miss Flora Carson, city. Novice, bitch—1, Beeswing, J. B. Dale, Petrolea; 2, Peggy, Miss Carson, city. Open, bitch—1, Lady Barbara, J. B. Dale, Petrolea; 2, Sapolio, John Moule, city.

French Bulldogs—Puppy—1, Olive, J. A. Essons, St. Thomas; 2, Petit Fee, J. A. Essons, St. Thomas. Novice, bitch—1, Olive, J. A. Essons, St. Thomas; 2, Petit Fee, J. A. Essons, St. Thomas. Open, bitch—1, Olive, J. A. Essons, St. Thomas; 2, Petit Fee, J. A. Essons, St. Thomas.

Collies—Puppy—1, Holyrood Lytton, Col. R. McEwen, Byron. Novice, dog—1, Holyrood Lytton, Col. R. McEwen, Byron; 2, James, W. J. Clark, city; 3, Max, V. Bateson, city. Open, dogs—Holyrood Lytton, Col. McEwen, Byron; 2, James, W. J. Clark, city; 3, Max, V. Bateson, city.

Great Danes—Open, dogs—1, General Grant, Mrs. Pemberton, Broughdale.

Bloodhound—Puppy—1, Jakey, J. W. McCallum, city. Novice, dog—1, Jakey, J. W. McCallum, city. Open, dog—1, Peter Pan, Dr. H. A. Stevenson, city; 2, Jakey, J. W. McCallum, city.

Russian Wolfhound — Open, dog — 1, Prince Alexis, Dr. Tillmann, city.

Irish Wolfhound — Open, dogs — 1, Swater, F. C. Leonard, city.

American Foxhound—Open, dogs—1, Bosco, Tony Vita, city; 2, Prince, Tony Vita, city. Novice, bitch—1, Lady Gyp, J. W. McCallum, city; 2, Rosa E. Geo. F. Janes, Ingersoll; 3, Rattler, A. Taylor, city. Open, bitch—1, Lady Gyp, J. W. McCallum, city; 2, Rosa E., Geo. F. Janes, Ingersoll; 3, Rattler, A. Taylor, city.

Greyhounds—Novice, dog—1, Buster, A. L. Klein, city. Open, dog—1, Buster, A. L. Klein, city. Novice, bitch—1, Tony, A. L. Klein, city. Open, bitch—1, Tony, A. L. Klein, city.

Dalmatians—Puppy—1, Gyp, F. G. Tullett, city; Trixy F. G. Tullet, city; 3, Duke, F. G. Tullett, city. Open, dog—1, T. K. Poole, city.

English Setters—1, Pal, W. J. Clark, puppy, city; 2, Llewellyn, W. J. Clark, city. Novice, dog—1, Driver, H. S. Blackburn, city; 2, Duke, J. W. Winnet, city; 3, London, W. J. Clark, city; reserve, Pal, W. J. Clark, city. Open, dog—1, Driver, H. S. Blackburn, city; 2, Duke, J. W. Winnett, city; 3, London, W. J. Clark, city; reserve, W. J. Clark, city. Novice, bitch—1, Llewellyn, W. J. Clark, Open, bitch—1, Queenie, A. S. Blackburn; 2, Lady, W. J. Clark, city; 3, Llewellyn, W. J. Clark, city.

Irish Setter—Novice, dog—1, Lad of London, Dr. H. A. Stevenson, city. Open, dog—1, Lad of London, Dr. H. A. Stevenson, city.

Cocker Spaniels—Puppy—1, Rex, Mrs. H. G. Kennedy, city. Novice, dog (black)—1, Reval Duke, J. Gibson, Petrolea. Open, dogs (black)—1, Reval Duke, J. Gibson, Petrolea; 2, Teddy, Mrs. M. Jackson, city. Novice, dog (red)—1, Terry, Mrs. M. Jackson, city; King, William Brooks, city. Open, bitch (red)—1, Beauty, W. Brooks, city. Novice, dog (any other color)—1, Silver Tea, J. Gibson, Petrolea. Open, dog—1, Silver Tea, J. Gibson, Petrolea.

Field Spaniels—Novice, dog—1, Daisy John Farmer, city; 2, Rex, J. Parnell Morris, city. Open, dog—1, Daisy, John Farmer, city; 2, Rex, J. Parnell Morris, city.

Boston Terriers—Puppy—1, Billy Kinks, J. Ferguson, city; 2, Twapicktwa, R. McEvoy, city; 3, Peggy, J. H. Forbes, city. Open, dog (under 17 pounds)—1, Goldring Boy, F. M. Turville, city. Novice, dog (over 17 pounds)—1, Tommy Burns, Thos. Logan, city; 2, Billy Kinks, J. Ferguson, city; 3, Twapicktwa, R. McEvoy, city. Open, dogs (over 17 pounds)—1, Tommy Burns, Thos. Logan, city; 2, Billy Kinks, J. Ferguson, city; 3, Twapicktwa, R. McEvoy, city. Novice, bitches (over 17 pounds)—1, Peggy, J. H. Forbes, city. Open, bitches (over 17 pounds)—1, Bellrose Girlie, F. N. Turville, city; 2, Peggy, J. H. Forbes, city. Open bitches (under 17 pounds)—1, Winchester Dazzle, W. G. Parker, Petrolea.

Foxterrier, smooth hair—Puppy dog—1, Fog, A. Wells, city; 2, Checkers, William Fuller, city; 3, Darkey, Wm. Fuller, city. Novice dogs—1, Ranter, F. H. Westbury, city; 2, Fog, A. Wells, city; 3, Checkers, Wm. Fuller, city. Open dogs—1, Autocrat, F. H. Westbury, city; 2, Fog, A. Wells, city; 3, Kennilworth Rebel, Dr. Drake, city. Puppy bitches—1, Kennelworth Nugget, Dr. Drake, city; 2, Fernie, F. H. Westbury, city; 3, Oracle, F. H. Westbury, city. Novice bitches—1, Kenilworth Nugget, Dr. Drake, city; 2, Fernie, F. H. Westbury, city; 3, Oracle, F. H. Westbury, city. Open bitches—1, Fernie, F. H. Westbury, city; 2, Oracle, F. H. Westbury, city; 3, Kenilworth Duchess, Dr. Drake, city.

Dachshunds—Open dog—1, The Doctor from Guelph, W. S. J. Saunders, city; 2, Rex. W. S. J. Saunders, city. Novice bitch—1, Trixy, W. S. J. Saunders, city; 2, Beauty, W. Payne, city. Open bitch—1, Daisy S., W. S. J. Saunders, city; 2, Beauty, W. Payne, city.

Pointers—Puppy—1, Tashmoo Lad, W. Kedwell, Petrolea. Novice dog—1, Tashmoo Lad, W. Kedwell. Open dog—1, Tashmoo Lad, W. Kedwell; 2, King, W. H. Shortt city. Novice bitch—1, Tashmoo, W. Kedwell. Open bitch—1, Tashmoo, W. Kedwell.

Foxterrier, wire hair—Puppy—1, Dan, Miss Irene Murphy, city Novice dog—1, Dan, Miss Irene Murphy, city; 2, Peter, Samuel Munroe, city. Open dog—1, Dan, Miss Irene Murphy, city; 2, Peter, Samuel Munroe, city. Novice bitches—1, Pearl of the Harem, R. McEvoy, city. Open bitches—1, Nell Gwynn, Ed. Gilbert, city; 2, Pearl of the Harem, R. McEvoy, city.

Airedale Terriers—Open dogs—1, Cy, F. E. Leonard, city.

Irish Terriers—Puppy—1, Trouble, Lloyd Collins, city. Novice dogs—1, Paddy, George Jackson, city; 2, Joe C., Mrs. Vidoe, city. Open dogs—1, Paddy, Geo. Jackson, city; 2, Joe C., Mrs. Vidoe, city. Open bitches—1, Trouble, Lloyd Collins, city; 2, Red Florence, Lloyd Collins, city. Open bitches—1, Trouble, Lloyd Collins, city; 2, Red Florence, Lloyd Collins, city.

Scotch Terriers—Puppy—1, Roxy, L. MacReady, city. Novice dogs—1, Buster, J. D. Egan, city. Open dogs—1, Buster, J. D. Egan, city. Novice bitches—1, Lassie, J. D. Egan, city. Open bitches—1, J. D. Egan, city.

West Highland Scotch Terrier—Open dog—1, Aberdeen Duster, Dr. Niven, city.

Manchester Terrier—Open dog—1, Golding, H. Sharkey, Petrolea.

Yorkshire Terriers — Novice bitch—1, Brownie, C. Brennan, city. Open bitch—1, Brownie, C. Brennan, city.

Poodles—Novice dog—1, Frederick, Mrs. J. A. Essons, St. Thomas; 2, Jerry, Mrs. J. A. Essons. Open dog—1, Frederick, Mrs. J. A. Essons; 2, Jerry, Mrs. J. A. Essons.

Pomeranians—Open dogs—1, Zulu, H. E. Wilson, city. Novice bitches—1, Tootsie, T. C. Knott, city. Open bitches—1, Tiny, H. E. Wilson, city; 2, Tootsie, T. C. Knott, city.

Spaniels, toy—Novice dog—1, Fidge, R. B. Heighway, London Junction. Open dog—1, Fidge, R. B. Heighway. Novice bitch—1, Fanny, R. B. Heighway. Open bitch—1, Fanny, R. B. Heighway.

Pertinent Sport Paragraphs

READY EXCUSES.

My wife wont let me.	The clock was slow.
I can't.	The power gave out.
Up with baby.	Car off the track.

The latest bit of cheese we have noticed is labeled Monaghan. It has been pronounced an epicurean dream by J. Johnson.

Understand a distinguished native of Wales is expected in New York shortly. Name of F. Welsh. Joy among vegetarians.

Explaining his attempt to grab the Attell-McFarland go, Tom O'Rourke says he had as much right as a theatre manager to get attractions by bidding. Tom ought to know the men he refers to take what the trust doles out to them. They're about as independent as a butcher.—Cleveland Press.

It is unnecessary to indicate the fighters who might follow Freddy Welsh's vegetarian diet scheme with profit to themselves. The value of the bean over the beefsteak was apparent at Cardiff.

Sam Leever, the veteran Pirate pitcher, is said to have entered the airship business. On the square, bo.

Larry McLean wants two bits from the Cincinnati management for every drink he refuses. Larry plans to keep cases on himself.

Roger Bresnahan is touting a youngster named Derrick. Probably wants to apply the uplift to baseball.

Pipe this: "Harry Forbes showed his old speed and cleverness, and almost knocked out Earl Denning, at Windsor, Ont." Whee!

Unless someone scatters a few handfuls of sand on the path Pal Moore is following, the sad history of the one Edouard Hanlon is booked for a repeat. The kid has been trimmed the last three times out.

In one respect is Adolph Wolgast, "Michigan wildcat," as good as Bat Nelson. He sure can make excuses.

NOTED EXCHANGES.

Woman's Compliments	Ideas Christmas Presents	Opinions Cards

Little Johnny Jumpup, the Cadillac scream, popped out of his hole long enough to agree to meet Nelson, but a thick quietness hangs around when the live ones loom up.

BANK MANAGER IN POLICE COURT

Head of Defunct Institution On False Return Charge.

NOT READY TO PROCEED

Bail of Twenty Thousand Dollars Renewed and Case Comes Up Next Week.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—When W. R. Travers was called upon in the police court yesterday to answer to the charge of making false returns to the Government in connection with the Farmers' Bank, the crown attorney, J. Seymour Corley, said that he was not ready to proceed. The defence did not press for speedy action, as H. H. Dewart, K. C., Mr. Travers' counsel, could not be present. The case was adjourned until Jan 6, and Mr. Orpen, who was present, renewed his bail of $20,000 for Mr. Travers' appearance at that time.

Mr. Corley said later that he would be ready to go ahead when the case was called next time, and as Mr. Dewart has several times expressed his desire to proceed forthwith, the taking of evidence would be begun in the preliminary hearing a week from yesterday.

As to what the evidence being prepared by the crown will disclose, Mr. Corley was silent. He also refused to commit himself as to whether or not any further action would be taken by the crown in regard to the winding up of the bank.

A Big Shortage.

Those who have studied the bank's statements to the Government say that the shortage will amount to something in the neighborhood of $500,000. The item in the last statement under which this would come would be that in the list of assets which put the bank's holdings of railway bonds and stocks and other securities at $656,976.

An interesting development in the affairs of the bank which has come to light from a closer study of the statements and which has caused a good deal of interest among the bankers who are following the affair with much interest, is that the Trust and Guarantee Company is a secured creditor to the extent of about a quarter of a million. This, it is understood, is for money advanced to the bank, and is secured by assets deposited with the Trust Company.

This secured indebtedness is a very serious matter for the bank's creditirs, as a quarter of a million is going to make a big hole in the assets available for distribution among depositors and other creditors. Twenty-five cents on the dollar was spoken of some days ago as a possible settlement. Now some who claim to be well informed as to the bank's affairs declare that the dividend will not amount to that. As to what the exact position is must remain largely a matter of surmise until the interim liquidator makes his statement to the shareholders. In the meantime he is maintaining absolute silence.

In Toronto, where there are few shareholders and comparatively few depositors, the true significance of the bank's failure is not realized. For the most part the shareholders are farmers, men whose savings were not large. In many cases they put all they had into stock in the bank, and then to aid an institution in which they were themselves interested, deposited all the rest of their savings there. Now their additional savings are practically gone, and they will be called upon to pay up their double liability. For many it may mean the loss of home and absolutely everything they possess.

BANK MANAGER TRIES TO SUICIDE

Poison Is Same as Used By Crippen to Kill Wife.

[Associated Press.]

New York, Dec. 30.—With head erect, shoulders squared, and eyes levelled at the battery of cameras trained on him, Joseph G. Robin, the indicted banker, stepped from his sister's home on Friday morning to face arraignment, calm in the knowledge that he had swallowed a dose of hyoscin, the subtle and deadly alkaloid with which Dr. Crippen killed his wife, Belle Elmore. He collapsed before he could be taken into court, with the exclamation:: "I'm a dead man! I've taken poison tablets!"

The case was postponed in the greatest excitement, a stomach pump was hurriedly brought into play and the sick man was carried first to the prison hospital adjacent and later to Bellevue, where he lies in the prison ward. No charge of attempted self-destruction is entered against him, and it is thought he will recover, although the action of hyoscin is slow, and much will depend on his vitality.

CORRESPONDENCE

Favors the Midland Bylaw.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I have just been reading printed matter for and against the railway guarantee, which is to be voted on on Monday.

I was struck by the statement of the opponents of the guarantee, that the promoters were asking the city to indorse the promoters' note, without security of any kind.

That seems to me to be quite misleading, as the company, from their printed matter, offer the city a first mortgage on all their assets, which is a decidedly different thing to indorsing a note.

I am inclined to believe the company's statement, rather than that of their opponents, as, once they put such a statement in print, the city fathers will see to it that they are kept up to it, especially as we will have a lawyer occupying the mayor's chair, with another looking after the matter officially, and the city will certainly be safe in their hands.

London is not taking her proper position among the cities of Ontario these days.

She is not progressing so fast as she ought, and deserves, and, I would ask, why is this so?

Is it because we are a little slow, or is it because we have too many so-called "knockers" in our midst?

All around us we see progress, while the larger cities, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, etc., are going forward far more rapidly than is London, and some of them are getting trade which rightly belongs to London.

We have a fine clean city, in the midst of a superb country district unsurpassed anywhere, but unless we wake up and do something to help ourselves, we will be sidetracked for Toronto—indeed, the board of trade tells us we already are, as far as the north business is concerned.

London should very quickly be made the radial centre of Western Ontario, or we will be too late, as every place in the district is casting out lines to attract radial railways and other industries, in all instances offering them cash or other inducements to locate here, while in London, just as soon as we have a chance to get something of benefit to the city at a fair price, up rises the "knocker" and we lose our opportunity.

Then, there is the power feature, which seems to be to be lost sight of. If the Midland Railway, by taking power from the city, can reduce the price of power to the city by $10 per horsepower, the saving every year will be truly colossal—three or four times the whole guarantee. Surely, sir, we cannot even afford to vote down this guarantee. Yours truly,

TAXPAYER.

INQUEST ON DEATH OF INGERSOLL MAN

Jury Decides That Geddes Met Death Through Natural Causes.

Ingersoll, Dec. 30.—The inquest into the death of Wm. Geddes, the painter, who was found dead in his bed, was held tonight, the jury deciding that it was due to natural causes. According to Geddes' boarding-house keeper, the dead man had been drinking heavily for some time before his death.

Dr. Neff, who performed the post-mortem examination, stated in his report that from the condition of the lungs and clots of blood found in the cavities of the heart, he was of the opinion that death was due to congestion of the lungs and heart failure.

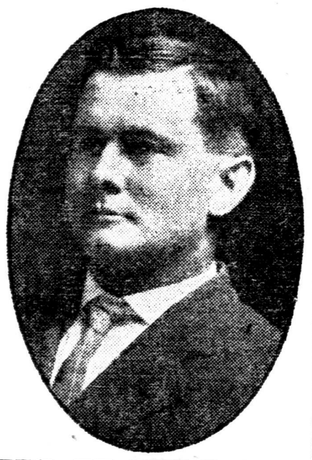
MILITIA OFFICER DIES BY EXPLOSION

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—Sergeant Rennard was instantly killed in the militia ordnance depot here yesterday by the explosion of a one-pound shell which he was taking to pieces wfth a knife. S. Smallwood, a civil employee, who was standing near by, was severely injured.

LOBO WEDDING.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Munro, East Williams, was the scene of a very happy event on Wednesday evening, when Miss Flora McCallum, formerly of Rodney, became the bride of Mr. Clayton Zavitz, one of Lobo's prosperous young farmers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Argo, of Ivan Presbyterian Church, in the presence of about forty-five relatives and friends of the bride and groom, who were unattended. The bride was beautifully gowned in white Persian lawn, trimmed with net valenciennes lace and insertion. Little Christena and Katie Browne, nieces of the bride, were flower girls, and looked charming dressed in white lawn, trimmed with insertion and lace, and carried white chrysanthemums and pink carnations. After the usual congratulations a dainty wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Zavitz then left amid showers of rice on their honeymoon to Coldstream, Dawn and other points.

The North Midland Railway will prove even a greater benefit to London than the Southwestern Traction has proved, and will not be a competitor to the city's own railway. Vote for the bond guarantee. Ad



W.H.WARD

(Contractor)
WILL APPRECIATE YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE AS
ALDERMAN 1911

VOTE FOR
W. J. STEVENSON
FOR RE-ELECTION
As Alderman for 1911

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE SOLICITED FOR
James Fitzgerald
FOR RE-ELECTION AS ALDERMAN FOR 1911. 73u-yt

Commence the New Year by Voting for
SCARROW
AS ALDERMAN
And buying your Wallpaper at
92 KING STREET. b

F. G. Mitchell
For Alderman
And More Factories for London

W. T. Strong:

We, the undersigned ratepayers of the City of London, respectfully urge that you will offer yourself for re-election on the School Board, and we pledge you our support:

Geo. C. Gibbons.	C. W. McGuire.
John M. Dillon.	J. T. Green.
A. E. Somerville.	E. P. Smith.
Geo. S. Gibbons.	Fred Screaton.
Thomas Jones.	B. S. Murray.
J. E. Keyes.	Ed Hannah.
D. H. McDermid.	H. C. Reason.
C. B. Chapman.	R. C. Eckert.
A. M. Hamilton.	W. J. Metheral.
M. D. Fraser.	J. M. Ferguson.
Percy Moore.	Kenneth Murray.
W. H. Hamilton.	W. J. F. Jarvis.
Frank Lawson.	C. E. Carruthers.
B. A. Mitchell.	C. G. Jarvis.
Vivian Reeve.	T. H. Purdom.
R. F. Blandford.	Geo. H. Murray.
J. Ferguson.	H. Blackburn.
Donald Ferguson.	J. E. Boomer.
A. Screaton.	John Marr.
Nelson Weekes.	H. C. McBride.
C. W. Carlton.	Harry Coates.
Geo. G. McCormick.	Wm. Gorman.
Frank Glass.	J. K. Spry.
Malcolm Fergusson.	H. E. Buttrey.
H. Bapty.	Samuel Stevely.
D. H. Howden.	Edwin Paul.

Gentlemen,—Feeling that your requisition shows an appreciation of whatever efforts I may have put forth in the interest of education, I have decided to accept the nomination, and will continue to do my best, if elected.

73c ywt W. T. STRONG.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE SOLICITED FOR

H.Pocock
FOR RE-ELECTION AS ALDERMAN FOR 1911.

VOTE FOR
H. A. STEVENSON
FOR
Water Commissioner

Ladies and Gentlemen
Your vote is kindly solicited for
W.J.LASHBROOK
(Professional Horseshoer),
For Alderman, 1911
A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

Ladies and Gentlemen
YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE SOLICITED FOR
W.A.WILSON
AS ALDERMAN, 1911. b

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—
Your vote and influence solicited for
R. Fraser
FOR ALDERMAN, 1911.

Your vote and influence are respectfully solicited for the re-election of
John M. Gunn
AS SCHOOL TRUSTEE FOR 1911.
76u

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE SOLICITED FOR

Wm.J.Underwood
(District Manager, Federal Life)
FOR RE-ELECTION AS ALDERMAN, 1911. 74c-xwt

YOUR VOTE
And influence solicited for Re-Election of Alderman,
J. G. RICHTER
FOR 1911. ywt

VOTE FOR
Chas. G. Moorhead
As Alderman For 1911
71k-tywt

VOTE FOR

WM. HAYMAN
(Contractor.)
FOR ALDERMAN FOR 1911.
My Motto: Honest and Progressive Government. 76u

Your Vote and Influence Solicited For EX-ALDERMAN
Jas. S. Luney
(Contractor),
For Alderman, 1911

Vote for
Neil Cooper
Alderman for 1911
71c-txt

H. B. ARCHER

For SCHOOL TRUSTEE For 1911

Indorsed by Trades and Labor Council.

B. W. BENNETT

For ALDERMAN For 1911

Indorsed by Trades and Labor Council.

JAMES DONNELLY

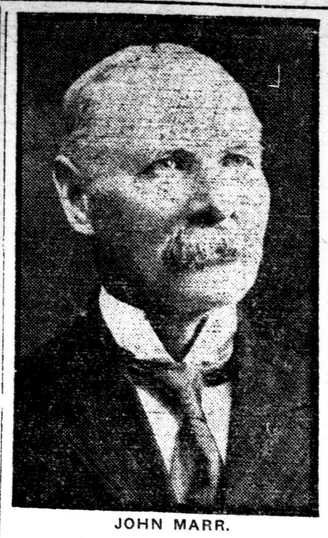
For ALDERMAN For 1911

Indorsed by Trades and Labor Council.

GEORGE E. ROSE
FOR ALDERMAN FOR 1911
Indorsed by Trades and Labor Council.

VOTE FOR
F. J. FITZGERALD
418 Hamilton Road,
FOR ALDERMAN, 1911.
76u

VOTE FOR
W. G. TAYLOR
AS
First Deputy Reeve
LONDON TOWNSHIP, FOR 1911. b



JOHN MARR.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

To John Marr, Esq.
AND
Wm. Wright, Esq.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned citizens of the City of London, believing it would be in the best interest of the city, are desirous of being represented by you on the Board of Water Commissioners. We therefore respectfully ask that you will consent to accept nomination for that office.

Hoping you will consider this petition favorably, we pledge you our hearty support.

Robinson, Little & Co.,	Ryan & Russell.	Geo. C. Gibbons,	John Tuke,
Philip Pocock,	John Tolman,	Adam Beck,	L. W. Wickett,
A. V. Becher, M.D.	R. C. Struthers & Co.	John Forristal,	John M. Dillon,
John Pringle,	John Marshall Co.,	Col. A. M. Smith,	C. Bayliss,
Wm. Hayman,	McMillan-Calder Co.	Hobbs Mfg. Co.,	F. W. Coles,
Cook-Fitzgerald Co.	Dickinson-Nicholson Co.,	J. W. Metherall,	J. D. Balfour, M. D.
R. S. Simmons,		T. Rodgers,	A. Tillmann,
H. Cronyn,		H. F. Skey,	Geo. White & Sons Co., Limited.
Wright, Sons & Co.			

And Several Hundred Others.

Gentlemen,—In reply to, and in compliance with your very largely-signed petition, comprising, as it assuredly does, an unusually large representation of our leading citizens—professional, business, mercantile and labor interests—we cannot but feel complimented on your assurance of support, should we accept nomination, which we hereby do, to the honorable office of Water Commissioners (Utilities Board), and in doing so can only say that should we be elected, we promise in the discharge of our official duties, to treat the office as a sacred public trust, and will apply ourselves to the very best of our abilities.

Respectfully soliciting the votes and influence of all, and with best wishes for a happy and prosperous new year, we remain, yours very truly,

731 JOHN MARR, WM. WRIGHT.

Your Vote and Influence
RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED IN FAVOR OF
FIXED ASSESSMENT
FOR
E. Leonard & Sons
THREE GOOD REASONS WHY:
1. We are the OLDEST established firm in the city.
2. We SHIP 200 CARS of machinery each year, of which over 95 per cent is sold OUTSIDE OF LONDON.
3. We expect to largely INCREASE our OUTPUT in the near future, which will mean INCREASED BUSINESS for the citizens of London, and FEWER EMPTY houses.

Your VOTE
AND INFLUENCE SOLICITED FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF
Ald. R. C. ECKERT
AS ALDERMAN, 1911.

Who got the muzzles off the dogs?—"MORGAN."
Who voted against the citizens shovelling snow off the sidewalks?—"MORGAN."
Who was the only Alderman who consistently voted the peoples way on the Graydon discharge? "MORGAN."
Who was the only independent representative last year? "MORGAN."
Vote for MORGAN and a square deal for the people. b

VOTE FOR
J. H. SAUNDERS
As Alderman, 1911

Ald. Jeffries

will appreciate the votes and influence of the Ladies and Gentlemen of London for re-election
75c
As Alderman for 1911

THE PEOPLE'S WILL SHOULD GOVERN

Kindly Support
A. J. MORGAN
For Alderman 1911
AN INDEPENDENT REPRESENTATIVE
71n-tzwvtz

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE IS REQUESTED FOR
W. M. Gartshore
—AS—
HOSPITAL TRUSTEE
If elected I will give hospital affairs my sympathetic and careful attention.
71g

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR
RICHARD
Booth
—FOR—
HOSPITAL TRUSTEE
And that the workingman be given an opportunity to have his own doctor.

Ladies and gentlemen, your vote and influence kindly solicited. It will be appreciated.

J.A.Tancock
RE-ELECTION AS
Alderman, 1911
74k

Why will it pay you and the city to vote for the fixed assessment and encourage our manufacturing industries:

Because it will help

1st. **THE LABORING MAN** by increasing his opportunities for securing employment. The more manufacturers and the larger the increase, the greater his possibility of securing higher pay.

2nd. **THE PROPERTY OWNER**, by increasing the population and filling our empty houses with workingmen and their families, and at the same time increasing the number of tax payers, thereby reducing the rate of taxation, which is the case in nearly all large and progressive centres.

3rd. **THE RETAIL MERCHANT**, by increasing his business through the purchases made by the ever-increasing population which our industries employ.

4th. **THE WHOLESALER**, by the increased purchases made by the retailer.

5th. **THE CITY**, by the increased revenue from a larger number of property owners, it would more than off-set the increased expense to the city. For all of these advantages, it appears that the net cost to the citizens should all fixed assessment carry, would be only 4½ per cent per annum on a property assessed for $1,000.

From the standpoint of a citizen interested in the progress of our fair city, it appears to me that all the fixed assessment bylaws should be supported. b

DINNER TENDERED THE SCHOOL BOARD

Trustees and Others Were Last Night the Guests of Chairman W. W. Gammage.

A YEAR OF HARMONY

Relations of Members During 1910 Had Been Very Plasant—The Speeches.

Chairman W. W. Gammage last night entertained the members of the board of education and represenative educationists of London to an informal dinner in the Indian room of the Tecumseh Grill. The menu was excellent, the table dicorations exceedingly attractive, and the hospitality of Mr. Gammage was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present.

The opening toast to "Canada," was replied to by Mr. J. M. Gunn, who before touching on his subject proper, referred to the kindly relations existing between Mr. Gammage and the members of the board, and expressed his appreciation of the pleasure and privilege of working with Mr. Gammage.

Must Not Bank on Size.

He referred to the extent and size of Canada, but pointed out that some great countries have been small countries. Our size alone will not make us great. We have great natural resources and wealth, but we have also great problems to deal with, perhaps greater problems than any other country in the world. We have our immigration problems, our racial and religious problems, and the great problem of the Oriental peril on our Pacific coast. After all, the character of our citizenship is of first importance. No nation has a higher moral tone than Canada. In time we will be the greatest nation on the face of the earth. We possess abundantly wheat and power, the two things which make a nation industrially great. There is enough water power going to waste in Canada to operate every industrial wheel in the world today. But the future greatness of our country depends in the last analysis on the character of our citizens.

Board of Education.

The "Board of Education" was replied to by Messrs. Graham, Hunt and Secretary McElheran. Mr. C. M. R. Graham observed that the citizens frequently lose sight of the importance of the board of education as a spending and an executive body. The board has always aimed at the good of the growing generation. Four years ago there was hardly a sanitary school in London, but today London schools are as sanitary as could be desired. From all parts of Ontario, people come to London to study education as conducted in this city. There has been great progress in the educational affairs of the city in late years. The citizens are at last waking up to a realization of the splendid working condition and efficient training of the Collegiate Institute and public schools of this city.

A Love Feast.

Mr. Hunt declared that the inner working of the board of education during the past year had been "a perfect love feast." There had not been "a scrap of any kind." He referred briefly to the painstaking work of the chairman, to the extension of school grounds, and sanitary improvements in the past year.

Secretary McElheran said that never had there been anything hidden in the transactions of the board. The members of the board were willing that the citizens generally should know of every item of business transacted. London's teaching staff is unexecelled in Canada, but the teachers should not be permitted to have secret societies among themselves. A secret society is said to exist among local teachers, which endeavors to rule everything. When teachers are changed from one grade to another they "consent" with a great show of condescension to the change.

"If I were a trustee," said Mr. McElheran, "I would not stand for such 'mincing matters.'"

The Public Schools.

"The Public Schools of the City," were replied to by Inspector C. B. Edwards, who mentioned prominent men, including Sir John Carling, who in the past had served on the board of education, and who had done much, not only for Londo but for Ontario and the Dominion. Although not perfect, the schools of London are a credit to the city.

"I do not like the petty demarcation between the teachers in the public, high school and university grades," said Inspector Edwards. "The child is just as valuable at one stage of its career as at another. The success of a nation depends on the education of its children. It is impossible to educate unhealthy school children, and the lighting, ventilation, sanitation and playgrounds of the schools have a great influence on the health of the pupils. But beyond all other things the zealous, self-denying work of the teacher counts. The teacher is really the soul of the whole educational system. We should aim not so much to make the child a walking encyclopedia of knowledge as to develop his powers and talents. We are shifting our system of education, in order to give the child not so much a mental education as to fit him for his work in life."

The Collegiate.

The name of Principal McCutcheon was coupled with the toast to "Our Collegiate Institute," and he expressed appreciation of the sympathetic consideration by the board of all recommendations made to them.

"The London Collegiate," Mr. McCutcheon claimed, "has the strongest art department, and very nearly the strongest science department, in Ontario. The fact that the Collegiate Institute has efficient teachers, who are the equals of any teachers in the province, is greatly to the credit of the board of education."

City of London.

"The Corporation and City of London," was replied to by Mayor Beattie, ex-Mayor Stevely, Chairman Pocock, of the water commission, and ex-Ald. Gillean.

Mayor Beattie expressed his opinion that it would be greatly to the advantage of London to develop trade and technical education in the city.

Mr. Stevely referred to the high efficiency of the present teaching staff of the city, and Mr. Pocock to the able and satisfactory conduct of the city's educational affairs in the past year.

Incidentally Mr. Pocock declared himself strongly in favor of fixed assessments and a new city hall, as a move in the right direction for a larger London.

Mr. Gillean called attention to the educational work now being done by the London public library. "It is the aim of the library board to make the library an institution which will be a credit not only to London but to Canada."

Education in London.

"Education in London" was ably dealt with by Trustees Weekes, Dr. Teasdall, Strong, Dr. Balfour, and Dr. Mugan. Mr. Weekes emphasized the great work of our free school system in assimilating our foreign immigration. These alien races will play a part in the Canada of 100 years hence.

Mr. W. T. Strong commented on the satisfactory and smooth running order of last year's board of education, from which there was an entire and noticeable absence of political feeling.

Dr. Teasdall drew attention to educational progress and development in the last fifteen years, and the sanitary improvement in school conditions in recent years. Dr. Balfour called attention to the educational assets which London possesses in the Medical College, the Western University arts' department, and the training schools of the two city hospitals.

Dr. Mugan expressed the opinion that the board should be willing to accept the advice of the officials whom they appoint. A good teacher will make a successful school in spite of difficulties. The educational expert is the greatest expert anywhere today. Efficient teachers are invaluable and salaries should be secondary considerations. The smaller city should be able to afford just as high a teacher's salary as a larger city.

Dr. Wyckoff was to have replied to the same toast, but was called away on account of a fire in his home.

School Designs.

City Architect Nutter pointed out the improvements in school design in the last twenty years, and expressed his appreciation for the courtesy and patience of Chairman Wyckoff and No. 2 committee.

In replying to the toast to "Our Host," Mr. Gammage showered kind words on everyone, expressing his appreciation for his friendly relations with all the members of the board during the past year. He thought that the members of the city council were subjected to too much unjust and hostile criticism. We should boost rather than knock our city and our civic officials. After which everyone sang "Auld Lang Syne," and went home feeling very much at peace with themselves, and kindly disposed towards everyone.

Let Me Send You A Treatment of My Catarrh Cure Free

C. E. GAUSS.

Will Take Any Case of Catarrh, No Matter How Chronic, or What Stage It Is In, and Prove ENTIRELY AT MY OWN EXPENSE, That It Can Be Cured.

Curing Catarrh has been my business for years, and during this time over one million people have come to me from all over the land for treatment and advice. My method is original. I cure the disease by first curing the cause. Thus my combined treatment cures where all else fails. I can demonstrate to you in just a few days' time that my method is quick, sure and complete, because it rids the system of the poisonous germs that cause catarrh. Send your name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, and he will send you the treatment referred to. Fill out the coupon below.

FREE

This coupon is good for a package of GAUSS COMBINED CATARRH CURE sent free by mail. Simply fill in name and address on dotted lines below, and mail to C. E. GAUSS, 533 Main street, Marshall, Mich.

77c-t-D 31,J 28, F 25

CANDIDATES FOR FIXED ASSESSMENTS

Mayor Beattie Also Announces That He Will Vote For North Midland Bond Guarantee.

MEETING IN CITY HALL

Many Aspirants For the Different Civic Offices Place Their Views Before the Electors.

The first and only public meeting in connection with the municipal campaign was held last night in the city hall. There was a large crowd present. A score or more of candidates made speeches, and asked for the support of the electorate. Practically every one of them came out strongly in support of the fixed assessment bylaws, and the new city hall. Some spoke in favor of guaranteeing the bonds of the North Midland. It was rather a tame meeting, lacking the vim and snap so pronounced a few years ago. The candidates were asked few embarrassing questions. Mr. Henry Macklin, J.P., acted as chairman.

Dr. H. A. Stevenson, candidate for the water commission, was the first speaker. He stated that he had become a candidate at the request of a large number of ratepayers. If elected he would bring to the commission the benefit of a long experience in electricity and municipal affairs. During his lifetime in the city he had always stood for progress. As for power and light, he would seek to give Londoners the cheapest possible. He would endeavor to prevent an undue increase of capital expenditure, and suggested that citizens alone be employed on city work. He was willing to give the department the very best that was in him, and asked the electors to support him.

Col. Gartshore.

Col. W. M. Gartshore spoke in favor of all fixed assessments, and announced that if he were elected hospital trustee, he would do his best for the care of the sick and afflicted.

"If I did not think we were giving you greater value than we are receiving, I would not be here," he declared, in speaking of the fixed assessments. "I am convinced that the industries we have here are immensely useful to London, and we should encourage them to expand and grow and develop. As they do this, your property becomes more valuable, your city prospers, and there is improvement everywhere."

The colonel pointed out that McClary's were adding what was equivalent to a new factory each year, and had done so for the past ten years. All the others had been growing in the same proportion. The small factory of today was the large factory of tomorrow, and all should be helped. Col. Gartshore referred to the fact that the London Machine and Tool Company left the city, and was now employing 200 men in Hamilton. That industry might as well have remained in London, had the city done something for it. He instanced the position of Wortman & Ward's. This firm, after they were burned out, had received a score of offers. They had refused to accept them, and it was now the plain duty of the citizens to show their appreciation of this, and vote for the fixed assessment.

"If this is good for one, it is good for all," declared Col. Gartshore. "I would be sorry indeed if any of my friends discriminated."

Loyalty to London.

The speaker mentioned the fact that the local purchasers were not always loyal to London made goods. He was confident that the bylaws would carry, and if they did, the incoming councils would have then a basis upon which to treat manufacturers looking to London. They would be in a position to give something. The assessments of industries in other places were fixed—Galt being an outstanding example. It would be necessary for the McClary Company to build new premises, as the present plant was outgrown. An empty factory was a bad business proposition, and it was the duty of citizens to keep as many industries as possible.

Col. Gartshore stated that he was a candidate for hospital trustee. He was commited to no policy. The care of the sick was something close to his heart, and if elected he would do his duty.

Ex-Ald. Booth.

Mr. Richard Booth, candidate for hospital trustee, criticised the trust for not giving an account of their stewardship. The hospital expenditure had increased greatly during the past four years, and it was the duty of the trustees to explain the increase. He stood on the platform of open wards. The trust, in spite of the overwhelming vote cast in favor of open wards some years ago, had closed them without the consent of the electors, and, if elected, he would do his best to have open wards, so that the poor man could have his own doctor. This was the people's fight, and, if elected, he would do his best to serve them.

The Aldermen.

Then followed a considerable number of candidates for aldermen.

W. A. Wilson was first. He supported fixed assessments, and declared that his policy would be to encourage manufacturers to locate here, and also radial roads. He favored a reduction of the tax rate, as much as would be consistent with good business. Mr. Wilson thought that there had been a considerable amount of money wasted on the streets, and it would be better if more permanent roads were made. He was against perpetual franchises, and favored a return to the ward system of election.

Charles G. Moorhead declared that his record in the council of 1909 showed him to be an economical representative of the people—one who always stood for the rights of the people. The council of 1909 was not so bad as others, and he felt sure that he could stand on his merits before the citizens. He was on no slate, nor did he belong to any clique.

Mr. Graydon's Dismissal.

Ald. A. J. Morgan spoke in favor of commission government. He also considered the frontage tax system as unjust, as it discriminated against the poor man. He reviewed his record in the council of this year, and declared that he was the odd toad in the puddle, being between the two factions, but he had done his duty.

"The meanest thing I ever did was to assist in the dismissal of Mr. Graydon," declared Ald. Morgan. "When he resigned, I was one of the very few who stood out for accepting it. However, the members of the council who were pledged to dismiss him, fell over themselves and hired him again. Then at the 11 o'clock and 55 minutes before election, they got together and fired him. I had to vote for the dismissal to be consistent, but it was a mean thing to do."

The publication of the assessment rolls was a big piece of graft, and would benefit but a few corporations. Ald. Morgan took the credit for getting the muzzles off the dogs. He asked their support as an independent candidate.

Robert Fraser criticised the London Street Railway Company for their slowness in the paving of their intersections on Richmond and Dundas streets, and declared that if elected he would do his duty to the city.

Ald. Pocock had gone into the council this year unpledged, and during that time, he had tried to do his best. He had looked after the city's interests as carefully as he had his own. He had faith in London, and was certain that it would develop. If elected, he would continue to give as careful attention to the city's business as in the past.

Ald. Tancock stood on his record. If it merited the approval of the citizens, he would appreciate their support.

An Old-Timer.

Ex-Ald. Cooper made a characteristic speech. A year ago a slate was got out, and the slogan was "Turn the old fellows out." They were turned out, but they were wanted back. Mr. Cooper declared that he could "come back," and expressed confidence in the fact that he would be elected on Monday next. He criticised the actions of the retiring council, dealing particularly with the "hold-up" of local improvements and the publication of the assessment rolls. Mr. Cooper poured some broadsides into the council for dismissing Engineer Graydon, and declared that it was the duty of the aldermen to have accepted his resignation when tendered, and to have given him a testimonial for his long service. Their action in dismissing him in the manner in which they did was mean and unjust.

The Publicity Agent.

Ald. Underwood's record was before the people, and on that alone he stood. He was not pledged to any party or section last year, nor was he this year. He advocated the employment of a publicity agent, and declared that if the council of this year had done their duty and given the official money to expend, good results would have come to the city.

Ald. Eckert, if elected, would do as he had done this year—serve the people to the best of his ability. He favored fixed assessments, and declared it to be high time that Londoners got busy and did something to advance the city's interests.

Frederick J. Fitzgerald was an independent candidate. He had lived in London practically all his life, and as he had plenty of time and as much ability as many of those who were offering, he considered that he could serve the citizens as alderman. He favored fixed assessments. All big or little should be given a square deal. He favored the purchase of a large block of land for factory sites, and advocated longer term debentures. Mr. Fitzgerald wanted permanent roads, and stood against any interference whatever with the engineer's department. He was an independent candidate, and was on no slate.

Ald. Richter.

Ald. Richter followed, and declared that when elected his one promise was that he would serve the people honestly, without fear or favor. During the year he had endeavored to carry out that policy. He answered the criticism levelled at him regarding local improvements. Early in the year he asked the board of works to go slowly with improvements, as the debenture debt was mounting very fast. Instead of doing that, they issued petition after petition, until an enormous amount of work was to be done. It was then time he called a halt. This was done, City Solicitor Meredith ruling that the present method was illegal. Had the council shown discretion, there would have been no need of such drastic measures.

As for the publication of the assessment rolls, he declared that the monetary institutions were not behind this, nor was it any benefit to them. The fact that it was to be published caused a levelling up of assessment values, with the result that one million dollars had been added to the rolls, and this would result in lowering the tax rate one mill.

W. H. Ward was a new candidate and asked their support.

Ald. Ashplant thought it very easy to criticize, but the better plan would be to boost, and not knock so much. Hearty support and encouragement were better than unnecessary criticism He had tried to do his duty during the year, and if elected would continue to do so.

Mr. H. B. Archer.

Mr. H. B. Archer, the Labor candidate for the board of education, asked for the support of the electors. He advocated a better knowledge of school affairs by the parents. If elected he would give the questions coming before them his most careful consideration. He thought a representative of the laboring people should be on this as well as all other boards, as their children were vitally interested in the problem.

Mr. James Donnelly was the Labor candidate for alderman. He had never sought the position, but if elected he would give his best attention to it. All he had was in London, and he was anxious for the city to progress.

W. J. Lashbrook was the last candidate to speak. In a very brief speech he asked for their support.

Mayor Beattie.

Mayor Beattie spoke in favor of fixed assessments and the new city hall. It was necessary to encourage the industries, and it was just as necessary to have a proper hall in which to transact the business of the city. He stated that he would vote for the North Midland bylaw, and would assure the electors that the council would protect the city when the agreement was drawn up.

Mr. A. E. Welch spoke on behalf of the plebiscite to guarantee the bonds of the North Midland for $200,000. The city was to be given first mortgage on all the assets, and was absolutely protected, he claimed. The purchase of Niagara power by the company would reduce the price of power in London from $33 to $23 50 per horsepower, saving the city over $40,000 a year. A representative of the city would be on the board of directors, and would be at all times in touch. There was plenty of money to build the road the minute the city voted in favor of the plebiscite. Guelph had given $85,000 towards an electric road, while London was merely asked to pledge its credit for $200,000.

Mr. Welch instanced the value of the traction company to the city. Over 600,000 people had been carried last year. He urged the citizens to vote for the plebiscite, and encourage the development of radials throughout this section.

To the Freeholders of London

D. S. Perrin & Co.'s Fixed Assessment

We are among those who are asking the freeholders of our city for fixed assessment on land and buildings. Our request is for an assessment of $67,000 for fifteen years, which is $25,000 more than our previous fixed assessment.

The question of fixed assessment has been pretty thoroughly discussed recently, and we do not think it necessary to burden the ratepayers with a mass of figures in connection with our business. As is well known, we have been established in London for over fifty years. Our business is growing rapidly, resulting in increasingly large sums being put into circulation in the city. Among other items which may be mentioned are our city purchases, as we are extensive consumers of large quantities of goods produced in London by other manufacturers, to say nothing of the amounts paid by us for freight, etc. In addition to these items, the amount spent by our employees is a very considerable one, being fully equal, with one exception, to the spending power of the employees of any other manufacturer in London.

Owing to our location in a congested part of the city, where taxes and insurance rates are very much higher than they would be were we located in a more outlying section of the city, we wish to have an assurance that in the event of extending our plant in the future, we shall not be called on to pay an additional amount of taxes out of proportion to what we would have to pay were we situated in a more favorable location for manufacturing, nor do we wish to be compelled to build branch factories in other parts of the Dominion, from which the citizens of London would derive no direct benefit. There is no question that if the present buildings were used for ordinary commercial purposes, other than manufacturing, the city would not derive as much revenue from them in the shape of taxes as it does at present.

During the period of our last fixed assessment our business expanded enormously. Is it not reasonable to suppose that if we are placed in the position of knowing that we shall not be penalized by increased taxes for additional improvements during the proposed period that the same ratio of increase will be maintained in the future?

Much has been said of late regarding the importance of encouraging new factories to locate in London. This is as it should be, but we believe it to be of equal importance, and the present a most opportune time, for the ratepayers to encourage the expansion of existing industries by supporting all the fixed assessments asked for, and so advertise to outsiders that London is the best place for manufacturers who are looking for a first-class location.

We solicit the co-operation of the ratepayers in this matter, and thank them in anticipation of their support.

76c

D. S. PERRIN & CO. Limited

WITH AN AFFINITY GOES TO BURGLARY

Lonely New York Wife Finds a Lively New Way to Drive Dull Care Away.

[By Associated Press.]

New York, Dec. 30.—Just because she was lonely during long absences of her husband, Dr. Walter Mann, a ship's surgeon, sailing to South America, Mrs. Edna Mann found an affinity in Sidney Denning, a beardless youth of 20 with sad eyes.

When monotony supervened Mrs. Mann left her canary bird to freeze in her home while she and Sidney went into the wholesale burglary and horse stealing business. Dr. Mann, returning home suddenly the other day and discovering the situation, attempted suicide. Then the police gathered in Mrs. Mann and her partner in iniquity and yesterday they were arraigned before Judge Connolly in Flushing.

"I do not know anything about law," the woman said, appealing to the magistrate with a sad smile which showed her even teeth pleasantly, "but if you say it is best I'll waive examination—whatever that means."

There were tears in her eyes as she looked at young Denning, who seemed sulky and to have a grudge against her because they were caught. Mrs. Mann is 37 and looks younger, Denning is a little past 20.

Loneliness Leads to Affinity.

According to Mrs. Mann's statement, she met young Denning, the son of a retired navy surgeon, about two years ago. She was lonely during her husband's long trips to the tropics and at last she had Denning take quarters in her home when Dr. Mann was away.

Recently they ran short of money and took to horse stealing. Dec. 5, she said, they stole the horse and harness of Arthur Mertle and the wagon of Theodore Carlston, a butcher. Mrs. Mann painted out the butcher's name. The horse was sold at a horse market for $35, of which she gave Denning $7 for spending money.

She was ready to tell of other thefts, but at this point was stopped by Judge Connolly, who saw that she did not realize that she need not incriminate herself.

"That man," she said, pointing to Denning, "told me it was my duty to tell everything we had done, and I have only just begun."

"It is not your duty," said Judge Connolly, "and you need not tell any more until you have a lawyer."

Pities Her Husband.

Mrs. Mann was told of the shock her husband suffered when in their cold little home, where the canary bird had starved to death and unwashed dishes lay on the table, he received a note telling him she had been a thief and unfaithful to him and was in jail. "Poor fellow," she said, "I have not been very good to him to treat him like that. I'm sorry."

The capture of Mrs. Mann and her companion was accidental. Young Denning was trying to get into his father's home late Saturday night. There was no one in the building and he pried a window open. Then the police arrested him and Mrs. Mann. Before they were discharged in court the next day it was discovered that their horse and wagon had been stolen and they were at once rearrested. The police believe Mrs. Mann and the boy had learned to be regular burglars, and were stealing all over the city, but especially in lonely districts.

A sprained ankle will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Liniment is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This liniment is one of the best and most remarkable preparations in use. Sold by all dealers.

W. D. Beardmore, of Toronto, must go to the privy council over decision in favor of Toronto in the hydro case.

Attempt by French-Canadian members of Montreal City Council to oust Dr. Laberge, medical health officer, has failed, the council voting to retain his services. His being a Mason was the cause of the attack.

Food For Workers

After hard work or hard play one wants something substantial to eat. Clark's Pork and Beans are 84 per cent nutriment, are perfectly digestible, taste good, and are much cheaper than meat. Wm. Clark, Mfr., Montreal.

To the Trade

MACMILLAN, CALDER & CO.

Wholesale

LONDON FURS ONTARIO

We have in stock a complete range of

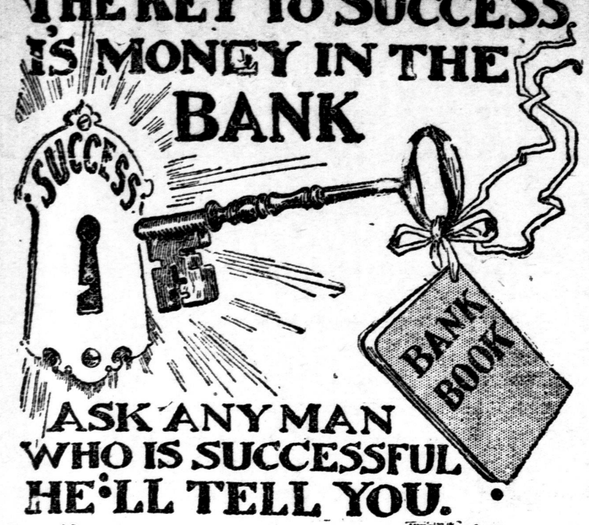
MINK, PERSIAN LAMB SABLE and OTHER FURS

In a great variety of Styles.

Also Men's and Women's Fur and Fur Lined Coats

Letter orders receive our immediate attention. b

THE KEY TO SUCCESS IS MONEY IN THE BANK



ASK ANY MAN WHO IS SUCCESSFUL HE'LL TELL YOU.

23

OPPORTUNITIES come every day to men with money. Has yours come? WERE YOU READY? A savings account started a few years ago would come in handy now. Start it now; in a few years you will be the man ready with the money.

We will pay you 3% interest on the money you put in this bank, and compound the interest every six months.

The Bank of Toronto

THREE OFFICES IN LONDON:
MAIN OFFICE—Corner King and Richmond streets.
WEST-END OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Talbot Sts.
EAST-END OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Adelaide Sts.
NORTH-END OFFICE—Cor. Richmond and John Sts.

ELEANOR BILLADEAU DEAD.

Windsor, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Eleanor Billadeau, one of the oldest residents of this city, died last night. She was 72 years of age, and came to Windsor many years ago from Quebec.

WINTRY IN ITALY.

Turin, Italy, Dec. 31.—A very severe winter, with heavy snows, is causing many disasters, especially in the province of Cuneo, where railway communication has been interrupted.

Many avalanches are reported. One buried a house near Tenda, in the Maritime Alps, killing four persons and injuring two others, probably fatally. It is feared that there have been other victims.

Throughout Cuneo the law courts have suspended their sessions as travel is impossible.

What is good for the merchant and the manufacturer is good for the men they employ. The North Midland Railway will benefit all. Vote for the guarantee. Ad

BLACK HANDERS BOMB A TENEMENT

One Man Dead and Several Injured in Paterson, N. J., Outrage.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 31.—One man dead and two women and a child dangerously injured is the toll of the latest Black Hand outrage which took place here early today. An explosion followed by a fire wrecked a double tenement on Seely street. One tenant was instantly killed and three others now lie in the hospital in a critical condition, while several were slightly hurt in the panic that ensued. A bomb was exploded under a stairway.

DYNAMITE WRECKS EAST RIVER TUNNEL

Six Workmen Injured, One of Whom Is Expected To Die.

New York, Dec. 31.—An explosion of dynamite in a tunnel 100 feet below the surface of the East River between Manhattan and Brooklyn early today resulted in the injury of six workmen, at least one of whom will die. The tunnel, a tremendous engineering project, is being bored through the mud and rock of the riverbed, and when finished will contain a huge service pipe to supply the island of Manhattan with gas manufactured in Astoria, Long Island. The six men were at work in the tunnel when the explosion occurred. They had set off a number of dynamite blasts during the night, but several of them apparently failed to explode. The men, thinking they had gone off, went back into the shaft to work. As they entered the explosion came, blowing them through the long shaft into the open along with a mass of debris and mud.

To the Electors.

As it is impossible for me to solicit personally all my friends and voters, I earnestly solicit your vote and assistance at the polls on Monday. If elected I promise to see that the streets of London are placed in proper condition, and not left torn up, particularly during the fall. I am strongly in favor of fixed assessments, new City Hall and North Midland Railway. W. J. LASHBROOK.

Ad.

GAYNOR TO SEEK HEALTH.

New York, Dec. 31.—It was reported today that soon after the first of the year Mayor Gaynor would go to the south or the southwest in search of health.

It has been understood that his physicians have told him to keep away from St. James, his country home, because the salt air has a bad effect on his throat, injured when he was shot.

NOMINATED BUT IS NOT ELIGIBLE

Candidate for Reeveship of Ingersoll Obliged to Step Out.

Ingersoll, Dec. 31. — Mrs. G. W. Francis, of London, visited Mrs. T. A. Bellamy, Carroll street, yesterday.

Postmaster Gibson is to deliver a temperance lecture in the city hall at Woodstock this afternoon.

The funeral of the late Wm. Nancekivell will take place this afternoon from his late home, Oxford street, to Ingersoll rural cemetery. Service at the house at 2 p.m.

Stephen King has discovered that he is not eligible for the reeveship, for which he was nominated, as he is a member of the board of license commissioners for South Oxford. Consequently S. M. Flett is practically re-elected reeve by acclamation.

Mrs. F. A. Lemon, of St. Thomas, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Cottage avenue.

John Whitton, manager of the New Ontario Experimental Farm at Monteith, is home for the holidays.

James Clark, travelling representative of Brown & Winslow, art calendars, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., is home on a visit to his mother, Mrs. G. F. Clark, Carroll street.

A handsome trophy, donated by Mr M. S. Schell, M. P., and Mr. T. R. Mayberry, M. L. A., to be competed for by the rifle associations of South Oxford, is now on exhibition in F. M. Waters' jewelry store window.

Wm. Brett, W. H. Jones and Mrs. Jones, of Weyburn, Sask., are visiting in town.

The funeral of he late Wm. Geddes took place to Ingersoll Roman Catholic Cemetery this forenoon from McIntyre's undertaking rooms. Requiem mass was said at the Sacred Heart Church at 9 a.m. by Rev. Father Gnam.

HAD A HABIT OF SMASHING WINDOWS

Provincial Police Inspector Solves a Chesley Mystery.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Chesley, Dec. 31.—A window of the Windsor House, owned by W. Krug, was broken in the first week of October. A large plate glass window, 6 by 9, in the same unoccupied hotel was broken Dec. 17, and one plate glass window, 6 by 9, was badly damaged five days later. Application was made to the attorney-general's department, and Provincial Inspector Reburn was sent up. Mr. Reburn and Chief Constable Follis made an investigation on the 29th. the result being the placing of Wm. Whitney under arrest. Whitney was brought before Magistrate Bell and pleaded guilty to breaking the window on the 22nd, and was remanded for a week.

TITANIC SCHEME FOR WINDY CITY

Hundred Million Dollar Subway For Passenger and Freight.

Chicago, Dec. 31. — The Chicago Subway, Arcade and Traction Company will go before the council committee on local transportation at its next meeting, and ask for the most sweeping ordinance ever granted by any city in the country, according to a news article in the Record-Herald today. The company, which, according to Dwight Perkins, former architect for the board of education, stands prepared to reveal its financial backers as soon as the council displays interest, will ask for a franchise to construct a complete system of passenger and freight subways, a complete outer harbor, an extensive system of docks, and warehouses, and to carry out immediately the Chicago plan scheme.

"As soon as the city council or enough members show their willingness to grant us franchises for what we want," said Mr. Perkins, "we are prepared to take them to New York and introduce them to the heads of the financial institutions who have agreed to put up the money. We estimate that more than $100,000,000 will be required."

PARDONS MURDERERS

Michigan Governor Thus Marks His Exit From Office.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 31. — The Governor of Michigan, who goes out of office today, has pardoned four murderers, all now serving life sentences for sensational crimes, in Michigan State Prison. Among them is Frank Hayes, who brutally killed Fred Kelly, a popular Windsor boy, eighteen years ago.

GERMAN SPY ARRESTED

Believed To Be Leader of Secret Band in England.

Dover, England, Dec. 31.—That the English military authorities have arrested a foreign spy, believed to be the leader of a band conducting secret espionages at English fortifications, was revealed today.

The spy was arrested while sketching the fortifications here, and is held in custody by the authorities. They refuse to give his name or any details concerning the arrest, but the prisoner is believed to be a German.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Dec. 30.—Campania.
Boston—Lake Erie.
Libau—Lituania.
Rotterdam—Noordam.
New York, Dec. 31.—Arrived: Steamer La Lorraine, from Havre.

ONTARIO MURDERS NUMBERED SIXTEEN

Says Annual Report of the Provincial Police.

MENACE OF FIREARMS

Recommended That Those Who Carry Them Be Severely Punished.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Since the reorganization of the provincial police force, ten months ago, the cases in which the force has been called upon to act have numbered 1,377, according to the annual report of Superintendent J. E. Rogers, issued today. In 669 instances convictions were secured, 200 persons were discharged, 45 cases were withdrawn, 44 were awaiting trial at the end of the fiscal year, while in 17 cases the alleged offenders have not been arrested.

The report comments favorably upon the new system established, under which cases handled now find a place in the official records of the department, and considerable overlapping in the work of the officers has been done away with. The report points out that while the proportion of convictions to prosecutions cannot in any way be regarded as a final test of efficiency, yet it is one of the comparisons which must be made, and insofar as such a comparison has weight, the record cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory. What is generally termed serious crime does not on the whole absorb an unduly large proportion, although it must be admitted that the gauntlet of the criminal calendar is well run.

Sixteen Murders.

Dealing with specific crimes, the report points out that the provincial police were called upon to act in sixteen murder cases, of which five resulted in convictions, three in acquittals and two are waiting trial. In six instances no arrest has been made. Seven cases of crimes of violence, practically all being committed by foreigners, are reported, and commenting upon them the report says:

"It was only by lucky chance that the roll of murders are not added to," in view of the fact that the penalty inflicted in two of these cases was a fine."

The report urges that the carrying of firearms be severely punished.

PROTEST FROM CANADA

Influential Montreal Delegation to Visit Washington.

Montreal Que., Dec. 31. — An influential delegation composed of members of the Montreal Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Shipping Federation, Dominion Marine Association and other bodies will go to Washington early in January to protest to the harbor and rivers committee against the bill introduced in Congress granting to the St. Lawrence Power Company power to construct such works in the river as will meet their requirements. It will be pointed out by the delegation that works constructed on the American side of the river might considerably interfere with the navigation of the Canadian side, while the danger of flooding large areas would be great.

DUNCAN DOUGALL DEAD

A Prominent Lawyer of Windsor, Ont., Passes Away.

Windsor, Dec. 31.—Duncan Dougall, a lawyer in active practice for the past 35 years, died here last night of acute indigestion. Mr. Dougall was 69 years of age, and was born near Amherstburg. His legal education was acquired in Montreal and Toronto. Mr. Dougall was at one time prominent in politics, acting with the Liberal party. He is survived by a widow and one brother.

VIENNESE INDIGANT

Do Not Like the Methods Used in Taking the Census.

Vienna, Dec. 31.—The people of Vienna of all classes are trying for a few days to escape the city census owing to its inquisitorial nature. Not only do they ask, regarding income, occupation, etc., but every discreet and indiscreet question, including minute particulars as to sanitary arrangements of households, are asked.

As a further indignity the census returns must be submitted to house porters, who shall notify the police whether the details given are correct.

THE MEXICAN WAR

Nine Battles and Skirmishes Between Federals and Insurrectos.

Mexico City, Dec. 31.—Government officials state that to date there has been nine battles and skirmishes between the national forces and the insurrectos:

San Andras, Nov. 22; Pedernales, Nov. 27, and Cobas, Nov. 27; Cerro Prielo, Dec. 11; Pedernales, Dec. 15; Mal Paso, Dec. 15; Mal Paso, Dec. 18; Mal Paso, Dec. 29; Guerrero, date not definitely known. This list refers to engagements between Chihuahua and Guerrero.

OFFERTORY TO RECTOR.

Sarnia, Dec. 31.—The Christmas service in St. George's Church, Sarnia, was very bright, and the music excellent. The rector, Canon Davis, preached a most appropriate and instructive sermon. The wardens presented the offertory to the rector, which amounted to $103.

ASSESSMENT STANDS.

Windsor, Dec. 31.—With only one change, involving a reduction of about $13,000, the $460,000 assessment of the Grand Trunk for its Windsor property was confirmed by the court of revision at the final sitting. The company did not send a representative to fight against the assessment, but put in a written application for a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent.

The greatest danger from influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures influenza, but counteracts any tendency of the disease towards pneumonia. Sold by all dealers. 1

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

The McCormick Mfg. Company

Respectfully Solicit Your Vote and Influence in Favor or Their

FIXED ASSESSMENT BYLAW

Their Fixed Assessment Was $50,000. They Are Willing to Increase This to $75,000

WHY THE CITIZENS OF LONDON SHOULD SUPPORT THE McCORMICK FIXED ASSESSMENT BYLAW:

1. The McCormick Company have grown from a small beginning—less than 18 years ago they employed from 75 to 100 hands—today they employ from 600 to 700.

2. The value of the industry to the city:

Wages and salaries paid 1909	$228,985 07
Freights paid	94,179.14
City purchases	202,036 64
Estimated purchases in city by employees	150,000 00
Number of employees	600 to 700

Number employed in manufacturing paper boxes, tin cans, flour, etc., used by the company (estimated) 75 to 100. Number of families supported directly and indirectly by the company, 400 to 500.

3. The McCormick factory unfortunately is situated on a very valuable corner, which accounts for the very high assessment, but which is a decided disadvantage to the company from every point of view. If they were off the main street or had a plant in the suburbs, they would enjoy many advantages, such as saving in cartage, saving in insurance, a lower assessment, etc. Should the company move out of present premises, its value would decline 50 per cent. It would likely remain practically empty for many years.

4. The city have not supplied an efficient water service, and as a result the company have had to pay exorbitant insurance rates—not to say anything of the loss from absolute shortage of water with which to conduct their business. This has been a serious loss, amounting to many thousands of dollars, and the shortage of water has not yet been remedied.

5. The company have had numerous unsolicited tempting offers to locate in other cities, but prefer to remain loyal to their own city. Surely then it is reasonable that the company should expect at least a reasonable fixed assessment to encourage them to still further their interests in this city. They naturally look to the citizens and property holders for their support.

This is an exact copy of The McCormick Ballot, which will be printed on Orange Color paper.

For or Against the expediency of Fixing the Assessment of THE McCORMICK MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, as in the By-law provided for Fifteen Years from the first day of January, 1911, at $75,000, except for taxation for school purposes and for local improvements.

FOR
THE McCORMICK MFG. CO.'S Fixed Assessment
X

AGAINST
THE McCORMICK MFG. CO.'S Fixed Assessment

If in favor of our by-law mark thus and help to boost London.

WE SOLICIT YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ON THIS QUESTION, WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF OUR CITY.

The McCormick Mfg. Co. Limited.

STOP BABY'S SUFFERING

Keep a bottle of Strong's Carminative at hand for immediate use, and baby's stomach and bowel trouble will be of short duration. This is a mild, pleasant, safe remedy that can do only good. Its use is especially desirable during the teething period.
Price, 25 Cents.

Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.

There are recipes in our new Cook Book you'll surely want. Call for a copy—it's free.

Kodaks, Filmsand Photo Supplies
J. H. BACK & CO.
4 MASONIC TEMPLE. ywt

New Year's Gifts

ARE NOW IN ORDER.

We have still a full line of CUTLERY, SILVERWARE, CARPET SWEEPERS, FOOD CUTTERS, and OTHER SUITABLE GIFTS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Cowan's Hardware
127 DUNDAS STREET.

LACES CLEANED

We can freshen up the most delicate lace—tint it to harmonize with your favorite gown.

R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners,
211 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Happy
—AND—
Prosperous New Year to You
John M. Daly
KOALMAN.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

We desire to extend our heartiest thanks to all our customers and friends for their liberal patronage during the past year.

We hope to be favored with a continuance of their goodwill during 1911, and promise the same careful attention to their needs as formerly.

With the season's greetings,

M. Fishbein & Co
638 DUNDAS STREET.

New Year's Greeting

A hearty wish that all our patrons may have all that's best.
Be sure you let us do our share—then you'll be sure it's best.

OMOND
THE LITTLE DRUG STORE,
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

DRAGGED FROM CAB

Grand Trunk Fireman Badly Hurt in Peculiar Accident.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Toronto, Dec. 31.—Alex. Carlson, a Grand Trunk fireman, met with a peculiar accident at Mimico shortly before noon yesterday. Carlson was leaning out of the cab window on his train, when another car being shunted along caught his head and dragged him through the window. He was taken to Grace Hospital with three broken ribs, a broken arm and a punctured lung. Carlson's recovery, however, is expected.

BINGHAM WINS A POINT.

New York, Dec. 30.—Former Police Commissioner Theodore A. Bingham today won a point in his suit against William J. Gaynor to recover $100,000 for alleged libel.

The appellate division of the supreme court today reversed an interlocutory judgment in favor of Mayor Gaynor and sustained a demurrer interposed by Bingham to Mayor Gaynor's answer, in which Gaynor attempted to set forth a privilege. This, it is said, wipes out the mayor's defence. Bingham complained of two letters which Gaynor wrote in connection with the arrest of the boy George B. Dufly, whose picture was in the rotogravure gallery. Justices Miller and Dowling dissented.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

TURKEY PRICES SOARED TO 28C

Farmers Did Not Know Exactly What to Ask For the Birds.

A DROP IN EGGS TODAY

No Shipment of Live Hogs on Monday —Price of Dressed Hogs Up to $10 Cwt.

The weather conditions were ideal for a large market this morning, but the farmers failed to turn out, and as a consequence the market was pretty small. There was a greater amount of poultry than last Saturday, but the prices of turkeys, but the high prices were re-higher. There was a fair demand for trukeys, but the high prices were re-sponsible for many people buying some-thing less expensive.

The poultry dealers did not ask any higher than 23c per pound for turkeys, but the farmers on the market were ask-ing as high as 28c per pound, although there were few buyers at this figure.

Geese are selling at prices ranging from 15c to 17c per pound retail, and the demand is a little stronger than that for turkeys.

Chickens are inclined to be scarce, and there was very little of this kind of poultry on the square. Ducks are also scarce, but the demand is very dull.

A Drop in Eggs.

The feature of the market was the drop in egg prices. The highest price asked this morning for strictly fresh eggs was 35c per dozen, and the demand was exceedingly brisk. In some cases the farmers were not asking any higher than 33c per dozen, but the eggs were soon bought up, and the higher price pre-valled. The farmers and dealers report that the hens are starting to lay, and eggs will likely be a little more plenti-ful on the market from now on. Butter prices remain the same as during the week, although there are indications of a reduction in the price of dairy butter.

Small Supply of Oats.

There was a small supply of oats today, about half a dozen loads being brought in. The price was about the same as yesterday, although it did not go any higher than $1 03 per cwt, owing to the quality of the oats. The majority of the loads sold at $1 per cwt. There was no wheat offered, although there is a fair demand at present.

Dressed hogs went as high as $10 per cwt. The supply was not as good as expected. There will be no shipment of live hogs owing to Monday being a holi-day. The price is unchanged at $6 50 per cwt.

Following are the quotations:

Grain Per Cwt.

Barley, per cwt.	$1 00	to	$1 05
Oats, per cwt.	1 00	to	1 05

Grain, Per Bushel.

New wheat, per bu.	85	to	85

Hay and Straw.

Hay, per ton	12 00	to	13 00
Straw, per ton	6 00	to	6 50

Dairy Produce.

Butter, store lots, lb.	23	to	24
Butter, creamery, lb.	28	to	30
Butter, fancy, retail, lb.	24	to	26
Butter, choice dairy, lb, wholesale	22	to	24
Eggs, crate, wholesale	29	to	32
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	33	to	35
Honey, strained, per lb.	11	to	12
Honey, sections, dozen	1 50	to	2 00

Poultry, Dressed.

Turkeys, lb, retail	23	to	28
Turkeys, lb, wholesale	20	to	21
Chickens, per pair	1 00	to	1 50
Chickens, lb, wholesale	13	to	15
Chickens, lb, retail	15	to	15
Old fowl, per lb.	10	to	11
Ducks, per pair	1 25	to	1 75
Ducks, lb, wholesale	15	to	15
Ducks, lb, retail	15	to	16
Geese, lb, wholesale	13	to	14
Geese, lb, retail	15	to	17

Poultry, Alive.

Ducks per lb.	10	to	12
Chickens, per pair	90	to	1 25
Old fowl, per lb.	9	to	9
Chickens, per lb.	10	to	11

Butchers' Meats.

Beef, by the carcase	9 00	to	10 00
Mutton, per cwt.	9 00	to	9 50
Yearling lambs, per lb.	11	to	13
Dressed hogs, per cwt.	9 50	to	10 00
Veal, per cwt.	10 00	to	12 00
Pork, forequarters, lb.	11	to	12
Pork, hindquarters, lb.	12	to	12½

Live Stock.

Select hogs, per cwt.	6 50	to	6 50
Fat sows, per cwt.	4 25	to	4 50
Stags, per cwt.	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt.	5 00	to	6 00
Milch cows, each	40 00	to	60 00
Small pigs, per pair	5 00	to	10 00

Hides and Wools.

Lambskins, each	30	to	33
Wool, washed, per lb.	19	to	20
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	11	to	12
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	8	to	8
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	7	to	7
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	6	to	6
Calfskins, per lb.	10	to	12
Tallow, rough, per lb.	3½	to	3½
Tallow, rendered, per lb.	5	to	5½
Sheepskins, each	45	to	65

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per bag	65	to	70
Lettuce, per dozen	20	to	20
Celery, dozen bunches	30	to	50
Carrots, per bu.	35	to	35
Red cabbage, dozen	40	to	40
Cabbage, dozen, to size	20	to	40
Beets, per bu.	40	to	40
Turnips, per bu.	35	to	40
Peppers, per dozen	5	to	10
Squash, each	5	to	10
Cauliflowers, each	5	to	10
Egg-fruit each	5	to	20
Sage, dozen bunches	20	to	20
Parsley, dozen bunches	10	to	10
Pumpkins, each	10	to	10
Mushrooms, per quart	15	to	15
Sweet potatoes, retail, lb.	5	to	5
Parsnips, per bu.	45	to	45

Fruits.

Apples, per bu.	1 00	to	1 50
Apples, per barrel	5 00	to	6 00
Cranberries, per quart	12½	to	15

DAIRY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Butter steady; creameries, 23c to 29c; dairies, 21c to 25c. cheese steady; daisies, 15c to 15¼c; twins, 14c to 14¼c; young Americans, 15¼c; longhorns, 15c to 15¼c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Butter weak; receipts 3,262. Creamery specials, 30c; extras, 28½c to 29c; third to first, 23c to 27½c; creamery held, third to special, 23c to 29c; state dairy, com. to finest, 26c to 28½c; factory held, 22c to 22½c. Cheese steady, unchanged; receipts, 708. Eggs steady; unchanged; receipts, 5,202.

OIL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Rosin firm. Turpentine steady.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—Oil opened and closed at $1 30.

OIL CITY, Dec. 30.—Credit balances, $1 30.

COTTON

closed steady. Closing bids: January, 14.69; February, 14.88; March, 14.98; April, 15.07; May, 15.16; June, 15.18; July, 15.18; August, 14.88; October, 13.48. Spot closed quiet, five points higher; middling up-lands, 15.90; middling gulf, 15.25; sales, 4,700 bales.

POTATOES.

TORONTO, Dec. 30.—Potatoes—Whole-sale quotations range from 85c to 90c per bag, and 70c to 75c per bag is being charg-ed on car lots.

$7, on track here.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 300; market steady; beeves, $4 70 to $7; Texas steers, $4 25 to $5 40; western steers, $4 25 to $6; stockers and feeders, $3 50 to $5 80; cows and heifers, $2 60 to $6 20; calves, $7 to $9. Hogs—Re-ceipts estimated at 9000; market 5c high-er; light, $7 65 to $7 95; mixed, $7 65 to $8; heavy, $7 65 to $7 95; roughs, $7 65 to $7 75; good to choice heavy, $7 75 to $7 95; pigs, $7 50 to $8 05; bulk of sales at $7 80 to $7 95. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 1000; market steady; natives, $2 60 to $4 35; westerns, $2 75 to $4 30; yearlings, $4 75 to $5 90; lambs, natives, $4 50 to $6 40; west-erns, $4 75 to $6 40.

EAST BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—Cattle—Steady. Veals—Receipts, 75 head; active and steady, $7 to $10 75. Hogs—Receipts, 1600 head; active and 20c to 30c higher; heavy, $8 25 to $8 30; mixed and Yorkers, $8 30 to $8 40; pigs, $8 40 to $8 50; roughs, $7 25 to $7 40; stags, $5 75 to $6 50; dairies, $8 25 to $8 40. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4000 head; sheep and handy lambs active, heavy lambs slow; heavy lambs, $5 to $5 25; handy lambs, $5 to $6 40; yearlings, $4 75 to $5; wethers, $3 85 to $4 15; ewes, $3 50 to $3 75; sheep, mixed, $2 to $4.

PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—Grains and flour are comparatively dull, and the same prices held good. Quotations are as fol-lows: Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, 85c to 86c outside, according to location. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1; No. 2 northern, 97½c; No. 3 northern, 94½c; winter storage at Goderich, 1c extra. Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 38½c; No. 3, 36½c, at lake ports, for immediate ship-ment; Ontario No. 2 white, 32c to 32½c outside; No. 3 white, 31c to 31½c outside, 34c to 35c on track at Toronto. Corn—American new No. 3 yellow, 52½c at To-ronto. Peas—No. 2, 78c to 79c. Rye—No. 2, 58c to 60c. Barley—55c to 58c outside for malting and 48c to 49c for feed. Buck-wheat—47c, at shipping points. Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5 40; second patents, $4 90; strong bakers, $4 70. Ontario flour—Win-ter flour, 90 per cent patents, $3 55, at the seaboard. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21, on track at Toronto; Ontario bran, $20; shorts, $22, on track at Toronto.

[Special to H. C. Becher.]

WINNIPEG, Dec. 31.—Following are the closing prices of wheat:

December	91½c
May	95½c
July	96⅜c

FINANCIAL.

Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges are closed today.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 10 a.m.—There is not likely to be any marked activity today, since the tendency will be slow, in view of holidays, but the bears may keep prices strong through covering of commitments. The close of year, while not attended by sensational bidding up of stocks, still shows a trend toward im-provement, under the stimulus of invest-ment purchases of the better class div-idend payers. Some encouragement is taken from the fact that the railroad earnings are not falling off as expected, though with trade dull they cannot con-tinue to show increases. Predicted re-ductions in dividends are not materializ-ing, and with standard issues netting well on the money invested, it is not surprising that considerable buying to lay away is reported. Our banking in-terests point out that we are in no ur-gent need of gold, but with exchange so favorable to us, imports of yellow metal can be arranged whenever there is a call for the same, and in fact may come in automatically. Merchantile re-view for the week state that while the business outlook is not as promising as might be desired, there are inherent elements of strength. Probably the in-centive to push trade would be greater if the trust cases and the railroad rate problem were solved and an early set-tlement of same would materially help matters. An increase of 51,000 cars for the fortnight speaks plainly of receding industrial conditions, but this is rather seasonable and should not be regarded too seriously. We still advocate buying good stocks for the pull as the market should do better. London irregular.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	62⅜	62⅜	61⅝	61⅝
American Sugar	116	..	..	..
Amer. Locomotive	29½	..	..	..
American Foundry	50⅜	..	..	..
American Smelters	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
Atchison, com	101¼	101¼	100⅞	101
Baltimore & Ohio	105⅜	..	..	..
Brooklyn Transit	75⅜	75⅜	75¼	75¼
Canadian Pacific	195¼	195⅝	195⅛	195⅝
Central Leather	31⅜	..	..	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	80¼	80½	80¼	80⅜
Consolidated Gas	135¾	135⅞	135⅜	135¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	31¼	..	..	..
Del. & Hudson	165⅜	..	..	..
Erie, 1st pfd	43¾	..	..	..
G. Northern, pfd	123⅝	..	..	..
G. Northern Ore	56½	..	..	..
Inter-Metropolitan	19¼	19½	19¼	19½
Inter-Met., pfd	53½	..	..	..
Kansas & Texas	32	32	31½	31½
Lehigh Valley	175⅜	175⅞	175¼	175⅞
Mexican Central	24⅜	..	..	..
New York Central	111⅜	111½	111¼	111½
Pennsylvania	128⅞	128⅞	128⅝	128¾
Pressed Steel Car	30	..	..	..
Reading	150⅝	151⅛	150½	150¾
Rock Island	29⅝	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞
Southern Pacific	116⅜	116⅝	115⅞	116¼
Union Pacific	170⅜	170¾	170⅛	170⅜
Utah Copper	44½	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	72⅞	72⅞	72⅛	72⅛
U. S. Steel, pfd	116⅝	..	..	..
Virginia Chemical	62½	62½	62⅜	62⅜
Western Union Tel.	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅝

CROSS---FOWLER

A Quiet Wedding Celebrated on Queen's Avenue This Morning.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. English, Queen's avenue, at 10:30 this morning, when Miss Sena Fowler, eldest daughter of the late Thomas and Margaret Fow-ler, of this city, but formerly of Wat-ford, was united in marriage to Mr. P. Jervis Cross, civil engineer, on the staff of the M. A. College, Lansing, Mich. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. A. Claris, pastor of the Southern Congregational Church, in the presence of immediate relatives. After the ceremony, the couple left for points west. After their honeymoon trip, they will reside in Lansing.

Sunday School Entertainment.

St. James' Church (South London) Sunday School held its Christmas en-tertainment in the schoolhouse on Thursday evening last. The teachers supplied a splendid tea for the chil-dren, which was served at 6 o'clock. A very large number sat down at the tables, indeed, every seat was occu-pied, and then more accommodation had to be provided. The entertain-ment commenced at 7:30. At this hour the parents and friends gathered in such numbers as to fill the building. A very good programme of carols, songs, dialogues, flag drills, and in-strumental music was rendered by the children. Presents were given to the infant class.

INSURANCE

Fire—Accident—Life

Phone 343.

380 Richmond Street.

J. A. Nelles & Son

COBALT.

Buy Beaver, Little Nipissing, Har-greaves, Green-Meehan, Gould Consoli-dated.

THOMAS RAYCRAFT,

ROOM 1, LONDON LOAN BLOCK.

Phones 2395 and 1736.

M'CLARY PEOPLE ARE GOOD TO EMPLOYEES

Just a Few of the Accommoda-tions Which Are Enjoyed in the Big Works.

One of the pleasant and noteworthy features of the great McClary indus-try, which means so much to London, and is so closely linked with the growth and progress of this city, is the thoughtful provision of the com-pany for the comfort, convenience and improvement of their employees. In the Chelsea Green foundry are found an up-to-date circulating library of general reading, also a technical library on mechanical subjects, and dealing particularly with the 26 trades which are embraced in the manufac-ture of stoves, a modern dining-room, where hot coffee and lunches are fur-nished, and a special room, where first aid to the injured is administered, and all necessaries are at hand in case of accidents.

A modern laundry plant is now be-ing installed, in which the working clothes of the employees will be washed at a cost of three or four cents a week, thus relieving the employees' wives from the unpleasant duty of washing her husband's grimy, oil-stained clothing.

Plunge Baths.

Plunge and shower baths are provid-ed for all the employees, and they are allowed recesses from work in which to enjoy the luxury of the most up-to-date bathing facilities possible.

The company endeavor not only to turn out manufactured products of the highest excellence, but also to pro-duce a type of good workmanship, and to constantly improve the efficiency of their employees, that the latter may themselves derive the benefit.

A trained nurse is retained in the pay of the company, and her services and advice are freely tendered to em-ployees and their families in case of illness or accident.

Every Friday afternoon the foundry reading-room and libraries are thrown open to the employees' families and their friends, who are thus encour-aged to visit the foundry, and thus take a more intelligent and active in-terest in the work of husbands, fathers and brothers.

The Foundry.

The McClary foundry is provided with a special analytical laboratory, where experiments are constantly be-ing conducted by a staff of experts with a view to improving the goods turned out, and also to discover im-proved methods of manufacture.

Recently a new discovery of im-portance has been made by which a permanent metal finish is plated on the stoves turned out, thus making entirely unnecessary the tiresome work of the housewife, who polishes her stove or range with brush and black-ing.

This is a feature of the McClary stoves now being manufactured, which no other foundry in the world has yet adopted.

Largely through the personal efforts of Mr. John McClary and Col. Gart-shore, the company are all the time devising new plans for the social bet-terment of their employees, whose number is rapidly increasing. More than 550 men are employed in the south end works alone, and about an equal number in the down-town fac-tory, to say nothing of the women and boys who find work there. At present the company are unable to keep up with their rapidly increasing orders, and factory extensions will be made in the near future.

WELL-KNOWN DRUGGIST DIED THIS MORNING

Death of Mr. P. L. Roy Scott, Formerly of Port Stanley.

Mr. P. L. Roy Scott, formerly a drug-gist at Port Stanley, died at 6 o'clock this morning at the home of his parents, Scottsville, Westminster Township. He was the only son of Mr. Hobkirk Scott, postmaster of Scottsville, and was 29 years of age. Two years last June he married Miss Ethel Manning, of Shel-burne. He is survived only by his wife and parents.

The funeral will be held on Monday at 2 p.m. to Scottsville Cemetery. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Barnby, of Westminster.

OBITUARY

William Thomas Friendship, of Brough-die avenue, a well-known resident of this city, died last night in his 49th year. He was the second son of Samuel Friendship, formerly superintendent of C. S. Hyman & Co.'s shoe factory, and he himself was for some time employed by that firm. Besides his father, he is survived by his wife and two small sons; four brothers, James, Albert, Samuel and Frank; two sisters, Mrs. Cordes, of this city, and Miss Friendship, at home.

The funeral will be held on Sunday at 3 o'clock from his late residence, Broughdale avenue, to Woodland Cemet-ery.

The funeral of the late William Murphy, who would have been one hundred years of age had he lived un-til Jan. 6, 1911, was held this morn-ing from the residence of his brother, Thomas Murphy, 153 Sydenham street, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where re-quiem high mass was sung at 9 o'clock. Interment was made in St. Peter's Cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. Shea, John Collins, T. Croley, J. Cotter, G. Bonser, and Jas. Doyle. The late Mr. Murphy was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, Jan. 6 1811.

The funeral of the late Edith Piper, wife of James Piper, formerly of Ful-ham, England, was held this afternoon from Harris' undertaking parlors, East London, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Funeral services were conducted at 2:30 p.m.

The remains of the late Miss Bella McKenzie, whose death occurred in this city on Frida yafternoon, were for-warded by Smith, Son & Clarke, on Saturday, by the G. T. R., at 8:30 a.m., to Wingham, Ont. The late Miss Mc-Kenzie was a nurse and had been ail-ing for some time.

A CUSTOMS PORT.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—It is announced in the Canada Gazette today that Waterloo, Ont., has been established as an outport of the customs port of Berlin.

A French inventor has recently an-nounced that he has succeeded in making automobile tires of paper.

MR. M'ELHERAN DOWN ON TEACHERS' GUILD

Secretary of the Board of Educa-tion Speaks His Mind in Regard to the Matter.

The statement of Secretary McElheran of the board of education, that he was opposed to secret societies formed by the teachers, has created much dis-cussion among the members of the pro-fession.

It has been learned that there are two teachers' organizations in the city—the Woman Teachers' Guild and the Prin-cipals' Association.

The latter, it is understood, was not included in Mr. McElheran's criticism, but rather the Teachers' Guild.

The secretary was not at the office this morning, and could not be located. It is said that the interference of the guild in municipal matters was the cause of the outburst.

"Some of the members of the board still feel very keenly the fact that at the last election for the board of educa-tion, the women took an active part in the canvass," said one trustee. "A num-ber of the members of the guild, it is said, took a very active part in the matter, and this was resented. It is thought that Mr. McElheran had that in mind when he made his remarks."

LOCAL ITEMS

Schools Reopen Tuesday.

The Collegiate and public schools will reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Bishop Will Preach.

His Lordship Bishop Fallon will preach at the high mass at St. Peter's Cathedral tomorrow morning at 10:30.

Calgary's City Hall.

Through a printer's error it was made to appear in a headline in Thurs-day's Advertiser that Calgary's new city hall cost only $175,000. The cost was $275,000, as the body of the ar-ticle showed.

Women's Canadian Club.

Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, will deliver an address before the Women's Canadian Club in the Normal School on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 4 p.m. His subject will be "Labor Conditions of Women and Children."

Death of Mrs. Dart.

Manager Dan. Bowen, of the C. P. R. telegraph office, was advised today that Mrs. Dart, mother of Mr. James Dart, one of Winnipeg's most promi-nent citizens, had died in Florida, and that the body will be shipped to London for burial. Mr. Dart is an old London boy.

Degree Conferred.

At a meeting of the Western Uni-versity Senate yesterday afternoon, the degree of B. D. was conferred in ab-sentia upon Very Rev. C. H. Golding-Bird, M. A., B. D., dean of Newcastle, New South Wales, and vicar-general of Australia. The degree was con-ferred at the recommendation of Huron College council.

Minister of Labor.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minis-ter of labor, will address the Liberals in Hyman Hall on Wednesday, Jan. 4. This is the first opportunity Londoners will have of listening to this brilliant young parliamentarian. Refreshments will be served and a reception held. All are invited.

Police Court.

In the police court this morning George Watson, for being drunk, paid $2. A case of assault, in which Wil-liam Smith was charged by Walter Wood with injuring him, was dis-missed, as the parties had arranged the matter satisfactorily among them-selves.

A Friend of the Dogs.

A good many remarks were overheard at the dog show in the city hall in reference to the dog-muzzling ordin-ance. Lovers of dogs generally spoke favorably of Ald. Morgan for the active part he took in getting the bylaw re-pealed. The example set by London was followed by the Dominion and provin-cial authorities, showing that Ald. Morgan was working along proper lines.

Received Usual Presents.

An annual occurrence on Christmas pay day at the factory of the George White & Sons' Company, Limited, was duly observed, when every employee in the service of the company received a presentation. Married men each receiv-ed a turkey, while bachelors received useful gifts of tools or mechanical equipment. The young ladies on the staff were recipients of gloves, etc.

Stiles—MacVannel.

Miss Margaret C. MacVannel, daugh-ter of the late P. MacVannel, was married on Wednesday at the resi-dence of her mother, St. Marys, to Mr. John Alexander Stiles, B. A. Sc., of the Faculty of Science, Toronto Uni-versity. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Nichol, assisted by Rev. Walter Nichol..

No Official Word.

No official word has been received from headquarters yet regarding the selection of the London men who will go with the coronation contingent. Local officers state that they expect that three men will go, two privates and one non-commissioned officer. Col. Hodgins, D. O. C., is out of the city today, but it is stated that the selec-tion of the men will not likely be made for some time yet.

A NEW PARISH IN SOUTH LONDON

Bishop Fallon Announces That It Will Be Organized at Once.

His Lordship Bishop Fallon has an-nounced the appointment of Rev. Father Laurendau, of St. Augustine, to organize a new Catholic parish in South London. The site has already been secured, the purchase several months ago having been announced in The Advertiser at the time.

Just when the erection of the new edifice will commence is not known, but the work will be pushed as rapid-ly as possible. Members of the Catho-lic Church residing in South London have been greatly inconvenienced, and the need of a new parish in that dis-trict has been felt for y

Both the cathedral a St. Mary's Church are crowded each Sunday, de-spite the fact that several masses are sung in each edifice, and the new church in South London will be a great convenience to residents of that district, and will relieve the crowding in the other churches.

The Catholic Population.

There are now between 60 and 70 Catholic families in the district, which will be made a separate parish.

It is expected that Father Laurendau will arrive in this city in a couple of weeks to proceed with the work of organization.

Rev. Father Dean, of Ashfield, who was ordained here a week ago, has been appointed to succeed Father Laurendau at St. Augustine.

The missions of Wingham and Brussels have been united to form a parish, and Father Blair, another of the new priests, will be placed in charge. His residence will be at Wingham. Father Doe will go to Walkerville to suceeed Father Brisson, who has been removed to Windsor to assist Father Downey at the Church of the Immaculate Conception there.

HOTEL AT BRACEBRIDGE GUTTED BY FLAMES

Twelve Thousand Dollar Damage Early This Morning.

Bracebridge, Ont., Dec. 31.—Fire at 6:30 this morning was discovered in the north part of the Queen's Hotel, ap-parently having started in the furnace room and run up the north wall to the roof. Owing to the intense cold and smoke the firemen worked under great difficulty, but succeeded in getting it under control after three hours' hard work. About half the building, with con-tents, was destroyed, and the remaining portion badly damaged by smoke and water. The loss will be about $12,000. The property was insured for about $15,000.

EAST LONDON NEWS

DR. WYCKOFF'S HOUSE WAS BADLY DAMAGED!

Fire Last Night Occasioned $800 Loss to East End Home.

Fire did between $600 and $700 dam-age last night shortly after 8 o'clock to the residence of Dr. A. J. Wyckoff, Dundas street, opposite the Fair Grounds.

There was no person in the house at the time. Dr. Wyckoff was at the banquet given by Chairman Gammage of the board of education, while Mrs. Wyckoff was visiting some friends.

Passersby saw the smoke coming out of the house and turned in an alarm. The brigade responded quick-ly, and when they arrived a portion of the roof was ablaze. They had a hard battle for an hour, but succeeded in preventing a spread of the flames. The roof was considerably damaged, and the furniture was badly soaked with water. The origin of the blaze is a mystery.

At 7:40 o'clock the brigade was called to 138 Fullarton street. Some hot soot falling down the chimney had ignited the boards covering the grate. The fire was discovered in time, and no damage resulted.

HYDRANT BURST

Accident Last Night at an East End Fire.

During the fire at the residence of Dr. Wyckoff on Dundas street last evening, the hydrant at the corner of Ontario street broke, and for several hours a large stream of water poured out onto the street, flooding the street car tracks from the fair grounds to English street. Before the water was turned off it had reached a depth of two feet at the cor-ner of Rectory and Dundas streets, and had run over the sidewalk.

The street railway company brought out the sweepers, and all night they were engaged in sweeping the water out of the tracks and onto the side of the road, where it froze, making it almost impos-sible for sleighs to use the road in that section this morning.

Personal Mention

Mr. W. H. Allison, travelling freight agent, C. P. R., Winnipeg, and wife are spending the holidays in this city.

Mr. Ambrose Lepper, of the Medi-cal School, Toronto, has returned after spending the holidays with his uncle, Mr. Andrew Lepper, High street.

Mrs. R. Campbell and Mrs. A. Spearman, of Warwick, are the guests of Mrs. Ellis McKay, 1 Byron avenue, city.

Dr. Clifford Mara, of Allentown, has returned home after spending the Christmas holidays with his mother.

Miss Marian Johnson, of Detroit, is spending a few days in London, the guest of the Misses Scarlett, 490 Princess avenue.

Miss Bertha M. Wilson, a former London lady, and at one time head mil-liner for Smallman & Ingram's, sailed on Wednesday from Montreal, where she now resides, for Europe, where she will visit London and Paris as a representative of Fairweather & Co., of Montreal.

Miss Griffiths, superintendent of the Marine Hospital at Goderich, is visit-ing at her home on Maitland street.

Mrs. G. G. Eddie, of 468 Hill street, and Miss Anna Forster, of Wellington street, are visiting friends in Brussels and Seaforth over the holidays.

Miss T. Hammond, formerly a stu-dent of Victoria school, South Lon-don, is leaving next week to attend Alma College, St. Thomas.

ONLY TWO BELOW

It Was Not as Cold Last Night as Many Supposed.

Did the weather man treat London rather kindly last night, or did the in-struments at the local observatory fail to respond? This is a question that is causing some discussion today. At Montreal 20 degrees below zero was registered, the mercury went down to 25 below at Ottawa. Toronto worried with 13 degrees below the zero mark, but while its certainly felt cold enough here, only 2 below was registered. A week or so ago the mercury fell to 9 degrees below zero in London, but last night certainly felt colder to the ma-jority of people. However there are several varieties of cold, and a person really doesn't know whether he is warm or not.

Dr. H. A. Stevenson.

The candidature of Dr. H. A. Steven-son, for the water commission, is cre-ating much interest, and it is now quite certain that he will be elected. The fact that he is running independent of every slate, and is bound to no party, with no strings or wires attached to him, has added much to his strength. His municipal and electrical experience will stand him in good stead on the board. He has been a consistent sup-porter of Niagara power, and when on the board he will endeavor to give this subject his closest attention. Dr. Ste-venson has much knowledge of the water question, and will do a great deal to bring that part of the city's business to perfection.—Ad.

DEATH OF MOISSANT

Continued from Page One..

John B. Moissant was born in Chicago in 1870, and lived there until he was 19 years old. He then started for the Pacific coast, drifted down to Central Ameri-ca, became a soldier of fortune and trader, and finally was driven from San Salvador when the general under whom he was fighting met defeat.

Moissant at that time was wealthy, but his property was confiscated by the Gov-ernment. Soon afterwards he went to Spain, and later turned up at Paris when the Wright brothers were there exhibit-ing their machines.

Soon he was an avowed aerial enthusi-ast, and himself making flights.

From the start his career as an aviator was marked with daring exploits.

Crossed the Channel.

He first came into world's prominence as recently as last August, when he started on a flight from Paris to London with a passenger, Albert Fileaux. He successfully crossed the channel, being the first aviator to accomplish this with a passenger. He landed at Deal, and from then on had a series of accidents that continued for three weeks. Un-daunted he clung to his purpose to reach London through the air, and finally, on Sept. 6, floated down at the Crystal Palace in the British capital.

CONSTABLES TESTIFY IN COLBORNE CASE

Preliminary Hearing of Man Charged With Murder of Cook.

Colborne, Ont., Dec. 31.—The pre-liminary trial of Henry I. Matthews, the lake sailor, familiarly known as "Son" Matthews, charged with strang-gling the woman Josie Brimacombe, in the Hotel Bristol here two weeks ago, opened here yesterday before Magistrates Robert Snelzinger and John Miller. Crown Attorney W. F. Kerr appeared to prosecute, and E. Gus Porter, K. C., M. P., W. L. Payne and Frank M. Field, for the prisoner.

The evidence was mainly the same as that given at the inquest.

County Constable Smith stated that while he was in company with Con-stable Jarvis on Dec. 20, he saw the prisoner outside his house and notic-ed a mark on his right cheek about half an inch in length. It looked like a scratch, but witness was not close enough to see whether it was an old or a fresh mark. Matthews came to the cutter and witness hand-ed him the subpoena for the inquest and Matthews said he would be pres-ent. He did not seem at all anxious to avoid them.

High Constable Jarvis corroborat-ed Smith's statement regarding the scratch. He thought it was fresh.

Coroner Latta also gave evidence regarding the finding of the body.

After some further testimony had been taken the inquiry was adjourn-ed till next Friday.

George Teasdale, of the Bristol Hotel, where the murder was commit-ted, was yesterday sentenced at Col-borne to four months in jail for ille-gal sale of liquor, Colborne being a local option town.

Thought There Was a Fire.

The reflection caused by the burning of the wreckage of the accident on the Grand Trunk, east of Egerton street, led many of the citizens who noticed it to believe that there was a big fire in East London. Several went so far as to in-vestigate, a[illegible]er considerable walk-ing they returned home tired out and deeply-disgusted with the whole affair.

The Dominion Bank

CHARTERED 1869.

CAPITAL PAID UP - $4,000,000 00 RESERVE FUNDS - $5,500,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS - $61,000,000 00

LONDON OFFICE—CORNER DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STREETS.
BRANCH—CORNER DUNDAS AND RECTORY STREETS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—$1.00 opens an account. The convenient local-ity of our new office affords special attraction for ladies whose household accounts are solicited. Interest added and compounded half-yearly. Joint accounts may be opened and cheques there against may be signed by both or either, or the survivor of them.

WE CASH CHEQUES ON ANY BANK.

C. A. ROSS, Manager

Offices to let. Apply at bank.

Mayor Beattie

Last night publicly advocated the carrying of the railway guarantee for the reasons following:

1.—London must have radials and must do some-thing to encourage them.

2.—The vote on Monday is merely an expression of opinion and DOES NOT BIND THE CITY.

3.—The most careful investigation and consideration will take place after the guarantee is carried, and the city will only proceed if it is thoroughly and properly protected.

Speakers showed the many advantages accruing to any city from radial lines, and the North Midland was fully in-dorsed by every candidate who spoke of radials, and radials were a strong feature of the speeches. It was also shown that the saving to the city and consumers in cost of power would reach nearly $40,000 per annum if the railway was built.

The concensus of opinion was very strong that London could not afford to do anything but

Carry the Guarantee

THE

TRUSTS & GUARANTEE COMPANY

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ESTABLISHED 1897.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 25

Notice is hereby given that a half-yearly Dividend, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM.

Has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1910, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, and the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company on and after Jan. 2, 1911. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 21 to Dec. 31, both days inclusive.

Toronto, Dec. 15, 1910. b JAMES J. WARREN, General Manager.

COAL

Have you really given the question of what your coal costs you full and fair consideration? Probably you've drifted into your present way, or stuck in the rut made by your ancestors.

You can really economize without sacrificing comfort by getting a better quality of coal for less money than you are now getting.

Test these statements, now that the Christmas rush is over, by making yourself acquainted with CONNELL'S COAL.

If you put by every year what this company can save you on your coal bill, without sacrifice of quality or comfort, it will soon be a tidy sum.

Nut, Stove and Egg Only $6.50 Per Ton
Large, Clean Pea Coal Only $5.50 Per Ton

The best at a moderate price. None better to be had at any price.

The Connell Anthracite Mining Co., Ltd.

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THE
MASON & RISCH PLAYER PIANO

Has the latest and best devices for playing the instrument pleasingly and artistically.

Inspection will prove this.

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Largest trainers in Canada. Isaac Pitman shorthand. You may study all at home or partly at home and finish at the college. University-trained principal. Robert King, Canada's best penman, with us from Feb. 1.

Winter terms opens Jan. 3. Call, write or phone 2029 for particulars.

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ANDERSON & CO.
Phone 1083. 276 Clarence St.

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Special inducements for new accounts for New Year's week, ending 7th January, 1911.
Four per cent on deposits, 4½ per cent on debentures.
Home Safes free. Call and get one.
OFFICE: CORNER DUNDAS STREET AND PARK AVENUE.
Special attention paid to wedding orders. Hueston's Liveries.

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We are prepared to give the best possible attention to wiring your home for the hydro-electric. We guarantee our work to be absolutely safe, and to comply with the underwriters' requirements, and always done in a neat and workmanlike manner. Prices moderate. Come in and see us. We can please you.
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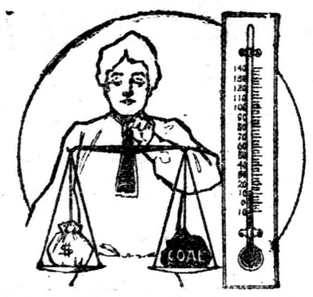

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Always in first-class condition. Brewed from finest foreign and Canadian hops and malt.
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Preparation and delivery try
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RESOLVED
1—That we stay in the coal business. The only business we know well enough to make an honest dollar.
2—That we keep the old customers by maintaining our standard of excellence, fairness and courtesy
3—That we make new customers by guaranteeing them what we give our old patrons: satisfaction
4—That we improve our quality Coal — IMPOSSIBLE, because our's is
Best Coal Now and Always
WEBSTER & KERNOHAN
'PHONE 1383.

1911
Good Advice for the New Year
Eat plenty of JOHNSTON BROS.' XXX BREAD daily throughout the new year for your health's sake—it is genuinely good and wholesome. A splendid builder-up.
Johnston Bros.
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Might very appropriately be a piece of Jewelry. See that you give the best—the kind that comes from
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LONDON AND DISTRICT

Check For Pastor.

At the close of the service on Christmas Day at Bryanston Presbyterian Church, one of the young men went to the platform and handed the pastor, Rev. Dr. Munro, an envelope on behalf of the Sabbath school and Bible class, containing a nice check.

New Year's Dance.

Invitations have been issued by Messrs. Dayton & McCormick for their series of "January dances," which will be held at their Palace Dancing Academy every Monday evening during the month. The opening "New Year's Dance," next Monday evening, promises to be very largely attended.

Evangelistic Committee.

The evangelistic committee of the London Conference of the Methodist Church met in the city on Friday. The field was thoroughly surveyed and plans formed which when fully matured will result in vigorous things in the evangelistic activities of the conference. Rev. D. N. McCamus, of St. Marys, was appointed chairman, and Rev. Dr. Oaten, of Brussels, secretary.

REV. MR. HAMILTON IS HAPPILY WEDDED

Former London Pastor Married to Miss Edna Irene Walker.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season took place this afternoon at "Pine Villa," Westminster, when Miss Edna Irene Walker, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Walker, was married to Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., of Winnipeg, formerly pastor of the First Congregational Church here.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. A. Claris, of the Southern Congregational Church, assisted by Rev. E. H. Peatfield.

The bride looked very charming in a beautiful gown of white duchesse satin, with a yoke of real lace. Her bridal veil of French net was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a large bouquet of roses. Her sole ornament was a gold necklace, the gift of the groom. Miss Margaret Walker was bridesmaid, and Mr. Wilfrid Claris, groomsman.

Misses Edith and Eva Hamilton, of Forest, nieces of the groom, were ribbon bearers. The bridesmaid wore a dress of embroidered mull, and carried pink carnations. The groom's gift to her was a gold bracelet, and to the groomsman a gold pin, set with opals. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton left this evening for Toronto, where they will spend a few days before leaving for Winnipeg, where they will make their home.

Mrs. Hamilton was a very active member of the Sunday school of the First Congregational Church.

Among the presents received were a number of very handsome pieces of cut glass, silverware, etc.

London cannot have too many radial railways. Vote for the North Midland bond guarantee. Ad

If you are suffering from biliousness, constipation, indigestion, chronic headache, invest one cent in a postal card, send to Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Iowa, with your name and address plainly on the back, and they will forward you a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Sold by all dealers. 4

As the Montreal Stock Exchange will be closed today, the year-end celebration took place yesterday, and for the last half hour or more of the session the scene on the floor was a lively one. Torpedoes were cracking in all directions, and, to liven things up a bit, a group of negro musicians were brought out and made music for the occasion. The usual dignity of the proceedings on the floor gave place to uncontrolled hilarity in which all hands, young and old, joined.

BOARD OF HEALTH DINED BY CHAIRMAN

Mr. John Graham Was the Host of a Very Pleasant Affair Last Night.

PURE MILK IS NEEDED

Mr. Graham Spoke Emphatically for It—Garbage Disposal System. Is a Necessity in This City.

The members of the board of health were entertained last night at an informal dinner at the Grigg House by Mr. John Graham, the retiring chairman. The members of the board all attended, and some friends were also invited. It was a very pleasant evening.

Mr. Graham, in his speech, emphasized the necessity of a pure milk supply. As he would be on the board next year, he would advocate at all times for an improved milk supply. It was needed, and that badly. Mr. Graham favored an extension of the sewer system, particularly in the congested districts.

There were not enough sewers in certain sections, and the board should take some steps to see that there were a sufficient number of them put down. He dealt at some length with the necessity of a garbage disposal system.

That was needed badly here. He regretted the fact that the garbage disposal by-law had been defeated. The conditions in some parts of the city were disgraceful, and if something was not done soon, an epidemic would result, for which the board of health would be blamed.

A Thorough Investigation.

It was the duty of the board to prevent that, and he advocated a thorough investigation into the subject. He thanked the members for their kind support during the year, and wished them all a Happy New Year.

Short speeches were made by those present. All thanked the chairman for his hospitality, and wished him the compliments of the season.

The terms of Mr. R. A. Carrothers and J. H. McMechan have expired, and the speakers all expressed the hope that they would be on the board next year.

Those present were: John Graham, Harry Clarke, Dr. E. L. Williams, Dr. W. J. Stevenson, Dr. T. V. Hutchinson, J. H. McMechan, Samuel Baker, R. A. Carrothers, Dr. C. S. Tamlin, Inspector McCallum and others.

GOLD-HEADED CANE FOR MR. MELBOURNE

Carling's Employees Made Presentation to a Popular Foreman.

A very pleasant affair occurred at the Carling brewery, when the employees of the bottling department presented Mr. George Melbourne with a handsome gold-headed cane, and the following address:

"To Mr. George Melbourne:

"Dear Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that we, the employees of the bottling department of the Carling Brewing and Malting Company, address you for the purpose of expressing not only our goodwill, but also our admiration of you as our foreman.

"While you have always been insistent on having the work faithfully and properly done by us, your manner in addressing us has been such as to command our respect in a marked degree, naturally creating a bond between us as employees, which guarantees harmony and a pleasure in discharging our duties.

"In confirmation of what we have already said, we ask you to accept this gold-headed cane, and rest assured that our best best wishes accompany this slight token of our respect and esteem for you as our foreman.

"Signed, on behalf of employees: Hector McIntyre, James Donley, Albert Hill, Wilbert Murray, Wm. Dinsmore."

Mr. Melbourne responded in a suitable manner.

A RECORD BUSINESS

Greater Number of Sales Than Ever Before.

Mr. Wray, of W. J. Wray & Co., jewelers, reports that the year just closing was the largest business done in the firm's history, the month of December being thousands ahead of a year ago. Mr. Wray attributes their phenomenal success to the system of "one price the year around," the largest jewelry stock in Western Ontario, together with a good service and selling at low price. The firm are now preparing for next year's business, and will endeavor to give the public, if possible, an even better service and larger stock of watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., to select from. b

WEDDING AT NEWARK.

The home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. McMillen, Newark, Ont., was the scene of a pretty wedding, when their second daughter, Miss Sarah Minnetta, was united in marriage to Mr. Cecil A. Pomeroy, of Indian Head, Sask. The ceremony, performed by the Rev. W. M. Pomeroy, the groom's father, assisted by Rev. C. L. Poole, of Burgessville, took place at 12 o'clock (noon). The young couple were attended by the bride's sister Jane and Mr. Harry Pritchard. The bride was very becomingly attired in a beautiful dress of brocaded silk mulle, and carried a large bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Little Florence Entwistle acted very nicely the part of flower girl. The many beautiful and useful presents, bank notes and checks, showed the high esteem in which the bride was held by her family and friends. The groom's present to the bride was a beautiful large rat fur muff; to the bridesmaid, an engraved gold brooch, and to the groomsman, an engraved gold locket. The happy couple left Norwich on the 4:20 train for London and points forther north.

CORONATION REGIMENT.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Col. H. H. McLean, M. P., will receive the command of the Canadian military contingent which will go to London for the coronation of King George.

The majority on Monday next for the North Midland bond guarantee should be a decisive one. Vote for it. Ad

The Montreal Council has decided to erect a memorial to King Edward in one of the city's squares.

MISS GILCHRIST WAS APPOINTED

Victoria Hospital Graduate Was Named School Nurse For City of London.

CH'RMAN'S VALEDICTORY

Mr. Gammage Points With Pride to the Work of the Year of the Board of Education.

The final meeting for this year of the board of education was held last night in the city hall. Chairman Gammage presided and all the members were present.

Accounts were passed for No. 2 committee to the amount of $377.61, and for No. 1 committee to the amount of $269.35.

Miss Barbara Gilchrist was appointed school nurse at a salary of $800 per annum. Miss Gilchrist will not be free until March 1, after which she will take a course of training under a Toronto supervisor, and will enter on her duties in this city about Easter.

Mr. C. K. Bluett, B. A., of Crediton, was appointed assistant principal at St. George's school, and will come to London early in February. Mr. Bluett is well recommended and has twelve years' experience in successful teaching.

The names of Miss Daisy Adams and Miss Ella M. Stapleton were added to the list of substitute teachers.

Applications Refused.

The application of parents outside the city limits to have their children admitted to Empress avenue school was filed on account of the present crowded condition of the school.

D. J. Palmer was appointed caretaker of Empress avenue school, and the report of the auditing committee was received and adopted.

Principal McCutcheon reported an average attendance of 730 and an enrollment of 765 students in the Collegiate Institute for the month of December. He recommended the purchase of a lantern for the Collegiate for use in the teaching of art. The lantern could also be used in teaching other subjects. The matter was referred to next year's board.

Buying a Piano.

The only debate of the evening was on the question of purchasing the piano which has been used in the kindergarten of King street school. The instrument has been rented up to the present for $3 per month, and the board having been offered it at a bargain, Dr. Teasdell, seconded by Trustee Graham, moved that it be purchased.

Trustee Strong, who was strongly opposed to the motion, moved an amendment that the rental of the piano be continued as before. The amendment was lost and the motion carried.

A resolution was also passed that in view of the extra labor involved in preparing the plans and specifications of the new Alexandra school, the sum of $200 be placed in the hands of the chairman of the board to be given by him to the person or persons deserving to receive the same for services rendered.

Chairman's Valedictory.

In his valedictory, Chairman Gammage gave a resume of the work of the year, and referred to the peaceful and smooth working of the board.

Improvements had been made in Talbot street, Wortley road, and other schools; work had been commenced on the new Alexandra school, which would be constructed throughout on the most modern plans and fitted with the latest equipment; and a school nurse had been appointed, thus insuring the health of the school children. He recommended that telephones be installed in the larger public schools, and that the school picnic be continued in 1911. He emphasized the value of manual training, and recommended that part of the new Alexandra school be set apart for industrial training. Facilities for industrial training are an absolute necessity, and more attention should also be paid to the teaching of household science.

Night Classes.

Night classes for young men who are at work in the daytime were favorably suggested by Mr. Gammage. He also had some words to say for the inspector, the school principals and teaching staff of the public schools of the city.

A resolution, moved by Trustee Weekes and seconded by Trustee Graham, was carried, to print the retiring address of Chairman Gammage in the minutes of the board.

"Annie Laurie."

"Annie Laurie," the beautiful old Scotch song, furnished the suggestion for the play of the same name presented last night at the Grand Opera House, and it must be said that the production scored a success. There was a large audience, and all enjoyed it to the full. It should attract large crowds at both performances today.

The story takes one back to the seventeenth century with its gay costumes and romance. It is a well-written tale, full of action, and holding the interest at all times. It is a well-told love story, and there is an appeal, too, in it that cannot be denied.

The company is an excellent one. David Lithgoe enacts the role of the lover, and the performance is both finished and convincing. His singing of "Annie Laurie" in the prison cell is a particularly effective bit of work, and made a strong appeal to the audience.

Miss Dorothy Lyon acted well in the name role. She is a capable lady, and showed marked ability.

The others in the cast are clever, and were well received.

The decided improvement in the orchestra was never so marked as last night. Mr. Cresswell, the leader, has been ambitious to produce the very best, and this year he is succeeding admirably.

"Annie Laurie" will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

SAY PASTOR CALLED WOMEN "OLD HENS"

Clergyman Also Charged With Referring to the Men as "Tight Wads."

[Associated Press.]

New York, N. Y., Dec. 30. — The Rev. Clarence E. McKelvey, pastor of the Methodist Church at Navesink, N. J., resigned yesterday after an investigation by Rev. Dr. John Handley, superintendent of the New Brunswick district of the Methodist Conference, and church service was suspended.

Mr. McKelvey is charged with referring to some of the woman members of his church as "old hens," and to some of the men as "tight wads." The official board of the church charged also that Mr. McKelvey had failed to make an accounting of money raised by him for improving the church building.

Says Church Owes Him Salary.

Mr. McKelvey, on the other hand, declares that the church owes him $143 in back salary. He says that the only money contributed by members of the church since last September was $10 from one parishioner and $5 from another. Prior to that, he said, he spent every dollar donated by members in improvements that were sorely needed. He says the church was in a frightfully neglected state when he took hold a year ago.

Mr. McKelvey added that his salary was so small that he and his wife and three children had been unable to live on it except with extreme economy. He recalled that this was not the first difference between pastor and congregation in the Navesink church.

"I recall one reverend gentleman," he said "who was sent here to assume charge, and on observing conditions and learning the smallness of the salary, went away without even unpacking his baggage."

Counter-Charges Against Pastor.

J. M. Johnson, Webster Swan and Geo. W. Palmer, members of the official board, gave out a statement regarding the trouble which said in part.

"It has reached our ears that the Rev. Mr. McKelvey has said we are in arrears with his salary. This is not true. Another matter needing a little adjustment is the fact that we have been unable to get a satisfactory statement of moneys collected by him, for which a formal demand was made at the last quarterly conference."

BURIED IN JARS.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 30.—One of the most interesting papers read at the annual meeting of the American Artaeoligical Association today was on "American Excavations in Crete in 1910," by Miss Edith Hall, of Mount Holyoke College.

an ancient burying ground which dated back to 2,000 years before Christ and in which many valuable objects were found. In this burying ground were unearthed about 150 large jars in which bodies had been placed for burial.

In many cases the bones were entirely decomposed, but some were left so that it could be seen how the bodies were bent and placed in the jars which were buried mouth downward.

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IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THE YEAR 1910

KING GEORGE V.

The year now fast drawing to its close has been in many ways a memorable one.

All the great countries have had their share of political and social events, of national troubles, and of domestic gains and losses.

The accession of a new monarch to the British throne, the political crisis in England, the establishment of a new European republic, the marvelous progress of aviation, the revolutionary troubles in Mexico and in South America, the birth of a Canadian navy, the reverse sustained by

RIGHT HON. HERBERT ASQUITH
Who Fought and Won Two Elections in the Course of a Year.

the Republican party in the United States—these are among the events which will mark the year 1910 in the history of the world.

Canada.

In Canada the year has been one of steady progress, marked by incidents more worthy of note.

The subject of the Canadian navy has been much in evidence throughout the year. After much discussion the navy bill was announced on Jan. 12 stating that eleven battleships were to be bought at the cost of $11,000,000 and $3,000,000 voted for their annual maintenance. More discussion ensued, which finally led up to the arrival of the first of these battleships, the "Niobe" at Halifax on October 27, where it was formally welcomed by Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, and visited by large numbers of appreciative Canadians.

January on the whole proved an unfortunate month, owing to the loss of life and injury caused by accidents of various kinds throughout the country. In Nova Scotia 41 fishermen perished in a severe storm which wrecked eight of their vessels. Montreal was again visited by a severe epidemic of typhoid fever, which overtaxed the resources of the hospitals and rendered necessary the establishment of a temporary emergency hospital to relieve the congestion.

On Jan. 21 the terrible Spanish River wreck occurred, when a C. P. R. train on the Soo line near Sudbury plunged over the bridge into the frozen river, resulting in the death of 40 people and injury to many more. Owing to the coolness and bravery of Conductor Reynolds many lives were saved.

The new town of Charlton, Ontario, was the scene of a very destructive fire resulting in a loss of $150,000.

In February an outbreak of rabies occurred in western Ontario, which was checked by the prompt measures taken by the authorities, among which was a regulation regarding the muzzling of dogs.

An agreement was made between Germany and Canada resulting in the removal of the surtax on German goods in Canada, and vice versa. In the following month a Canadian agency was established in Germany to encourage this movement.

It was announced by the Government that an entirely new bridge costing $17,000,000 should be built at Quebec, none of the material from the wrecked bridge being of use.

And during this month Montreal lost two of her most prominent citizens, Sir George Drummond and Senator Baker.

The Dominion Geological Survey issued a favorable report to the effect that there were 1,000 million tons of coal yet unmined.

Trade relations between Canada and the United States were under favorable consideration at Ottawa, and a representative was sent to interview the President at Washington.

Avalanches wrought great havoc in the Selkirks, when the spring thaws caused the great masses of snow and ice which had accumulated on the mountains to slip from their winter moorings and slide with increasing force and velocity down the steep hills, leaving death and destruction in their train. On one occasion 50 people were killed.

A bill regulating the working hours of women and children to 58 hours a week was passed by the Quebec Legislature, the incompleteness of which caused some dissatisfaction.

With the opening of the racing season in April, the agitation for anti-betting laws was resumed, and the Miller Bill was brought forth. This was defeated and the subject dropped for the time being by Parliament, though not by the press.

Towards the end of the month the Rossmore Hotel and other buildings in Cornwall, Ontario, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of several lives.

Sir William Van Horne resigned the chairmanship of the C. P. R. after a connection of almost thirty years with this company.

In May the death of King Edward occurred, and in Canada as elsewhere the many manifestations of mourning proved the affection entertained by the people for their esteemed monarch.

Changes were taking place in the western provinces at this time. The elections in British Columbia showed that socialism was to a large extent dominating the minds of certain classes of people. Mr. Rutherford, the Premier of Alberta, as a result of his connection with the waterways scandal, was overthrown, and his position occupied by Hon. Arthur Sifton. About 150 miles of timber land in Saskatchewan was devestated by fire.

It was in May also that the long-talked-of Halley's comet began to be looked for, and which later seemed to cause dissappointment in the hearts of some because of its failure to destroy the earth as had been predicted.

June saw the death of one of Canada's greatest man, Mr. Goldwin Smith; a loss deeply regretted, not only by Canadians, but by the whole literary world.

Thirty-two persons perished by fire in the Herald Building, Montreal; among whom were several young women and girls.

An announcement was made that on the expiration of Earl Grey's term of office the Duke of Connaught would succeed him as governor-general.

In July an Arctic expedition was organized in Quebec under Capt. Bernier.

The great Crippen murder case now doubled its interest in Canada, Crippen being arrested with Miss Leneve in mid-ocean on his way to Canada where he had previously lived. His subsequent conviction, on purely circumstantial evidence, and his death on the scaffold on November 23, caused a great deal of comment and argument.

On the 11th of July Campbellton was the scene of a great fire which destroyed the entire town, leaving the inhabitants homeless and in great distress until aid was sent from other communities.

Strikes caused trouble throughout a large part of the Dominion at this time; the worst being that of the brakesmen and conductors of the G. T. R. In some places all traffic was suspended for a day or two, while the freight traffic was disorganized for weeks. This strike was finally settled in August.

In N. S. it was necessary to resort to the militia to settle the miner's strike; while in Montreal the bricklayers strike caused a good deal of disturbance.

One of the greatest religious festivals on record, the Eucharistic Congress, was held in Montreal in September. Delegates from all parts of the civilized world were present, the papal delegate being Cardinal Vannutelli.

During the summer aviation meets were held in Montreal and at Western, Ontario, which brought before the public progress of aerial navigation within the last two years. An almost total failure of the Labrador fisheries was reported.

In October the great International balloon race took place, eleven balloons starting from St. Louis. One of these landed in Northern Ontario, and two in the wilds of Quebec; one of the latter in charge of Messrs. Hawley and Post, winning the race, and at the same time beating the world's record for distance.

A matter which gave satisfaction to the Canadian publishers was an agreement of the British Government to give Canada the control over foreign copyright regulations in the Dominion.

In November quite a sensation was caused by the Drummond-Arthabaska election.

In December a monster delegation of farmers, 60 per cent. of whom came from the prairie provinces, waited upon the Ottawa Government, and asked for Government ownership and control of terminal elevators, and the Hudson Bay Railway, and for reductions of the tariff. They urged free trade with Great Britain, to be reached in ten years by gradual steps.

Great Britain.

The beginning of 1910 found Great Britain engrossed in a political struggle which has continued more or less throughout the year. The elections in January, resulting in the return of the Liberal party, settled the vexed question of the "budget," but the House of Lords issue was not disposed of. And once more the Irish have demanded Home Rule. Mr. Asquith has figured prominently in these discussions, and Lord Rosebery has created great interest by his plan regarding the remodelling of the House of Lords.

In May came the death of King Edward VII. after only a short illness. Everywhere throughout the British Dominions were manifestations of grief at the loss of one so esteemed and beloved by people and country. He was a wise and good sovereign, and had won the admiration of the whole world. He was succeeded by his son George V., who had already inspired his subjects with confidence in his ability and capacity for hard work.

The dispute concerning Newfoundland fisheries, which had been before the public for a century, was finally settled at the Hague, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The launching of a new battleship, the Vanguard, (19,250 tons) was the cause of some dissatisfaction against the Government on account of the

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE,
"The Angel of the Crimea," Who Died During the Year.

enormous sums of money used yearly for naval purposes.

July saw the opening consecration of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster.

Florence Nightingale, the pioneer of Red Cross nurses, after a life full of years of usefulness and heroic service to her country and to mankind, in August passed peacefully away to her long rest.

England also mourns the death of Mr. Linley Sanbourne, the Punch cartoonist; Holman Hunt, the artist; Earl Spencer; Melton Prior, the veteran war correspondent; Hon. C. S. Rolls, the first airman to cross the Dover channel and return without alighting,

COUNT LEO N. TOLSTOY,
Who Died in 1910.

and Sir Wm. Huggins, the eminent astronomer.

A spirit of friendly interest was created by the visit of the 2nd Regiment of the Queen's Own Rifles to England in September, where they took part in the manoeuvres at Aldershot.

The County of Suffolk was visited by a plague affecting small animals and game, which became of so serious a nature that strong measures had to be taken to check its advance.

The re-opening of the House of Parliament took place in November, when were commenced the discussions of the momentous political problems still to be solved.

In December came the dissolution of Parliament, the Government asking the electors for a mandate to pass a bill to limit the veto power of the House of Lords. The Liberals, Nationalists and Laborites had a majority of 124 in the old Parliament. The election gave them a combined majority of 126. The year ends with the constitutional issue awaiting the opening of the new Parliament late in January or early in February.

The month was saddened by a horrible mining disaster in the Durham colleries, which cost 300 miners their lives.

United States.

The New Year was ushered in with very severe storms along the Atlantic coast, causing loss of life and great damage, and disorganizing traffic. Strikes were prevalent, one among the railroad men at Baltimore; and some riots occurred later in Philadelphia resulting in many deaths. There have been numerous railway accidents, for the most part minor ones, though in one accident on the Rock Island Railway 40 persons were killed.

In the death of Mark Twain in April, the world lost possibly her greatest humorist. He died in Redding, Conn., at the age of 77.

Mayor Gayner's work in New York, ending by his being shot by Gallagher in August, has reason to be remembered.

As usual various lynchings were reported to have taken place in the South; and storms in New York and in Oregon caused the loss of many lives.

On June 4 the great Jeffries-Johnson fight took place, Johnson, the negro, being victorious. The event very naturally stirred up much ill-feeling, and gave rise to a great deal of comment and discussion upon the negro question.

In October an attempt was made by Walter Wellman to cross the Atlantic in an airship. This attempt was unsuccessful, though Wellman proved that much had been acquired in the line of aviation. Most of the political history of the year centres upon Roosevelt the one-time idol of the citizens of the United States. After his wanderings in Europe and Africa, ex-President Roosevelt last summer returned to his native land, and again entered into political life in his usual strenuous manner. His short political fight at this period was closely followed by the world at large, and great interest taken in his movements. His defeat was a source of great surprise and dismay to the Republican party, who were, with so popular a leader, sure of success, and it has left the public in considerable controversy regarding his aims and movements in the political game.

Many forest fires along the Canadian borders destroyed considerable property and 200 lives were lost. The United States demanded in September the defeat of the Presidential candidate at Panama. Ferry No. 18 was lost on Lake Michigan. Maine elected a Democratic governor. The United States battleship North Dakota was damaged by fire.

Among the remarkable Americans who died during the year were Julia Ward Howe, who wrote the battle hymn of the republic; Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science; William James, of Harvard, the great psychologist; Senator Dolliver, the insurgent leader, and Sidney Porter ("O. Henry"), the short story writer, and Wm. Moody, the dramatist.

QUEEN MARY.

A Few Facts Concerning Other Countries.

Many things worthy of note have occurred in other countries to mark the year 1910 as an eventful one, only the most important of which will be dealt with here.

Throughout Europe, on various occasions, the inhabitants of the different countries were threatened with loss of life and disaster by floods. Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Hungary all suffered in this respect—some parts of these countries being at times completely submerged.

In France the Seine overflowed its banks and the waters rose to such an extent as to entirely submerge the Seine valleys; and the lower portion of the city of Paris was the scene of much destruction, while the higher parts of the city suffered considerable damage. Many of the streets were turned to running rivers, and there was much loss of life and property.

France also suffered with a great railway strike, which for a time completely disorganized the whole country. The matter had finally to be taken up by the Government, the prompt measures of which brought it to a speedy end.

In the city of Berlin a strike of the bricklayers caused a good deal of trouble and confusion. The Emperor has shown, on two occasions during the year, first at Konigsburg and later in November, that he still adheres to the theory of "Divine Right" —the first manifestation caused some disturbance, the second proved quite harmless.

This year saw the wonderful Passion Play enacted at Oberammergau, which event takes place only once in ten years; and the small village was thronged with people from all parts of the world who came to witness this inspiring spectacle.

The great exhibition at Brussels, opened by the Belgium King, was the scene of a fierce fire which destroyed a section of it, the damage amounting to over $10,000,000.

The cool, soft way in which Japan, undisturbed by other powers, stepped into Korea, makes one's mind turn backwards to some of England's annexations.

A constitutional parliament has been established in China, much to the satisfaction of the people.

The eruption of Mt. Aetna in Italy left its usual train of damage and destruction; while in October Naples was the scene of a fearful cloudburst, which in parts of the city left much desolation and many homeless people. The King and Queen journeyed to Naples on this occasion to extend sympathy to their people.

Portugal has been the scene of a revolution and has become a republic. King Manuel, who succeeded to the throne a few years ago on the assassination of his father and elder brother by revolutionists, was obliged to flee with his mother, the queen, from the country, and took refuge in England. The form of government in Portugal will probably be like that of France.

In June revolutionary troubles broke out in Mexico, and have continued spasmodically throughout the remainder of the year.

In November the sailors of the Brazil navy, finding that things were not proceeding to their satisfaction, took matters into their own hands, and capturing their officers took charge of the vessels, and threatened to use them against the capital if their demands were not granted. They got what they wanted and the affair ended rather tamely.

The Jews in Russia have again been prosecuted and oppressed. A decree was issued expelling them from the country, which has added to their sufferings, was causing the breaking up of many homes and the separation of many families.

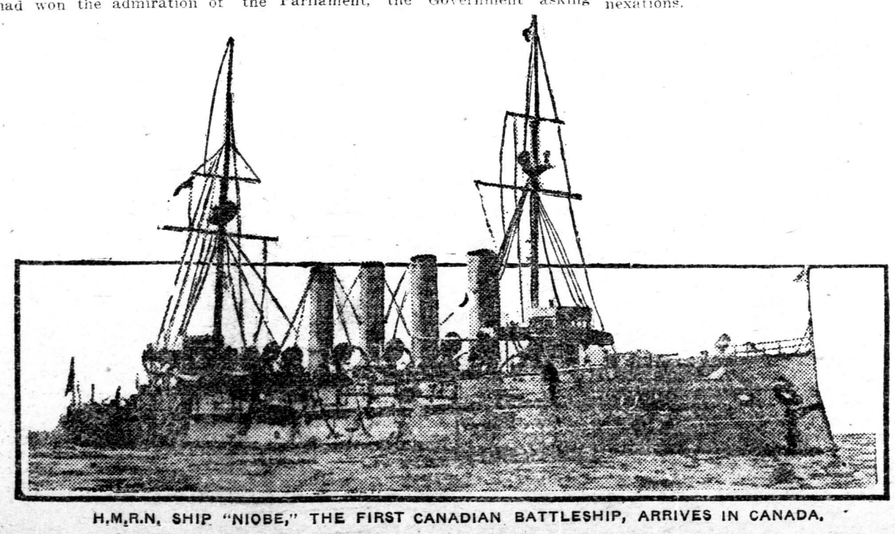
Tolstoi, the great author and philanthropist, passed away. He was probably the best known and most highly esteemed Russian of the century. In his own country he had many enemies, and his writings and his plain speaking drove him from the Greek Church, but he won the affection of the "people," whom he loved, and the respect of the world at large. His works will live throughout the ages.

Among the great scientists who died in 1910, Robert Koch, the German bacteriologist, ranks first.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, who died early in the year, was one of the finest literary geniuses Scandinavia has produced.

THE FIRST FLIGHT OVER THE ALPS.

PREMIER THEOPHILAS BRAGA, OF PORTUGAL.



H.M.R.N. SHIP "NIOBE," THE FIRST CANADIAN BATTLESHIP, ARRIVES IN CANADA.

McCURDY IN HIS BIPLANE AT ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, NEAR MONTREAL.

New York's Problem of Wife Desertion

Forty Deserters in Court Every Day—Trouble Grows Mainly Out of Money Matters—Some Typical Cases Described.

The deserting husband and father has attained the dignity of a civic problem. He is looming up so large as an item of municipal expense that special laws are being passed to punish his offenses, special officers are being appointed to track him down and special courts are being established to try his case.

In New York City alone an average of forty desertions a day are brought to the attention of the city officials. The number of cases in which the deserted families are cared for by relatives or charitable societies is beyond reckoning. Cincinnati is said to lead western cities in the number of desertions, but Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, cities large and cities small, cities north and cities south, have finally discovered that the deserted families must have the aid not of church and charity workers but of the law.

Thousands of these deserting men claim that they have been driven to the cowardly step by the high cost of living.

Is this true?

Come into court and learn for yourself.

New York City deals with this problem in what is known as the domestic relations court.

"Bring 'em together," is the blunt slogan of the domestic relations court, and the number of divorces prevented in the dingy courtroom on the upper east side is known only to the recording angel.

"The general cussedness of the men, the incompetency of the women, the other man or woman coming between husband and wife"—in this order do the causes of desertion run, according to officials of the court. Only the husband vows it's all due to the increased cost of living.

A mite of a gray-haired woman with just the hint of a bump on her neck climbs into the witness chair. Her husband, a strapping six-footer, ruddy of face and excellently clad in a chauffeur's livery, leans against the railing within two feet of the woman whose beseeching gaze he carefully avoids.

The mite of a woman tells her tale. Ten years younger than the man—that's easy to see—and she raised two daughters by his first marriage! The tired eyes begin to fill with tears as she relates how one day her husband and step-daughters left her to make a home in another part of the city and forbade her to follow. Yes, he gave her a little money, but that was soon gone. And she wants oh, how she wants to be taken back as a member of the home circle.

As she makes way for her husband to take the stand sobs shake her slender frame.

"Her man" admits the desertion, but vows anyone would have done the same. "The old woman's getting queer and unreasonable, and a man must have peace in his own house after his day's work. She's still able to work and he's willing to give her a bit each week to help out—but—

Right here the judge takes a hand in the examination.

"At your age you two people ought to show some common sense and live together peacably."

"We can't!" mumbles the husband.

"Daughters don't care much for her now they're grown up, eh?"

"Well, your honor, she don't understand girls. And after my day's work I like a bit of a good time myself—and she's getting old"——

If that husband were not looking into the folds of the cap he's fumbling he might read in the judge's eye scorn for a man whose heart is black with ingratitude, contempt for a creature so lost to all sense of responsibility. But the gulle of the serpent prevails.

"Paroled! You will pay $7 a week for the support of your wife and come back here in thirty days. If you don't pay her I'll have a warrant issued for your arrest and send you to the workhouse."

Magistrate Harris glances toward the probation officer, Miss McQuade a fine looking woman with keen, intelligent eyes, who has been watching the scene. She rises from the desk at which she has been seated and somehow manages to make her way from the courtroom sandwiched in between the mite of a woman and the burly chauffeur. The latter is free to go, but he does not realize this, and stolidly he obeys the shove of a court officer which lands him in the socalled private office of the probation officer.

Decidedly the judge has put the reconciliation of this couple up to Miss McQuade. Quietly she sits down between them to discuss the situation. She does not appeal to sentiment. She's read her man too cleverly for that. No, she tackles the cost of living, of maintaining two establishments, however small, instead of one. And those two daughters, they ought to have a tidy home to come back to after their day's work. The wife is a good housekeeper? Why, of course!

Well, now, aren't they the foolish people! Him to be paying out $7 a week to keep her away from that home when he could keep her there for half as much! And his daughters aren't such good home-makers, either. Bit by bit she worms the truth out of him. The daughters are at fault. They resent the interference of a stepmother. They think its a shame for a big fine looking father like theirs to go out of a Sunday or a holiday with a forlorn, gray-haired little woman like that.

"Think it over, you two," she says cheerily, "and you" (patting the little wife's back) "don't pick so at other people. That's a sign of old age, and you're not old yet."

Oh the flattery of her—and the appeal to woman's weakest point!

They go out together—the wife tremulous but hopeful, the husband a bit shamefaced, though not entirely softened. On the steps they part awkwardly, but somehow you feel that he'll drop in to see her of an evening and you know that the probation officer will see those two daughters.

Another Case.

And back in the courtroom the machine grinds on.

A robust looking woman of considerable beauty and brilliant up-to-date raiment is on the stand. Her husband is about to "skip the city" and leave her penniless. He is going to "his people" in New Hampshire and leave her without a penny. Is the judge going to stand for that?

The magistrate glances at the husband clinging to the railing for support, a small, stooped figure, with tuberculosis stamped on his features.

"Are you trying to desert your wife?" demands his honor.

"No, sir," begins the husband, but a cough interrupts.

"Let's hear your story."

The lady of the plumes sweeps down from the stand and her husband sinks back in the witness chair It is not easy for the prosecuting attorney and the judge to draw out this tale, for a cough is no respecter of the court, and it's waiting business. But at last by patient questioning of the husband and frequent outbursts from the wife the court got the facts. Here is a man whose physician has told him that further work in a sweatshop means death. He has been offered a position in a clean, well-ventilated mill in New Hampshire where relatives are employed. His wife vows she will not leave New York and her old friends, and she wants him put under bonds to send her part of his wages each week. In vain the judge argues with the wife. Her plumes quiver with grief at the thought of leaving her beloved city. At last the judge decides that drastic measures must be used.

"You go to your new work, make a home for this woman and send for her. If she refuses to come to you—she must support herself. This court refuses to put a man under bonds for the support a wife who will not go where her husband's life may be saved."

No use for the probation officer's services here!

A Complicated Quarrel.

The cost of living! Here it comes again—the skeleton from an upper west side flat.

A large, fine looking woman has the stand. Her husband, slender, fair, with a sensative mouth, faces the magistrate, his color coming and going like a young girl's.

"He is no good, judge! He leaves me Jan. 1—he gives me no money since April 29. For a time I work as lady's maid but I cannot work now—I am not well. He must send me some money. He makes good money."

More contradictory testimony never assailed the ear of a judge. The man testifies that he didn't desert her, but was ordered from the house because he was so poor a provider, making but $6 a week.

"You here yet?" demanded the wife night after night when she found him there on her return from work. "Why don't you get out?" And so at last he did. He is now a runner in a bank at $6 a week. Three dollars he pays for room with use of piano for he is learning the trade of piano-tuner. On the remaining three he must live and clothe himself. How can he send her money—and she making her eighteen a week as hair-dresser? Yes, he will go back to her and gladly, but she cannot expect more money until he learns his trade as tuner. But she may have the six a week except for his carfare. And he will make his own dinner when she is away. The man at whose house he rooms verifies the husband's story.

For half an hour the magistrate and the prosecuting attorney question these two. They have been paying $25 a month rent for a flat—and the man earns but $25 a month.

Two children and $25 a month left to feed and clothe four people!

"She wants steam heat and a bath," responds the man, who apparently possesses more than ordinary intelligence.

"He could earn more, your honor," interrupts the wife. "He's working on part time. And I want to know, your honor, where he is nights!"

"She knows where I am and why I go, your honor.

The truth at last! The man is an inventor and is working on part time in order to complete a new machine. The magistrate thinks he has a fair chance of success. The woman is not willing to wait for the result. She wants a bigger income today, and she does not understand why, driven from the house by her naging, this husband flees to the more quiet homes of friends, to his workshop, to any refuge he can find until his brain clears and gets back to working condition.

The wife won't move to a cheaper flat and the husband won't give up his invention to make more money. The magistrate sighs and moves restlessly. Finally he orders the man to pay the major portion of his wages to the family under penalty of arrest, as the law demands, and turns the couple over to the probation officer.

ENGLAND'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL DELIVERS A TELLING SPEECH

Sir Rufus Isaacs on the Issues of the Day—The Sudden Conversion of the Lords—Mr. Balfour and Irish Dictatorship—Two Voices in the Camp.

Sir Rufus Isaacs (the attorney-general) and Mr. E. G. Hemmerde were the principal speakers at a great meeting in support of the candidature of Mr. F. Neilson held at Hyde, England. Mr. A. M. Fletcher was in the chair. It was found impossible to accommodate anything like the numbers who desired to be present, and two overflow meetings were held. A letter was read from Mr. T. Gair Ashton, a former Liberal member for Hyde, expressing regret that he was unable to attend the meeting, but wishing Mr. Neilson success is his fight for the government of the people by the people, and for free trade, the loss of which, Mr. Ashton added, would be disastrous not only to Lancashire and Cheshire, but to the whole country. (Cheers.)

Sir Rufus Isaacs said they were winning all along the line. He was glad to say that one day's results announced they had three Liberal gains. (Loud cheers.) So here they were, a government appealing for the third time within a few years to the constituencies, open, as every government was, to attack, still holding its own, still with the confidence of the people, and still, as it believed, acting as the people of the country wished it to act. When Mr. Asquith announced that there was going to be a general election there was a most extraordinary hurry and skurry on the part of the peers to forge some weapon which might be used against the Liberal party. One thing they had learned was the bitter lesson, taught them at the election at the beginning of the year, that the people would not tolerate domination by the House of Lords, so something had to be done, and between Saturday and Monday they arrived at a resolution which enabled them to say that they were anxious to reform themselves. (Laughter and "hear, hear.") "Some of us," Sir Rufus Isaacs said, "got very varied impressions of life and we come in contact with all kinds and conditions of people. But one lesson which has been driven into my mind is never to trust a promise of reform which is made by a prisoner when a policeman has got his hand upon his collar. (Laughter.) Another is never to place much reliance upon the sudden conversion of a man when there are obviously interested motives for his making it." (Hear, hear.) Liberals would believe much more and place greater reliance and faith in those promises if, during the interval which had elapsed after the general election of January, 1910, when the House of Lords issue was before all the constituencies in the country, they had found them more anxious to reform themselves.

But what happened? When Lord Rosebery, who had been knocking at the door of the House of Lords for years with his proposals of reform, brought them forward in March of this year, they would not have anything to do with them. They were described by one Tory peer as an electioneering dodge. And so the House of Lords persisted. But it did more; it continued to assert in loud and blatant tones that the House of Lords was the real champion of the people's liberties and the bulwark of British freedom, that the people of the country really did not know their own minds when they elected representatives to go to the House of Commons, and to put forward their view, and that the Lords, secluded in their gilded chamber, having no contact with the people at all, were the persons who knew what the people wanted, and not the people themselves. The people might think they knew what it was they wanted. The House of Lords always knew the people's mind better than the people themselves knew when the people's mind happened to be in conflict with the mind of the House of Lords. (Cheers.)

Referendum and Plural Voting.

It was rather difficult to keep pace with the changes that had taken place in the last few weeks. (Laughter.) There was another proposal which was sprung at the recent Albert Hall meeting, the policy of the referendum—(laughter)—which was propounded by Mr. Balfour.

"Let us never forget one point that Mr. Balfour has admitted to us Liberals. He says that by the referendum every man to whom the question is put shall have one voice upon it. Therefore he is admitting that a man is entitled only to one voice. (Loud chers.) In this case I would like to know why Mr. Balfour and his party or the House of Lords at their dictation threw out the plural voting bill? (Cheers.) It was passed with the express object of getting rid of this gross injustice to the wage-earners of the country. And you must remember that at the last election, and those which preceded it, Liberals have put forward this as one of the great planks in our platform, the one great idea being that we wanted to equalize votes, that a man should not be entitled to five, ten, fifteen or twenty votes because he happened to have property in so many places, and that his vote should not count for more than the vote of the wage-earner, to whom the vote was of far greater consequence, because he was much more in need of it. (Cheers.) The bill was passed in the House of Commons by a large majority and sent by us to the House of Lords, and when it got to the House of Lords it was done to death almost as soon as it got into the doors of that august and gilded chamber. See what it means? If only we had equalized the votes a great number of constituences which now return Tory members would be returning Liberals. (Cheers.) That is the sole reason why the House of Lords in its desire to defend monopoly and privilege refused to pass the plural voting vill. (Cheers.) And yet, mark you, the House of Lords tells you that it is a 'true reflection of the will of the people.'" (Laughter.)

As to the proposals of the House of Lords for the reform of their own chamber, Sir Rufus Isaacs said their knowledge of the history of that House was not likely to cause the people to place much faith in reforms of the character they proposed. The last proposal of the referendum deserved a little examination to itself.

Two Voices in the Camp.

"It is very remarkable," Sir Rufus said, "and I have been watching the papers with some interest to try and find something from Mr. Chamberlain, who has always plainly and straightforwardly advocated his views upon tariff 'reform'—I have been waiting to see what he says about it. I have not observed anything, but I find in the morning papers a letter he sends to the electors of East Wilts, in which he says that the election is to settle tariff 'reform' and home rule. But Mr. Balfour has said on every platform that is not to settle tariff 'reform' at all, but that you are to have a referendum on tariff 'reform'—(cheers and laughter)—in order to ensnare and capture the votes of some free traders, to persuade them to vote for Mr. Balfour without the fear that they were thereby giving a vote against free trade. (Laughter.) We must leave Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour to settle this point between themselves. I am not surprised, when you look back at the history of Mr. Balfour and what he called at one time fiscal reform—having apparently a great objection to the phrase tariff "reform"—till at the last election he was made to 'toe the line.' (Cheers.) Then we are to have a referendum upon it. Apparently that means, if it means anything at all, that supposing his party got into power at this election they would not introduce or carry tariff 'reform' until it had been before the country."

That was done for the purpose of gaining votes for Mr. Bonar Law in Manchester—a device hastily conceived apparently because it was found that Mr. Bonar Law was not getting on quite so well in Manchester as was expected. (Hear, hear.) So there was another hasty conference straight away. The great conjuror appeared upon the platform at the Albert Hall, and everybody was waiting to see what was going to be the result of the last trick or device. He produced a handkerchief, asked that it be looked at, shook it, and it became a rabbit. (Loud laughter.) That policy, hastily devised, was put forward apparently without any discussion among themselves, because only a day or two before the leaders of the Tory party had been pronouncing against the referendum on tariff "reform." Lord Curzon, one of the great leaders of the Tory party, said the referendum, which was introduced as a buttress to the House of Lords, would in fact end by destroying the House of Commons. Aye, that was the very object of it. (Loud cheers.) "I crave in aid Lord Curzon's arguments; they could not be put better for us. Let Mr. Balfour answer them at the next platform meeting to which he goes." (Cheers.)

"The Poll of the People."

Despite Mr. Balfour's professed indignation at the statement that it would only be used by the House of Lords against Liberal measures, that was exactly how the referendum would be used. For one hundred years the House of Lords had never thrown out a Tory measure. The Tories would put it into force time after time on Liberal measures in order to enable the Conservative party to say: "It is no use your electing Liberals because they can do nothing. They only upset the country and disturb trade. Elect us, the Tories, and we will pass measures because the House of Lords will dance to any tune we want." (Loud cheers.) The referendum was the new constitutional device we were asked to adopt. He felt sure Mr. Balfour was not enamored of the name; he did not like the title. It did not smell sweet, and as a result of the Manchester election, where Mr. Bonar Law, in spite of the referendum, was defeated, he now changed its name to "the poll of the people."

A Voice: "The 'greasy pole,'" and laughter.

"Here again," Sir Rufus Isaacs said, "I claim in aid the experience of many years. It all leads me to distrust the man who changes his name and adopts an alias. I much prefer the man who comes forward under his own name, and does not attempt to change it, but will fight his way and will stand or fall upon the voice of the people. (Cheers.)

"But what are we having now? Has there ever been an election in which the dominating issue has been more simply, more clearly, more plainly and more precisely put than the issue for which we are fighting at this election? (Cries of "No.") There is one thing I notice in all the speeches of those standing on behalf of the Lords, that they never refer to the veto. And why won't they face it? For the simple reason that they dare not." (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour and "Irish Dictatorship."

All moderate and reasonable men should examine the Parliament bill. It was not jerked out of a conjuror's pocket in the middle of an election. It had formed the subject of debate in both Houses, as well as on all the platforms of the country. But Mr. Balfour, in his Hyde speech, devoted very little time to the House of Lords—(a voice, "Ten minutes")—and a great deal of time to the other matter of home rule and "Irish dictatorship," as it was called. "The policy of this Government," Sir Rufus said, "has been made as clear as daylight. It has been discussed in the House of Commons in debates initiated by the leader of the Irish party, it has been discussed by Mr. Asquith, and on the platform it has been discussed again and again. What we have said is that there are two fundamental principles of any Irish bill which is to be introduced if it is to have the support of the Liberal party. One is that the Irish shall have control of their own Irish affairs, and the other is that they shall be subject to the supremacy of the British Parliament. (Cheers.) But they say, look at Mr. Redmond. He has gone to America and to Canada and to Australia—by letter or telegram—and he is collecting money." (Laughter.)

"This shameful, wicked man has collected £40,000. What for? To carry on a perfectly constitutional agitation by perfectly proper and legal means to get something which he believes is for the benefit of his country." (Cheers.)

The Liberal Record.

The Liberal Government is appealing for the third time to the constituencies. There was (he said) no Liberal Government or any other Government within the memory of man which has done so much for the benefit of the wage-earning class and for every individual of the nation at large as this Government in the four years in which it had been in office. It had both pacified and unified South Africa. (Cheers.) It had maintained its prestige and its influence for good in the councils of the world without wars, and maintained our naval supremacy without extravagant and reckless expenditure. (Cheers.) It had done something more, for which it deserved even greater credit, something which was far better than all the wars that had ever been made—it had passed the old age pensions act—(loud and prolonged cheering)—an act of which perhaps the people were only now realizing the full extent of its benefits. Then there was the removal of the pauper disqualification, under which 250,000 additional would get the old age pension, and a sum of £10,000,000 a year would be distributed—all under the free trade Government. (Cheers.) Then there was the "children's charter," so that at the two extremes the Government was protecting those who were not able to protect themselves. In the preparation of a great scheme of state insurance, he was proud to say it was his privilege as Attorney-General to be associated with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Loud cheers.) In that scheme they sought the co-operation, the benefit, and the experience of the friendly societies and of all other societies which had acquired a great deal of knowledge from their dealings with those matters. (Cheers.)

Let them pledge themselves to work and vote for their excellent candidate, Mr. Nelisen, and return him again to the House of Commons to help them in developing the policy of Liberalism—a policy which was a human policy, a policy which had looked deep into the hearts of the people, and which was dictated by the desire to help the great masses of the community who stood most in need of care, legislation and administration.

KING'S CORONATION

Some of the Ancient Customs Which Survive to This Day.

The crowning of the King of England has usually been accompanied by what was regarded as the still more solemn rite of anointing with oil, which dates from the days of the ancient Hebrews. And in England, before the Norman conquest, the term used was "hallowing," or consecration, rather than that of coronation.

But from old records it seems that the ceremony as then performed at Winchester was in all essentials the same as that which now takes place in Westminster Abbey. Few people seem to be aware, says the Queen, that the coronation ceremony was the only religious rite of the Anglican Church which escaped the pruning policy of the reformers. Hence its impressive ritual and gorgeous pageantries.

The last coronation at which every Old World ceremony was duly performed was that of King George IV. At his crowning a coronation banquet took place, there was a procession of peers, the herb strewer scattered flowers and the challenge of the champion of England was included in the ceremony. But at the coronations of William IV., Queen Victoria and King Edward these old customs were for various reasons omitted.

However, much remains that is of deep interest and stately splendor. The dean and chapter of Westminster claim the right to instruct the sovereign in the duties of this solemn service, and on coronation day the regalia are delivered into their custody.

According to old records £100 is paid for the anointing oil supplied by the royal apothecary. The coronation chairs are of interest. That of the King is the chair of Edward the Confessor, used by every British sovereign since the time of Edward II. It is of oak, and is recovered with fresh crimson velvet on each occasion. Beneath it is placed the stone of destiny, an ancient relic which came originally from Ireland.

The Lords' Veto Ended Mr. Churchill On the Result

An Ample and Adequate Majority — Political "Cheap Jacks"—Plural Voting to Go With the Rest.

The Dartford Rink was crowded with an audience numbering about 4,000 to hear an address by Mr. Winston Churchill in support of Mr. James Rowlands, the Liberal candidate for the Dartford division of Kent. The crowd began to assemble at the ordinary entrance more than a couple of hours before the time fixed for the meeting. So terrific was the crush that in spite of the efforts of the police to keep them back the barrier was broken down and the people went pell-mell into the wide passage leading to the immediate entrance to the rink. A lady in the middle of the press screamed and fainted, but owing to the tremendous exertions of those surrounding her she was quickly got out of danger. A man also stumbled and narrowly escaped being trampled upon. He was, however, dragged on to his feet again and enabled to get into the hall not much the worse for his unpleasant experience.

Mr. Churchill, who on rising to speak had an enthusiastic reception, said: This has been rather a good day. (Cheers.) It is quite clear from the election returns as they have come in at the end of the first long and all-important week of polling that the Tory party is beaten. (Cheers.) It is quite clear that our Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, who has led us into this battle and has fought not only a general's fight, but a soldier's fight, from the start to the finish—it is quite clear that the nation is going to give him an ample and an adequate majority for all the great purposes of political strife and conflict which are now open before the British nation. (Cheers.) Our Tory friends, who were a little while ago clamoring for an opportunity of turning out this Government, have got their election, and now they want another. (Laughter.) Ah, gentlemen, a joke's a joke. (Laughter.) It was a great concession to Tory opinion that there was another election at all after the verdict of January, 1910. But in order to make sure there was no mistake at all about the national will, in order to take a decisive and distinct vote upon one precise, particular question, we have run the risk and taken the trouble of appealing to the country on the Parliament bill, which abolishes the veto of the House of Lords (cheers), and by a vast majority in seats and in votes in Great Britain and in Ireland (cheers), the Government is being returned to power with full authority to carry the measure to the steps of the throne. (Loud cheers.)

A male voice: "How did you treat Mrs. Sanderson?" The interrupter was hustled out of the building.

Mr. Churchill: I am asked the question, and I give the answer. How did I treat Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson? Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson came to Downing street to break the Prime Minister's windows, and I told the police to move her down the steps into the Green Park. (Hear, hear.) And I hope that if your meeting is disturbed by these interrupters who go about from place to place, making it a regular profession to break up public meetings, you will just move them a little further (laughter), always taking care not to hurt them, because a man was seriously hurt at Bradford.

The Shunting of Tariff "Reform."

The Conservative party, he went on, has been beaten at this election. But it has not only been beaten, it has been dishonored. (Cheers.) Many brave armies in some of the most valiant nations of the world have sustained the greatest defeats. But defeat is one thing, and shameful flight is another. (Loud cheers.) When a party goes out to battle for causes and principles to which it has pledged its adherents, and when that party, in the face of the enemy, shamefully deserts its position, shamefully deserts its colors, casts away its armor and equipment, and flee off begging for mercy, and trying to get support from those they have been attacking, and trying to get political assistance from those principles they disagree with—then the party is not merely beaten, but it is discredited, and that is the position of the Conservative party tonight (Cheers.) Why, where is tariff "reform?" (A voice: "Up the pole," and laughter.) The Tory party have abandoned tariff "reform," and Mr. Balfour's statement at the Albert Hall could only mean that that immense policy which they have urged is to be shunted. They have conveniently decided that it shall not be, if they can help it, an issue at this election. Why have they done that? Only one fact has made the Tory party try to get rid of tariff "reform" as an issue at this election, and that was the thought they could win votes by putting it on one side, and I am inclined to think they have won votes—I am inclined to think that Lancashire and parts of Cheshire have responded to the promise of Mr. Balfour that it should not be an issue. Who is to be defrauded? Is it the tariff "reformers" of Birmingham, or the Unionist free-traders of the Altrincham division of Cheshire? (A voice: "Both.") In my opinion it is the tariff "reformers" who have been beaten.

"Political Cheap Jacks."

Mr. Balfour has never believed in tariff "reform." (Hear, hear.) He has never had his heart in it. He has been very glad indeed to have had an opportunity of pushing away from the Tory party what he regarded as a mass of contemptible fallacies unworthy of the intelligence of enlightened men. He has been glad to push away all this cant, which he has done his best to stifle for the last seven years, and he has now found an opportunity of pushing it back into the rubbish heap, from which it should never have emerged. (Cheers.) They have waited for seven years, and all they have got is the boot (Mr. Churchill amidst loud laughter raising his foot as he uttered the word). They have got five or six seats in Lancashire and Cheshire (he proceeded) by this choking off of tariff "reform." And are they going to make fools of the free-traders who had come to them at this crisis, as well as of the tariff "reformers" who had stuck to them for the last seven years? The abandonment of tariff "reform," on the one hand, and the production from their waistcoat pocket of the referendum, as if it were a kind of vegetable, as the two party surprises of the election had degraded the leaders of the Tory party from the position of statesmen to the level of the merest political Cheap Jacks. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Veto Finished.

Referring to the veto, Mr. Churchill said the House of Lords had always allowed itself to be told what to do by the leaders of the Conservative party. They had been altogether too obedient to "his master's voice." He spoke of the settlement which had been affected in South Africa, and said now was the moment to make a reconciliation in Ireland. The time had come to make an arrangement with the Irish people, and it could be done with absolute safety. The Irish he added, come forward and offer you a great chance which we are going to seize. (Loud cheers.) Then there was the question of plural voting. There was no reason why elections should not take place on one day. But the Government knew the Lords would not veto any such proposal, for they wanted those who had plural votes to have an opportunity of recording them—to be like a miserable stage army defiling around. (Groans.) Mr. Balfour went round saying there was a revolution, and he (Mr. Churchill), in reply to him, said, "If there is a revolution you are the man who has brough it about, and we are very much obliged to you for your services." (Laughter and cheers.) The Conservatives had made revolution without redressing grievances, while Liberals had redressed grievances without revolution. (Cheers.) After alluding to the attitude formerly taken by Mr. Chamberlain against the House of Lords, he said Lord Rosebery also spoke similarly against the veto of the Lords when, instead of being a disembodied sprite hovering about on the outskirts of politics, trying to pick out the plums from both parties and facing the drudgery of neither, he was

(Continued on Page Seventeen).

An Old English Election; Votes Were Openly Bought

By "Britisher" in the New York Sun.

The English elections of today remind me of those of the olden time, when I was a boy, in the ancient and "royal borough" of Ludlow on the border of Wales. It must have been in November, 1852, when Lord Derby, being defeated on Disraeli's budget, appealed to the country. Disraeli had been sent to Parliament by Shrewsbury, and was esteemed the representative of that dissatisfaction with which the farmers of Shropshire regarded the relaxation of protection to native industries. "Dizzy's" brilliant invective and polished sarcasm inspired the protectionist party with a hope of tariff reform, which he did not live to see, but which is now bearing fruit after the lapse of more than half a century, and is just as much a burning question as it was at the election of which I have a most vivid remembrance. It was Ludlow which first elected a free trader when Mr. Balfour appealed to the country in 1895.

Fifty years ago Ludlow sent two members to the House of Commons, although it is a little town with only 5,000 people, and had then a voting power of less than 500. The voters of those days were made up of burgesses, and according to the reform bill of 1832 only those who paid a yearly rent of a sum equal to $100 had the franchise. The candidates for election were men of distinguished families, Clive and Powlett for the Tories and Salwey for the Whigs. The Hon. R. H. Clive was a grandnephew of the great Lord Clive. Lord William Powlett was a son of the first Earl of Cleveland, and Colonel Salwey was in direct descent from one of Oliver Cromwell's generals. The burgesses for the most part represented the decayed families of the town, and regarded an election as the great opportunity of making a little ready cash. Every burgess, "free and independent" as he was, got money for his vote, and it was considered a most gentlemanly thing to buy that vote. Bribery was no disgrace in those days, and as a full list of the voters and their votes was made public on a printed list immediately after the poll was declared, the honorable members had an opportunity of seeing if they had actually got their money's worth, a privilege of which the ballot box deprives them in this more enlightened age.

This election in Ludlow just 58 years ago had all the characteristics of the election at Eatsonswill in Mr. Pickwick's day. The candidates called upon the family of every elector. The wives were flattered when they received a card "soliciting your vote and interest." The babies were kissed. The girls were decorated with rosettes, and sixpence apiece was given to the boys to buy "alley tors and commoneys." All excisable articles were remarkably cheap at the "publics," and beer flowed like water at every street corner. Two hatters, one a Whig and another a Tory, supplied free "tiles" to those who got their heads broken in the struggle. I got a free Tory hat with the colors of the two candidates tacked on. The Clive colors were dark blue and scarlet; Powlett's were rich crimson; Salwey's were pale blue and yellow. Every child, every baby in the place, was decorated with the colors of its father's favorite, and the boys fought like fury for the protection of their rosettes.

Mr. Clive was a quiet and reserved man, but Lord William Powlett was a regular "old sport." He was distinguished as a patron of the turf, and owned many good horses, among them Tom Whiffler and Promised Land. But unfortunately his lordship was a kleptomaniac, and on one occasion had "swiped" a pair of slippers from a shop in Regent street. Consequently the Whig boys when he passed them on the street shouted, "Who stole the slippers?" "I did, boys! But one was green and the other was red; so you see I'm not a common thief!" Lord William would reply in the best of tempers. Of course, it was the duty of us Tory boys to punch the heads of "those Whig fellows," hence the astounding demand for free "tiles."

Lord William stayed at the Angel Hotel, where a man named Misters had recently committed or rather attempted to commit a horrible murder at midnight. But his lordship declared that he slept well with a good conscience, notwithstanding the stolen slippers. Two men stood before his window night and day, one with a red slipper at the top of a pole and another with a green. Col. Salwey's winning card was the big free trade loaf, which was about ten times the size of the miserable protectionist production. These two loaves appeared in the shop windows of the Whig bakers, and the free trade loaf was given for the asking.

The election lasted three days. On the nomination day a hustings was erected in the market place, and his worship the mayor presided. The opposing candidates sat on either side of his worship and abused each other in the most gentlemanly manner possible. The mayor demanded a show of hands, and as they were declared to be in favor of the Whigs, the Tories demanded a poll. A polling day followed. The electors of Ludlow, like those of Eatonswill, were seized with temporary dizziness of the head and some got into the wrong booth and were kicked out. The third day was chairing day, when the successful candidates were seated in chairs decorated with their own colors and carried on the shoulders of men around the town, preceded by bands of music. The grand old peal of bells of the parish church rang merrily, as they had done at every past election for more than six centuries, and the bellringers got so drunk that they could scarcely climb down the steps of the lofty tower. This grand old town in the days of Edward IV. had been practically the capital of England, and it was thence that his son Edward V. was taken to the tower to be smothered by the order of Richard III. It is curious to note that payment of parliamentary members, which is a tenet of modern radicalism in England, is no new doctrine, for there are records in Ludlow showing that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries their members were paid at the rate of two shillings a day for the time occupied in parliamentary duties.

Opinions About People

Kipling's Mother, Sir H. Irving, the Bishop of London, King Edward.

King Edward's Brains.

Dr. Goldwin Smith tells this story in his "Reminiscences," appearing in McClure's Magazine:

"My excellent friend, Dr. Acland, afterwards Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, the professor of medicine, in whose house many a pleasant evening was passed, went with the Prince of Wales to Canada. He was very affable, and not very guarded. At a ball at Quebec he was accosted by a stranger of gentlemanly manner, who drew him into conversation about the prince. He said that the prince was extremely amiable, but had not the brains of his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh.

"When the stranger went away, someone asked Acland whether he knew to whom he had been talking. Acland said that he did not. 'That was the correspondent of the New York Herald.' A day or two afterwards the prince came down to breakfast, flourishing in his hand a copy of the New York Herald, and saying, 'Acland, I see that you think I am very amiable, but I have not the brains of my brother Edinburgh.'"

Kipling's Mother.

Kipling's mother is dead. "After spending more than thirty years in India, Mr. and Mrs. Kipling returned to England and fixed their home near the quiet village of Tisbury, a dozen miles from Salisbury," says a writer in the Methodist Recorder. "It was a great change from the varied, many-colored, eventful life to which they had been so long accustomed, but sigh all that made the pageant of life in the east, and settled happily among homely scenes and rustic neighbors. She interested herself in village lads and lasses, in young mothers and their babes, in weather-beaten farm laborers and poor old women, making no show of patronage or almsgiving, but by the instincts of her nature she cared for them and tried to help them.

"Of late years she was often ailing, but showed a cheerful courage and characteristic vivacity and brightness. Unable to sleep, she generally rose very early, long before her household was astir, and loved to open her lattice window to breathe the morning air and look out on the familiar fields and friendly trees. Not long ago she wrote the following lines, and gave them to the writer of this notice:

At the Dawn.

As from my window, at first glimpse of dawn,
I watch the rising mist that heralds day,
And see by God's strong hand the curtain drawn
That through the night has hid the world away,
So I, through windows of my soul shall see
One day, Death's fingers with resistless might
Draw back the curtained gloom that shadows Life,
And in the darkness of Time's deepest night
Let in the perfect Day—Eternity."

The Bishop of London as Undergraduate.

The Bishop of London says that "What made more impression on me as an undergraduate at Oxford than all the sermons I ever heard in chapel was a young don insisting at the risk of his life on ministering to an undergraduate dying of a most infectious disease."—From Medicine and the Church.

The Irving Statue.

"On Monday morning Sir John Hare unveiled a statue of Sir Henry Irving. It is an absolutely unprecedented honor which is being done to a great artist by his fellow-artists. The statue has been subscribed for entirely by actors and actresses, and those closely connected with the stage; and thus a profession which has often unjustly been accused of selfishness and jealousy has nobly vindicated itself by the honor which it pays to one whom it recognizes as its great leader and chief. The figure of Sir Henry Irving will stand as designed by the celebrated sculptor, Mr. Thomas Brock, at the back of the National Portrait Gallery, and at the corner where Charing Cross road and St. Martin's Lane meet. The actor is represented in a standing position with one hand on his hip and the other holding a roll of manuscript wearing the doctor's robe over a frock coat," says the Morning Post.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

The Marquis of Linlithgow has been betrothed to Miss Doreen Milner, youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick George Milner. The marquis is about 24 years of age, was educated at Eton, and is an officer of the Lothian regiment.

His father was known throughout the greater part of his life as the Earl of Hopetoun, and received promotion to the Marquisate of Linlithgow for his services as the first governor-general of the commonwealth of Australia, and as secretary for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet. He was very fond of Ireland, and in particular entertained a great admiration for Irish women. In a speech delivered on one occasion, he related that when a young man he had set out on a tour of Ireland, in search of horseflesh. On the start he was told by a horse dealer named Murphy that his eye might alight on a daughter of Erin who would make him happy for life. "It did," added the marquis, pointing to his wife, who is the daughter of an Irish peer, Lord Ventry, and he wound up by recommending all the unmarried men present to follow his excellent example.

The Hopes are said to have originally come to Scotland from France, in the train of Magdalene, Queen of James I., of Scotland. Edward Hope was one of the leading citizens of Edinburgh in the reign of Mary Queen of Scots, and a great promoter of the Reformation. His son, Henry Hope, was the ancestor, first of all, of the Earls of Hopetoun, and secondly of the Marquisses of Linlithgow; also of the Hopes of Craighall, whose baronetcy dates from 1628, and of the Hopes of Amsterdam, now represented by Adrian Hope.

The present marquis is also the eighth earl of his line. The first earl was the son of that John Hope of Hopetoun who lost his life in the shipwreck of the Gloucester frigate in 1682, off the coast of Yarmouth, along with the Earl of Roxburg, and a number of other memers of the suite of the then Duke of York who was one of the few to escape, and whose rescue was a little short of miraculous. The duke, who succeeded to the throne three years afterwards as King James II., was at the time Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, and to the best of my recollection this is the last occasion of the shipwreck of any member of the English royal family. True, Queen Victoria's sailor son, the Duke of Edinburgh (who died as sovereign Duke of Cobourg), ran his flagship, the Sultan, onto a rock, near Malta, while in command of the Mediterranean squadron, and the vessel eventually sank. But as she was subsequently refloated, and restored to commission, and as, moreover, no lives were lost in the mishap, it is hardly correct to place the affair on the same line as the terrible shipwreck of the Duke of York's frigate Gloucester, with the loss of almost everyone on board.

The Amsterdam Hopes owe their origin more particularly to James Hope, grandson of the Edward Hope above mentioned as one of the fathers of the Scottish Reformation. He settled in Holland, and became an intimate friend of the then Prince of Orange, his chateau near Haarlem being at the time of his death famous throughout the length and breadth of Europe, for the magnificence of its collection of paintings. One of his descendents was Thomas Hope of Amsterdam, the former owner of the palace in the Faubourg St. Germain, so long the home in Paris of that Princess de Sagan who died as Duchesse de Talleyrand.

The father of the future Lady Linlithgow, Sir Frederick Milner, is one of the best known land owners and all round sportsmen of that country of sportsmen, namely, Yorkshire, although his ancestral home of Nun-Appleton, so celebrated in the annals of English sport during the last two centuries has passed into the possession of Lord Holden. The family was founded by Sir William Milner, who was mayor of Leeds in the reign of King William III. and Queen Mary, receiving from their hands a baronetcy, and who marrying the daughter of Archbishop Sir William Dawes of Canterbury, represented the city of York for many years in the House of Commons. The loss of Nun-Appleton was in nowise due to Sir Frederick. For when he succeeded his brother in the baronetcy and the estates, he found it burdened with a debt of something over $1,500,000, and during the seventeen years that intervened beween his succession to the property, and the sale thereof, he never received a penny piece of its revenues. He was the most intimate friend of Lord Randolph Churchill has sat in parliament for the city of York, and also for Nottinghamshire, and was created a privy councillor about six years ago, in recognition of his services to the Conservative party. The Yorkshire Milners have always been renowned for their good looks, and the future Marchioness of Linlithgow has inherited more than an ordinary share of the family comeliness.

Old Lady Congleton, whose death has just taken place, was a cousin of Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish leader, who used, on account of their difference in age, to style and treat her as an aunt. She was the widow and third wife of John Parnell, second Lord Congleton, whose second wife, Khatoon, had been a Persian woman of Shiraz and widow of an Armenian merchant, Yoosoof Constantine, of Bushire, ePrsia. This second Lord Congleton was a Plymouth brother and a missionary. His first wife had died while he was doing missionary work at Bagdad, and his second wife, namely, Khatoon, having become one of his converts, was promptly turned adrift by her family, whereupon he married her. There were no children by this ePrsian wife; but by the third wife, that is to say, the Lady Congleton who has just died, there was a daughter, who is the wife of young Ambrose Mendeville, of Anner Castle, Clonmel.

This Lord Congleton was succeeded by his brother Henry, who witnessed the entry of the Cossacks into Paris in 1814, a year later heard Napoleon haranguing his troops before they marched out to Waterloo, and not only took part as a naval officer in the battle of Navarino, but also served on board the Shannon, after the capture of the Chesopeake. The present Lord Congleton is the fifth of his line, and will come of age next year.

The Parnell family, which hails originally from the town of Congleton, in Cheshire, has been settled in Ireland since the days of Charles II., when Tobias Parnell, one of the aldermen of Congleton, crossed the channel to Erin and purchased an estate in Ireland. His son, the Rev. Thomas Parnell, archdeacon of Clogher at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was celebrated as a poet, was the intimate friend of Pope, Swift, Adison and Steele, and figures as such in many of their writings. His nephew, John Parnell, was created a baronet of Ireland, and it was his son's successor and namesake who was so celebrated as a statesman, holding office of chancellor of the exchequer and as lord of the treasury. He had many warm and intimate friends and admirers, among them an Irish landowner and county magnate, Samuel Hayes, who as a token of his affection and regard bequeathed to him his Avondale estate, in County Wicklow.

This Sir John Parnell on his death left the Avondale estate to his third son, William, who assumed the additional surname of Hayes. His son, John Henry, married to Delia, daughter of Commodore Charles Stewart, of the United States navy, was the father of Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish leader. Since the latter's death the Avondale property has been purchased by the Government, for use as a national forestry schol for Ireland. The rooms occupied by Charles Stewart Parnell are kept as nearly as possible as they were during his lifetime.

I have mentioned that Sir John Parnell bequeathed Avondale to his third son, William. The estates of the aPrnell family passed to the second son, Henry Parnell, who was created first Lord Congleton, not of the peerage of Ireland, but of that of the United Kingdom. If his eldest brother was eliminated from the succession to the estates, it was by virtue of a special act of Parliament, passed in 1789, owing to the fact that he was by birth deformed, crippled and bereft both of reason and of speech. He was indeed one of those afflicted creatures w hose existence was a source of unhappiness to all ofh is family, and who nevertheless survived until the age of more than 40.

The present Lord Congleton has two brothers, and they in turn have a number of cousins, sons of the late and fourth Congleton's younger brother, Col. Arthur Parnell. So that there is no prospect of the Parnell family dying out, or of its baronetcy and peerage of the United Kingdom becoming extinct.

Lord Bathurst, has just been summoned to Germany, in order to inspect some human remains which have been found at some distance below the surface of the ground, in a wood in the neighborhood of Perleburg, and which are believed to be those of Benjamin Bathurst, the British envoy at the court of Vienna, who on his journey to England in 1809 so mysteriously disappeared.

It was this Benjamin Bathurst who induced Austria to resume war with France, and having accomplished his mission, he left Vienna to return to England. Aware of the fierce animosity with which he was viewed by Napoleon, he considered it more prudent to travel under an assumed name, that of "Koch." He got as far on his way to Hamburg as the little town of Perleburg, where, as elsewhere, the Prussian authorities were soon convinced of his being in danger at the hands of Napoleon's emissaries, that they furnished him with a military guard. At 9 in the evening his carriage stood at the door of the Swan Inn at Perleburg, ready for departure. His luggage was being put on the top of the vehicle, and while the courier was standing at the carriage door, talking with the boniface, Bathurst for some reason or other strolled up to the horses' heads, where a hostler was holding a lantern, and into the darkness beyond, vanishing into the gloom, the narrow street being unlighted. He was never seen again.

The English Government offered at the time the enormous reward of $20,000 for the elucidation of the mystery, and the Earl of Bathurst of the day, as much more, the only result of these offers being the recovery of the fur coat and of the gray trousers of the missing envoy, the former in the cellar of an empty house, the latter in the river. The trousers had two holes in the waistband, and in the pocket a half-finished note, written in pencil, to Mrs. Bathurst, filled with forebodings of the catastrophe.

The London Times, in its issue of Jan. 23, 1810, plainly declared that Mr. Bathurst had been made away with by the French emperor, to which charge the imperial Moniteur responded a week later at Paris, to the effect that "Sir Bathurst, who, like all Englishmen, was mad," had shot himself at Perleburg, in a fit of insanity. Napoleon, moreover, through Cambaceres, the arch chancellor of the emperor, assured Mrs. Bathurst, on his word of honor, that he knew nothing of Bathurst's murder; although it must be remembered that in violation of all international usage, he kidnapped and imprisoned Mr. Rumbold, the English envoy at Hamburg. Gradually the quest was relinquished.

Forty years passed. On April 15, 1852, a house on the Hamburg road, just outside Perleburg, was in course of demolition. Under the stone threshhold of the stable was discovered a skelton, lying face upward, covered with mortar and with stone chips. The Lord Bathurst of the day was summoned to Perleburg. But he satisfied himself that the skeleton could not under any circumstances be that of his long missing kinsman.

About a year ago Col. Jim Forbes' engagement was formally announced to Miss Feridah Taylor, daughter of Mrs. George Cavendish Taylor, niece of Mrs. Ritchie, and closely related to the Carrolls of Carrollton; in one word, half an American girl. A few weeks later a notification was issued to the effect that the marriage would not take place. It seems that the question was raised as to whether Jim Forbes' divorce from his first wife, Lady Angela Forbes, sister of the Duchess of Sutherland, was really valid. The divorce had been granted by the courts of Edinburgh, and the point was raised as to whether Col. Forbes was a Scotchman or an Englishman, in which latter event the Edinburgh tribunals had no jurisdiction. Accordingly, a suit was instituted in the Scotch courts for the determination of this point, in which much testimony was produced to prove that the Forbes were Scotch, through and through, the Duchess of Sutherland going into the witness box in order to swear that both her former brother-in-law, Jim Forbes, and his father the late Geo. Forbes, "looked Aberdeen," which was regarded as clinching the question. The court accordingly decided that Col. Forbes is a Scotchman, as such is within the jurisdiction of the Scotch courts, and that his Edinburgh divorce from Lady Angela is valid.

This point having been cleared up, his engagement to Miss Feridah Taylor has been announced afresh, and the marriage will take place very shortly. Col. Jim Forbes, who was formerly in the Ninth Lancers, and who served with distinction in the South African war, is the son of the late George Forbes, who, very brilliant and popular, married the daughter of Dudley Ward, by the latter's union with that wonderful old lady who died as Mme. de Falbe, and was so intimate a friend of Queen Alexandra. George's elder brother, the late Sir Charles Forbes, of Newe, married Helen Moncrieffe, a member of that bevy of beautiful sisters, one of whom is Georgiana, Countess of Dudley, while another, now dead, was the wife of the Duke of Atholl.

Jim Forbes has always been known as one of the best-looking men in London, and since leaving the army has embarked upon a business career, and is partner in a firm connected with the Indian trade, so that he is constantly backwards and forwards between London and the east. Although he has no longer much chance of succeeding to the Forbes baronetcy and estates, his cousin, the present baronet, having a couple of little boys, who stand in the way, yet, thanks to the success of his business ventures, he is very much better off, financially speaking, than when he married Lady Angela Erskine, who threw over for his sake a statesman of high rank and great political power. For the troubles between them were mainly of a financial character, the colonel taxing Lady Angela with insane extravagance, and publishing some sensational advertisements in the London Times and other newspapers, to the effect that he would not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.

It was expected that when Lady Angela recovered her freedom she would wed without delay her former admirer and suitor. But the latter has never forgiven her for her treatment of him, and has purposely kept out of her way. Lady Angela is well known as a frequent contributor to the press, writes for magazines and reviews, has a couple of rather startling novels to her credit, and now runs a flower shop in George street, Manchester Square, London. She is tall, willowy, smart looking, belongs to the racing set, rides well to hounds, and excels at golf, and in all outdoor amusements. She walks with a peculiarly breezy, swinging gait, is very dashing, but not nearly so good looking as her sisters, the late Lady Westmoreland and the Duchess of Sutherland, nor as her half-sisters, Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox and Lady Warwick.

She is often confused with Lady Helen Forbes, who has also achieved some note with her pen. Lady Helen, however, is a sister of the present Earl of Craven, and her husband is Ian Forbes, late of the Gordon Highlanders. She has written a number of novels, among the best known of which is that entitled "The Outcast Emperor." She came to the States three or four years ago with the avowed purpose of getting local color for a novel dealing largely with American life. But this far it has failed to materialize. The future Mrs Jim Forbes peculiar first name of Feridah is not, as so many people appear to believe, Irish, nor is it the diminutive of the English name of Winifred, but is Moorish, Miss Taylor having spent much of her childhood in Morocco.

AT THE TOMB OF EVE IN THE MECCA OF MOSLEMS

Walls That Fell Down at Trumpet's Blast Still Stand.

Jeddah, Red Sea Coast, Oct. 30, 1910.

This is the Gate to Mystic Mecca—that forbidden city where men are murdered who say that Christ is the true Prophet of God. A non-Moslem and loving life, I chose to tarry here at Jeddah, on the Red Sea Coast. Sixty miles inland—over a camel trail—stands Mecca itself, the stronghold of all Islam. Here Mahomet was born, and here, too, God threw down from heaven the Holy Meteor—as the Arabs believe. And to this mysterious Mecca the pious pilgrims have come for 1,200 years; twice all the people in America would not equal their total, it is said. Only plague or cholera checks the annual stream that the Mohammedan East, with its 225,000,000 devotees, pours in.

Jeddah, where all pilgrims land who make the journey by sea, is an odd, huddled city of minarets, mud walls, camels and crime.

Eve is buried here in a quaint tomb 90 feet long. Adam and Eve were giants, the Arabs say, and fondled lions and tigers as we fondle cats. Eve's tomb is itself the goal of thousands who come to pray at the grave of the whole world's mother.

It is a white tomb with shafts rising in either end. Once these angles were sharp cut, but each succeeding cutting has smoothed them down until the corners are now almost rounded. At the centre of the arched front, where pilgrims kneel and pray for strength to resist temptations such as filled old Adam's cup with sorrow, there is a barred gateway which does not swing on its oft-restored hinges. But the pilgrim may press his face against the bars and look within.

A Changeless Land.

If the question is asked just where Eve was laid at rest, and inquiry is made whether there was anything in the incident of the apple which separated Adam from his wife when their respective lives had come to an end, the white-robed figure who acts as guide will simply point his finger and lift his eyes to high heaven.

A movement even now is under way to mark the spot where the bones that were Eve's mingled with the sands long centuries ago. One suggestion is that a block of stone be laid with its face level with the sand and with the inscription in Arabic thereon, "Lead us not into temptation," and a coiled serpent underneath. A receptacle for coins with which to carry the plan into effect is within reach.

Eve would be an old lady had she lived till now; but local scenes would still be familiar, for this is the land of changeless things. Over the gray desert, the ruined tombs and Arab tents hang the veil of dead centuries, the romance of history and legend.

Down through the clear waters of the Red Sea I stared—through the same waters that parted for Moses. Comes to my ears now the shouts of mad Russians and the shrill cries of Arab women. For ours is a "pilgrim ship," with Moslems for Mecca. The sea is rough as the pilgrims disembark, and the confusion tremendous. My mind goes back to the other noisy day in the Red Sea, when Pharoah was drowned, and with him his whole army, his horses and his slaves. Allegorical or historical, what a dramatic tale it is! Think of 100,000 mad men, frenzied horses and tangled slaves engulfed together, beating each other down in their terror! And now from the excited pilgrims, enthused by thought of the hold Mecca, I heard.

"Songs of triumph and ascription,
Such as reached the swart Egyptians
When upon the Red Sea coast
Perished Pharaoh and his host."
Fifteen hundred Moslem pilgrims

our Russian steamer brought, picked up from sundry strange ports on the Persian coast. All travel as "deck passengers," cooking their own strange unpleasantly odorous food in quaint pots of beaten copper. They are a mixed party who follow the Prophet. Fierce Afghans, tall Indians in turbans, meek Persians in skirts and tall, round-crowned, rimless hats and surly Arabs in zibboons and kefeyias, with here and there a fezzed Turk, show what a variety the Mohammendan world embraces. All day they cook, eat and pray, and throughout the night their songs go up. One group will sing a verse, and be answered by another group a few feet away—same tune—but different words, often improvised.

Thoughts of Mecca—mixed with the awful heat of the Red Sea—drove one pilgrim crazy. He was a Persian from Bunder Abbas—a small, mild man when normal, a pearl buyer. But it required the best muscle of four stalwart Russian sailors to subdue this little man when his delirium raged. He died a prisoner in the bathroom, and without ceremony was sewed in a sail cloth and slipped overboard in the dead of night.

Men in grave clothes—solemn, white winding sheets—are not usually seen walking the decks of ocean liners. Such ghastly garb we wisely shun till our own personal interest in sartorial adornment has ebbed out. With Mecca pilgrims it's different. To die at Mecca is, as stated, looked on as a rare piece of luck by Moslems. So our pilgrim company bathed itself and appeared en masse clothed in fresh laundered grave clothes the day we dropped anchor at the port of Jeddah. The garb was a symbol of their readiness to die. For Jeddah itself, so near Mecca, is accounted sacred soil and holy, too, as the burial place of Eve.

At Bassorah, the "Balsora" of the "Arabian Nights," I joined this pilgrim ship and journeyed with the pilgrims as far as this odd town of Jeddah. Neither the Koran nor the Turkish Government forbids any Christian going to Mecca, but Jeddah is the end of my pilgrimage. Nearer Mecca I cannot go—and live. Tragic indeed has been the fate of such "Kaffirs"—Christians—as have sought to see this forbidden city of Islam. A few daring adventurers, in various disguises, claim to have penetrated Mecca, and the published accounts of their exploits make excellent reading. Sir Richard Burton, for example, who went in disguised as a Moslem Haji, was detected and forced to slay the fanatic who apprehended him. Snouk Heronje, a Dutch traveller, claims to have spent a year in Mecca in disguise. From such adventurers and from a few unorthodox, voluble Moslems we have received our meagre information about this strange hidden city—the Rome of over two hundred million religious men.

Many of the pilgrims on our ship talked freely with me about Mecca—through my interpreter. They replied copiously to all of my questions but one; they could not say why — since the Koran does not command it — all Christians are murdered who are found in or around Mecca.

Mecca, the pilgrims told me, lies in a deep hollow, with barren, hot hills all about it. Mahomet was born here, in 571, and for twenty years lived in a cave just outside the city. In this cave, according to Moslem belief, God's angel appeared before Mahomet and told him the great basic truths and moral principles which he later wrote down in the Koran.

The great Burning Stone—probably a natural meteor—which the Arabs claim God threw down from heaven into Mecca, is still kept at Mecca in the Kabba. This Kabba, or Holy Square, is situated in the heart of Mecca, and about it the hordes of pilgrims arrange themselves for prayer. In the centre of the city is a long, densely inhabited building, where "ready-made" brides are in waiting. A paid priest performs regular ceremonies, and for the period of his visit at Mecca, be it short or long, the pilgrim is lawfully married. This easy plan of happy home life in Mecca is well known throughout the east, and may account for the fact that most Moslem women who have private means prefer to accompany their husbands on the pilgrimage. Mecca is the Paris of the Moslems in other ways, too. Here gambling games flourish, the gay life is lived, and as young Americans go abroad, so the young Moslem is sent to Mecca to round out his education.

And like Paris, too, Mecca lives on the pilgrims. Devious and dark are the methods devised for separating the pilgrim from his piasters. Many are robbed outright, especially those who come overland by camel caravan. Since the Turkish Government built the Hedjez Railway—running from Damascus south to Medina (near Mecca, and where Mahomet is buried)—thousands of inland pilgrims have abandoned the camel trails and now ride in the trains. But from eastern and inner Arabia, and even from Persia, many still come by caravan. And each year tales of pillage and murder reach Bagdad and Aleppo. In 1910 while I was in Nedjef—a desert city some hundred miles southwest of Bagdad—a band of Bedouin robbers came in with hundreds of camels and much rich loot, which they had taken from a Mecca caravan while passing near Hail, in the Hasa Province. Horrible privations are endured by pilgrims who go by camel across the desert wastes. Many die of thirst and fatigue. Contagious disease is the curse of caravan life, and it is said vultures and jackals have been known to follow a stricken caravan, eager for its dead. Bleached bones of men and camels mark the old desert trails, followed for centuries.

And while the pilgrims are making up their caravans for the 69th trip to Mecca I linger at the tomb of Eve. On one of the side walls is the name "Gertrude Bryant, U. S. A.," written with a pencil. Gertrude must have come down to Jeddah with an earlier pilgrimage, for I did not see her.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Does not contain Alum

PLAYING THE COWARD.

We all have days of discouragement and moments when we would be glad to run away from our troubles and responsibilities, writes Orison Swett Marden in Success. In these times of depression and discouragement when we feel that we amount to but little and doubt whether, after all, life is worth while, there is always danger of playing the coward; of doing something that we will be ashamed of later. It is better never to take an important step or make a radical change when discouraged.

When everything seems dark ahead and you can not see another step, then say to yourself; "I guess it is up to me now to play the part of a man," then grit your teeth and push on, knowing that the gloomy condition will pass; that no matter how dark and threatening the clouds, there is a sun behind them which will ultimately break through. You will be surprised to find what power and courage are developed by holding on as best you can.

After becoming better acquainted with the mighty reserve which is in you, you will learn that you can depend upon it; that it will come to your rescue in your hour of need.

I have known young men to play the coward to such an extent as to cancel engagements to speak on important occasions, just because they were filled with terror at the very thought of appearing before an audience. Their timidity, their fear of not acquitting themselves properly, made such cowards of them that they invented all sorts of excuses for shirking the responsibility.

Many people are frightened out of taking responsibilities which they know perfectly well they would be capable of fulfilling, and which would be of untold benefit to them if carried out. They haven't the courage to measure up to their opportunities.

Now, when tempted to play the coward, get by yourself and give yourself a good talking to. Think how cowardly it would be to run away from your responsibility or opportunity. Just say to yourself that you are made of better stuff; that you are going to do the thing that you agreed to do, no matter how hard or disagreeable it may be.

MODERN SURGERY OF VETERINARIANS

Anaesthetics Can Now Be Used on Horses When Desired.

Science does not save all her favors for humankind. The horse comes in for a good share of the improvements of modern surgery, and operations on equines have been rendered more humane, the proportion of successful operations being immensely increased. This success depends much on the use of an operating table that has come into general favor.

The contrivance for holding horses during operations is a marvel of ingenuity. It might be called a vise. It makes possible the placing of a horse in any position with the greatest ease and the holding of him with rigidity. Not the least important feature is the saving of pain. This contrivance makes it almost impossible for a horse to struggle and injure himself.

The old way of securing a horse was by casting. This consisted of hobbling the animal's four legs and throwing him on a heap of straw. Many cases of broken backs occurred by reason of the violent struggles of the animals. Sometimes a neck was broken or a skull fractured in this process. Another source of great danger lay in the clouds of dust, laden with germs, which arose from the heap of straw and rendered aseptic methods impossible.

The contrivance referred to—a table—consists of a massive frame of such size and shape as to contain a horse standing, and it revolves round a central horizontal axis. The end piece in front is padded to receive the animal's head. The whole machine is revolved by means of a lever, and so exactly balanced that it is possible to rotate a heavy horse with one hand. Every part of the animal's body is held firmly.

By turning a winch the horse is raised until his feet leave the ground, then the whole apparatus is revolved and the horse placed in a horizontal position without any shock or pain whatever. He cannot struggle, and usually he does not try to.

The table can be fixed at any angle. Every part of the animal is accessible to the surgeon, who can operate under the most favorable conditions. Chloroform can be administered with ease.

It is a simple matter to back the horse into the contrivance, which is similar to putting him into the shafts of a wagon. Once in position, the side bar is adjusted, and the horse is a prisoner. A stout band of canvas is passed under the animal and his feet and legs secured. At a signal an attendant turns a small wheel, and the animal is instantly swung off his feet. From this time he is under perfect and absolute control.

OPEN BEDROOM WINDOWS.

Winter or summer the bedroom windows should never be closed except on such occasions as blowing rainstorms. Sleeping in cold air is all right if heavy enough clothes are used and the head is properly protected by a night-cap, or woolen hood or whatnot to suit the season. Dangerous to sleep in an overheated bedroom, where the heat dies down seriously before morning. Risky leaving a hot sitting-room and going into cold bedroom and cold sheets. Lots of folk believe that a big bedroom does away with the need of open windows. Nothing to it. Many people cannot breathe foul air without at once getting a heavy, sleepy, stupid headache, a sneezy, running nasal catarrh or a dry sore throat. Such natural warnings should be heeded and not defied.

MARRY YOUNG.

Thackeray believed in marrying young, even with moderate means. In a letter to a young friend he said: "I married at your age, with £400 paid by a newspaper which failed six months afterward, and always love to hear of a young fellow testing his fortune bravely in that way. If I can see my way to help you I will. Though my marriage was a wreck, as you know, I would do it over again, for behold love is the crown and completion of all early good. A man who is afraid of his fortune never deserved one. I wish you the very best. The very best and pleasantest house I ever knew in my life had but £300 to keep it."

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FIVE O'CLOCK TEA IN PARIS IS NOW ALL THE RAGE

All the Notables Partake of It —It's English, and That's Why It's Popular in Paree— They Don't Like it, But They Drink It.

The "Feeve o'Clock Tea" in Paris is the weak sister of the American bar. Like the American bar, it is an importation which has eluded an unsuspecting, paternal Government. There is a tax on tea, but no tax on the "Feeve o'Clock," and that is where the Government has made its costly mistake. "Feeve o'Clock" is supposed to be English, just as the bar with the brass foot-rail is supposed to be American, and the result is that the typical French cafe of other days where one went for an afternoon "aperitif" is becoming obsolete. It has all been done, as one French writer says, by "snobisme," also an imported and therefore fashionable French word.

Twenty years ago the French drank tea only as a medicine. If a man called for tea in a cafe he was looked upon as an invalid, a miserable dyspeptic and shunned accordingly. Now the Frenchman and the Frenchwomen who pretend to anything like style plan their entire day with a view to being at one of the dozen of tea places by 5 o'clock. There one may meet all the noted people of the capital. These tea places are miniature Halls of Temporary Fame. The Lion of the Hour is sure to be found there, and all the men and women you have heard about are in Paris. The latest stage beauty, the best dressed woman, the new leader of society, the most recent divorcee, the popular author, the richest widow —all are to be seen by the inconspicuous and mediocre for the price of a cup of tea. The tea places are bureaus of personal information—generally inaccurate—and gossip that should be inaccurate if it isn't.

Whom you will see depends on where you go. If you go to Rumpelmayer's in the Rue de Kivoli you are sure to find those who are prominent in the American colony. You may see there the Princess de Sagan, who has had more titles than any other American woman in France, and who, when she lived in New York, was Miss Anna Gould; or you may see the Marquise de Wentwerth, whose husband was plain Mr. Wentworth of America until he got a title from Rome. There are few crowned heads of Europe and few recent presidents of the United States whose portrait the marquise has not painted. The Duchess of Marlborough, when she is in Paris, which is often, frequents Rumpelmayer's.

This Mr. Rumpelmayer was among the first to show Frenchmen that the amber tea could be turned into liquid gold. He started in a modest way and now he is a millionaire (French money). He has places in Nice, Aix-les-Bains, London and elsewhere. In Rumpelmayer's you may help yourself to the cakes. Everyone goes scrambling to the counter; the tea drinker gets a plate, selects the particular "gateau" that appeals to her indigestion, or matches her complexion, spears it with a fork, and bears it triumphantly back to her table, where her friends have been waiting breathless to see whether she emerges safely from the scrimmage. Rumpelmayer's cakes are famed all over Europe, but many attribute the popularity of his tea places to this exciting contest to get what you want, and the satisfaction of spearing a cake your neighbor has had her eye on. There's something as exciting about it and as attractive to femininity as a bargain counter rush.

There's no music at Rumpelmayer's, if there were it couldn't be heard. But at the Elysee Palace there is a red-coated Tsigane orchestra, and the players sing as they play to compete with the hum of conversation. The hotel now devotes almost its entire ground floor, reception rooms, dining-rooms and every other available room to afternoon tea. At the Elysee Palace you can meet people from every part of the world. It is the most cosmopolitan of the tea places. You may see everyone from Isadora Duncan in ermine toque and cloak and sandals, to Santos-Dumont. All the world, as they say in French, is there, and those who cannot get tables are clamoring at the doors.

It is a startling change from this Tsigane singing and waiting-in-the-bread-line place to Columbin's in the Rue Cambon, where the real French go. There one hears no music. Greetings are made in whispers. Dowager duchesses and princesses generally in black—for the French aristocracy is somehow always in mourning—talk to each other reminiscently in subdued tones. There one may see the Duchesse d'Uzes (the dowager), and the Countess de la Rochefoucauld (any one of the six or eight with that title), or other representatives of the ancient noblesse having tea in state hardly less solemn than marked their days of reception when the Faubourg Saint Germain ruled. Their fortunes have sadly fallen, the wealth of these ancient families of France has dwindled, but they have lost none of their pride and nobility. There, too, you may see the Duchess de la Rochefoucauld, who was Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of the late American senator, and who is one of the few who are allied to the French and really of them.

At the Ritz, one sees the Americans who are in Paris for the season. And there, too, one may see ladies in Paquin gowns bearing dogs that match the color of their garments. Whether the dress was got to match the dog or the dog to match the dress I have never been able to learn. I suspect that they have many dogs, just as they have many gowns, for I have seen at Paquin's American women having costly suitings made for their dogs of shades that went well with costumes they had ordered. At the Ritz these last few weeks one might see Mrs. Leeds and her friend and guest from whom she is rarely separated, Lady Paget. And with them or near them Mrs. Marshall Field, America's richest widow. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her son Vincent have been there of late, though both have now gone to London.

But it is in the Bois de Boulogne that the tea places flourish in their highest development. Particularly in the summer may one see to what an extent this English habit has taken hold of the French people who even yet do not know green tea from black tea. Young Hyson from Orange Pekoe. Perhaps for this very reason this social exotic seems to flourish best out of doors. Under a marquee at Armenonville the amateur of tea can forget that it is wretchedly brewed in admiring the trees and flowers or the summer costumes of the actresses and demi-mondaines. When Rejane drives up in her Victoria with a pair of closely clipped mules, or Cecil Sorel, of the Francaise, "the best-dressed woman in the world, makes her appearance in the very latest art creation of her modiste, or Jane Hading appeals, or Polaire, with all her fascinating ugliness artfully exaggerated, tea can be and is forgotten. "One lump or two" ceases to interest. They all come there after the races, the men with frock coats and top hats, the women in gowns that have distracted attention from the horses.

At Pre Catelan in the Bois, a white palace built and ornamented in the style dear to Louis the Sixteenth, another but similar company may be found at the tables under the trees. And at the Madrid, too, and other places in the Bois this after-the-races throng goes to forget in a cup of tea its losses at the pari-mutuel.

There are many places in the Bois where you may take tea and in the city they simply innumerable. New ones spring up over-night. When a restaurant sees it fortunes declining it converts itself into a tea-house, and the money flows in.

A French lady said to me only the other day: "I do not know why we drink tea. We do not like it. I myself prefer a cup of chocolate or a glass of Malaga, but what is there to do. Everyone is drinking tea. To drink anything else would seem eccentric."

A French writer recently trying to account for the popularity of this Chinese beverage said: "It is healthy and clean like the English themselves." And there you have the reason for it all in a few words. It is like the English themselves. That is enough to make it a Parisian fad at the present moment, but if the existing entente with England ever is broken and the two nations again hate each other as they did for so long and until comparatively recently, the visitor to Paris will see a lot of shops with the sign "To Let" posted on the doors, vacant tea places that will stand as monuments to an acquired taste and an acquired love for all that is English.

JERICHO, CITY OF JOSHUA EXCAVATED BY AUSTRIANS

Gigantic Mausoleums That Marks Resting Place of Adam and Eve.

[By Frank Carpenter.]

Jericho—Have you heard of the excavations which the Austrians are making away out here on the edge of the Jordan? They have discovered the site of old Jericho, and are digging up the walls which fell down at the blast of Joshua's trumpet. The place is just about fourteen miles from Jerusalem as the crow flies. It lies on a little plateau, right under the mountain upon which it is said our Lord was tempted by the devil and promised the world. It is about three miles from the present town of Jericho, where I am stopping, and within easy access of it by foot, horse or carriage. I have spent a day with the excavators. There are 500 peasant men and women digging up the ruins, and the Austrians have laid down a railway to carry the dirt outside the walls. They are using steel cars, pushed by hand. They are finding all sorts of relics and are unearthing new historical facts.

The work began about three years ago under the Austrian ministry of education, and the uncovering of the mounds showed the remains of a great fortress city, which was undoubtedly the Jericho of Canaan. This lies on a plateau, surrounded by great walls, some of which are of stone. It had inner walls and a citadel and was flanked with strong towers. The heart of the city was about 1,200 feet long, and 525 feet wide.

The Houses of Old Jericho.

Many of the houses have been unearthed. I have walked through streets which were in use when Moses and the Israelites were wandering in the wilderness, and have tramped up and down staircases of clay which were built hundreds of years before Christ. In one of the buildings, which is supposed to have been made twenty-seven hundred years ago, there was found an uncovered courtyard. The house seems to have been abandoned during a fire, and for some reason or other it was left in a better condition than most of the others. It contained a red sandstone mill for meal grinding and water vessels of various shapes. It had plates and jugs and also lamps and iron vessels with handles of deer horn.

In going through the ruins I tramped over bushels of pottery broken in pieces. I saw water jars chipped and cracked. They had clay corks as big as a tomato, with a hole through its centre. There are hundreds of these corks lying on the ground. There are also stone mortars which were used for grain grinding, and the remains of amphorae, or huge jars with necks and side handles, which were buried in the earth and kept to hold wine or grain. The most of the pottery is covered with a white glaze, and some of it has vertical stripes of yellow painted upon it.

As to the buildings, the stone walls are built without angles, the cracks being filled in with smaller stones. The work was done with tools of bronze, and some of it dates back beyond history. The heart of the city is on an egg-shaped plateau just above the plain of the Jordan. So far about $8,000 has been expended on the work.

My carriage was an easy victoria, drawn by three Arabian horses, and the coachman was a Syrian jehu, with hair as red and a face as fair as my own. I had a Turkish soldier with me to keep off the robbers. He was furnished by the Government of Jerusalem at a cost of $3, and is under the direct command of the sheik here at Jericho. This soldier carries a gun and sword, and he goes ahead, nominally to clear the road. Every party I met on the way had similar soldiers, and this included the Russian pilgrims as well as hunters from Jerusalem on their way for game in the lands beyond the Jordan.

At the Tomb of Lazarus.

I stopped at Bethany to look at Lazarus' tomb, and as I did so was reminded of what Mark Twain said, namely: "That he would rather sleep in the tomb than in any other house in the place." The Bethany of today is a dirty, ragged village of 40 or 50 stone huts, inhabited by perhaps 300 people. The houses stand on the side of a hill, being built one over the other. The people are small farmers, who have patches of stony land and little orchards of olives and figs. They have cows and make butter for Jerusalem. They are all Mohammedans, and all beggars, crying for backsheesh.

Entering the town, I took a look at the tomb. It is a sort of cavern cut out of lime-stone and entered by steep steps. It belongs to the Franciscan monks, who often say mass there.

The house of Mary and Martha, in which Christ stopped, is said to have been in an inclosure which is now full of brambles and wild cactus. There is no building left, although the guides point out a pile of stones which they say was once a part of the wall.

On the way to Bethany I was shown the site of the fig tree which was cursed by the Savior and from then on never bore fruit. There are many fig trees about, and orchards of them are to be found in most parts of the Holy Land. It was on the road to Bethany that Christ mounted the colt which carried him on his triumphant march to Jerusalem.

A Rock Which Cures Lumbago.

Shortly after I left Bethany I saw a curious sight by the roadside. This was a man leaning backward over a great grey bowlder, and rubbing himself violently upon it. There were some stones on top of the rock, and I observed that the man added another stone to the pile, and that he kissed the rock as he left. I asked my guide the secret of his actions. He replied: "That stone is called the father of rocks, and it is said to be a sure cure for lumbago and backache. The people here think that any one so afflicted will be cured if he can rub his sore spot against it. I am told that those who believe in the cure can rub themselves into a state of good health.

A little farther on I stopped for a bottle of ginger pop and a cracker at the Good Samaritan Inn, which stands on the traditional site where lay the man who fell among thieves, when the Pharisee passed him by on the other side. It is right on the road about half-way from Jerusalem to Jericho. There was a crowd in the inn while I waited, and among them a Syrian peasant, who had been robbed by a party of Bedouins. The man was covered with wounds, and was crying and sobbing as he told how he had been attacked, and the money which he had just received from the sale of some sheep stolen from him. This country is very unsafe and no one who has money dares travel alone. All the way to the Jordan I have met little caravans on their way to Jerusalem. In every party there were some men with guns on their backs. The guns were often old-fashioned flint-lock muskets. I passed some donkey trains taking bags of charcoal from beyond the Jordan, and a caravan of camels, each of which bore two great bags of wheat slung over his back. The drivers of both donkeys and camels were armed. They had come from the land of Moab, and were now going up through Judea.

The Mount of Olives in 1910.

I spent several hours on the Mount of Olives before starting on my way to the Jordan. This mountain is 200 feet higher than the hills upon which Jerusalem stands. It is directly opposite Jerusalem, being separated from it by the valley of Jehoshaphat or Kedron, and it can be easily reached on horseback, by carriage or on foot. There are good wagon roads up the Mount of Olives, and most of the holy places are now visited by carriages.

The Mount of Olives is rapidly changing with the prosperity which is coming to Palestine. Its slopes are now cultivated, the rocks are being picked up and laid in stone fences, and the cleared spots planted to crops and to orchards. There were many olive orchards on this mount in the days of the Savior, and He came here frequently to get away from the crowds of the city. The soil seems fertile, and the crops upon the mountain grow luxuriantly. There are many green patches of wheat, barley and oats, and here and there are carob trees, on which hung the pods which furnished the food for the prodigal son when he ate with the swine.

Among the Carmelite Nuns.

The Mount of Olives is now spotted with churches and chapels. It has monasteries and convents, a great Russian church and several hospices, including the one which is now being built by Augusta, the Empress of Germany. One of the most interesting of these institutions is a Carmelite nunnery, which has been built over the spot where tradition says Christ taught the Lord's prayer to His disciples. The church is called "The Church of the Lord's Prayer," and it has in its court tablets inscribed with the prayer in 32 different languages. I visited the chapel of the nunnery, where prayers go up every day and night, and every hour of the day all the year through. The nuns so divide their time that one is always praying. They kneel behind a screen and are not to be seen by visitors. This church is one of the quietest and most solemn of all in the Holy Land, and it is a relief to enter it, coming from the noisy scenes which take place about the Holy Sepulchre.

The Carmelite nuns are devout. They do not go out of the nunnery, except it be absolutely necessary, and when they walk in its garden they wear such heavy veils that they have to hold them out from their faces to see where they are going. My guide tells me that each nun digs her own grave, and that when about to die she is dressed in her grave clothes and laid out in the church in order that she may pass away there.

The Garden of Gethsemane.

I shall not take you to the Chapel of the Ascension near the nunnery, nor show you the spot in its floor which looks like a footprint, and is said to be where the foot of the Savior rested before He ascended to heaven. The chapel belongs to the Mohammedans and is let out at times to the Christians. It will be more interesting for us to visit the Garden of Gethsemane, which lies at the foot of the Mount of Olives, just off the Jericho road. It is surrounded by a wall of yellow limestone, twelve feet in height and about four feet in thickness. On the outside of it in the shade of the well a score of lepers hold out their hands for alms as we pass. They are dirty and filthy and the disease has made them disgusting. Some have no fingers, some no noses and one holds out a tin can which is tied to the stump of her wrist, the hand having dropped off.

The garden goes up the side of the mountain. It is almost square, with a width of something like three hundred feet. It does not cover two acres, and is cut up into flower beds, bordered by inverted beer and wine bottles. It has eight old olive trees, pansies of all shades of the rainbow, and other beautiful flowers. There are also cyprus trees. The garden belongs to the Franciscan monks who open the gate as we knock. The gate is a mere hole in the wall, so low that all who enter must stoop. It is closed by an iron door, upon which a round black iron bar, ten inches long, serves as a knocker.

Just back of the entrance to the garden is a ledge of limestone upon which the disciples are said to have slept during the night of the agony, and perhaps one hundred feet farther away stands a column which tradition says marks the spot where Judas betrayed Christ with a kiss. Both of these places have been worn smooth by the lips of thousands of pilgrims.

At the Fountain of Elisha.

Right under old Jericho where these people are working is the fountain of Elisha which the prophet made sweet by throwing salt into it. It is not far from the spot where he was mocked by the children who cried after him: "Go up thou bald head." "Thereupon," says the Scriptures, "the prophet turned and cursed them in the name of the Lord. And there came forth two she bears out of the woods and tare forty and two children of them."

It is said that the place where Elijah was carried up in a whirlwind to heaven was not far from Jericho, and on my way down here from Jerusalem I saw the cave in which that prophet is said to have been fed by the ravens. It is in the Wady Kelt, a great dry, rocky canyon with walls many feet high. The cave is a few miles from Jericho, half-way up the side of the gorge, and is partly hidden by a monastery which the Greeks have built at that place.

In the Wilderness of Judea.

But let me tell you how I came down to Jericho. The way from Jerusalem is through the wilderness of Judea, one of the roughest and stoniest lands of the world. There is but little green to be seen and the glare is intense. The dust of the road is of limestone and chalk, and it is so thick that it gets into your eyes, mouth and nostrils. The road is the chief highway from the Jordan to the Holy City, and it is travelled by thousands. The traffic was even greater in the time of Christ, for the Jordan valley was then covered with irrigated farms and the rich men of Jerusalem had their winter homes here.

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They are *guaranteed* to cure you—

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By promoting *sufficient* secretion of gastric juices and *mildly* stimulating the stomach walls.

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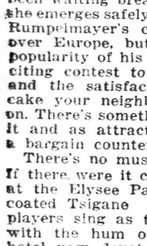

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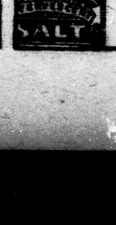

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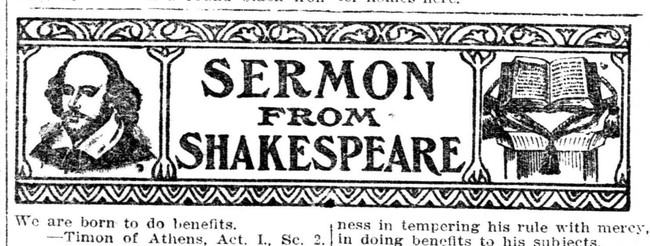

We are born to do benefits.
—Timon of Athens, Act. I., Sc. 2.

In a previous study it was pointed out that two questions suggest themselves to the sojourner in this world: Why am I here? Whither am I going? To these should be added a third: Whence have I come? There are immortal longings in every soul. Even the grossest materialist at times turns eyes inward and wonders whence came that godlike principle in his being, that is himself, yet is able to stand apart and analyze his motives, that abides in the material, but is not of it. In the same way the principle in man capable of conceiving the Infinite is itself a source of questioning. It is not of the nerves, the muscles, the bone and the blood. The solution of its nature and destiny has created schools of philosophy, but its nature and destiny still puzzle the will. The most important question. Why am I here?—Shakespeare has solved. Man was born to do benefits, to make the earth better for his sojourn on it, to make human society nobler for his presence.

There are those who foolishly believe that man has no higher destiny than eating and drinking, that sensuous pleasure is the be-all and end-all of existence. There are those on the other hand who imagine that man was born to glorify the Infinite, to spend his life in prayer and praise. Both have mistaken views. The pleasure-seeker finds no soul's satisfaction in his plan of life; the ascetic worshipper is possessed of an other-worldliness, to use George Eliot's phrase, that tends to make him overlook the duty at hand. It is not the man who shouts "Lord, Lord," but the one who does the will of the Father who is properly realizing himself—and the will of the Father is to do benefits, to give food and drink to the hungry and thirsty.

Wealth gives no true satisfaction to the soul. Unless a man has the desire to do benefits with his wealth it will bring him no happiness, rather pain. It is the same with power. The man who can command his fellows, force them to obey, finds his highest happiness in tempering his rule with mercy, in doing benefits to his subjects.

The student of Christianity cannot but be impressed by the practical character of the teachings of its founder. It is a religion of doing, not of saying. Mankind was instructed to do good even to their enemies, to do unto others benefits such as they expected to be done unto themselves. In Christ's teaching the doing element is ever kept in the foreground. For every grain of precept he sowed, he scattered abroad a bushel of example. While on earth he was continually doing benefits—feeding the hungry, healing the sick, bidding the lame walk, restoring their sight to the blind. Even those who doubt the miraculous nature of the benefits he bestowed on the weak and unfortunate, believe that the highest life is attained by doing with the means at hand the work he is reputed to have done in his wanderings from Nazareth to Jerusalem.

The most divine of human institutions is the family. It is so because it is established on the basis of mutual benefit. Parents find their highest happiness in sacrificing themselves for their children, children in thoughtful consideration of the desires of their parents. Brother is never so happy as when aiding a brother to bear his burdens. The family is the model for the nation, the ideal of humanity. The doing of benefits is the bond that binds families together; it is the leaven that pervades a people, giving them a national spirit. What is loyalty but a readiness to make sacrifices for the sovereign by whom one is governed or the laws of the nation that every citizen has sworn to obey! What is patriotism but a willingness, at personal loss, to do benefits to the nation of which a man forms a part.

That the truth of Shakespeare's words, "We are born to do benefits," is gripping society is evident from the fraternal institutions, the brotherhoods that have sprung up in modern times. The higher the state of civilization, the greater the tendency to organize well-doing. In these brotherhoods is the hope of the world. They know no national boundaries; they are cosmopolitan in their nature, not local; they are humanitarian in their teaching, not narrowly patriotic. The consistent member of a family or brotherhood cannot but make an excellent citizen of the world.

Every man can do benefits, but there are some who have chosen callings that give them a wide sphere of usefulness. The preacher and the teacher, for example, stand pre-eminent among the benefactors of mankind. They are of the profession that Christ took upon himself; they are workingmates of Confucius, and Plato and St. Paul, of Calvin and Wesley. Their teaching is in vain unless like the poor parson in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" they follow their own teaching, showing by their good works the truth of their words. But all men are, in a greater or lesser degree, "born to do benefits." Their opportunities and talents are a sacred trust; properly used they bring to the doer of benefits happiness infinitely greater than any experienced from benefits received.

HEART OF THE HAILSTONE.

If it were not for the countless trillions of dust particles that float, separately invisible, in the atmosphere, there could be no rain drops, snow crystals or hail stones. From a perfectly dustless atmosphere the moisture would descend in ceaseless rain without drops.

The dust particles serve as nuclei about which the vapor gathers. The snow crystal is the most beautiful creation of the aerial moisture, and the hailstone is the most extraordinary. The heart of every hailstone is a tiny atom of dust. Such an atom, with a little moisture condensed about it, is the germ from which may grow a hailstone capable of felling a man or smashing a window.

But first it must be caught up by a current of air and carried to the level of the lofty cirrus clouds, five or six or even ten miles high. Then, continually growing by fresh accessions of moisture, it begins its long plunge to the earth, spinning through the clouds and flashing in the sun like a diamond bolt shot from a rainbow.

WHERE EVERY ONE FACES DEATH.

Everywhere in New Guinea the traveller is continually brought face to face with death, and the natives are devoid of the slightest pity or respect for the dead or dying, although after a death they will often wail and mourn for a considerable time. Murder is an everyday occurrence, and nothing could be worse than the morals of the natives. In fact, they have none; they thieve and lie with a persistence and cunning which is surprising.

The Papuans have a cheerful custom which demands a life for a life; should anyone die, at the first opportunity they kill someone—they are not very particular whom—to make up for it. While we were at Humboldt Bay a Malay died of dropsy; he was the first Malay who had ever come to that part, and the Papuans greatly respected him. "Very well," they said, "we must shoot a Malay with our bows and arrows to pay for his death." And, sooner or later, some innocent person would be killed to square the account, when everybody—except, presumably, the victim's friends—would be satisfied.

HIRAM CARPENTER'S WONDERFUL CURE OF SKIN DISEASE

After 20 Years of Intense Suffering.

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s, psoriasis, and others leprosy, commencing on my scalp; and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skilful doctors, it slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there would be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. — treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swollen; toe-nails came off; finger-nails dead and hard as a bone; hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. O my God! how I did suffer.

"My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap. I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Cuticura Resolvent three times a day after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura Ointment morning and evening. Result: returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper. Hiram E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y."

"We hereby certify that we are acquainted with the aforesaid Hiram E. Carpenter, and know his condition to have been as stated. We believe his statement to be true in every particular." L. B. Simmons & Son, Merchants; G. A. Thompson, Merchant; A. A. Davis; Millard E. Joiner, Merchant; John Carpenter; A. M. Leffingwell, Attorney and Counselor-at-law, all of Henderson, N. Y.

The above remarkable testimonial was written January 19, 1880, and is republished because of the permanency of the cure. Under date of April 22, 1910, Mr. Carpenter wrote from his present home, 610 Walnut St. So., Lansing, Mich.: "I have never suffered a return of the psoriasis and although many years have passed I have not forgotten the terrible suffering I endured before using the Cuticura Remedies."

Since this cure was made by the Cuticura Remedies, they have made their way to every part of the civilized world. A 32-page booklet describing humors and affections of the skin will be mailed free to those desiring further information by the Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Boston, U. S. A.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

MIDY

Surgeons' Lives Are Filled With Displays of Heroism

Cases of Wonderful Nerve Under Knife Are Common and Operators Show Great Fortitude.

[From New York Herald.]

When a subway train ran over a young man a few days ago and the victim told the ambulance surgeon to go ahead and cut off his pinioned leg without waiting for the wrecking crew to arrive and lift the car, the spectators gasped in amazement. The occurrence was duly chronicled and tributes paid to the young man's nerve were many.

"It was a fine exhibition of nerve all right," declared a surgeon who read the newspaper reports. "It just surprised me a little, though, to have it brought home to me how good his nerve was. We see a great deal of this kind of thing, and get sort of used to it. I guess we have to see once in a while to keep our sense of values. It takes a case of this kind, witnessed by the public, to bring home to us how great are the heroes we meet in our every-day practice.

"I guess we find as many heroes on the operating table as we do on a sinking ship or in a burning mine, but we don't hear so much about them.

"The best case of nerve I ever saw doesn't make much of a story. You would have to put yourself in the place of the patient to realize the amount of courage that was displayed.

"The patient was a frail little woman, but she certainly had nerve. There was nothing spectacular in her case though, and I think that until now nobody but my assistant has known anything about it. You know that excitement, or the presence of friends, or fear, will lend a person courage at times. This woman's nerve cannot be accounted for on any of those grounds. She came to me alone. There was no excitement or no fear of immediate harm to spur her on to endure the pain she did stand. There was nothing more inspiring than my cabinet of instruments to lend her courage, and the stoicism she displayed was born of nothing but an iron will.

"She had a small tumor on one of her eyes, and when she came to me I advised her to have it removed. But I found it would be impossible to administer an anaesthetic, and it was impossible to deaden the nerves by a local application. I was about to suggest a postponement of the operation, when she offered to submit to it as she was. I told her I didn't think she could possibly stand the pain, but she only smiled and asked me to prepare my instruments.

Never Flinched.

"I stared at her in amazement for a moment. Think of it, you who run around in circles when you get a good-sized cinder in your eyes! Imagine what it would be if you had a knife point instead of a cinder embedded in the most sensitive surface nerves of the body, cutting and scraping for a good two minute!

"This woman stood it without flinching. Not for an instant did she draw away from me. Not a contraction of the muscles of her face indicated the pain she must have suffered. She just sat there immovable as a statue until I had finished. She knew that absolute rigidity was necessary for the success of the operation, and she forced herself to sit still.

"It doesn't sound half as grand as a tale of a man's gritting his teeth and merely 'cussing' a little as his leg is sawed off while he is in full possession of his senses, but I want to tell you that it was the greatest instance of matter of fact, cool, self-control I have ever witnessed, and I have been operating for nearly thirty years."

Heroism on the operating table is generally regarded as a necessary display of fortitude and therefore not calling for particular mention. Its finest examples come under the observance of only a very few persons at best, and these few generally forget quickly what they have witnessed in preparing for another operation. There is nothing particularly thrilling about it, no attending battles or self-sacrifice or catastrophes to lend it color and attract attention.

For this very reason, it may be argued, undergoing the ordeal of the surgeon's knife is the finest example of nerve that can be imagined. The universal use of anaesthetics has robbed the operating room of the greater part of its physical agonies, but the innate dread of the knife implanted in the person as an inheritance from countless generations of ancestors who knew no ether or chloroform or cocaine to deaden their pain in itself affords tortures that are exquisite.

"The very taking of an anaesthetic is in itself a fine exhibition of nerve," recently declared one of the foremost surgeons of New York city. "Although death rarely results from the use of chloroform or ether, it is generally known that patients sometimes do fail to rally from their influence, and the person who impassively submits to the placing of the cone over his face and doesn't fight off the administerer is made of pretty good stuff. Although I see the same thing gone over day after day, I have never ceased to respect the person who has such self-control that he forces himself to lie quiet and submissive while he is being robbed of his senses."

Without Anaesthetics.

Certainly the cases of bravery under the scalpel were much more frequent before the introduction of anaesthetics than they are today, when the man who wants a tooth pulled takes gas or the woman whose wrist has been fractured inhales chloroform before the bones are set. Yet there are many instances every week when the most refined tortures are suffered. In many of these it is not possible to administer an anaesthetic on account of a weak heart. In many cases accidents occurring far from a possible supply of anaesthetics and demanding immediate treatment, must be met in the best manner possible, and many a limb has been amputated with the crudest tools, with the patient conscious of every move the operator has made.

One of the most remarkable instances of fortitude in a case of this kind occurred in a lumber camp in the northern part of Michigan, when one of the laborers suffered a crushed foot from a falling tree. The injury was dressed as well as possible, but gangrene set in. The sufferer did not recognize the symptoms, and as he was covered up in his bed his companions did not pay particular attention to the injury itself until the trouble was well advanced. The pain became so intense, however, that the leg was examined.

In the camp, working as a laborer, was a youth who had been dismissed from a medical college the year before, when he had studied only one year. When the leg was bared the student recognized its condition and declared the leg should be cut off immediately if the patient's life were to be saved. There was no surgeon within 75 miles and not a drop of chloroform or ether in the camp.

The injured man was informed of the necessity for prompt action.

"I'll die if the leg doesn't come off right away?" he asked.

"I am afraid that you will," answered the student.

"Then, take it off," was the reply.

The youth put a camp kettle full of water over the fire and threw into it some sheath knives sharpened to a keen edge. Doubling a long crosscut saw until the ends met, he forced the looped middle into the water and waited until it had boiled a few minutes. Then, with others holding down the patient, he amputated the leg above the knee.

When he started to cut, the young man grew pale and dropped the knife. He was dizzy and swayed, but recovered himself and took another knife from the kettle. Then he worked steadily, cutting and tying the arteries, but his face was white as chalk. The patient ground his teeth and writhed as much as he could under the vice-like grip of his companions, but not a cry escaped his lips.

When the bone was bared two of the laborers sawed it in two with the crosscut saw, while the young medical student held the leg. The patient fainted from pain, though. The stump was hurriedly dressed and seared with a hot iron. Then the student toppled over in a faint.

The hardy woodsman was carried on a litter to the nearest town a few days later, and eventually recovered.

In the Face of Pain.

Instances of bravery in the face of the most intense pain are of daily occurrence, but even in cases of difficult and tedious operations the attention paid to them is slight unless they are undergone as a result of self-sacrifice. A case where a friend sacrifices a few pieces of skin to be grafted on a victim of burns or scalds will be told of at length, while the man who suffers just as much pain from a broken leg is not considered worthy of mention. The man who lies gasping for breath with an attack of intercostal neuralgia is sometimes considered a laughable spectacle, but a sprained and swollen wrist would gain him prompt sympathy and help. The amount of pain that is endured generally is not taken into consideration; the circumstances of the case form the basis for the opinions of the outsider.

The heroism of the man or woman who patiently endures pain which, while not severe, continues for weeks and months is as much to be commended, perhaps, as the courage of the moment in the case of a bad accident or a severe operation. Every city has its scores of these cases. Every hospital interne could relate stories of patient bravery that are not noticed simply because they are so common.

One of these cases occurred recently in a Chicago hospital, where for eight months a young girl remained with her arm sewed to her face so that flesh might be grown to her cheek from the arm. More than twenty separate operations were required. The girl was placed partly under the influence of chloroform every time the knife was used, but she never complained during the times between operations, and she always smiled as best she could with her distorted face when the surgeons entered her room.

In point of the number of operations endured by a single patient, the woman who submitted to a hundred and seven separate ordeals of the knife in a Philadelphia hospital within eight months must be placed among the leaders, if not at the top.

Bravery is not always displayed by the patient alone. Some of the most remarkable instances of heroism recorded have been furnished by the operating surgeons themselves. In highly infectious cases the surgeon always runs a risk in operating. In one case in the last few years a surgeon, his two assistants and three nurses sacrificed their lives in caring for a patient who was afflicted with glanders, contracted from the bite of a horse. The patient ultimately recovered.

Similar cases, of course, are rare, but danger frequently exists, and there is no hesitation among surgeons in hospital service when they are called upon to handle a case in which their lives may pay the forfeit for a moment's unsteadiness with the knife.

Heroism, too, displayed when the surgeon must decide his course in a unique and dangerous case is of no low order. To know that on his decision rests the chances of the patient for life, and to know that a faulty diagnosis or the choosing of an improper method of procedure may result in the death of the person in his care places the surgeon in a position where the adoption of decisive action is an act of courage in itself.

Out of the constant meeting with these cases where steady nerve and concentration of thought and action are essential to success, the surgeon derives the self-control that makes him a hero when occasion demands.

Finished His Father's Work.

It was probably this training that had much to do with the nerve displayed by a young Chicago surgeon, whose self-control was the means of saving the life of a patient a few years ago. The father of the young man was himself a surgeon. He was performing an operation in which his son was assisting. The operation was well advanced and at a stage where quick work was absolutely necessary. The veteran operator was cutting quickly, for the patient had been long under the influence of the anaesthetic and the heart beats were growing faint.

The son was following up the path of the knife, tying up the arteries as they were severed and facilitating the work of his father, when the latter turned pale, dropped his knife and fell dead.

Of all the persons in the room the son alone kept his nerve and his head. He glanced at his father for only an instant, and then picked up the knife the surgeon had dropped.

"Keep your attention on this patient," he ordered the assistants. And he completed the operation, from which the patient recovered.

Another case of the bravery of a surgeon was recorded about the same time in a city in Maine, where a hospital in which an eminent surgeon was operating caught fire. The operation was at a critical stage, and to remove the patient while the operation was uncompleted would have proved fatal. The assistants fled when the glare of the flames lighted up the operating-room, but the surgeon stuck to his work. The firemen shouted to him to save himself, but alone he finished the operation, though the smoke was so dense he could hardly see what he was doing. Then he caught the unconscious patient in his arms and carried him to safety a few minutes before the walls collapsed.

Cases like these are not rare, but they rarely come to public notice. The reluctance of the surgeon to discuss his work is responsible for the suppression of many stories of heroism that would compare with most of the instances related at length in the press.

A German Student's Notes on England

From the Manchester Guardian.

England is rich in great and well-shaped human bodies. Small and long skulls are numerous, with nice, close-sitting ears, and sharp profiles, and most of the English are clever enough not to weaken the strength of their lines by the swelling of a moustache. Many men, especially the middle-aged, are remarkable for the prominence of muscles in the lower region of the face—the consequence, perhaps, of permanent efforts to appear as calm as possible. It is not impossible that the sharp chin, very common in England, is in correlation to the English pronunciation (which the foreigner masters best if he pushes the lower jaw a little out.

* * *

Astonishing is the number of people who go with crutches or must be carried. Is there a connection with the wet climate or the English bill of fare, but little favorable to vegetables, which loses a good deal of the boneline?

* * *

My experience has been too small for proving or refuting the assertion of many an Englishman that knowledge is a plant more rare in England than in Germany. Indeed, I have spoken to pupils of private and of district schools, children of about seventeen years, for whom France was a part of England, and 7 x 6 a trick of the fingers. And I have met a well-dressed man of about 35 who asked me if there were tigers to be found in Germany's forests. But, on the other hand, I have lived with children and grown-up people whose knowledge could very well match with German knowledge.

* * *

Der rucksichtslose, Englander, well known on the continent, was surely abroad during my English stay. I did not meet him. The politeness at the table and towards ladies, the conduct of policemen and guards, and the good-nature of poor fellows in the streets are worth taking as models. English regardlessness abroad is, I suppose, nothing but the fault of a virtue; the national pride, exceedingly well cultivated, especially in schoolbooks.

* * *

Men who drive the perambulator, accompanied by their wives, are as often to be found as women who take their youngest children to the nightly music hall in order not to lose their pleasure.

* * *

The assertion that the English have a rather quiet temper must be acknowledged by one who has reflected about the construction of the English language, or who has observed scenes between the police and the public, or who has seen the silent crowds patiently waiting for hours in order to get entrance somewhere. That the streets seldom resound with the noise of children may be partly a result of the numerous sporting-grounds, where the fervor of youth has opportunity to explode. The public's impulsive sensibility at theaters and cinematographs and its activity in recalling the tunes of the music halls—facts which seem to prove a hot blood—may be ascribed to the circumstance that, in consequence of more frequent visits, the Englishman is on very intimate terms with these institutions, and that the power of ingenuous imagination is less broken by abstractions of school.

* * *

The English cinematographs are more harmless than, till lately, the German ones have been; perhaps in consequence of a severe censorship, as one must believe who has seen the music-halls. I consider a good cinematograph to be better than a bad music-hall. The films produced often representing a well-considered acting, are apt to strengthen the power of supplying imagination, and are perhaps not without moral effect, as they often present the loudly applauded victory of straightness against villainy.

* * *

From eight dramatic performances I have seen, one (acted by Cambridge students) was splendid. The others (in London—suburbs, Strand, Haymarket) stood behind corresponding German theatres in the choice of the piece as well as in its acting, with one exception. And even this concealed the poet behind the show. Some cheaper and nobler theatres, supported by the state, not running the pieces to death, would do good service to the taste of the public. As the beauty of a face is reflected even in ditches, so the marrowy nature of the English people is reflected by the very beloved cudgel-scenes on the stages of the music-halls and lower theatres.

* * *

To consider the magnificent sporting matches as sisters of the Roman arena-fighting, as many an Englishman does, is not just. Both indeed rear the class of professional sportsmen both are shows, and as such without remarkable effect on the development of soul. But besides this the English matches are human, and fertilisers of the active sporting spirit of the spectators, a treasure in respect of which I could envy England. It keeps the body healthy and well-figured, and makes the character so straight, manly, and frolicsome. Even if turned into passion, it has still the advantage of preventing the rise of other less healthy and less noble passions.

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The silence in railway apartments, the high wall surrounding the smallest garden, the discretion of the show-windows of the chemists, and other observations speak of a noble reservedness; and the aversion against nudity in art perhaps of a little prudery. But the lovers in the parks, forgetting of scorning sunshine and public, the kisses exchanged between relations in the streets, and the enthusiastic applause at many music-halls allow to the contrary.

* * *

The plenty of cushioned chairs would perhaps not be without influence on the character of the people if this comfort were not balanced by severe work and marrowy sport.

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The nobility of the English teameeting has great advantages over a stiff table-round. Everybody has the choice of his partner, and that allows of more individual conversation. If one's remarks have come to a dead point one can change one's neighbor. The solitary who could not avoid the invitation is able to find a quiet corner. On the other hand, it is easy for the shallow to conceal his real nature behind some phrases, sent to different addresses. For the man who has not been gifted with bodily beauty it is more difficult to find partnership, for most persons see the pearls first.

* * *

On the one hand, the gentleman with the fine sense for all that is beautiful and tasteful, the splendid hygienic institutions, the artisan, nicely dressed, even at work; on the other side, the floor of the 'bus, covered with tickets; the sawdusted ground of the bar; open shops of meat, on which the dust of the street and even the proving fingers of customers are allowed to settle; boys with white turndown collars, blackened faces, and ragged clothing, the pieces of which are sometimes kept together by twines!

* * *

Is it greater wealth or a deeper knowledge of the laws of physiology which speaks out of England's bank-holidays and shorter worktimes?

* * *

In social respect the sea of English society has more and greater depths and more and greater shoals than that of German society. It has more pearls and it has more mud.

The Works of William Morris All Life Was His Parish

By A. G. Gardiner in the London Daily News.

"Collected Works of William Morris." With introduction by his daughter, May Morris. First four vols. Longmans.

It would be idle, but not uninteresting, to raise a discussion as to who was the greatest of the Victorians. The rival claims of Browning and Tennyson, of Carlyle and Ruskin, Dickens and Thackeray, Watts and Burne-Jones, Meredith and Swinburne would offer a field for a conflict as entertaining and as fierce as anything since the Battle of the Books. It is not improbable that such a conflict would provide a surprise like that of the battle of the North Inch at the end of which Hal o' th' Wynd, the lowly smith, alone stood erect over the fallen chieftains. It is not improbable that the victor would be none of the obvious champions; but a jolly knight, robust and brown bearded, his eyes sparkling with fun and good humor, his face tanned like that of a country squire, his hair tumbling in great waves from his broad brow, his name William Morris.

Certainly he would be the victor if greatness of spirit and variousness of achievement were the final considerations. There were greater writers, greater artists, greater thinkers, perhaps even greater craftsmen than Morris; but there was no greater man. He carried with him an atmosphere elemental and cleansing. When you saw him you thought of the Vikings and the heroes of Norse legend, when you heard his great joyous laugh the sky seemed to widen and the earth seemed to grow more pure and fragrant, when you listened to his radiant talk the pettiness of life seemed to fall magically away and you passed out into a world of high adventure, and chivalrous purpose. Life at the touch of his presence became a noble and splendid thing. The woods of the world were full of song, the highways echoed with brave and generous deeds, the air thrilled with the spirit of love and good fellowship.

His Versatility.

No category could contain him. He took all life for his parish. He was the most prolific poet of his time, but his poetry seemed only the overflow of his full life, and not the life itself. He wrote prose romances as lightly as another man might go into his garden and cull roses. He built up a great business and through it created a new and beautiful tradition of domestic art; he recovered the lost art of noble printing and gave to the world a heritage of beautiful books; he could paint a picture as easily as he could turn a verse; he could enngrave a wood block as easily as he could make a speech at a street corner. And behind all this astonishing versatility there was the sense that the man was greater than anything he did, that the spirit was finer than the accomplishment.

His socialism was only the expression of his exuberant passion for the joy and beauty of life. He revolted against the squalor and sordidness of the age of commerce and machinery into which he was born and his mind took refuge in the world of mediaevalism and romance, of chivalrous deeds and noble craftsmanship, and out of it he fashioned the palace of dreams with which he sought to refresh the tired hearts of men, to give them a new inspiration, to point them to a new goal. He himself took a modest view of his task:

Dreamer of dreams, born out of my due time,
Why should I strive to set the crooked straight?
Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the ivory gate,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in the sleepy region stay
Lulled by the singer of an empty day.

The stream of his life was as happy and generous as his verse, flowing through sunlit meadows, warmed by great friendships, busy with a thousand noble activities. He threw himself into every task with the energy that a child throws himself into his play. In the introductions which his daughter provides to these volumes we have charming glimpses of the intimate life of Morris—as a boy in the old house at Leyton with the forest hard by to give a background of romance for his dreams, at Marlborough again with a forest for a companion, at Oxford where he found Burne-Jones and begun a life-long friendship with him. Here in 1855 he wrote his first poem, "The Willow and the Red Cliff," which he took to read to Burne-Jones at breakfast. "After that," said Burne-Jones, "no week went by without some poem." It was soon after, during a tour together in France, that Morris and Burne-Jones decided to give up the church and devote themselves to art—Burne-Jones to painting, Morris to architecture. It was a disappointment to Morris' mother. We have a delicious vignette of the old lady in later days, when Morris' children used to go off to the forest home. There, in the morning, the servants trooped in to the breakfast-room for family prayers conducted by Morris in his splendid resonant voice and his mother would remark a little regretfully "What a bishop he would have made."

His Activities.

In a beautiful letter to his mother telling her of his change of purpose he had said with that exquisite modesty that sat so nobly on his greatness, "You see I do not hope to be great at all in anything, but perhaps I may reasonably hope to be happy in my work." Never was reasonable hope more abundantly fulfilled. Articled to Street, his mind soon turns under the influence of Rossetti to painting. Then "Ned (Burne-Jones) and I are going to live together," and there follow the glorious "Red Lion-square days," filled with Homeric laughter, strenuous work and the hundred fantastic experiments in furniture making and decorating that gave rise to the establishment of the firm of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co. So he passes on to those later Kelmscott days, when from the beautiful home in the valley of the Thames he issued the wonderful books which have made the Kelmscott Press the most famous name in typography. And all the time the stream of his poetry pours forth with the happy ease and abundance that marked all his labors. Not that he took no pains. In these introductions we see him throwing whole structures away, with a splendid recklessness of labor, in order to recast his themes on better lines.

And then later we see him plunging with whole-hearted joy into the Socialist movement, travelling hither and thither to speak at out-of-the-way places, now in a dingy schoolroom, now on a wagon, always giving his best, full measure, often, as I have seen him, going off afterwards with some unknown friends of the cause to some little abode, and there pouring out the treasures of his great nature in unaffected comradeship.

A great life indeed. And here in this edition, to be complete in 24 volumes, is a memorial worthy of it. One can imagine the joy with which the great printer would handle these beautiful volumes—the tender pleasure with which he would see how admirably his daughter has presented to the world this memorial of her father's genius.

THE LORDS' VETO

(Continued From Page Fourteen).

prime minister of this country. (Hear, hear.) The Liberal party were the party of order and progress. They held the key to the solution of the problem which had long baffled statesmen. I am of opinion, he concluded that the veto is definitely settled by the course of the elections. (Hear, hear.) Unless some extraordinary events occur in the remaining elections, something quite out of the ordinary scope of political probabilities, I am confident that the veto of the House of Lords is finished and done with once and for all. (Loud cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH

Continues From Page Eighteen.

second chamber the powers of revision, of amendment, of the interposition of conference and of delay, so that no bill can be passed over their veto unless it has been introduced in three sessions, and unless at least two years have elapsed from its original introduction to its final passing. (A voice: "Too long.") Yes, many people think it is too long; some people think so. Such is our moderation—(cheers)—such is our desire to take every practicable safeguard we can against the domination of the single chamber, that it is only after the whole of that process is gone through that a bill can receive the royal assent of the House of Lords also.

The Lines of Constitutional Development

Is it conceivable—I put this question to you again tonight, and to any of our political opponents who happen to be present, and who are honestly afraid that if the government scheme went through the House of Commons might be guilty of the abuses and excesses which figure so largely in the imaginations of the Tory platform orators—is it conceivable that the House of Commons, subject to these safeguards, with two full years during which the force of public opinion, assumed to be hostile, is going to play upon them, and these representatives misconceiving, and, on the hypothesis, exceeding their powers and not doing the thing they were elected to do—is it conceivable under those conditions that a measure will pass into law which is disapproved by the country by an excess of power by the House of Commons? But if it did, is it not certain—as certain as that you sit there and I stand here—that the next Parliament would repeal it at once and wipe it off the statute-book? (Cheers). That is our scheme. I want to point out to you in conclusion—because we are charged with revolutionary ideas, aims and methods—that it is a scheme which not only adequately meets the admitted grievance but—and there is no dispute about this also—it is a scheme which proceeds strictly on the lines of our past constitutional development.

The Emancipation of the People.

Let me just recall to you in two or three sentences what that has been. How have the people of this country emancipated themselves and obtained the control they now possess over the fortunes and over their Government? First of all they had to get rid of the autocratic power of the crown. Queen Elizabeth, as I have often pointed out, used to veto bills often more frequently than not which had received the assent of both Houses of Parliament. The veto of the crown has gone. Our forefathers looked after that. (Hear, hear.) Then when the autocratic power of the crown had been put on one side you had this country subjected for 100 or nearly 200 years to the government of an aristocracy. You had a House of Lords which nominated the greater number of the House of Commons; a House of Commons which pretended to be but which was not a representative body. Our fathers and grandfathers got rid of that in 1832. (Cheers). What have you got now? By successive stages you have got a franchise—not so widely extended, I agree, as it ought to be. (Hear, hear). Possessing a franchise system, which is still disfigured by many blots, such as the excrescence of the plural voter and others that are familiar to all of us, but a franchise system which in principle is representative, a franchise system which rests on the principle that the House of Commons ought to be what I described it a few minutes ago as being—namely, the mirror of the opinion and the will of the people for the time being—(cheers)—everybody admits now that that is the case; what is it that still prevents you, who exercise the franchise through your representatives whom you freely choose and send to Westminster—what still prevents you having complete power over the making and molding of your laws? It is the House of Lords—(cheers)—the power of the House of Lords, because you have there installed in co-equal authority a party which when there is a Liberal majority in the House of Commons exercises that authority, and the body responsible to the people for the complete development of our democratic system is frustrated and nullified. We ask you to carry on and complete that great work which Liberalism now for three centuries has been engaged in—and we believe we have now got to the decisive struggle—(cheers)—to establish through the House of Commons and its predominance the ascendancy of the nation, and so to complete the emancipation of the people. (Loud cheers.)

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION; IS RESTRICTION JUSTIFIABLE?

Denis Crane, writing in the London Evening Standard and St. James Gazette, deals with the restrictive features of the Canadian Immigration Act.

There have been at times rather severe criticisms of the law, largely, however, owing to the critics not seeing the situation from the Canadian viewpoint. Mr. Crane sets forth the Canadian viewpoint as seen by an English writer. He has, however, overlooked the fact that provision is made for exemption in regard to the money qualification, not only, as he stated, for farm laborers and domestics going to assured employment, but also for the following, who have the means of reaching relatives who are able and willing to support them, viz.: wife going to husband, child going to brother, brother or sister going to brother, minor going to married or independent sister, parent going to son or daughter. The article is as follows:

The revised regulations respecting immigration passed by the Canadian Government have by their alleged severity caused some misgiving in English minds, and in some quarters have even evoked protest.

It is naturally repugnant to the Britisher that restriction should be placed on the free movement of any of His Majesty's subjects from one part of the Empire to another, and it is perhaps equally natural, should general restrictive measures be shown to be necessary in regard to immigrants, to contend that British subjects should be exempt from such provisions. It is well, however, when considering the Englishman's rights, to remember also his duties, or at least that primary one of conceding to an opposing party what he very properly is not slow to claim for himself—namely, fair play; and to recognize that the King's Canadian subjects have rights and feelings calling for respect equally with his own. Some of these rights and feelings find expression in the new regulations, and before attacking them it is obligatory upon us at least to try and understand them from the Canadian point of view.

The main provision to which exception is taken is that which every immigrant, during the period from March 1 to October 31, to have in his possession twenty-five dollars, and from November 1 to the last day in February fifty dollars, in addition to a railway ticket or the price of one to his destination, unless he is going to assured employment on a farm, or, in the case of a female immigrant, to assured employment at domestic service.

This regulation, on first sight, not only appears to run counter to our national ideas of freedom, but also, it is urged, effectually prevents many British working-men from emigrating to new fields of industry where they will find relief from the distressing conditions that afflict them at home.

The Canadian's answer is that no one can know the needs of his country better than himself, and that the regulation in question has been reluctantly adopted in self-defence. The lesson of 1907-8, when the influx of immigrants—many of them totally unfit for Canadian life—was such as to glut the labor market, and set up in a new country, possessing neither poor laws nor other machinery for the relief of distress, evils which at home it takes all our resources to keep within bounds, has been thoroughly learned, and the Canadian is determined that, come what may, that experience shall not be repeated.

The after-effects of this invasion of the unfit still linger. In certain parts of the Dominion, especially among employers of unskilled labor, there exists a distinct prejudice against the English laborer. The present writer, in the course of an extensive inquiry into immigration conditions, more than once heard an opponent in a heated dispute dubbed, as a crowning insult, a sanguinary Englishman.

Ask any well-informed Canadian the reason of this prejudice, and he will tell you that, until the large immigration movement of recent years, almost the only Englishmen he came in contact with were the tourist, the remittance man, and the pauper. The tourist, never perhaps in any age or country a very tractable person, hardly made it his business to understand the Canadian, while the Canadian, proud of his country and full of its praises, were unduly sensitive to passing criticism, with the result that relations between the two rarely became cordial. The remittance man was ipso facto a deadhead. Cast on his own resources he might have proved a national asset, but so long as the remittance came he had no incentive to work, and frequently became a social pest. As to the pauper, he came not as one whose restless and adventurous spirit drove him to conquer new territory and to pluck from the overflowing lap of fortune a competence for himself and his children, but as one who had failed at home, and whom some charitable agency had shipped over as much for its own relief as for his advancement. Other Englishmen, of course, there were, of the best type, and some of Canada's greatest industries are the fruit of their coming; but they were outnumbered by the less desirable.

It is only fair to say that as the direct result of the selective policy pursued since 1907 the Canadian complaints as to the character of the immigrants to the Dominion, which in 1908 bade fair to compel a cessation of immigration effort by the Government, have ceased. There is now nothing but praise for the immigrants, and especially those from Great Britain, of the past two years. At first the imposition of the restrictions had a noticeable effect in lessening the movement, but it rapidly recovered, and this year the migration of British people to Canada is larger than ever before, and at the same time is, from the Canadian standpoint, absolutely satisfactory

In the light of experience, then, it is unreasonable that the Dominion Government, understanding, as we at home cannot understand, the exact nature and duration of Canada's industrial needs, and anxious to avoid the social and other ills so widely exemplified in England, insists that those who enter the country shall be capable of standing its climatic and labor tests, and possess the wherewithal to maintain themselves and their families until they shall have secured employment? For it should be born in mind that although there is, during the summer months, a large demand for skilled and unskilled labor in the building trade, and for unskilled labor in railway construction works, during from three to five months of winter these sources of employment are practically shut down. If, therefore, a laborer coming out in the spring does not immediately need his little reserve of dollars, he is likely enough to need it in the winter, if only for the purchase of clothing—a somewhat expensive article—warmer than we would need at home.

Moreover, the Canadian may very well ask: If you have in England men so helpless or undesirable that you are prepared to spend money to send them out to us, how can you expect us to be willing to receive them with open arms? Admitting that some of them, under the wider possibilities and freer life of our new country, may turn out well, is it fair to expect us to support them if they do not? Yet all we ask is that they come to us physically fit and possessed of a very modest sum for the satisfaction of their immediate wants.

Irresponsible writers are perhaps as much to blame for the emigration of people unequal to the demands of Canadian life as are charitable agencies. They have painted in glowing colors the natural resources of the country and told of the riches acquired in a few years by men of average endowment; and their picture is perfectly true as far as it goes. Only they have not been so careful to state that those great natural resources are accessible only to the hard worker, and that in Canada dollars do not, any more than in England, lie about the streets.

As a matter of fact, any man, especially if he have a family, who is doing well at home, should think more than the proverbial twice before he throws up his position to try his fortune in a strange land. Large sums are amassed in Canada only by the speculator, the founder of new industries, and the farmer with capital and indomitable will. Farm hands, domestic servants, and a limited number of laborers, skilled and unskilled, are certain of a good living, though work is harder than at home. They have this recompense, however, that rewards are proportionately greater.

Against the Englishman, as such, there is of course in Canada no prejudice whatever. Quite the contrary. Canada wants him. Only who shall blame her if she prefers the honest, sober, industrious type?

"There are Englishmen in England," our Canadian friend will remind us, "who have made their land the most beautiful, the best cultivated, and the best governed country in the world, and placed it at the head of the nations in industry, trade and finance. And there are Englishmen in England who are paupers and criminals by birth. We speak of both as we find them. If the one class comes here, we have nothing but good to say of them, and their coming is bound to be of equal advantage to them and to us; whereas the coming of the others means no advantage to either, for their disability is in themselves rather than in their surroundings No rigid line can be drawn between the two. There will always be among the unemployables victims of pure misfortune, just as there will be among the successful those who have been raised to affluence by circumstance rather than by merit, but speaking generally, the man who is good in England is good in Canada, and vice versa, providing always that the opportunities for exercising his particular gifts are equivalent."

If we on this side will only leave Canadians alone and allow them to order their household according to their own ideals—ideals disinterestedly loyal, whatever else they may be—the lingering prejudice against the English laborer will speedily disappear. The Canadian is as anxious as we that our good name should be re-established, and he perceives what many on this side fail to perceive—that if it is to England's interest to develop his great country, that country must have the right population, one that will add, not retard, its progress.

There need be no fear, the new regulations notwithstanding, that the immigration officials will deport the Englishman who gives them good reason to suppose he means business; no one personally familiar with their methods and the care and unfailing courtesy—amounting frequently to positive kindness—with which they discharge their arduous and difficult duties, could for a moment entertain such a fear As it is the officers at the various ports are invested with considerable discretionary powers, powers which it has yet to be proved they have in a single instance abused; while the fact that the Government spends annually something approaching $200,000 on publicity work in this country and in smoothing the path of the British immigrant, should be conclusive evidence that no steps will be taken tending to deter emigration from these islands, unless such steps are considered absolutely necessary.

As to the popular plaint that the Dominion wants only our best men, the case is more correctly stated in the words of a typical Canadian. "We don't ask to buy the horse that wins the race," said he, "much as we would like it. We will be glad to get the horse that is only a nose behind. But you want us to take the horse that never started."

More deer were shipped from the Adirondacks by express companies during the 1910 hunting season than in any other year since records have been kept, except in years when snow hunting was permitted, according to reports received by the state forest, fish and game commission.

Every year close upon $50,000 is raised in the United Kingdom by means of charity football matches.

The mines of the world employ 5,000,000 persons, and more than one-third of them are in the British Empire.

Premier Asquith On Issues of the Campaign

An Elaborate Analysis of the Questions Before the Electors—The Unionist Proposals Revolutionary—The Abuse of Plural Voting—The Referendum—Lines of Constitutional Development.

The Prime Minister addressed a meeting of the electors of the Stowmarket division of Suffolk in support of the candidature of Mr. R. L. Barclay. The Corn Exchange, where the gathering took place, held about 3,000 persons, and great crowds surrounded the building hoping at least to see Mr. Asquith if they could not hear him. There were in the front seats of the hall a considerable number of ladies guaranteed as "workers" in the Liberal cause, and not suffragettes. A very hearty reception was given to the Prime Minister on his entrance. After a short speech from the chairman (Sir George Agnew) and a few words from the candidate,

Mr. Asquith, who was received with loud cheers, said: I thank you for the warmth of your greeting, and I can assure you that it is a great satisfaction to me, to be able tonight, on the eve of your polling, to say a few words of encouragement to the Liberals of Stowmarket. You have, indeed, in what has been going on around you in the course of the last few days, ample ground and for expectation and hope—(cheers)—and I take the opportunity, in the name of the Liberal party of congratulating the electors of Lowestoft—(cheers)—on their sending us back to the house of Commons such a tried and loyal supporter as Mr. Beauchamp.—(Cheers.) You have got to poll tomorrow. See that you go and do likewise.—(Cheers.) You have an excellent candidate. (Cheers.) In that respect you are singularly and exceptionately fortunate. You have a good cause, and, as we believe, you are engaged in a winning struggle.—(Cheers.) Indeed the contrast is very great between the controversy as it is being conducted now and as it was conducted a year ago. I am satisfied that if at that time, in January, less than a year ago, I had come down to Bury I should have found that our friends upon the other side were trying to divert attention from the constitutional issue, by putting forward two competing topics, the budget and tariff "reform." What has become of them? Why, one of them, the budget, so we are told, unless it was promptly rejected would involve this country in ruin.—(Laughter. And the other, tariff "reform," unless it was as promptly and as thoroughly adopted—if only it could be as thoroughly and as promptly adopted—would save us from ruin. How do we stand today? The budget is on the statute-book—(cheers); tariff "reform" is in a siding—(laughter and cheers);—and the country presents none of the obvious and unmistakable signs of a ruined nation.

"The Budget Taxes Have Come to Stay."

Let us draw from these two facts one or two lessons. In the first place, as regards the budget, it is quite clear that the budget taxes have come to stay.—(Cheers.) I have been a great deal about the country, and I have had in the course of the election to read a great deal of Tory oratory. But I cannot discover which of those "Socialistic imposts," which last year were rejected by the House of Lords and which the electors of the country were asked to support the House of Lords in rejecting—I cannot make out which of them is going to be repealed if and when the Tory party themselves come into power. I don't know how it may be in this constituency, but I understand that throughout the length and breadth of England the Tory party are very shy of inviting the emissaries of what is called the Land Union to come and help them in their campaign. No; there was a great deal of noise about the budget, as there has been about all Liberal budgets for the last fifty-two years, and the Tories denounced them at the time, but afterwards they were only too pleased to live on their proceeds.—(Cheers.) What about tariff reform? Tariff reform is no longer seriously represented as an urgent and imperious remedy for existing evils, industrial and Imperial, and as a preventative of evils still worse in the future. Remember this; if the country had returned a Tory majority last January we should now be living under the first instalment of tariff reform.

Tariff "Reform" and the Logic of Facts.

I, personally, should have been very glad to fight them on the ground of free trade against tariff reform.—(Cheers.) I should heve been particularly glad to do so if they had afforded us the opportunity at the present time, because the logic of facts and of experience is demonstrably on our side.—(Cheers.) In what protectionist countries of the world is there moment—take any one, the United States of America, Germany, Austria, France,—in which of the great protectionist countries of the world is there not at this moment growing dissatisfaction with the tariffs and the effects of the tariffs? Again, what protectionist country, powerful, wealthy, intelligent, industrious in their populations are—what protectionist country has been able to take advantage as rapidly and fully in the last twelve months as we ourselves of the increased prosperity of the world and its growing activity in commercial interchange? We have no reason to postpone or to shift the political issue. It has been debated now for seven years. Every prediction, or almost every prediction, of its advocates has been falsified by the facts. During those seven years there have been times of good trade and times of bad trade, and as the industrial world is now one body, if the whole suffers in greater or less degree all the members suffer also. But in times of bad trade we have suffered more slowly and less acutely than our protectionist rivals, and when the tide has turned—as, happily, it has now—towards prosperity, we have been the quickest to feel and to benefit by the change.

The Sole Determining Issue.

These issues—the budget and the tariff reform—are thrust into the background. But even now they would drag them to light to confuse the simple issue which I have ventured to present to the country and which I shall lay before you here tonight. It is the issue, and practically the sole determining issue, which you have to decide tomorrow—"Shall the people, through their elected representatives, be supreme for legislation, as they are now for finance and for policy?" I say that is a very simple issue. It is sought to be distorted and confused. I won't pause for more than a moment over one of the expedients by which your judgment is sought to be deviated—the catechism which is being addressed to us from various quarters as to the precise details of the next home rule bill. Precisely a year ago I stated on behalf of the Liberal party at the Albert Hall in perfectly clear and explicit terms, which I believe commanded the assent of our supporters and followers throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain, what was the Liberal policy in regard to self-government in Ireland.—(Cheers.) I repented and reiterated that statement not more than a fortnight ago at Hull, addressing the National Liberal Federation a week before any poll had been taken in any of the boroughs or counties of the country. If you want to know what the policy of the Liberal party is it is stated there. It is a very simple policy. It is to maintain intact and undisturbed the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament—(cheers)—and, subject to that condition, to give to our Irish fellow-subjects the power by an executive and a legislative of their own to deal, in accordance with their own ideals and their own requirements, with matters that are purely of Irish concern.(Renewed cheers.) I say no more about that.

How It Arose.

They have brought in an entirely new topic which goes by a foreign name, which I see they are already anxious to shed—the referendum.—(Laughter.) If ever there was in any democratic country in the world a procedure which was entitled to be called a referendum it is the election which is going on at this moment in this country.—(Loud cheers.) You will never have, if you live as long as the oldest man in this room, a simpler or a clearer issue presented to the democracy.—(Hear, hear.) And let me add this. It is an issue which affects not this part or that part of the United Kingdom, but which affects the United Kingdom as a whole. It is being submitted to the United Kingdom as a whole, and it will and must be decided in accordance with the views of the United Kingdom as a whole.—(Cheers.) How does the issue arise? I am going over familiar ground. I will go over it very quickly, but it is very important that every one of you, when he records his vote, should know exactly how we have been brought to the position in which we stand. It arises from the fact—which is no longer disputed—that you have in this country two legislative bodies in law co-equal and co-ordinate, the one deriving its authority from direct election by the people, in constant contact with the people, and responsible to the people for what it does and what it omits to do: the other legislative body not elected by the people, not capable of being dissolved by the crown or any other authority in the country, not recruited by direct or even by indirect election, wholly irresponsible, and predominantly and growingly partisan. When you have two bodies like that side by side, the one claiming co-equal authority with the other, you have got a situation which is opposed to the very first principles of democratic government.—(Loud cheers.)

Liberal Grievance Not Denied.

And how does it work in practice? We know very well that when you have a Tory House of Commons the whole thing moves as smoothly and sweetly as something in a fairy tale.—(Laughter.) You enjoy then all the advantage of single-chamber government. The moment you get a state of things such as we have had, thank heaven, for the last five years, a great overpowering Liberal majority—(cheers)—sent to Westminster by the electors not to mark time, not to kick their heels about the division lobbies, not to indulge in idle academic discusssions, but sent by the people of Westminster to make their laws—(cheers)—when you have, I say, a House of Commons with a Liberal majority charged with such a mandate as that, will not the experience of these five years abundantly prove that there is no controversial measure of first-rate importance, however much desired by the people, however strong may be the pledges and promises which those representatives had made to the people at the time of their election in its favor, which has the faintest chance of taking its place on the statute-book?—(Cries of "shame.") That is the position, and no one denies it. It is admitted by the Tories themselves now. It is admitted to be unjustifiable. And it is admitted that some way or other we must find a remedy for it.

The Revolutionary Tory Proposals.

What is their remedy? At the fiftieth minute of the eleventh hour—(cheers)—these people, who a year ago were upholding the House of Lords as the last refuge of popular liberty, which has just performed the crowning service of rejecting a Socialist budget, have come forward with a scheme, or rather a combination of schemes, which, whatever else may be said of it, would never have been brought forward at all unless they felt that the standing injustice which I have just described had sunk into the minds, the judgment, the conscience of the people of this country.—(Cheers.) You could not have a more convincing proof of the reality of our grievance, of the injustice of the claim which twelve months ago we put forward, which was then contemptuously denied, than the fact that revolutionary proposals, for such they are, should be now proceeding from what is fond of describing itself as the Constitutional party. What are they? You are to have a new second chamber instead of the House of Lords, and the main difference between it and the present House of Lords is that it is to have a kind of democratic annexe or appendage called the referendum.—(Laughter.) What about the chamber itself? Lord Rosebery, much to my surprise, goes about the country saying that the House of Lords have abandoned the hereditary principle. They have done nothing of the kind. One half, at any rate, of this substituted second chamber, this new birth of time, is to be recruited wholly from among the hereditary peers.—(A voice: "Who?") That is the proposal. You may well ask me who.—(Laughter.) I cannot tell you, but I say that any rate that you cannot say of a body like that that in its composition the hereditary principle has been repudiated and abandoned.—(Hear, hear.) The other half is to be composed we know not how.—(Laughter.) It is to be chosen by somebody from somebody, and that is all we know about it. I say of that reconstituted second chamber if it ever came into existence on these lines—I feel certain it never will—(cheers)—that it would be not precisely in the same proportion, predominantly and permanently anti-progressive in its spirit and work as the present House of Lords. I say that the Liberal legislation, as we understand Liberal legislation, the kind of legislation which in 1906 you entrusted us with the duty of placing on the statute-book, would have just as little chance as ever of passing through the so-called House of Lords.—(Cheers.) So that so far as the new second chamber is concerned the succession of deadlocks which I have already described as a chronic, almost permanent, incident when you have a Liberal House of Commons would recur with just the same frequency and with the same disastrous results as now. Therefore you have got there no remedy, nor pretext of a remedy, for the present state of things.—(Cheers.)

The Referendum.

Now let us look at what I have called the democratic outlook by which it is supposed that what might otherwise be a distasteful architectural feature in this new building will be hidden from view—the referendum.—(Laughter.) I said in the House of Commons when I was introducing the veto resolutions of the Government last March what I have said more than once since, that the instrument which is called the referendum, which has been tried in Switzerland and in some of the states of the American Union and in one or two of our own dominions overseas, is an instrument which I do not rule out as not being capable of possible and even useful application on some rare and conceivable occasion. I should be very sorry to lay down any such general proposition. But that is not the question before us. The question before us is this—Is this instrument called the referendum to become part of the normal working machinery of our constitution?—("No.") Is it whenever you get to any question of what is called gravity, of great gravity, of difference of opinion between two houses of parliament, is the House of Lords, the second house, (the non-representative house, the house with the large hereditary element I have described—is it to have the power of compelling a reference to the people upon that specific issue?—("No.") I should like to read a few words—which I only came across today, and it is very remarkable—from one of our most eminent Canadian statesmen, Mr. Brodeur, now Minister of Marine, a very distinguished Canadian statesman. And this is the language used in the Canadian House of Commons as late as the 23rd of November in this year, less than a month ago. He said, speaking of the referendum in Canada and pointing out it was never used in Canada except upon the rarest possible occasions: "It seems to me that if there is one case above all others that should have been referred to the people, if there was one question above all others upon which the people of Canada had a right to be consulted, it was the question of confederation"—I should think so, interpolated Mr. Asquith—"confederation which absorbed into one union those which has hitherto been separate and independent provinces. But, sir," proceeded Mr. Brodeur, "the fact is the referendum or plebiscite is not in harmony with British constitutional practice. We are a responsible government. We have government of the people by the people. And if the Government fails in its duty, it may be overthrown tomorrow and a new government put in its place." That is the true constitutional doctrine, and I am glad to see that it is laid down with as much clearness and understood with as much fullness in Canada as it is in the mother country.

The Abandonment of Plural Voting.

Let me ask one or two questions, nevertheless, about this referendum. First of all. Who is going to vote? It may seem a very simple question, but when you come to look into it it is not so simple as it seems. But we have already got from Mr. Balfour a most valuable admission—an admission for which I thank him with all my heart—(hear, hear)—not having many opportunities of being grateful to him—(laughter)—an admission that if a question is going to be submitted to the people by the referendum there must be no plural voting. (Cheers). Why not?—if plural voting is quite good enough for you and me at a general election. Why, I will undertake to say, without having gone most minutely into the figures, that there are at least a score, and probably I am grievously understanding the facts, but at least a score of the county divisions in which the pollings which have taken place during the last few days which have been won by Tory candidates in which the result would have been exactly the reverse but for plural voting. (Cheers). So strongly were we as Liberals convinced of this and so repeatedly have we pledged ourselves to the party that at the earliest possible opportunity we would do what we could to get rid of this gross and unjust anomaly that in the last Parliament—the last but one—when we had an overwhelming majority we passed a bill through the House of Commons, the plural voting bill. (Cheers). What became of it? It was rejected contemptuously on its second reading in the House of Lords. (Shame). How does Mr. Balfour reconcile his opposition—the opposition of his party, the opposition of that body which exists, or existed then, to register his behests; how does he reconcile that attitude towards plural voting two or three years ago with his own admission—now that for the purposes of the referendum—"Oh, of course, we must not think of giving any man more than one vote"?

Unanswered Questions.

Well, there were other mechanical difficulties about the referendum. How are you going to apply the ballot to it? Was it to be done, as some people seemed to think, by postcards, which are to be returned through the postoffice—a nice state of things that would be. How far are you going to apply the ballot to it? By what means are you going to surround the electors in the exercise of this particular power by the provisions of the corrupt practices act? Above all, how are you going to protect the elector against the organized influence and pressure of wealth, which would be more powerful, mind you, in the case of the referendum, where there would not be the same sence of general interest and mutual protection, as there is at the time of a general election? All these are questions to which we ask for an answer in vain. And why? Because the people who put forward with such stupendous levity this gigantic constitutional innovation have never taken the trouble to think it out for themselves. (Cheers). That is one question—Who is to vote? But when are we to vote? According to Lord Lansdowne's resolutions, the referendum was to be applied—as we understood them—only in the case of deadlocks between the two houses—when the House of Commons took one view and the House of Lords took another. If the proposal is confined to that, the referendum, as long as we have a Tory majority in the House of Commons, would be on the shelf, dusty and unused. In other words, it will be nothing more and nothing less than another clog and safeguard against Liberal legislation. (Cheers). However, I see that Mr. Balfour was very indignant when someone represented that to be the whole scope and extent of his proposal. But he says: "I have offered you a referendum on tariff reform, even though there should be no difference between the two Houses. I offer you a referendum on Home Rule if you will only take it." And I gather from what he says that there is hardly any subject on earth, hardly any matter in the range of political controversy, on which sooner or later he won't be prepared to offer us a referendum. (Laughter and cheers).

The Effect on the House of Commons.

You may think that is an exaggerated way of putting it, but as I came down from Scotland today I was reading for my amusement an account of the heckling, as we call it there, of a candidate, whose name I will not give and whose constituency I will not give; but he was a Tory candidate who will be defeated, unless I am very much mistaken, by some three or four thousand votes—(laughter)—in a few days' time. A gentleman in the audience asked, "What about the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland?" and the candidate replied, "I am opposed to that unless it is referred to the people by means of a referendum. I should not, of course, oppose myself to a poll of the people on that or any other subject. (Laughter). Then he was asked: "What about women suffrage? Would you vote for women's suffrage?" The candidate replied, "That is a question to be referred to the country. That is a question to be referred to the referendum. The will of the people should decide such a question as that." (Laughter). This gentleman is only a pioneer. (Laughter). But in the course of a few years you will have all the candidates, if not a controversial question is submitted to them, not saying, perhaps, "I agree," or, perhaps, "I don't agree," but "Let's have it referred to a referendum." (Laughter and cheers). This may sound amusing, but it is a very serious matter to the authority of the House of Commons. (Cheers). What is the good of our representative system if we are going to have it transformed into a succession of polls of the people on particular issues, including every controversial issue of any real magnitude? I assure you, and I am speaking for many of my political associates, that I would not remain a member of an assembly whose functions were mutilated and truncated in that fashion. (Cheers). You give to the House of Commons—and it is only in that way that you can get the best men of the country, as you still, I am glad to say, have them—power to legislate on your behalf. They go to the House of Commons charged with the greatest, most solemn, and most responsible work which you can cast upon any body of men, the work of legislating for their country. If their responsibility was to be limited to saying that this or that question is to be referred specially to the people your House of Commons will consist not of the best, but of the most contemptible people in the country. That great historical institution, the mother of Parliaments, will be degraded into something no better than a mere debating society.

Political Gamblers.

If that is to be the effect on the House of Commons, what will be the effect in regard to yourselves? What does democracy mean, if every political question is to be the subject of a plebiscite? The great invention which has developed democratic government into what it is is the invention of the representative system by which you, the electors of the country, from time to time have the whole issue laid before you—and it is impossible in these days to conceal it—debated from every platform, from every point of view, and you, with the fullest sense of responsibility on your shoulders, go to the ballot-box to choose the best men you can to speak in your name and vote in your interests. (Cheers). All that, which is our most precious possession, these gamblers—for they are nothing else but political gamblers—are asking you to throw away.

The Liberal Remedy.

Now that is no remedy for the evils from which we suffer. What is our remedy? Let me say two or three words about it before I sit down. ("Go on.") What is our remedy? We do not propose, as is often suggested, to set up a system of single-chamber government. Nothing of the kind. We hear a great deal about the possible dangers to this country of the unchecked tyranny of your own representatives. (Loud laughter). What nonsense this is. It never occurs to them to speak in these terms of horror and indignation of the unchecked tyranny of a Tory House of Commons from which we have suffered from time to time, as many of us can remember, during the last thirty years. What is the real protection against this purely imaginary danger of the House of Commons usurping for itself the powers of passing laws which the people disapprove? In the first place they are elected by you, every one of them. (Cheers). And they come back to you from time to time, particularly when the next election takes place, to say how they have discharged the trust you have reposed in them. That is one safeguard. Another is this—it is one we propose to bring into existence — to shorten the duration of the House of Commons so that the contact between represented and representative will be more close and more frequent, and the possibility of a House of Commons outliving its authority and ceasing to be the mirror of the popular mind—that possibility will become more and more remote. But further, as if that were not enough, we propose to retain for the

(Continued on Page Seventeen).

MR. LONG AND HOME RULE

Leader of the Ulster Unionists Says Any Attempt to Force It On Ireland Would Mean a Resort to the Sword.

Mr. Walter Long, in continuation of his support of Capt. Brassey, the Unionist candidate for the north division of Oxfordshire, addressed a meeting in the town hall at Chipping Norton. Referring to a remark of the chairman, to the effect that home rule would do no good to Ireland and would be very dangerous for the British Empire.

Mr. Long said that in the speeches which had been delivered recently by the leaders of the Liberal party, and notably by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary, attempts had been made to cast derision upon the assertion that any attempt to force home rule in Ireland would be met by determined resistance on the part of the loyalists, would mean the sword and not peace in the country, and would probably lead to civil war of the worst possible kind. What was meant by that was not the ordinary civil war, where one section of the community rose against another section, but that kind of civil war which was not always waged by the use of rifles and swords, but which was the worst kind of conflict that could injure a country, namely, civil war, in which the combatants divide themselves into two religious factions.

Lord Aberdeen and Home Rule.

There had appeared a telegrom from the lord lieutenant, in which, in reply to a Mr. Robertson, apparently a Liberal candidate, his excellency said: "You are entirely at liberty to quote me as declaring to you that after years of residence in Ireland, watching affairs, and meeting people of every class and creed, I am profoundly impressed as to the absolute baselessness for alarm about the consequences of home rule." The lord lieutenant, continued Mr. Long, complained of his name being dragged into politics. Well, I have been conversant with Irish politics now for 40 years, I have had the privilege of knowing many lord lieutenants, I never before have known a case in point in which a lord lieutenant, acting, as he does in Ireland, as the representative of our gracious sovereign, has so grievously misused his high position, or who, as the lord lieutenant has done in this case, has descended straight into the political arena and thrown into the scale on one side the whole of his influence as the King's representative in Ireland. I say without hesitation that this action on the part of his excellency is wholly unjustifiable, is grossly improper, and, in my judgment, I think the Unionists of Ireland will be entitled to say, as I think they will say, that from this time onward they cannot be expected to regard either with respect or with any degree of confidence the man who at present represents our gracious sovereign in that country. (Cheers.)

No Prospect of Peace Under Home Rule.

Further, arguing against home rule, Mr. Long said that the Irish would not be satisfied for good with a meal which only half appeased their appetite. If we gave the Irish, who were hungry for what was called self-government, just enough to enable them to realize how pleasant the meal would be if they got sufficient—(laughter)—they would not rest until they got the whole of it. Besides, was there any prospect of getting peace in Ireland by handing over its government to one section of the community? The Unionists of Ireland were just as loyal, independent, and determined as the men of Gloucestershire or those of any part of England or Scotland. Was it to be that on the shoulders of these men there could be laid the hideous burden of government by those in whom they had never had any confidence, who had never professed any loyalty for the crown and constitution, and who had declared on every platform, both here and in the United States, that their one object was to put an end forever to the foreign rule of England? (Hear, hear.) Some of the Radical candidates said this was not a home rule election while, on the other hand, Mr. Redmond said that the one issue to be decided by the election was home rule. He (Mr. Long) did not know what the real intentions of the Government were, but occasionally some of them let slip a casual remark which told us something of the home rule scheme. He did not, however, attach any importance to the accidental revelations. Each minister seemed to have his own ideas what the Government meant to do. One said there would be a clause to prevent the establishment of any particular religion in Ireland. We were told by another that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was to be secured. And it was said there would be no opportunity given to the majority to tyrannize over the minority. What nonsense it all was. Talk of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament! If the Irish Parliament passed a bill which the Parliament at Westminister refused to acknowledge, the condition of things in Ireland would be very grave, and the position would be very perplexing for us. The truth is, he said, there was no power to secure the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. If, he said, it was intended to give home rule to Ireland, why not honestly and frankly give it altogether? Don't, he added, grant the home rule which some Radical candidates recommended, and don't delude yourselves with the belief that you can secure the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, because you cannot. Never in the history of the world, was the saying more true, "Trust me in all, or not at all."—(Hear, hear.)

THE VICTORY AND AFTER; MR. CHURCHILL ON THE RESULTS

The Veto Must Go First—Then Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and One Man One Vote Will Follow.

Mr. Winston Churchill, home secretary, addressed a very large meeting in the skating rink at Parkstone, near Poole, in support of Capt. Guest, the Liberal candidate for East Dorset. Capt. Guest was returned for the division last January, but was unseated on petition. The seat was afterwards won by Major Guest, his brother, who is now the member for Pembroke.

The prime minister sent the following message to Capt. Guest: "Heartiest wishes for your success. I hope the Liberals of East Dorset will leave no stone unturned to secure you once more as their member at this crisis in our history. I ask them to rally to the support of free institutions and free trade."

Mr. Churchill, who had an enthusiastic reception, said: The great battle has been fought in the constituencies, and a decisive victory for the Liberal party has been won. (Cheers.) For the third time in succession the Liberal Government has received a massive assurance of the confidence of the nation. (Hear, hear.) We have only to read the language which Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, to say nothing of the Conservative newspapers—(laughter and a voice, "And F. E. Smith")—only to read the language which they used about their second victory in 1900 in order to measure the importance of the results achieved by the progressive forces in what is now our third consecutive triumph at the polls. (Cheers.) The first minister of the crown always occupies a position of high authority, but the circumstances of the present time, the groupings of parties in the House of Commons, and the political questions which have now to be settled combine to make Mr. Asquith's position one of unusual and exceptional power. (Cheers.) At the head of a victorious party, and of a powerful and united coalition, surrounded by a cabinet absolutely agreed in thought and sentiment—(hear, hear).—after a general election in which his personal leadership has been conspicuous—(cheers)—the prime minister will be enabled to move forward to the sober, measured and sincere settlement of great national questions under more favorable conditions than Mr. Gladstone or Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman ever enjoyed. (Hear, hear.) There can, however, be no abatement of party strife until the absolute veto of the Lords has been abolished. That is the direct and inevitable consequence of the vote of the electors of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Until the veto has been swept away there can be no peace and there can be no progress.

After the veto has gone it is my earnest hope and belief that the new Parliament may come together as no Parliament has yet done in a whole-hearted effort to solve the great imperial and social problems which stare us in the face, and to consolidate and fortify the strength, the peace and the glory of our common country. (Cheers.) After all, deep and wide as are our party differences, strong as are the contrasts of feeling and conviction, of temperament and interest, which mark and diversify our political life, the overwhelming majority of British men and women stand true and clear for peace abroad, for law and order at home, for the reconciliation of races within the United Kingdom, for the unity and consolidation of the empire, for a supreme and unchallengeable navy, for a better, a fairer and more scientific organization of the social life of the people, for the due correction of the abuses of wealth and monopoly, for religious equality, and for [illegible]ers.) We stand for all that, and I have high hopes that the new House of Commons may find in great schemes of national insurance, in the reform of the poor law, in the development of national resources, in the training of our youth, in relieving the Imperial Parliament from congestion by well-considered plans of devolution, in the work of reconciling the two islands by giving Ireland a Parliament for the management of purely Irish affairs—(hear, hear)—in prison reform, and even in the reform of our electoral laws and the redistribution of constituencies—(applause—it is my hope that the new House of Commons may find in all these immense and necessary labors a great deal more common ground than is now apparent. (Hear, hear.) And I think it is the wish of every one of us gathered here tonight that the coronation of the King should not only display to all the world the abiding loyalty of the British Empire to the institution of monarchy and its attachment to the person of the sovereign, but should also make manifest the deep and fundamental unities which underlie the clamorous conflicts of British national life, that there should be a season of rejoicing and amity, of concord and good feeling, in which Liberal and Conservative, Churchman and Nonconformist, shall bear their part, in which Welshmen and Scotsmen shall be conspicuous, and from which Ireland shall not be excluded. (Cheers.) That is my hope, and I say it because the time has come when such words should be said. (Hear, hear.) But first of all the veto must go, and it must go now. (Cheers.) It must go as the result of the election and on the authority of the adequate majority returned to Parliament by the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Churchill asked if it was not time that this country did something for Ireland. (Hear, hear.) We had he said, the responsible leader of the Irish party coming forward and saying they were prepared to accept a Parliament which should be definitely subordinate to the Imperial Parliament, and only be concerned in purely Irish affairs—apart from affairs which concerned the United Kingdom as a whole. The Government could not make a settlement with Ireland, and could not even deal with the gross fraud and scandal of plural voting while the veto of the House of Lords remained. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Balfour went about saying the Liberals were revolutionists, but the Conservative party were not only the most revolutionary, but they were the most feather-headed revolutionaries that this country had ever seen. (Laughter and applause.) It was only a few years ago that they were all free traders. Then they discovered that tariff "reform" would save the empire, unite the colonies to the mother country—as if they were not already united—would cure unemployment and enable us to raise a large portion of our ordinary revenue out of the pockets of the confiding foreigner. (Laughter.) That was a considerable revolution, but now, in order to face the difficulties of the election, and in the hope of winning the votes of some free traders, they had calmly shelved the whole of this brilliant programme. They were the revolutionists, for they had brought forward a preposterous constitution which was only a fortnight old. (Hear, hear.) Alluding to the Lords' proposition to "reform" themselves, Mr. Churchill said: "Our plan with regard to the second chamber is the plan which is soon going to be the law of the land." (Loud applause.)

WROTE PLAYS BY HUNDREDS

Most Industrious Modern Authors Outdone by Old Dramatists.

"To Avery Hopwood, author of 'Clothes' and 'Seven Days,' warning friends whisper: 'You are working too fast' when they read that he has four plays for production this winter," says a contributor to the Theatre. "Maugham of London wrote five comedies in a hurry and has paused. Sir Arthur Pinero is suddenly to the front with the declaration that one play a year is enough for the literary worker. Edmond Rostand took nine years for 'Chantecler.'

"The playwrighting giants of old set a lively pace for modern writers to follow, and there's no denying that they are falling behind. All good work for the stage has not been produced at the snail's pace, nor have the writers of great plays deemed it advisable or necessary to retire on their laurels.

"There is always the example of Moliere in such cases. Moliere for years was in the midst of the king's revels, yet he managed to write comedies between meals that survive as classics of French literature.

"There was Voltaire, who was more than a court favorite. Kings begged for his presence at their courts and salons. He waged political and religious wars, dabbled in science, flooded the streets with pamphlets and was a practical historian, but he found time to write plays that survive the centuries.

Augustus Thomas writes one play or sometimes two plays a year. His friends say that he devotes much time to politics, time that might otherwise be consumed in playwriting. Compare him to the old lion of the north, the late Bjornstern Bjornsen, who played bigger politics for thirty years than Thomas has dreamed of, yet who wrote plays with a facility that shames his contemporaries.

"Also Strindberg, of Sweden, who after a busy day grinding out editorials for the newspapers, delivers a political address then sits down and writes the vitriolic tragedies that cause the capers of the little society dramas of the day to look like the proverbial sixpence.

"Tom Taylor, to whom we are indebted for a score of plays, including 'Our American Cousin,' 'The Overland Route' and 'Anne Boleyn,' was editor of Punch, a contributor to the same periodical, a biographer and historian and man of affairs, yet he did not write himself out.

"Alexandre Dumas, pere, left over a hundred volumes as the product of his busy pen, yet he found time to write plays, and Alexandre Dumas, fils, wrote 'Camille' in less than a month, because he was warned that a pirated adaptation of his novel was to be given to the theatre. Yet none will say that 'Camelle' as a play is not the equal of 'The Sultan of Sulu,' 'The Easiest Way,' or 'Alias Jimmy Valentine.'

Shakespeare write thirty-seven of the greatest dramas the world has ever had, 154 sonnets and numerous poems, all in the space of at most twenty-five years. Bulwer wrote 'The Lady of Lyons' on a rush order to cover up a failure. In addition to his colossal musical compositions Richard Wagner produced many libretti, essays and many volumes of musical criticism, yet he did not write himself out.

"One of the giants of old was Dion Boucicault, who wrote over 400 dramas in 40 years, but he didn't dodge his social obligations, of which one hears so much at present. He was also an actor, lecturer, theatrical manager, the head of a dramatic school and a voluminous reader. At the age of 19 he wrote 'London Assurance' in 30 days, and after that quickened his pace as the years passed, so that there is one instance at least fully authenticated in which he wrote a complete drama in 48 hours, supporting himself during the unnatural vigil on deep draughts of tea.

"One would willingly exchange the 400 plays of Boucicault for one tragedy of the immortal William of Avon, but so far as that argument is concerned it is easy to retort that few, if any, of our one-play-a-year dramatists are producing work that is likely to be alive a hundred years hence.

"People marvel, or pretend to do so, at the collected list of plays by Clyde Fitch, showing 66 titles. Compare this to the 500 titles of the author of 'Montezuma.' Maurice Jokai was credited with 600 books at the time of his death.

"The prince of all the writing wonders, however, was Lope de Vega Carpio, a contemporary of Cervantes and Shakespeare, who is credited with over 2,000 original dramas, yet it appears that playwriting was only one of the activities of his unusual life. He was a soldier, had two wives, with whom he lived in discord, and then became a priest, attending to his holy office during a period covering several years. He wrote plays at the rate of 44 a year for many years, and by critics of the Spanish drama his work is still praised for its 'richness of invention, vivacity of dialogue and variety of ideas,' any quality of which is enough to distinguish a playwright today."

Man Is Winning Out in The Fight Against Disease

Dr. Osler on Man's Redemption of Man—Even Tuberculosis, the Most Deadly Enemy, is Being Conquered.

It is cheering to learn that we are likely to win out in our fight with disease. Success, which Dr. William Osler terms "Man's Redemption of Man," looms up in the future. The contest to save human beings from physical pain and suffering, he tells us, began with the ancient Greeks, but it has been going on with intelligence only for half a century or so, and has now found issue in a new "socialism of science," caring naught for Marx or Lassalle, but intensely eager to realize a condition of universal well-being. Preventive medicine, says Dr. Osler, writing in the American Magazine (New York, December), was a blundering art until 30 or 40 years ago, when it was made a science by the discovery of the causes of many serious epidemics. It is in connection with the great plagues that man's redemption of man may in the future be effected; at present we have only touched the fringe of the subject. He goes on:

"How little do we appreciate what even a generation has done! The man is only just dead (Robert Koch) who gave to his fellow men the control of cholera. Read the story of yellow fever in Havana and in Brazil if you wish to get an idea of the powers of experimental medicine; there is nothing to match it in the history of human achievement. Before our eyes today the most striking experiment ever made in sanitation is in progress. The digging of the Panama Canal was acknowledged to be a question of the health of the workers. For four centuries the Isthmus had been a white man's grave, and at one time during the French control of the Canal the mortality reached the appalling figures of 170 per thousand. Even under the most favorable circumstances it was extraordinarily high. Month by month I get the reports which form by far the most interesting sanitary reading of the present day. Of more than 54,000 employees (about 13,000 of whom are white), the death rate per thousand for the month of March was 8.91, a lower percentage, I believe, than in any city in the United Kingdom, and very much lower than in any city in the United States. It has been brought about in great part by researches into the life history of the parasite which produces malaria, and by the effective measures taken for its destruction. Here again is a chapter in human achievement for which it would be hard to find a parallel.

Man's most deadly enemy, the writer goes on to say, is tuberculosis — one of the great infections of the world, whose cause it has been one of the triumphs of our generation to determine. With improved sanitation its mortality has been reduced since 1850 more than 40 per cent, but it still kills a larger number of people than any other disease—some 60,000 in Great Britain and Ireland in 1908, and 589 in London alone. Practically between 10 and 11 per cent of all deaths are due to it. We read further:

"A plain proposition is before the people. We know the disease, how it is caused, how it is spread, how it should be prevented, how in suitable cases it may be cured. How to make this knowledge effective is the prime thing. It is a campaign for the public; past history shows that it is a campaign of hope. The measures for its stamping out, though simple on paper, present difficulties interwoven with the very fabric of society, but they are not insuperable, and are gradually disappearing. Only prolonged and united efforts carried through several generations can place the disease in the same category with typhus fever, typhoid, and smallpox."

This year's census of the Russian Empire adds another five millions to the population as enumerated in 1908. The Czar's subjects now number 160,000,000, an increase every year by 2,500,000, despite wars, epidemics and internal disturbances. As there is no lack of cultured soil in Russia there seems to be no reason why this big annual increase should not continue.

The price of the cheaper grades of tea in England is likely to be raised in the immediate future.

Behind the Footlights

Coming Attractions at the Grand.

Today—Matinee and Night .....
.... "Annie Laurie"
Monday—Matinee and Night .....
... ..."Beverly"
Thursday ...."Wildfire"
Friday and Saturday, Jan. 6 and 7..
... ...Wright Lorimer, in "The Shepherd King"

"Beverly" on Monday.

The attraction at the Grand on Monday, matinee and night, will be the dramatization of George Barr McCutcheon's romance of war, love and laughter, "Beverly." The production comes direct from its long engagement at the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago, and the company which appears in this city is the same one that has made "Beverly" so popular and so well patronized. In every city in which they have appeared they have been greeted with large and enthusiastic audiences, and after the first performance, "standing room only" has been the sign that has greeted late-comers to the theatre. The play has a wonderful appealing power, and is enthusiastically received by all classes of theatre patrons.

"Wildfire."

With the favorite stage beauty, Luella Morey, and the diminutive comedian, Gus Alexander, and other well-known players in the large cast, "Wildfire," the successful play of the race-course, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House next Thursday evening, Jan. 5. The original scenic production will be a feature. No other

SCENE FROM "ANNIE LAURIE."
At the Grand Twice Today.

racing play has scored such a complete success throughout the country as "Wildfire," which is aptly styled a laughing thriller. One of the features of the production is the remarkable gowning of the role by Miss Luella Morey. "Wildfire" is a clever story of the race track, written by George H. Broadhurst, author of "The Man of the Hour," and other successes, and Geo. V. Hobart, the famous humorist. Luella Morey, who appears in the role of the sporting widow, Mr. Barrington, is an actress of acknowledged ability, and in "Wildfire" she has found a most congenial character with which to exploit her agreeable personality. Gus Alexander, the diminutive comedian, portrays Bud, the slangy stable boy, and he is one of the decided hits of the play. Seats Tuesday.

"The Shepherd King."

Wright Lorimer, who will appear at the Grand Opera House Friday and Saturday, Jan. 6 and 7, with special matinee Saturday, in "The Shepherd King," is one of the few real romantic actors now starring in this country. In the role of David, which he portrays in "The Shepherd King," Mr. Lorimer has one of the most exacting parts written for the modern stage. The language chosen for the play is the old style of English and most difficult for modern actors to read. Under the personal direction of Mr. Lorimer, who is both a Biblical and a Shakespearean scholar, it is extremely well done. The play, although founded on a story of the Old Testament, is in no sense a religious drama. A dramatic license has been taken in the introduction of a dainty love theme between David and the Princess Michal, which with the great friendship of David and Jonathan, the mad vagaries of King Saul, and the weird incantations of the Witch of Endor are some of the striking features which form the web and woof of the play. The story begins with David tending his sheep on the hillside of Bethlehem, where he receives the summons to go to the royal camp and entertain Saul with the shepherd lays. While singing to the mad king he hears the taunts of the giant Goliath and goes forth to smite the foe of his country. He is again heard of as the leader of the Jewish troops to victory in other wars. Saul jealously seeks to destroy him, but is himself destroyed, and David mounts the throne of Israel, with the beautiful Princess Michal as his bride. London and Hamilton are the only places in Canada in which Mr. Lorimer appears.

Lena Ashwell in "Judith Zaraine."

Though Lena Ashwell has been to this country once before on a very brief tour, the majority of playgoers are still unacquainted personally with her many big achievements. This fine actress, who is now starring at the head of Liebler & Co.'s splendid company now appearing in C. M. S. McLellan's latest drama, "Judith Zaraine" is scheduled to fill an engagement of one night at the Grand, Monday, Jan. 9.

Hambourg Trio.

The following criticism is from Toronto Saturday Night of Nov. 17 last of Miss Brenda Smellie, who appears with the Hambourg Trio at the Woman's Music Club concert in the Auditorium on Monday, Jan. 16: "The recent recital of Miss Brenda Smellie demonstrated the strides that this young singer has made in one year's study in Germany. She sang a lengthy and exacting programme with a refinement and artistry that delighted those who heard her. Miss Smellie has an unusually handsome and impressive stage presence, and though her voice is not large, it is singularly pure and sweet. Moreover, her production is exceptionally smooth and steady, and her phrasing marked by intelligence."

Thera is a scene in "The Scarecrow," Percy Mackaye's play, in which Edmund Breese will star, that requires the active co-operation of a number of actors who serve the purpose of the regulation "mob." Mr. Breese was going through the scene, and somehow or other the mob didn't seem to quite get the atmosphere of the situation, which was immediately noted by the star. Then, stopping his speech, he turned and looked at the company for a full three minutes without saying a word, and quietly said: "If it is impossible for the ladies and gentlemen of this company to fully understand the importance of a bat of an eyelash, the lifting of an arm, the shuffling of feet, the nod of a head, and the simultaneous yell of anger and defiance, then we willl consult the author and see if he cannot, by a process of reasoning peculiar to dramatists, eliminate the situation, and interpolate another, in which you will be called upon to take your ease on such furniture as is most conducive to your physical comfort. The orchestra will be employed to play sweet music and a hundred slaves will be at your beck and call to grant you every wish, and cater to your pleasure. Let us proceed with the act."

Robert Edeson's new play for next season will be a dramatization of "Mr. Bill," a novel by Arthur E. Lyons. The dramatization is by Mr. Edeson. It will be produced early in September of the coming season.

The first act of this play is laid in New Mexico, and the succeeding acts have their locale on Long Island.

L. H. Mitchell has been engaged by Henry B. Harris to do the advance work for "The Scarecrow," in which Edmund Breese will star. Mr. Mitchell lately occupied the position of dramatic critic on the Kansas City "Post."

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by all dealers. 3

WRIGHT LORIMER,
As David in "The Shepherd King," at the Grand Friday and Saturday, Jan. 5 and 6.

Facts Not Generally Known

That Mrs. Felix Morris, who plays Cynthia Merton in "The Scarecrow," Percy Mackaye's fantastical romance, which opens at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on Monday, January 2, with Edmund Breese as a star, was in the original production of "Gretna Green" when it was produced at the Manhattan Theatre, New York.

That Fernanda Eliscu, who plays Annie Jeffries in "The Third Degree," was in the original production of "Her Majesty" when it was produced at the Manahattan Theatre, on October 15, 1900, playing the part of Liza.

That Frazer Coulter, who plays Howard Jeffries, Sr., in "The Third Degree," was in the original production of Augustus Thomas' play, "The Capital," when it was produced at the Manhattan Theatre, on September 9, 1895.

That E. A. Eberle, who plays Dr. Bernstein in "The Third Degree," was in the original production, in New York City, of "Nordeck," when it was produced at the Union Square Theatre, on May 18, 1885, with Frank Mayo as the star.

That Robert Peyton Carter, co-author of Helen Ware's play, "The Deserters," was in the original production, in New York City, of "Countess Roudine," when it was produced at the Union Square Theatre, January 13, 1892, with Madame Modjeska.

That Sarah McVicker, who plays Mrs. Babbitt in "The Traveling Salesman," was in the original production of "Spooks," playing Cynthia Burdock, when it was produced at the Union Square Theatre, New York, April 11, 1892.

That Carolyne Elberts, who plays Miss Dunstan in "The Country Boy," was in the original production of "May Blossoms," when it was produced at the Madison Square Theatre, April 12, 1885, playing the part of Little May.

That Herbert Ayling, who has been engaged by Henry B. Harris to support Rose Stahl in Charles Klein's new play, "Maggie Pepper," was in the original production of "The Martyr," when it was produced at the Madison Square Theatre, New York, November 10, 1888.

SCENE FROM THE RACING PLAY, "WILDFIRE," AT THE GRAND NEXT THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

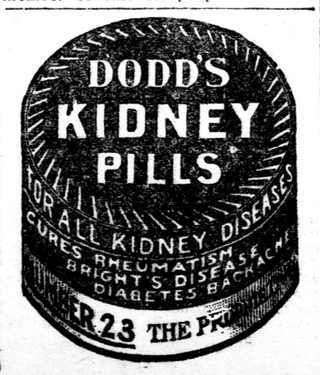
How Actors Pass Time Doing One-Night Stands

To the actor who plays week stands the one dread of his life is to be relegated to a company playing one-night stands. The catching of trains at what he terms "unearthly hours," the tedium of travelling, the chasing into a new hotel each day, has for him a horror that is inexpressible; but to those who have played one-night stands this sort of life has its advantages. An actor, intent on saving money, finds it easier to be economical doing a different town each day than by staying a week in each place. There is no question but what one-night stand travel has many disadvantages, but it has its recompense in the way of opportunities of obtaining a geographical knowledge of one's country, and further, while travelling on the train, time can be devoted to a mental betterment.

In one of Henry B. Harris' attractions that is doing the one-night stands, the members of this organization have formed an association, which tends to make their journey a pleasant one, and fraught with good feeling and companionship. One of the ladies in this company is a splendid pianist and in return for instructions in fancy needlework, teaches her instructor the simple elements of piano playing. A course in French and German is being covered by another small group, whose "conversaziones" are conducted while aboard trains. At night, during the waits for cues and between acts, literature is the subject of discussion, and many of the young actors and actresses, are by these means, preparing themselves for better work in the profession. In this particular company is an actor of the old school, whose traditions run back to the days of Booth and Barrett. His knowledge is being taken advantage of by the younger members of the company, who are learning from him many essentials of the interpretation of Shakespeare's plays which will be exceedingly valuable should their lot fall in with that of organizations devoted to presentation of the classics. There is also a member of this company who lived for many years on the continent, and day by day he is taking his fellow players through lanes and paths unfrequented by tourists, and giving them an insight into the geography and people of Europe. He has also visited the galleries of Munich, Leipsic, Berlin, and is unusually well acquainted with the Louvre and its wonderful array of paintings, and in consequence delights his hearers with his stories of the history of paintings that hang in these national galleries. If any member of this company has knowledge of things that can be learned only by special study, he immediately becomes an important figure in the group, and his knowledge is made use of by the rest.

This system of learning and mental betterment is in no way peculiar to Henry B. Harris' attractions. In fact, it is equally true of many other one-night-stand organizations. There are hundreds of actors today on the stage whose appetite for learning was stimulated while being a member of the one-night-stand companies.

Librarians of public libraries will tell you that the most omnivorous readers are the actors. On general topics of the day, covering the entire range of human knowledge, the actor is in the forefront, and as a class he records as high a mentality as the doctor, the lawyer or any other member of the more favored professions.



Early History of the Theatre in New England

It seems that in 1785, with the building of the Vauxhall, Boston feared that an attempt would be made to establish a theatre in that city. Hallam, emboldened in his success in Virginia, Philadelphia and New York, looked with longing eyes on this city as an addition to his theatrical territory. However, it was not until 1790 that he, in connection with Henry, made an effort to launch his theatrical enterprises in the capital of Massachusetts. June 5 of that year witnessed the presentation of a petition to the House of Representatives asking permission to open a theatre in that city. The current of opinion was against player folk at that time, and as a consequence the petition was shelved and the prayer denied. Undeterred by this action the actors redoubled their determination to obtain a foothold in New England, and hence we see during the summer of 1792 the first onslaught was made at Portsmouth, N. H., where a company of comedians presented "The Absent Man" and "Lethe," on Aug. 8. The chronicles of that time record that a large audience was present, and further that the governor of the state, who was in Portsmouth at the time, was only prevented from witnessing the affair by illness, but sanctioned the performance through the presence of his wife.

We are informed that the building used for the theatre there had been previously utilized as a warehouse. The prologue at the opening was spoken by Mr. Watts, and he was the leading spirit in the enterprise. Watts had had in England quite considerable theatrical experience, and later in life toured the southern states. After finishing their engagement in the city, they went to Salem, where on the eleventh of the month, "Beaux Stratagem" and "Miss in Her Teens" were presented. We are told that here they received a flattering reception, and that even the families of several of the clergy went to see "the wicked players." Dorchester was next invaded, and a few weeks later they appeared in Boston. As the surrounding towns had been favored with theatrical entertainment, Boston felt sensitive at being deprived of this amusement, which aroused hard feelings against the authorities, and grew to such dimensions that in the fall of 1791 two meetings were held at Faneuil Hall in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory act of 1750. This feeling grew so hard that on October 26, 1791, when the venerable Samuel Adams rose to speak against the opening of a theatre in Boston, the meeting refused to hear him.

The matter was brought again to the attention of the legislature on January 7, 1792, but the legislature refused to present an enabling act. A number of public-spirited citizens, realizing that if Boston was to have a theatre it must be in evasion or defiance of the law. An association was formed with this end in view, and a committee, consisting of Joseph Russell, Charles Jarvis, General Henty Jackson, Joseph Barrell and Joseph Russell, ujn., was appointed to erect a building that should be a theatre in everything except in name. In Broad Alley, near Hawley street, a plot was bought, and here was built the new exhibition room, which was the first theatre in Boston.

It had a pit, a row of boxes and a gallery. In all, the theatre seated five hundred people. Although this building was a temporary one, it served its purpose, and gave way two years later to a pretentious theatre, which was built in Federal street.

WAR'S ROMANCE RESTORED.

The French were the first to embrace the Wrights. Not from their love of the new and the picturesque, but because, of all the great nations, France has reason to expect most from flight. France is confronted constantly by the probability of war with Germany.

So the French welcomed the Wrights with open arms. The French promptly saw that if war comes, aeroplane scouts will render an invaluable service in spying out the point at which the Germans are massing with a view of breaking through the frontier.

The French army has experimented persistently and successfully with the aeroplane. This fall a flotilla of ten planes, each driven by an army officer, took their places as regular scouts, sweeping back and forth over the troops engaged in the annual French manoeuvres, gathering budgets of information for the commanders.

When possible, the altitude of the aeroplane and the time of its observations were taken, to be checked off later with facts as they developed. All the reports, comparisons and results are carefully guarded secrets. Only those in the inner circle of the French army can know anything about them.

Some of the new French aeroplanes will have light rapid-fire guns. But there is yet no thought of the man aloft answering infantry fire. Security for the flier lies in flight; in his speed in passing, his quickness of ascent after dropping for acloser view of some important object. He practices aim in the saddle in order to pot the aerial adversary who would keep him from reaching headquarters. If the adversary cannot succeed with bullets, he may force a collision as a last desperate measure; and the two planes will fall to the earth together. In such an event, the chances are that both aviators will be killed; but the victory will belong to the man who kept the aerial spy from returning to his army with the other fellow's secrets.

The romance of battle, which seemed over with the passing of its cavalry charge—no longer possible against machine-gun fire—returns on wings. Individualism of exploit returns. An army ceases to be simply an aggregation of units in khaki with no one counting more than another. One man's daring initiative may be worth regiments as in the old days.—From an article in Hampton's Magazine.

THE CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

King Arthur's Recipe—Those Served at Osborne House.

The plum pudding—termed by some the older sister of the mince pie—forms such an essential part of the Christmas dinner that people would not think of omitting it from the menu unless for reasons of health or economy.

It is sometimes considered emblematic of the offering of the Wise Men to the Christ Child, says Uncle Remus' Magazine, and its origin is very old, for did not King Arthur make one the recipe for which has been passed down through many generations?

A bag pudding the king did make
And stuffed it well with plums,
And in it put great lumps of fat
As big as my two thumbs.

The proportions are not given with the exception of the mention of three bags of barley meal, and one might infer that they were rather generous bags, for the pudding was large enough for the king and queen and the whole court to "eat thereof," and there was some left, which was not thrown away.

The English people were always fond of puddings and in some parts of England they still keep up the old custom of beginning their dinner with pudding, so that pudding time means dinner time. To come at pudding time is a proverbial phrase meaning to come at the happiest moment in the world.

In different times and places various customs have prevailed in connection with the serving of the Christmas pudding. At Osborne House on the Isle of Wight the Christmas dessert is a mammoth plum pudding molded in the form of a grotesque head—either Santa Claus or "Old King Cole," that "jolly old soul" of nursery fame, or that of a boar or some animal of the forest with sugar teeth, cherry eyes and all alight with the blue flame of burning brandy.

It rests on a massive silver platter wreathed in holly, a very imposing and magnificent dish with which to crown the Christmas feast. Just before it is brought to the table the children are admitted not only to see but to taste the wonderful pudding.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

SCENE FROM "BEVERLY" AT THE GRAND TWICE ON MONDAY.

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First---The Security
Second---The Rate of Interest

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Strong's drug store has an invigorator that will grow hair or money back.

The time to take care of your hair is when you have hair to take care of.

If your hair is getting thin, gradually falling out, it cannot be long before the spot appears.

The greatest remedy to stop the hair from falling is SALVIA, the Great American Hair Grower, first discovered in England. SALVIA furnishes nourishment to the hair roots and acts so quickly that people are amazed. A large bottle for 50c.

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THERAPION No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. Cures blood poison, bad legs, sores, discharges (either sex), weakness, lost vigor & vital force, drains, losses, &c. Either No. & all self treatment directions enclosed at druggists or Mail $1 from Fougera & Co., 90 Beekman St., New York City, or Lyman Bros. Co. Ltd. Toronto. If in doubt No. required, send self addressed envelope for free book to LeClerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Rd. Hamstead London, Eng. Th new Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure.

Late Old Country News

ENGLAND

LIVED AS A MISER HAD LOTS OF MONEY

Used Three Shillings a Week With £3,000 in Bank.

An elderly farmer named Lyman, who had to be taken to a hospital at Northampton, left behind in his cottage a diary showing that he had been living on 3s a week. Lyman had been regarded as a miser, and after his removal a passbook was found showing over £3,000 to his credit at a local bank.

As a teetotaler, Mr. C. W. Perry, the newly-elected mayor of King's Lynn, announces that he cannot provide the usual supplies of wines for mayoral functions. Instead, he will ascertain what it would have cost him, and will give twice the sum for entertaining the poor during the coronation celebrations.

It is estimated that to meet the demand of the new King George postage stamp, 1,000,000 stamps will have to be printed every hour of the working day throughout next year. Even the most popular of lady actresses could not desire to have her picture postcards printed at a greater rate than that.

Robert Roberts, who for years lived as a hermit in a cottage made by himself of rough stones, near Garn, Carnarvonshire, fell into his open camp fire and was burned to death, one day last week, his sole companion, a dog, barking frantically until passers-by found the body.

Archdeacon Moule has just returned to England after living for fifty years in China as a missionary. When he went out in April, 1861, the voyage to China took four months. He returned home via the Siberian Railway, and did the journey to London in sixteen days.

The first execution at Lancaster for twenty-three years took place during the week, when Thomas Rawcliffe was hanged for wife-murder. The day before his death Rawcliffe had an affecting farewell with his mother, his three children, and other relatives.

The King has accepted the photograph of a Lancashire miner, familiarly known as "Old William" Crook, of Wigan, who, by his 72 years' labor in the coal mine, has established what is claimed as a world's record.

"Tell my mother I sang that hymn," were the last words of Rawcliffe, the Carlisle wife-murderer, before he went to the scaffold. It is the Dean of Carlisle who tells the story. He had been staying at the house of the jail chaplain, whose duty it was to minister to the doomed man. The chaplain stated that Rawcliffe had been very silent during the last prayer, and at the finish the chaplain asked him if he would like to have a hymn read to him. "Yes, read me, 'Sun of My Soul,'" he replied, and the chaplain did so. "May I sing?" asked Rawcliffe. On receiving permission he sang a few verses without a quiver the chaplain and all the other jail officials being moved to tears.

The collapse of part of a gallery in the Theatre Royal, Aylesbury, the other night caused great excitement, which was, however, quickly allayed by the presence of mind of some of the actors who were appearing in "The Trail of the Serpent." The hero, who at the time was a manacled prisoner in a den somewhere on the east end bank of the Thames, liberated himself and was across the footlights the instant after the first cry of alarm. After him went the villain, who a minute before had been arranging for the hero a terrible death. In five minutes order was restored, a speech from the villain reassuring the audience. No one was injured.

The dynamite-laden ketch Mystery, which was towed into Yarmouth damaged after a collision while on a voyage from Antwerp to Leith, has been a source of some anxiety to the harbor authorities. She had twenty-five tons of dynamite in her hold packed round with sand, a quantity amply sufficient to wreck a town. Two experts in explosives from the home office were sent down, and after examining the vessel where she lay, in a quiet part of the harbor, instructions were given that the vessels should be towed to a safe distance out to sea and then blown up by means of a current conveyed through a cable.

Arthur Pearry, formerly of Mr. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, as a member of which corps he participated in the Cuban campaign, met with a sudden death at Liverpool the other Monday. He was engaged as foreman bricklayer in the construction of new offices overlooking the River Mersey. While engaged on the ninth floor of the building Pearry from some unexplained cause fell to the basement, a depth of 170 feet. Death was instantaneous. Pearry's fellow-workmen on the building were so affected that they ceased work for the day.

ANCIENT TAPESTRY FOUND IN CORNWALL

Fifteenth Century Treasure That Sold For Immense Sum.

Two pieces of ancient tapestry which were recently discovered at Langford Hill, a Jacobean house near Bude, Cornwall, were sold the other day in London for £6,600. The principal piece, measuring some thirteen feet square was one of a set of panels of fifteenth-century Arras tapestry, originally belonging to Cardinal Wolsey and representing the seven deadly sins. Three other of the panels are now hanging at Hampton Court Palace. The second piece was part of a frieze fourteen feet by two, originally made for Hampton Court Palace. Small pieces of the frieze still hang there in the Great Hall. The tapestry was found packed away in a box at Langford Hill. The house belongs to two maiden ladies, who were unaware that their roof was harboring such treasures. It was stated in the sale room that some years ago the panel, packed in a box and described as a carpet, was sold at auction for £1 10s.

A remarkable career was that of Dr. Charles Otto Gustav Becker, who recently died at Colchester in his 84th year. Born at Minden, he was fighting under General Stonewall Jackson in Mexico at the age of 14, and in 1848 he took part in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, during which he was cut down in a cavalry charge while dressing the arm of a wounded man and was taken prisoner by the Danes. He was also wounded in the Crimean war, where he served on the staff of Omar Pasha and rendered excellent service in the cholera camp at Varna. Dr. Becker's eldest son, Col. Charles Theodore Becker commands one of the Scottish regimental districts, another son holds an important Government appointment in South Australia, and a third is a cancer specialist in London.

Unusually distressing circumstances attended the death of Charles Goldsworth Smithers, an old man, lately living in Clapton, and in business as a printseller. The son of the dead man stated at the inquest that his mother died a few days ago. He was summoned to the inquest as well as his father, and they started out together. Witness was holding his father's arm and assisting him along as he had been a bit feeble of late. Suddenly deceased threw up his arms and said, "Oh, the end has come." He fell into witness' arms. A doctor, who was passing came up, and, curiously enough, it turned out to be the same doctor who had been attending the mother, and he also was on his way to the inquest. The doctor pronounced him dead, and they then had to proceed to the inquest on the mother.

Three men were killed and twenty-four were injured by an accident one morning recently in the Deep Pit Colliery at Kingswood, near Bristol. The night-shift of 62 men were being drawn up the incline in 8-seated cars when the winding rope broke and the cars crashed backwards. The rear truck was fitted with a safety apparatus to provide against an accident of the kind, but apparently it did not act until a considerable momentum had been attained. Then it brought the truck up suddenly, and the others were piled one on top of the other, the horror of the situation being accentuated by the fact that the lights went out and the incline was plunged in utter darkness. The men were flung in all directions, and many suffered from fractured limbs.

The London churches are suffering because of the big hat craze. As most of the churches are very old, the aisles are narrow, and when people commence to pass slowly out after the service is ended the trouble begins. Really only one hat of the present popular size can fit into the aisles at a time, and when the owners of several try to walk along close behind or beside one another the effect is disastrous to the hats, to the eyes of unfortunate men who have no barricades on their heads to protect them and to the tempers of the women themselves. At a fashionable wedding the other day it actually required male assitance to disentangle three ladies who literally could not break away from each other without crushing their hats.

HELD UP BRIDAL PAIR SMASHED THEIR MOTCR

English Charivari That Was Costly for the Merrymakers.

The "holding up" of a bridal party has had a sequel at Dewsbury, where judgment for £27 10s. has been given against four men for damaging a motor car. As Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Walker were driving in a motor car from Liversedge Parish Church after their marriage, a chain was thrown across the road and caused an accident. The motor car was extensively damaged. For the defence a large number of witnesses declared that it was an old custom to "hold up" bridal parties in the expectation of getting money for drink.

Corks have been put to novel use by Charles Hawkins, of Peterborough, who has succeeded in building a series of most interesting models, the chief of which is a large and comprehensive model of Burghley House, the historic seat of the Marquis of Exeter near Stamford. It took Mr. Hawkins in his spare time ten years to complete, during which time he walked nearly three thousand miles in repeated visits to the house in order to secure accuracy. The model measures five feet in length, four feet in width and three feet in height, and no fewer than half a million bottle corks were used in its construction.

The driver of the motor mail between Chelmsford and Southend was turning a dangerous corner near Rayleigh early the other morning and observed an upturned cart in the middle of the road, with the horse lying by its side. He righted the cart, and found inside the body of a man who had evidently been suffocated. He turned out to be Benjamin Henry Hart, a dealer, of Hockley, and had been to Chelmsford Market. How the peculiar fatality happened is a mystery.

A furniture dealer in Shepherd's Bush Road, London, was on the point last week of selling a second-hand cupboard to a customer for four shillings. At the last moment, however, the customer noticed a defect in the cupboard, and said he would buy the article when the defect was remedied. On examining the cupboard later in the day the dealer found a secret drawer at the back containing shares, gold, and notes to the value of £414.

Estate of the gross value of £37,766 was left by Mr. Harvey George, sixty-two, of Ilford, Essex, and Gorleston. He was one of the makers of modern Gorleston. He entered the fishing industry at Yarmouth with one smack, and became the owner of a fleet of over 200 vessels. He was a prominent Knight Templar, and expressed a wish that his body should be robed in the clothing of that order.

The London authorities have been wrestling with an invasion of very undesirable aliens of late. They made their appearance in a warehouse in Upper Thames street, and proved themselves such a nuisance that the tenants of neighboring houses had to leave until the invaders were dealt with. They were small flying beetles, which issued in thousands from bags of tumeric from Bombay.

A husband made a tragic discovery at Crewe the other day. On his way to give information that his wife was missing, Mr. Grindley, of School House was passing a deep pool, when he noticed a shawl floating on the water. Recognizing it as his wife's he procured a long prop, and in dragging the shawl to the side, he also recovered the body of his wife.

The doyen of English hunting, Mr. George Race, of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, has just celebrated his ninety-third birthday. He was born in 1818, and for the last seventy years had been master of the Biggleswade Harriers—a position formerly held by his father—and has followed hounds for more than eighty seasons.

IRELAND

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN FOUGHT TO DEATH

Fatal Termination To Encounter With Irish Constables.

An exciting encounter between an armed ticket-of-leave man and the police resulted in the death of the former, a man named John O'Brien, in Birr (King's County) Workhouse Infirmary last week. O'Brien failed to report himself to the police and disappeared. His description was circulated, and he was seen near Thomastown, armed with a double-barrelled gun. The Birr district police got on his track, and an exciting hunt lasting several days ensued. A number of armed policemen got close on his heels and called on him to surrender. In reply the ex-convict raised his gun at the nearest constable, but before he had time to pull the trigger one of the policemen fired at him, hitting him in the leg. O'Brien fell, and the constables closing in overpowered him after a desperate struggle. He was taken to Birr Workhouse Infirmary, where the injured limb was amputated, but gangrene set in and the man died.

One of the most remarkable cases of restoration of missing property which has even been chronicled in Belfast has just come to light. So long ago as August, 1876, a gold watch was lost on the street. The owner put the matter in the hands of Messrs. Gibson & Co., jewelers, and they inserted an advertisement offering a reward for the recovery of the watch, and also communicated with the detective office, but with no result. Years passed, but nothing was heard of the missing chronometer, until the other morning, when Messrs. Gibson, who in the meantime had forgotten all about the affair, received the watch, along with an anonymous letter, which stated that the fined regretted now that he kept the watch so long. It had been broken, and was repaired, but had never been worn. The reason the finder gave for not returning the watch was that he was backward. The letter was signed "Unknown."

A remarkable woman is Mrs. Maggie McManuce, who was born in Kilcurry County, Louth, 102 years ago, and who was, in her young days, credited with possessing the sweetest voice in the county. Her great age has not proved in any way detrimental to her faculties, and she does not require glasses. She converses most sensibly, "lilts" the old-time songs in a spirited manner, and despite the weight of years, she can give a few steps of an Irish jig with marvellous agility.

An alarming fire occurred in Cork the other Sunday morning, resulting in the destruction of Shaw's extensive flour mills in the northern side of the city. Owing to the amount of woodwork the fire spread with extraordinary rapidity, and in an hour the greater portion of the mill, in which an entirely new plant was installed a few years ago, was a mass of bare walls and distorted ironwork. The damage as estimated at £20,000.

While gangs of men were unloading the cargo of the boat Pylades at Albert Quay, Cork, an unmarried laborer named Patrick Busteed, missed his footing and fell between the quay wall and the ship. His head struck the side of the ship and immediately a sailor jumped after him, but was unable to effect a rescue. The grappling irons were procured, and the body of the unfortunate man recovered.

Presiding at the Irish Literary Society in London, Lord MacDonnell, in referring to Ireland's trade, said they all knew there was in Ireland a rift in the black cloud at last. The time had come when agitation was nearly at an end, and when all classes and all creeds would join together for the promotion of the good of the country and of those industries which served for its material prosperity.

County Tyrone Constabulary are investigating a shocking outrage on the farm of a man named Dunn, residing near Caledon. It seems that Mr. Dunn had eight head of prize cattle ready for Caledon Fair, but, on sending this man to bring the animals, the latter found the tail of the eight cows had been cut off close to the bodies. The mutilation was of a ghastly character.

The provision of penny dinners for the poor is a work that has met with gratifying success in Dublin. Thus, in their appeal for help to enable them to continue this beneficent work, the Christian Union Society point out that 46,000 dinners were supplied last year, 670 of which were given in one day.

A shocking accident occurred recently at Donegall Quay Mills, when a laborer named Charles Sangester received terrible injuries through being caught in some machinery. He was feeding a cake-nuttling machine, when he slipped, and his foot became caught in the gear. His cries attracted the notice of another man, who rushed to his assistance and threw the machine out of motion. The unfortunate man's leg was with difficulty extricated from the machinery, and then it was found that it had been torn away about the middle of the thigh. He was hurried to a hospital, where he received prompt attention. Although Sangester must have suffered terrible agony, he never lost consciousness.

The recent rioting in Cork, with its list of 80 in the surgeons' hands, is an echo of the Irish election in the past. When Lord Charles Beresford stood for Waterford in 1874, an old peasant deplored the disappearance of these strenuous contests. "Shure ye're no man," he remarked to Lord Charles. And gave his reasons for the indictment, "Arrah, then, the lasht time wan of yer family stud for the county it's up to me ankles I was in blood, and up to me brains in whiskey; but sorra a drop of ayther I've seen this time."

Following his mysterious disappearance from mortal ken, a reward has been offered for any information that will lead to the discovery of Mr. Frederick Hesketh, the 22-year-old soldier son of Sir Thomas Hesketh, baronet. Mr. Hesketh is supposed to be in Ireland, as he was last seen leaving the mail boat at Kingston. It is thought that he is suffering from loss of memory. Notwithstanding endless search by his relations and the police, so far no trace has been found of the missing man.

In the Dublin courts recently, an appeal from 227 inhabitants of the island of Inishmore was heard against the action of the revising barrister in striking their names off the list of voters. No rates, it was stated, had been paid on the island for over two years, the county council of Galway being unable to get any person to collect the rates. The claimants contended that as there was no collector they should not be disqualified for non-payment of rates, but the court upheld the revising barrister's decision.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

SCOTLAND

SCOTCH GENTLEMAN REMEMBERS WATERLOO

As a Boy Took Part in Rejoicings Over Great Victory.

Believed to be the oldest man in Scotland, James Grieve, died at Loch Eckside, last week. He was a native of Inverness-shire, where, according to his own belief, he was born in the year 1800. He fixed the date of his birth by his recollections of Waterloo. He was then a boy working in the fields, and when the news of the victory arrived he, along with his fellow-laborers, participated in the general rejoicing. At that time he was fourteen or fifteen years of age. He maintained the use of his faculties almost up to the last, and was able to see and speak with visitors till within a few weeks ago. Mr. Grieve had spoken with men who had seen Prince Charlie, and had heard his grandfather describe that historic personage. For almost 95 years he worked as a shepherd, and even after he had retired from continuous labor he continued to assist in the fields, "taking a turn at the hay," as he phrased it.

One moment swaying in the air and the next crushing through the roof of the boiler-house, the chimney stalk at the Victoria Road calendar works, at Dundee, did great damage in its fall. The workers had not long started work when they were suddenly startled by a loud crash. A portion of the chimney had toppled over and made a big gap in the roof of the boilerhouse, while one of the boilers was also badly damaged. An oiler escaped by a few inches, a large stone whizzing by his head and smashing the woodwork around him into splinters.

An instance of an aviator having been taught to fly in a remarkably short time was given recently, when Mr. J. Weir, of the well-known firm of Glasgow engineers, qualified for his official certificate from the Royal Aero Club after having taken only four lessons of half-an-hour each. The conditions are that aviators must make three separate circular flights of three miles each, and, stopping the engine when in the air, land within a certain distance of a given spot. This Mr. Weir successfully accomplished to the satisfaction of Aero Club officials.

The death of a famous Scots preacher, the Rev. Dr. James Macgregor, occurred in Edinburgh, recently. Dr. Macgregor, who was born at Scone in 1832, had been senior minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, for thirty-seven years, and was one of the leading preachers in the Church of Scotland. He was chaplain in ordinary in Scotland successively to Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George. When the Duke of Argyll was governor of Canada he accompanied him on his expedition throughout the Northwest Territory. In 1891 he was moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

COULDN'T FIND BIBLE; PLENTY CORKSCREWS

Predicament of a Scotch Minister Who Officiated at Wedding.

The recent death of the minister at Wishaw, one of the busy, but unlovely, centres of the iron and coal trade, has recalled that a year or two ago when he was officiating at a wedding in one of the mining districts of his parish, his request for a Bible discovered the fact that there was not such a book not only in the house of the parents of the bride, but in the whole town! On the other hand, when a request was made for a corkscrew, nearly every male member of the company produced one instanter from his trousers pocket!

Under pathetic circumstances John Watt, a Fraserburgh fisherman, lost his life last week. While the haddock boat Thorn was returning to Fraserburgh, and within easy distance of shore, Thorn was struck by a sail and knocked into the sea, which was running high. Desperate efforts were made to save him. Twice members of the crew got hold of him, but, being attired in oilskins, he slipped from their grasp. Buoys and spars were thrown without avail, and Watt sank after battling with the waves for fully four minutes.

A sensational tragedy occurred in Whiteinch Public Park late the other afternoon, when a young Italian, believed to be a hair-dresser shot himself dead in presence of several pedestrians. Two men were walking along the main road when they observed the Italian sitting on a seat in the park with a revolver pointed at his left breast. Before the men could interfere the Italian fired five shots into his body, and then fell to the ground. When picked up he was found to be dead.

Mystery surrounds a serious shooting case which occurred on certain moorlands in South Ronaldshay, Orkney. A lad named Archibald Bews, about sixteen years of age, was shot in the forehead, and died soon after. The grounds where the fatality occurred are frequented by poachers, and it is thought that the injured boy's head appearing over the rising ground in the moonlight was taken for a rabbit. The person who fired the shot has not been discovered.

The gigantic proportions of the betting evil in the industrial centres of Scotland was recently shown when a commission agent named John Marlion was a Hamilton, fined £100, and Walter Rit nie, his clerk, £25, on a charge of using offices at Cambuslang for purposes of betting. It was stated that Martin's profits on a week's transactions were £446, the figures being: Winnings of clients £398, and losses of clients £842.

While passing through a tunnel on the Caledonian Railway, west of Bridgeton Cross, near Glasgow, an engine-driver felt his engine strike some object. He reported the occurrence, and on a search being made a man named Phillips belonging to Coatbridge, was found lying on the line with his legs amputated. He was conveyed to a hospital where he died shortly after admission.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed, recently, at a Reformatory for Girls at Loanhead, near Edinburgh. The girls openly defied the authority of their teachers and after smashing windows and tearing slates off the roof escaped. Two of the girls escaped but the rest were captured. Three of the ringleaders of the revolt appeared in an Edinburgh court and were sent to prison for a month.

In the window of a well-known taxidermist in Edinburgh, is to be seen the figure of a startling perched on a golf ball, and inclosed in a neat glass case. The poor bird is mounted on the sphere that caused its death. The incident happened on the golf course at Elie. The bird was struck while in flight, and instantly killed.

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THE CLAN-NA-GAEL ATTACKS REDMOND

Says He is Aiming to Destroy Irish Nationality and Corrupt Public Life.

The London Daily News says: The Daily Mail has got hold of a damaging piece of evidence upon home rule. It begins by saying:

"Mr. Churchill advocated home rule last night on the ground that the Irish terms were more moderate than ever they had been before. An illuminating contrast to his statement, in the shape of the Clan-na-Gael demand for complete severance from England, is printed below."

The New York Clan-na-Gael, as everybody knows who has a smattering of Irish politics, is a Fenian organization which demands, and always has demanded, "complete severance from England." The Mail has apparently just heard of it. And what, then, does the Clan-na-Gael say in its recent manifesto, quoted in the Mail?

Does it pay compliments to Mr. Redmond, and say that he and the Clan-na-Gael are at one? If it did, we could understand the eagerness of a Tory paper to quote it. Does it even say that, though Mr. Redmond and his friends are not separatists, they are working on lines which should be supported by the Fenians in the United States? If it did that, it might be a picturesque point for the Mail. But what it does say of the recent speeches of Mr. Redmond and Mr. O'Connor in the States and in Canada is this:

"We denounce as a deliberate betrayal of Ireland the statements that Ireland is willing to renounce her god-given right to nationhood, and to accept in lieu thereof, as a final settlement of her differences with England, a petty, local legislative assembly having no power over the most vital interests of the country and subordinate to the British Imperial Parliament."

And as to the matter of contributing "foreign gold" to Mr. Redmond's "bulging pocket" the Clan-na-Gael say:

"We warn our American fellow-citizens that all money contributed to the party of which these men are the leaders is used for the purpose of suppressing the free expression of public opinion in Ireland, of dominating conventions by fraudulent delegates and controlling elections by improper methods. The sending of money to Ireland to support the anti-national programme, now openly avowed by Redmond and O'Connor, is aiding the enemies of Ireland in an attempt to destroy Irish nationality and to corrupt the public life of Ireland."

That is what the Clan thinks the "foreign gold" is for. A number of English voters are understood to believe that it has been used in bribing members of the cabinet.

Nothing could be more useful or more opportune than the publication of this striking testimony to the moderation of the home rule demand. But why does the Mail publish it? The argument can scarcely be that Ireland ought not to have home rule because an association of Irish-Americans is furiously opposed to that policy. But what then is the argument? We suppose the answer is that it is just silliness.

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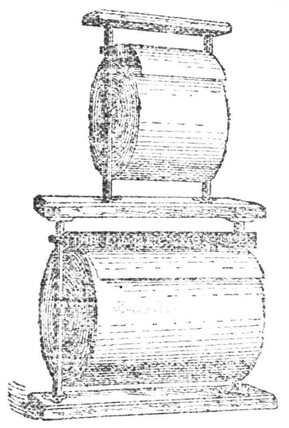

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*3:45 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:25 a.m., 6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:25 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:45 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:40 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:55 p.m.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:15 a.m., *11:45 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:15 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:25 a.m., *4:00 p.m., *6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 7:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:25 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.

Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:21 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the east—*11:28 a.m., †5:3 p.m., *7:05 p.m., *10:52 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*3:20 a.m., †12:2 p.m., 5:25 p.m., 8:30 p.m.

Depart for the east—*3:38 a.m., †7:3 a.m., †12:45 p.m., *8:05 p.m.

Depart for the west—*8:00 a.m., *11:3 a.m., †7:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—5:05, 10:05, 9:30 a.m., 2:30, †4:15, *7:00 p.m.

Arrive—8:45, *11:45 a.m., 1:50, 4.33, †10:10 p.m.

*Mixed, to St. Thomas only. †To Detroit. ‡From Detroit.

All trains to and from Port Stanley except those marked †. ‡. *.

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