

47th YEAR, NO. 20153

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910—TWENTY-TWO PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

LLOYD-GEORGE BREAKS DOWN! ENGAGEMENTS ARE CANCELLED

Fighting Chancellor Hopes To Be Able to Resume Speaking the Next Two Weeks, Though Temporarily Out of the Fight.

FIFTY-SEVEN MEMBERS RETURNED GOVERNMENT, 23; UNIONISTS, 34

According to the Latest Estimate the Irish Party Will Be in Complete Control of the Next House of Commons.

[Associated Press.] London, Dec. 3.—The actual voting in the general election began today under circumstances of intense interest and excitement.

The pollings, which opened this morning, including ten votes for London, five for Manchester, and a number of widely separated rural constituencies.

Both here and at Manchester the two elements are making their most determined efforts, as the results in London are expected to give the keynote of the situation in the south of England, while those at Manchester are looked upon as indicating the sentiment in the north.

Under Difficulties.
The workers at the polls today are fighting under the most difficult conditions experienced in recent years, especially in districts where the working classes predominate, as the removals and fluctuations of population in these working districts run as high as 65 per cent in some cases.

An enormous fleet of motor cars is being used to overcome this condition, and to trace the shifting voters and bring them to the polls. In some cases voters are coming to London from Bristol in the west, York in the north, and one of the candidates has the task of bringing to London and returning to Wales members of the metropolitan force who are engaged in strike duty at the Cardiff mines.

These precautions are necessary, as many seats are held by narrow majorities.

Voting for Two Weeks.
The voting which began today will continue during the next two weeks. The voting today is, however, of unusual importance, as the 12 constituencies form about one-tenth of the aggregate membership of the House of Commons.

The total membership of the House of Commons is 670. There were 15 uncontested results yesterday, which, with the 69 constituted results of today, will give an aggregate of 84 elections, from which some indication can be formed as to the drift of the struggle.

FIRE ENGINE PURCHASE SHELVED FOR THIS YEAR

Finance Committee Decides No Funds For the Purpose—Board of Works Wants Cash.

There will be no new fire engine purchased this year.

At the meeting of the finance committee yesterday afternoon the question was brought up, when Chairman Richter pointed out that there was no money in the estimates for this purpose, nor was any available. It could not be raised under the circumstances, and the matter would have to go to next year's council.

Ald. Ashplant, chairman of No. 3 committee, asked if the committee could not get \$8,000 to purchase the engine, horses and equipment necessary for the engine. He pointed out the advantages of securing it at this time. However, as stated, Ald. Richter could not see where the money was to come from, and consequently nothing was done.

Ald. Tancock, of the board of works, came to the committee for money. He pointed out that practically all the appropriation had been expended, and it would be necessary to have at least \$2,000 more to finish the work.

"We had a lot of work to do this year," said Ald. Tancock. "Some of it came over from last year, and altogether there was more than we expected. Some of the money was spent on works that should not have been started."

He was asked about Cathcart street, and declared that the street had been undertaken by the engineers without the consent of the committee.

"You should have looked after things more closely, and stopped the work, if necessary," declared Ald. Ashplant.

"Our estimates were cut down too much," replied Ald. Tancock.

"That would have made no difference," commented Ald. Richter.

After some discussion it was decided that Ald. Tancock should make application to the council for \$2,000 more, and then the finance committee would take the matter up, and, if possible, find the money.

"We must keep the streets cleaned, in any event," said Ald. Eckert. "No matter where the money is to come from we should keep the streets cleaned."

Unopposed Members.

Early this afternoon 40 unopposed returns had been made, which, with the 15 unopposed nominations of yesterday, brought the aggregate of the members elected up to 55.

With these figures the state of the parties now stand:

Government Coalition—Liberals 18, Labourists, none, Irish Nationalists 5, Opposition—Unionists 34.

The Unionists are putting up a much stronger fight than at the two previous contests, and the betting is now even money that they will secure a net gain of 20 seats, which would put them on an even footing with the Liberals and Labourists combined, thus leaving the Irish Nationalists in absolute control of the next Parliament.

Nationalists Returned.
The Nationalists returned include John Redmond, for Waterford; Patrick O'Brien, for Kilkenny, and J. P. Nannetti, for College Green, Dublin.

The most prominent Liberals re-elected are Joseph Walton, for Bransley division of York, and Sir J. H. Dalziel, of Ayrkeshire Burghes.

The Unionists had quite a string of returns returned, permitting the present election is being bitterly contested. Broadly speaking, the predominating issue is: Shall the House of Commons be a free hand in the matter of general legislation; or, shall the House of Lords be allowed to reform itself, and, making certain concessions as to its composition, remain in a position to check such activities of the lower chamber as the peers may consider inconsistent with the welfare of the Empire.

The Unionists or Conservatives stand for the latter proposition, while the Liberals of the Government party seek to reform the upper chamber on their own initiative.

Lloyd George Breaks Down.
Chancellor Lloyd George has broken down under the strain of the campaign and cancelled all his engagements today. He hopes to resume speaking the next two weeks.

Mr. Churchill was refused a hearing at Lincoln this afternoon. Customs duties speech-making, polling days, and the Opposition was so persistent that the Home Secretary was obliged to desist, and to give a pledge that he would not attempt to again speak.

During the rumpus there were several fights in the audience.

LONDON ELECTRIC BOARD MAKES DECISION MONDAY

Offer of City to Purchase Plant To Be Disposed of at a Toronto Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the directors of the London Electric Company in Toronto on Monday, when the question of selling out to the city for \$100,000 will be decided. It is likely that many of the shareholders will be present.

The local shareholders, it was stated today, are accepting the offer. In Toronto there are many who oppose this. W. D. Matthews, the president, being one who considers the offer much too small. He hopes to see other who think that the company should fight to the last ditch.

BIG NEW INDUSTRY FOR PORT STANLEY

Dotey and Sons, of Goderich, Will Establish Ship Building Yard.

[Special to The Advertiser.] St. Thomas, Dec. 3.—F. Dotey & Sons, Limited, of Goderich, have decided to establish a shipbuilding yard at Port Stanley, and have leased property for that purpose from Sheppard & Payne on the west side of Main street. Building operations will begin at once, and twenty hands will be employed. The firm will build only the largest tugs, and have already contracted to build three. One is for Finlay & Stanton, and one for Capt. R. J. Miller. Their engines will likely be built at the Port Stanley plant works.

HANGED HIMSELF.
Toronto, Dec. 2.—While making his rounds in High Park this afternoon, Mounted Policeman Hanson, of the Toronto force, discovered the body of an unknown man suspended in a tree.

The man had no marks of identification whatever upon him as far as the policeman could learn.

The tree on which the body was hung is near the house of the caretaker of the park.

It was the body of a young man, fairly well dressed. The body had not been there for any great length of time.

BURNED TO DEATH.
Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Miss Maggie Griffin, aged 94, was burned to death in her home at Portage du Fort, Pontiac, this evening. She lived alone and the lamp she was lighting set fire to papers lying around. She was dead when found.

Canadian Navy To Be Ready in Six Years

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, Dec. 3.—It is figured here that the first ship of the Canadian navy will be launched from a Canadian yard in three years, and the last of the ten on the present programme will be finished in six years. The total cost of the ten boats will be ten millions. Six British firms are competing for the Canadian order, as it will mean the establishment in Canada, with Government aid in the form of a subsidy, of drydocks.

REAL ESTATE NAME A SLATE

Will Run a Ticket For Nearly All Municipal Offices.

MANY FOR ALDERMEN

Two Gentlemen Named for Mr. Wyatt's Seat on the Water Commission.

The Real Estate Owners' Association have prepared a slate for the municipal elections, and today the list of candidates who will receive the united support of the members in the coming campaign was announced. The association will offer no opposition to Mayor Beattie. The candidates selected are as follows:

For Aldermen.
Robert McDermid.
R. A. Y. Stinchcombe.
A. H. Doyle.
Hubert Ashplant.
J. A. Tancock.
George T. Hiscoc.
C. P. Heal.
Capt. T. J. Murphy.
J. G. Richter.

For Water Commissioners.
John Hayman.
John M. Parsons.

For Hospital Trustee.
Henry Macklin, J.P.

For Board of Education.
William Scarrow.
W. L. Pearson.
H. M. Douglass.

It will be seen that few of those at present in the council are endorsed. Ald. Richter, Ald. Ashplant and Ald. Tancock, three of the present committee, are the only ones approved of by the Real Estate.

ESTIMATES UP REVENUE GROWS

One Hundred and Thirty-Nine Millions Asked For the Year.

ONTARIO PUBLIC WORKS

Half a Million For Militia—Sum For Expenditure the Same as Last Year.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The main estimates for the next fiscal year were presented to the Commons today. The total amount which Parliament is asked to vote, on both revenue and capital accounts, is \$135,363,200, an increase of \$6,035,375 over the supplementary estimates later in session may, as usual, increase this amount several millions, but in any event, with the revenue steadily increasing at the rate of over one million dollars per month, the Government is still assured of an income for next year that will considerably more than keep pace with the growing expenditure. Of the total amount asked \$38,188,575 is on capital account, including twenty-seven millions for the National Transcontinental Railway, two millions for the Quebec bridge, and a quarter million for the Trent Canal, and a million for the St. Lawrence ship channel. On consolidated account the vote is \$100,674,627, an increase of \$5,095,117 over the current year. The principal items of increase are: Census, \$1,000,000; railways and canals (collection of revenue), \$630,754; postoffice, \$626,080; naval service, \$155,000; public debt, including sinking fund, \$89,525; ocean and river service, \$303,500.

Increase for Militia.
The increase in the particular general interest include the following: Increased militia grants of \$62,201, including \$150,000 more for annual drill, \$60,000 for cadet corps and the carrying out of the scheme of physical and military training in schools, \$100,000 more for militia clothing, etc., and \$25,000 more for the Royal Military College; \$20,000 more for experimental farms; \$20,000 more for exhibitions; \$20,000 for four additional judges of the superior court at Montreal, and \$6,000 for an additional King's Bench judge in Manitoba; \$47,000 for a penitentiary for Saskatchewan; \$10,000 additional to encourage Canadian tobacco production; \$25,000 for immigration agents; \$20,000 for monument to King Edward VII.; \$15,000 for a monument at Vercheres to Madeleine de Vercheres; \$35,000 more for Indian education, and \$5,000 additional for the trade commission.

There is nothing in the main estimates for the Hudson Bay Railway, but this will probably be covered by special legislation to be introduced later. Similarly, in the case of the proposed grant for the Winnipeg-Woodhouse railway, there will be a special resolution introduced dealing with the matter.

Vote for Naval Service.
The vote for the naval service, totalling \$3,351,500, is the same as was voted last session, with the exception that votes of \$183,862, of which \$150,000 is for the line from Harmony to Elmira.

Continued on Page Eleven.



THE HORTON STREET POWER AND WATER STATION. In this building is the city's Niagara power distribution plant. It also contains the electric motors and auxiliary gas engines for pumping the artesian wells. The reservoir is at the rear.

HIRED MAN STARTED A ROW OBJECTED TO PIANO PLAYING

Walter Marchum, Newcomer, Who Refused to Take Oath in Court and Threatened Crown Attorney, Charged With Assaulting Employer.

Walter Marchum, who calls himself an English Socialist, and who caused some excitement in Squire Chittick's court a few weeks ago when he refused to take the oath and threatened to assault Crown Attorney McKillop, is in the county jail awaiting trial on Wednesday next on a charge of assaulting his employer, Leonard Hughes, and that gentleman's daughter. A few nights ago a couple of friends called at Mr. Hughes' home and made merry. The piano was played during the evening, and according to the story this riled the socialist person, who proceeded to cause a "rough-house," declaring that his sleep was not to be disturbed.

Mr. Hughes as a result laid an information and Marchum's arrest followed. It is understood that as he has only been in this country a few months the authorities will be able to deport him.

Marchum has some very radical ideas, and as a result frequently finds himself in trouble.

During the preliminary hearing of Frank Horsey, the burglar, who was given a ten-year sentence by Judge Macbeth, Marchum was called as a witness in the case brought by Leonard Hughes, one of the men whose home was entered. Marchum started the court by declaring that he would not take the oath. When the crown attorney remonstrated with him he made use of very profane language, declaring those in the court room with various epithets. However, he finally took the oath, and went on the stand, but seriously objected, declaring that his word ought to be as good as an oath, and that all laws were wrong.

It is said that Marchum threatened to shoot Mr. Hughes and his family, and this may be made another charge against him.



W. B. DR. A. E. SANTO. Last Night Elected Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 2094, A. F. and A. M.

ENTERTAINED SAILORS.
London, Dec. 3.—Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, the lord mayor and the corporation of the city of London, today gave a luncheon at Guild Hall to 750 American sailors from the visiting fleet at Gravesend and Weymouth.

CARNegie HERO AWARDS.
Paris, Dec. 3.—The Carnegie Hero Fund asked \$28,188,575 is on capital account, including twenty-seven millions for the National Transcontinental Railway, two millions for the Quebec bridge, and a quarter million for the Trent Canal, and a million for the St. Lawrence ship channel. On consolidated account the vote is \$100,674,627, an increase of \$5,095,117 over the current year. The principal items of increase are: Census, \$1,000,000; railways and canals (collection of revenue), \$630,754; postoffice, \$626,080; naval service, \$155,000; public debt, including sinking fund, \$89,525; ocean and river service, \$303,500.

THE WEATHER

Tomorrow Colder, With Snow. FORECASTS.

Toronto, Dec. 3.—5 a.m. Today—Moderate variable winds and moderately cold today. Tomorrow—Easterly winds; cold, with light snowfalls.

TEMPERATURES.
Stations. Max. Min. Weather.
Calgary 10 4 Cloudy
Winnipeg 20 12 Cloudy
Port Arthur 12 6 Cloudy
Perry Sound 22 10 Cloudy
Toronto 28 28 Snow
Ottawa 22 18 Cloudy
Quebec 22 18 Fair
Father Point 24 18 Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.
A shallow barometric depression which is now just west of the Mississippi is likely to move across the lower lakes. Another pronounced high area, accompanied by low temperatures, has appeared over the Western Provinces.

Snow fell yesterday in most parts of the Western Provinces, and snow flurries occurred from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 21—31; Allen, 1—12; Victoria, 36—42; Vancouver, 47—50; Kamloops, 36—42; Edmonton, 4—12; Battleford, 8—12; Prince Albert, 8—20; Calgary, 18—22; Moose Jaw, 18—22; Regina, 18—22; Winnipeg, 4—20; Port Arthur, 4—12; Parry Sound, 12—22; Toronto, 17—20; Ottawa, 18—22; Montreal, 22—28; Quebec, 24—32; St. John, 32—38; Halifax, 32—46.

TODAY'S PROBS.
The East—Fresh westerly and north-westerly winds; fair and colder; local snow flurries.
Lake Superior—Strong easterly winds; with snow; cold.
Manitoba—Strong northerly winds; clearing and cold.
Saskatchewan and Alberta—Fair and very cold.

LOCAL BUSINESS IS SATISFACTORY

Reports to Bradstreet's Show That Canadian Trade Is Active.

IS BRISK IN THE WEST

Montreal and Toronto Report Good Results—Sorting Trade in Winnipeg Is Lively.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Toronto, Dec. 3.—Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say the general condition of trade continues reasonably satisfactory. City retail trade is active and sorting orders are coming forward well. The movement of general merchandise is heavy. In the hardware trade a good business is noted in lines usually moving at this time of the year. Business in metals is brisk, and stocks here are not likely to be heavy at any time through the winter. On account of the tremendous amount of building which has gone on in all parts of Canada during the past year, the inquiry for structural steel has been exceedingly heavy, and building permits recently announced in the greater cities would indicate that this demand will continue. Staple and fancy groceries are now moving freely. In dry goods the volume of business is well up to recent expectations. The demand for meat orders for winter goods are being received, and business for spring is well up to average volume. Country trade is suffering from bad roads, but the arrival of snow will make improvements conditions in this respect. Exports of produce continue fairly large.

Active in Toronto.
Toronto reports say both wholesale and retail trade continues active. Fall goods are doing well, although there has been but little demand for heavy winter lines. Wholesalers are busy sending out shipments, however, and large quantities of all kinds of supplies are moving throughout the city.

HE SAW NAPOLEON.
New York, Dec. 3.—Joseph Zeitlin, a Russian, is dead at his home in Brooklyn, in his 107th year. He spent most of his life in Moscow, and saw Napoleon when the "Little Corporal" invaded Russia in 1812. He smoked and drank, and said it did not hurt him.

DUKE IS IMPROVING.
London, Dec. 3.—The Duke of Manchester, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis had a fairly good night and today was said to be slightly improved.

MAIL WILL BE LATE.
The steamer Philadelphia put back today soon after she sailed for New York because of a breakdown in the engine room. She will probably be unable to sail before tomorrow. She carries a big Christmas mail.

FATAL EXPLOSION.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 2.—Dynamite and caps stored in a steel-cased house at the plant of the Alabastine Company, southwest of the city, exploded, one piece of the building flying 200 feet and striking George Munsee, a laborer, in the abdomen, killing him instantly. Munsee was 70 years old and leaves a family. No cause is ascribed for the explosion.

A BIG SUM FOR PORT HARBOR SIXTY-THOUSAND TO BE EXPENDED

NINE NEW POLLING SUB-DIVISIONS

City Voting Too Big To Be Handled Under Present Conditions.

Nine new polling subdivisions were created by the finance committee last evening, and a bylaw will be presented to the council on Monday night confirming these additions to the polling places of the city.

WILCOX PLANT FOR A NEW INDUSTRY

American Concern Is Negotiating With Board of Trade in Regard to it.

An industry of considerable importance may be brought to London. The plant of the Wilcox Manufacturing Company has been looked over, and it is considered the best suited for the purposes the concern has yet intended.

President H. T. Reason, of the board of trade, is in touch with the company, and the principal officials will be in London in the near future to settle the question. It is a very large American firm, and we want to have it establish a branch in Canada. It is expected that they will employ 200 men when they get in working order.

A PATROL TO WATCH THE NEW LIGHTS

Defective Lamps To Be Replaced and Those Broken Repaired.

A patrol, consisting of four men and two dogs, will be put on duty tonight to inspect the street lighting service and replace all broken or defective lamps. There were some defective lights, and many were stolen and smashed," said Manager Dark. "Many complaints have been made to me about the street lighting, and we want to have it perfect by tomorrow night if possible. To that end I will have a patrol to make a thorough inspection of the lines."

"Our lighting service is not complete. There is a very bad spot at Rectory street and the ram. Trunk. We will put in one lamp there tonight, and more later."

Manager Dark is anxious that all complaints should be sent to the office. After 6 o'clock the station can be called. The telephone number is 3278, while 45 in the daytime will get his office.

NO HOUSE LIGHTING UNTIL DECEMBER 15TH

Machinery For Purpose Not Yet All Here—Same as to Power.

House electric lighting service will not be given until Dec. 15, at the earliest. The same condition applies as to power.

The announcement was made to The Advertiser this morning that the machinery will not all be here until Dec. 8, after which the installation will take some time.

It was also stated that the McClary Manufacturing Company, Geo. White & Sons, and some others had been connected up for power, but they will not be given the energy until Dec. 15.

There will be meeting of the water commissioners this afternoon to discuss the lighting rates, when a schedule will be presented for domestic and commercial lighting. It will probably be approved by the board and forwarded to the hydro-electric commission.

A form of contract to be entered into by power consumers will also be submitted.



AUGUSTUS POST. He fell 60 feet while flying at New Orleans. Mr. Post was missing for some days in the balloon races last fall.

Dominion Estimates Call For Large Operations Next Summer.

WORK TO LAST FOR TWO YEARS

Port Burwell Also Given Large Sum For Improvements to the Harbor.

As announced in the Dominion estimates tabled yesterday, Port Stanley harbor will have \$60,000 expended upon it next summer, and there may be more, as it is stated on good authority that the supplementary estimates will contain a further sum for the work. Sixty thousand, however, will be sufficient to build a considerable portion of the breakwater to the southeast of the harbor, and will do much to make the Port a safe place of entrance during heavy weather.

"The money voted will be sufficient to award a contract for the work," said a man from Port Stanley, who is in close touch with the operations. "The main thing is to get it. It will take at least two years to complete the breakwater alone. I expect something in the supplementary estimates for a pier, and such work as that. That will be spread over two years also."

Major H. R. Lamb, who is in charge of public works here, will leave for Ottawa in a day or two, to confer with the heads of the department. No word has been received by him as to the work to be done, and it will not likely be announced until after this conference.

The residents of Port Burwell have not been overlooked. They have been quietly presenting their claims, with the result that \$50,000 has been awarded them. Efforts will be made to prevent the harbor filling up with quicksand, which of late years has been the cause of much trouble.

Members of the local board of trade are satisfied that the Government will put through a lot of building at the Port, and declare that the recent deputation was not without its good results.

"According to the estimates passed, the Government are going to start," said one member of the board. "Then we will be all right. In a couple of years Port Stanley will be a fine harbor, and London will greatly profit thereby."

LONDONERS WILL JOIN DEPUTATION

Boards of Trade and Municipal Councils Will Press for Welland Canal and St. Lawrence Improvements.

The president of the London Board of Trade received a telegram today asking for the appointment of a delegate to join the deputation from the boards of trade and city council of Ontario, which will meet on the Minister of Public Works on Dec. 13, to urge the deepening of the Welland Canal and the improvement of St. Lawrence navigation. The deputation will comply by naming a delegate, and it is expected Mayor Beattie will do the same for the council. The step is in pursuance of a decision of the Associated Boards of Trade of the province.

MRS. SNOWDEN WILL BE ENTERTAINED

Guest of Women's Canadian Club—A Remarkable Orator.

Mrs. Philip Snowden, the brilliant English orator, will be the guest of the Women's Canadian Club of the city and district at a luncheon at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday. She will lecture on "The Mother of Parliaments" in the Grand Opera House in the evening. The Louisville, Ky., Times says of Mrs. Snowden:

"Possessing to such a rare degree the somewhat unusual combination of beauty and brilliancy, of wit and of language and commanding logic, Mrs. Philip Snowden demands a bit more space for personal description than possibly any woman lecturer before the public today."

PROTECTING MILK

Board of Health Hears Reports on Milk Inspection Bylaws.

At the final meeting of the board of health held last night, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the chairman, Mr. John Graham, the resolution being moved by Mr. Harry Clarke, and seconded by Mr. R. A. Carrothers.

The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Graham suitably acknowledged the compliment.

Dr. E. Williams reported on the by-laws regarding milk inspections, and stated to the board that there was sufficient machinery at the present time to provide for certified milk. The medical health officer must report on the quality of milk before granting a license to any applicant, and this would enable the board to protect the supply of the city.

Those present were: Chairman John Graham, R. A. Carrothers, Harry H. H. McMeekin, Inspector McMeekin, H. H. O., and Harry Baker.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE, PHONE 650.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TOWN LOTS. WAINWRIGHT—A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS HAVE BEEN SOLD IN THE PAST WEEK. A LONDON SYNDICATE HAS PURCHASED ONE HUNDRED LOTS, AND PAID IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF \$15,000. THESE LOTS WILL NOT LAST LONG.

WATROUS, MELVILLE, BIGGAR AND TOFIELD ARE OTHER GOOD TOWNS. ALL DIVISIONAL, POINTS, AND ALL THE LOTS WE HAVE FOR SALE ARE FOR THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY. WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR LONDON FOR THESE LOTS. OTHER PARTIES ARE OFFERING LOTS FURTHER OUT. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS OF BONAFIDE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY TOWN LOTS. YOU CAN BUY A LOT BY PAYING ONE-TENTH DOWN AND BALANCE IN NINE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO TAXES UNTIL 1912, AND NO INTEREST ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—2½-story red pressed brick, cement and cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, hardwood floors downstairs, large porch, balcony, rear lot 40x129 feet to a lane. Price, \$4,000.

TALBOT STREET—2-story brick, cellar under all, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, 2 kites and mantels, laundry. Lot 33x70 feet. Price, \$4,000.

TALBOT STREET—2½-story red pressed brick, cement foundation, slate roof, 5 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, hot water heated, mantel and grate, kitchen cupboard, verandah. Lot 33x70 feet. Call for particulars.

MAPLE STREET—2½-story brick, cement and cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, hot water heated, grate and mantel, stairs, 25 by about 145 feet. Call for particulars.

TALBOT STREET—Frame semi-detached cottage, 2 bedrooms in one, 3 in other, cement and iron 2-story workshop and stable at rear. Lot 155 feet deep. Price, \$2,500.

HAMILTON ROAD—Terrace of three houses. Price, \$2,500.

EDWARD STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas for cooking and lighting. Lot 33x140 feet. Price, \$1,500.

WANTED—Farms and exchange. We have a large number of people inquiring for farms. We have sold quite a number lately, and expect customers for quite a number more. If you have a farm you wish to sell or exchange, kindly call and see 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 50x150 feet. Call for particulars.

COLBOURNE STREET—2-story red brick, cement block foundation, all modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

QUEBEC STREET—1½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 22x150 feet. Price, \$2,000.

KING STREET—Brick cottage, semi-detached, 3 bedrooms in 1, 4 in other, gas, lot 42x100 and right of way. Price, \$2,200.

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

30 acres close to good buildings, well fenced. Price, \$2,500. Would exchange for city property.

SIXTY ACRES—Black mud, clay loam, good new windmill, cement and brick road, new spring water, 5 or 6 acres of hardwood bush. Will exchange for city property. Call for particulars.

DUPREUX AVENUE—Two-story modern conveniences, lot 62x113 feet. Price, \$2,500. Also vacant lot 70x113 feet. Price, \$2,500.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, cellar, lot 50x150 feet. Price, \$1,500.

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

PICCADILLY STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, lot 42x145 feet. Price, \$2,500.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, electric light, stable and driveway, fruit trees, three-fifths of an acre of land. Price, \$2,500.

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

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P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

OTTAWA AVENUE—New 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, bathroom, lot 35x140. Price, \$2,300 for a quick sale.

PICCADILLY STREET—2-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, 7 rooms, large verandah, frame barn, good lot. Price, \$4,500. Inspect this property.

HILL STREET—2-story frame house, 8 rooms, lot 32x139 feet. Price, \$2,500. Inspect this property.

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

HAMILTON ROAD—Five acres, sandy loam, new 1½-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, 7 rooms, large verandah, modern improvements, nice lot. Price, \$2,500. Cheap property.

OTTAWA AVENUE—1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms, two cellars, lot 40x139 feet. Price, \$2,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two story and attic new brick house, 10 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 33x144 feet. Price, \$3,000.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—New 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, large verandah, frame barn; three-quarters acre lot; county taxes. Call for price.

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

CENTRAL AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order, good lot. Price, \$1,600.

HILL STREET—2-story frame house, 7 rooms, furnace, gas, nice lot. Price, \$2,500.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 52x208 feet, to a lane. Price, \$3,000.

TECUMSEH AVENUE, near Ridout Street—A new two-story red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 40x118 feet. Price, \$2,500. Owner leaving city.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY RED pressed brick, all modern conveniences; north end. Apply 225 St. George, 4th-tyw.

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Section of our Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department with the two most essential garments, the opera cloak and the evening dress, and go right down the list through the different departments throughout the store and find each and every one well equipped with a splendid array of New York and Paris productions, each portraying its own individual note of exclusiveness, which is the feature that characterizes this display.

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16-button Glacé Kid Glove, mousquetaire wrist, black and white **\$3.00**

12-button Glacé Kid Glove, mousquetaire wrist, black, white, pale blue, pink, champagne, pearl gray **\$2.50**

Elbow-Length Silk Glove, mousquetaire wrist, pale blue, pink, heliotrope, black, white, cream and gray **\$1.00**

20-button White and Black Suede Glove, mousquetaire wrist **\$3.00**

12-button White Suede Glove, mousquetaire wrist, **\$2.00**

Spun Silk, Lisle and Fine Swiss Cotton Vests

Fine Ribbed Cotton Vest, hand crocheted yoke, no sleeves **45c**

Lisle Vests, crocheted yoke, no sleeves, **50c, 65c, 85c**

Spun Silk Vests, crocheted yoke, no sleeves, **85c, \$1.00** and **\$1.25**

Extra Fine Quality Silk Vests, deep crocheted yoke **\$1.75 and \$2.00**

Spun Silk Vests, no sleeves **50c, 85c and \$1.25**

Spun Silk Vests, high neck, short sleeves **\$1.50**

Spun Silk Vests, high neck, long sleeves, **\$1.25 and \$1.85**

Spun Silk Combinations, low neck, short sleeve, ankle length **\$2.25**

Or high neck, long sleeves, ankle length **\$2.75**

Spun Silk Combinations, deep crocheted yoke, no sleeves **\$3.50 and \$3.75**

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The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale: No. 6427—75 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil clay loam, 20 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6428—65 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6429—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6430—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6431—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6432—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6433—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6434—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6435—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6436—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6437—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6438—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6439—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6440—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6441—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6442—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

No. 6443—25 acres in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton; soil black clay loam, 10 acres timber, 50 acres wheat and rail, frame stable 28x30, granary, 10x10.

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Book by Henri Bodeau. Music by
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Plan open to subscribers at WILLIAMS PIANO WAREHOUSE,
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TICKETS, \$3.00; \$2.50; \$2.00; \$1.50; \$1.00. Out-of-town orders for seats
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**Free Lecture on Christian
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Sunday, December 11, 1910
AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

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Eloquent English Woman Orator and
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Grand Opera House
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AT 8 P.M.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Box plan
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**A MUSICAL TREAT IN THE ADE-
LAIDE Street Baptist Church, Tuesday,
Dec. 13. Remember the date.**

SIMCOE ROLLER RINK—LADIES
free tonight. Skating and music until
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**WINTER FAIR GUELPH, DEC. 5-9,
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A splendid programme of practical
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Judging Commences Monday afternoon
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**HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,
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Methodist Church, Thursday evening,
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assisted by Miss Lindon, reader, and
Mr. W. A. McCutcheon, baritone. Silver
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CERT reader, impersonator. Address,
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classes: Gentlemen, Tuesday, Saturday
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Ladies admitted free, as usual. Music
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busy; great demand; sample outfit
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Write now for particulars. Charles
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WANTED TO EXCHANGE—100-ACRE
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tiser.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, CENTRALLY
located office; business, bonds and de-
bentures. Address Box 119, this office.
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WILL PERSON WHO BY MISTAKE
took overcoat from Jubilee Rink Friday
evening, return to 78 Blackfries street
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LOST—LADY'S GOLD PENDANT, SET
with amethyst and pearls, at Jubilee
Rink, or belt line car. Reward at J. M.
Thompson's, 119 Dundas street. 50c

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.
POWELL—SCANDRETT—On Wednesday
evening, Nov. 30, 1910, by the Rev. Dr.
T. Manning, Miss Mary E. Scandrett
to Mr. W. J. Powell, both of this city.

DEATHS.
HAYES—At Toronto, on Dec. 1, 1910,
Wright Hayes.
Funeral will leave the Grand Trunk
station, Lucas, Ont., on Tuesday, Dec.
6, by the 1:25 train to Littlewood Cem-
tery.

McLEOD—On Dec. 2, 1910, Mrs. Mary
McLeod, relict of the late Finlay Mc-
Leod, in her 78th year.
Funeral on Friday, Dec. 5, at 3
o'clock, from her late residence, 103
Elmwood avenue. Funeral private.

LEGATE—In this city, on Wednesday,
Nov. 30, 1910, Joseph M. Legate, in his
21st year.
Funeral from 70 Byron avenue, at 2:30
p.m., Sunday, to Mount Pleasant Cem-
tery.

MEETINGS.
ST. JOHN'S ATHLETIC CLUB, SUN-
DAY, 4th, 3 p.m. Subject, "Peter's
Denial." Men welcome.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.
THREE HOLSTEIN COWS AND ONE
Jersey, due to calve, 3 Holstein heifers,
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sale. 114 Wellington road.

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POWER, good condition, name etched
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Saunders, 352 Clarence.

FOR SALE—WASHING MACHINE,
cook stove and coal heater. Apply 141
Ridout street south.

FOR SALE—GLASS SASH, BARS AND
greenhouse; fourth concession, London
Township, Frank Whitehall, West
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Red Star News Company, 10 Market
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FOR SALE—GLADSTONE CUTTER,
English dogcart, buggy, stable etceteras,
Plymouth Rocks, Homer pigeons (im-
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British North America.

WE MAKE FOLDING BED DAVEN-
PORTS, \$15 and up. Charles M. Quick,
725 Richmond.

STOVES AT HUNT & SONS' FEATHER
and Mattress Renovators, 633 Richmond
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wagon for sale. F. Barnett, 84 Dundas
street.

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Bargains

We are offering this week your choice
of THREE UPRIGHT PIANOS at the
following Bargain Prices:

\$225
\$265
\$285

Terms, \$10 cash and \$7 per month.
The regular prices range from \$375 to
\$450. We make this special offer to
clear, to make room for our Christmas
stock now coming in. All sold under our
regular guarantee.

Nordheimers Limited
Established 1840,
188 DUNDAS STREET.
J. J. Callaghan, General Manager.

CHRISTMAS CAKES—EMPRESS
choicest quality, per pound, 40c. Royal
Quality, per pound, 50c. 50c.
Duchess, a rich cake, 50c; Countess, 50c;
fine cake, 20c. Phone city groceries.
R. Nuttall, cake manufacturer.

YOUR BICYCLE CLEANED AND
stored for the winter, \$1. Gurd's, 135
Dundas.

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shipment just received from Germany.
You can get beautiful Christmas pre-
sents for less than five cents. Come
early and get first choice. The London
Soap Company, 197-205 South street.

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some good wagons suitable for delivery
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complete stock up-to-date cutters.
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WE ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK
five pianos at \$50, \$65, \$75, \$100 and \$150,
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able \$1 at \$3 per month. Each instru-
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known for Eczema, Piles, Blood-poison-
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Gas Engine for CHEAP POWER.

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FOR SALE—MORTGAGE, \$3,000, DRAW-
ING 5 per cent on a farm, 100 acres.
Apply Box 55, Advertiser.

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Corner Mainland and G. T. R. Prompt
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The Old Umbrella Mender
PERRY DAVID
251 DUNDAS STREET.

THE JOSEPH F. CRUMMEY LEATHER
Shoemaking Company, 212 Dundas
street. Phone 2105 and 2283.

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

HORSE CLIPPERS SHARPENED BY
latest machine, hand and power. Percy
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ARTICLES FOR SALE.

ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND
wagons for sale. Gould & Mohan,
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1,000 PERSONS WANTED TO TRY OUR
mixed hardwood, \$2 per load, delivered.
Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1785.

TREES FOR THE LAWN—WEEDING
mulchery, ash, willow and elms. All
kinds of shrubs, fruit and ornamental
trees, hedge plants, roses, vines, ever-
greens, from 10c up. Baker's Nursery,
Telephone 2222.

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\$1.00 PER LOAD
LONDON BOX CO.
209 Bathurst Street. Phone 528.

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

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

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

STORE FIXTURES
We make all kinds of Cases and Stands
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T. F. McCracken.
Manufacturer of Commercial Woodwork,
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FURNITURE
and household supplies. Cash or credit.
Prices most reasonable in city. Open
evenings.

BARNES & CO.
264 HAMILTON ROAD. PHONE 2065.
ywt

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

Lumber
Perhaps you need some for necessary
repairs. Let me know about it,
and I will get it for you. GEORGE H.
BELTON, Rectory street, north of Grand
Trunk tracks.

FERRETS
Choice lot of Ferrets in both colors.
Use our Laying Food; it will make your
hens lay; 100 pounds for \$1.50. Grit,
Shell, salt, Red Scotch vinegar, Char-
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poultry at MORGAN'S, 113 Dundas St.
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LARGE CASKS AND BARRELS, SUIT-
ABLE for cisterns, \$2.50 each, delivered.
Gorman, Eckert & Co., Rectory street.

ORDER YOUR
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MALE HELP WANTED.
TO SHOEMAKERS—CUTTERS WANT-
ED. Apply Sterling Bros.

MEN WANTED, AGE 18-35, FOR FIRE-
MEN, \$10 monthly, and brakemen, \$8,
on railroads. London visitors, experi-
ence unnecessary; no strike; positions
guaranteed competent men; promotion
rapid; head-quarters, 1000 Dundas, over
500 men sent to positions monthly; state
age; send stamp. Railway Association,
R. 58, 257 Monroe street, Brooklyn,
N. Y.

WANTED—BROOM TYERS AND SEW-
ERS on Lips machine. Apply the
Boeckh Bros. Company, Limited, 108
Adelaide street west, Toronto.

TELEGRAPHERS, STATION AGENTS,
freight and ticket clerks and baggage-
men in great demand on Canadian rail-
ways. Most practical and best equipped
school in Canada. More students placed
in positions than all other schools to-
gether. Day and mail courses. Book
M. free. Dominion School Telegraphy,
Toronto.

WILL START YOU EARNING \$4
daily at home in spare time, silver-
ware; no capital; free instructive
booklet, giving plans of operation. G.
P. Redmond, Dept. 308, Boston, Mass.

MEN LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSI-
NESS—We teach you at home, get you
\$25 weekly job; \$10 weekly while learn-
ing. Rochester Auto School, 1100 Roch-
ester, N. Y.

CENTRAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, TO-
RONTO, will teach you particulars about
training for railway agents' duties, if
you will write Thomas J. Johnston,
principal, Yonge and Gerrard.

MAN WANTED—MUST BE WILLING
to learn and capable of acting as our
representative; no canvassing or solicit-
ing; good income assured. Address
National Co-operative Realty Company,
1252 Marden building, Washington, D.C.
41n-19, 26, D3, D4, D5.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY HERE—OUR
entire time and attention are given
exclusive to making operators, not
divided between a half-dozen courses;
results guaranteed; day, evening or mail
courses; start any time, particulars free.
College of Telegraphy, London.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR WORK
about house and stable. Apply George
S. Gibbons, corner Kent and Ridout.

CANVASSERS WANTED—WEEKLY
salary paid. Alfred Tyler, 555 Clarence
street.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.
WANTED—HOUSEMAID AND DINING-
ROOM girl. Apply City Hotel.

COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework; no washing; small family;
good wages. 764 Waterloo street.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WOMAN
as housekeeper, companion and attend-
ant on lady in poor health; maid kept
to cook and do housework. Address
Box 109, Advertiser.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES, AT ONCE,
who desire to learn hairdressing and
manicuring; references required. 223
Dundas street, Prof. Michael.

WANTED—A MAID FOR GENERAL
housework. Apply Mrs. John Mills, 475
Princess avenue.

WANTED—SMART YOUNG GIRL, TO
help with housework; no washing; no
children; country girl preferred. 524
King.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CAP OPER-
ATORS: steady work. Apply London
Cap Works, 36 Carling.

WANTED AT ONCE—GIRL FOR GEN-
eral housework; or young girl to as-
sist; small family. Apply Mrs. Cole-
man, 21 The Ridgeway.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRLS,
also housemaid. Apply Stewardess,
Victoria Hospital.

EXPERIENCED BINDERY GIRLS
wanted. Apply Advertiser Job Depart-
ment.

HELP WANTED.
WANTED—MAN OR WOMAN TO DO
scrubbing at the Home for Incurables,
Dundas street east.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Temperance Field Day

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1910

One hundred churches in London City and Middle-
sex County will unite in holding a Temperance Field Day
under the auspices of the Ontario branch of the Dominion
Alliance.

MEN'S MASS MEETING
Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM,
SUNDAY, 4 P. M.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1910
A COUNTY AND CITY CONVENTION.

will be held in Y. M. C. A. building, commencing at
2 p.m., and a

PUBLIC MASS MEETING
in the First Methodist Church on Monday evening at
8 o'clock.

Victoria University Glee Club (50 male voices) will
sing at mass meeting and convention.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST
Church—Services, 11 and 7 p.m. Rev. C. H.
Emmerson, B.A., will preach. Sunday
morning after evening service. Sunday
School at 10.

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

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES IN ST.
Paul's Presbyterian, West London,
Sunday-Morning, Rev. John A. Ross,
of Wyoming, evening, Rev. T. H.
Mitchell, of New St. James'. b

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—
Morning service, Rev. A. K. Birks;
evening, Rev. G. N. Hazen. B. B.
Quantz, organist and choirmaster.

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTER-
NOON—"Class Welcome," First Metho-
dist Sunday School. Visitors always
welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

BISHOP CROWN V. MEMORIAL
Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Mr. Hague will preach at the morning
service (fourth of sermon course on
Malachi; Malachi 1:16). Mr. Hague
at the evening service. Visitors wel-
comed. Anniversary services, Dec. 11.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—HOLY COM-
MUNION, 8 and 11 a.m. Matins, 10
a.m., meeting of classes, 11 a.m., Mr.
Doherty, B.D. Collection for poor fund.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—
Rev. George N. Hazen, B.A., pastor.
Anniversary services tomorrow, 11 a.m.,
Rev. R. W. Whitby, B.A., of First Metho-
dist Church; 7 p.m., Rev. A. K. Birks,
L.L.B., president of Conference. Large
choir will render special service of
praise in the evening.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—
Rev. Walter Moffat, minister. Morn-
ing, "The True Light," evening, "On
the Mount." All welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER WIL-
LINGTON and Hill—Services at 11
a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVAN-
GELIST—Morning service, Rev. Pro-
fessor Jenkins; evening service, Rev. W.
T. Hill. Seats free.

COLBOURNE STREET METHODIST
Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Rev.
Andrew Hamilton, of Leamington, one
of the ablest ministers in the Con-

London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1853.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.,
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[Entered at the London (Canada) Post-office as matter of the second class.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 3.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WANTS THE NAVY.

No section of the Dominion welcomed the Government's naval policy more cordially than British Columbia. Especially is this true along the coast, where, because of the changed conditions on the Pacific, the problem of an adequate naval defence comes directly home. British Columbians almost to a man advocate the policy of a Canadian navy; the principle of spending Canadian money for the protection of Canadian trade and the Canadian coast by Canadian ships and Canadian seamen.

This was made very clear in a strong speech by Mr. Ralph Smith (Nanaimo) during the debate over Mr. Borden's amendment. He declared that the feeling in British Columbia was that if there was any fault to be found with the naval policy it was because it did not go farther in the same direction. He contrasted Mr. Borden's vacillations with the direct, definite indorsement of the Laurier plan by Premier McBride. Speaking at the official reception to the cruiser Rainbow, Mr. McBride said:

"We realize the great significance of the step that the Canadian people have taken in the establishing of the Canadian navy into which the Canadian people have entered with all heartiness and with every determination that at all costs we shall take a place in the defence of the empire such as the energy of our people in numbers and wealth should warrant us in doing."

He warned Mr. Borden that if he carried out the proposal to visit British Columbia next year the people of that province would be certain to ask him which of the three Opposition policies he stood for. In view of his complete change of front within eighteen months, how could they be sure he would not adopt still another policy if returned to power?

A FADING ILLUSION.

The British election campaign is rubbing some of the bloom off a time-honored illusion in this country. Canadians have been bred in the belief that British politics move on a loftier plane than the politics of other countries, and that British public men are purer, greater, nobler beings than any of their kind. This legend has had some basis of truth, but only in modern times. The portraits of the foremost statesmen of Great Britain in the latter part of the seventeenth century, as drawn by Macaulay, are morally repulsive, with scarcely an exception. During the whole of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, British parliamentary government was an elaborate system of corruption. A few splendid figures—Burke, for instance—refused to compromise with organized debauchery, but even the younger Pitt, who cared nothing for money, regarded it as a necessary evil, and condoned it because his own motives were pure and patriotic.

The custom of picking and purchasing placemen in an almost open market, practiced for generations by the great families, Whig and Tory, began to break down early in the last century, and received its death blow in the reform bill of 1832, through the abolition of the pocket boroughs. Since then British public life has been comparatively free from the grosser forms of corruption. Members of Parliament are no longer bought and sold; it is probably true, as Mr. Choate, the late American ambassador to St. James, told his countrymen, that it is never said of any British public man that he has his price. While "graft," as we understand the term, is not now a vice of British politics, the common reproach against Parliament is that it has been dominated in the past by class selfishness and prejudice, and by the land and liquor interests.

It has been instilled into the mind of the British race that the British Parliament has possessed all its fine qualities solely because it has been chiefly recruited from the upper classes. The snobs and the dunces shake their heads because other elements have secured representation. Even a Canadian bishop says the glory of the House of Commons has departed because it is no longer a chamber of gentlemen who can bandy scraps of Latin. If this were so, we should expect to find the tradition of courtesy, dignity, and high-mindedness surviving only in the gentlemen's party. How then are we to explain the recent conduct of this party? What has become of all its high-toned virtues? The Canadian who has been disposed too readily to compare political conditions and modes of party warfare in

Canada with those in Great Britain, to the disadvantage of his own country, should be reassured by the election tactics of the Unionist party, even though an ideal is shattered. We have had nothing in Canada within living memory to approach the indecency and recklessness of the present Unionist campaign. Apparently there is nothing in election trickery that the Unionist leaders have to learn. Less than a year ago they were shrieking "revolution!" over the Lloyd George budget, and predicting the ruin of the country if it became law. Today they have not a word to say against it. They accept it as an accomplished fact, and Mr. Balfour coolly tries to bribe the municipal ratepayers by offering to turn over to them the whole proceeds of the taxes on urban land, which he denounced from the house! On the very eve of the election he throws overboard the issue—tariff reform—which the party has chosen as its fighting ground for years. Apparently, Unionist speakers and journalists would bring on a war with Germany to catch votes. After coquetting with Irish home rule, they parade it as a bogey. They incite the Ulster Orangemen to civil war. They accuse the sympathizers of Ireland in the United States and Canada of plotting the disruption of the Empire. They play on jingoism in the case of Germany, and on race and creed prejudice in the case of the sister Isle. And all the catch-cries and appeals to the worst passions of the people are conveyed with a violence of language to which even the Canadian platform is a stranger. So much for the gentlemen's party!

THE FIXED ASSESSMENTS.

London's industrial future may be affected to some extent by the vote on the manufacturers' bylaws.

None of the manufacturers who have applied for fixed assessments are threatening to leave the city, but there are bound to be many changes in fifteen years. Some of these firms will have to build new factories before that time expires. Inducements are being offered by practically every city in Canada for industries such as these, and while it is all very well to look out for new industries and do everything possible to get them, we should also adopt a motto of "What we have we hold."

Any one of these industries could get five times what it is asking from almost any city in Ontario. It will not pay us as citizens to take the risk of losing even one of these concerns. The fixed assessments requested are reasonable, and should a fairly liberal policy be accorded our present valuable industries, it would no doubt improve the city's chances of attracting new ones.

Dr. Cook's mental aberration did not affect his business instincts.

Are there any more surprises in the little box of tricks which Mr. Borden calls his naval policy?

Ulster Unionists have invited tenders for arms and ammunition. Many an Irishman has been tendered the rope or exile for less than this.

Port Stanley harbor will get \$60,000, although we were assured by a local journal that it would get nothing because London elected an opponent of the Government.

There is a fine decorum in the British Parliament, but saucy politicians at Ottawa are meek as lambs compared with the roaring and raging of their British congeners on the platform.

The Hamilton Spectator sees nothing improper in the participation of Canadians in the British election. If a brigade of British Liberals should invade Hamilton to oppose Messrs. Stewart and Barker in the next election, would the Spectator change its mind?

This gem is from the Toronto News: "It may transpire later that the free trade campaign in Great Britain and the reciprocity campaign in Canada are largely financed by foreigners, who value a free entry to two of the world's best markets."

We have become accustomed to the partisanship of the News, but why be puzzled?

Mr. Lucas, M. P. P., is not so courageous as we imagined. He wants Dominion, not Provincial, ownership of telephones. He is late in the day, seeing that all the prairie provinces have adopted the Provincial plan. It is now the only practicable one. Is the Whitney Government afraid of it?

Mr. George Tait Blackstock, K. C., is on his way to Great Britain with the expectation that he will talk tariff reform. He will find on landing that tariff reform was shelved while he was crossing the ocean. But this will not "phase" George. He will jump in and fight for the peers. It will be a great social opportunity, and George is not the person to let it go by.

The Victoria Colonist, the chief journalistic bulwark of Conservatism on the Pacific Coast, has become dizzy trying to follow the gyrations of the Ottawa Opposition on the naval question. It pathetically says:

"Two years ago Parliament was unanimous in declaring in favor of the participation of Canada in the naval defence of the Empire. The Government adopted as its own a resolution to that effect, moved by the Opposition. That resolution was said to represent the people of Canada. Could such a resolution be carried unanimously now, and if not, why not?"

WHY GENTLEMEN ARE WANTED.

A notable change has taken place in American business methods within the last decade. Increasingly, men of large affairs are asking, when a young man is recommended for a big job, "Is he a gen-

An Astonishing Sale of UMBRELLAS

A manufacturer's samples of high-grade Umbrellas, and just in time for Christmas. Every Umbrella perfect. Covers are of fine black twilled umbrella cloth, gloria silk-and-wool and all silk. Handles are in a vast assortment—gun-metal, director, San-Toy, natural wood, horn, pearl, gold and sterling silver. We bought these fine Umbrellas at practically our own price, now we pass them on to you at a saving of FULLY ONE-THIRD, \$1.25 to \$5.00.

Seventeen Men's Umbrellas,
Regular \$6.75 to \$8.50,
Monday \$5.00

Presentation gold and silver mounted, also neat ivory and gold handles; best quality silk cover, which we guarantee to wear. Remember, only 17 in this little lot. Regular prices were to \$8.50. Monday \$5.00

Each in separate case.

Sale of Sample Handbags, Purses and Leather Goods

Bought from our favorite manufacturer at a great reduction. We pass our good luck on to you.
MANY ARE HALF PRICE.

Swiss Embroidered
Blouse Lengths
Special 75c

The Useful Gift Store--Come

Next week will be a busy week, but it will be better for shopping than the week following. It's of advantage to shop in the morning. Try it.

Special Values in Real Ostrich Feather Boas

You'll enjoy the soft warm hug of a Feather Boa, and they are very stylish and rich looking. Here is a chance. Finest quality Real Ostrich Boas, perfectly dyed; colors are white, black, gray, brown and white, black and white, gray and white; all are full length and perfect in every way.

One would make a most appropriate Christmas present. Each boxed separately.

\$3.25---Market Value \$4.00,
\$5.00 and \$6.00

"The Irish Linen Shop" is a very appropriate name for this famous store for quality linens. A linen treat is in store for you here next week. We gathered together a beautiful assortment of fancy linens suitable for Christmas gifts. Particularly interesting is the display of Battenburg cloths, doilies, tray cloths, stand covers, sideboard scarfs, etc.

Prices are right.

LADIES' TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING.

MEN'S FINE ORDERED
CLOTHING. SECOND FLOOR.

A 35 Per Cent Slice Off the Price of All Women's and Children's Coats in this Store

We decided to make a clean sweep before Christmas. We cut the price away from all profit, and a good portion of the cost has gone, too. Now we are not going to bother you with items or particulars, but would like you to slip into some of the Stylish Winter Coats, every one brand new this season. As an example of how we've priced them we quote

Any \$25 Coat, on Sale \$15.89

Any \$15 Coat, on Sale \$11.98

And we have still a few hundred to choose from.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' COATS
ARE ALL GREATLY REDUCED.

New Ready-to-Wear Department,
Second Floor.

Kingsmill's

36-Inch Square
Tapestry Table Covers
Special 19c

demian" This is significant in two ways: It means that the big business men are themselves gentlemen, and like to deal with men who talk their own language. But the referendum is absolutely impossible with the British system of responsible government, and the proposal to introduce it, as a recognized feature of the constitution, is revolutionary in the most exact sense.

QUITE SO.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
"I haven't much to offer you," began the kind lady.

"No apologies, mum," interposed the courteous wayfarer. "Any kind of eating is a genuine luxury these days."

NEIGHBORLY PRECAUTION.

[Success Magazine.]
The new clerk at the drug store returned the prescription to the old customer with a request that he wait till the boss returned.

"But why can't you fill it out?"
"I could if you was a stranger, but I ain't to fill 'em for folks that lives about here."

HIGH FINANCE.

[Sun.]
Knicker—Why did you pay \$40.53 for that hat?
Mrs. Knicker—I had to do it to make my check book balance.

HIS CHOICE.

[Metropolitan Magazine.]
Judge—You are privileged to challenge any member of the jury now being impanelled.

"Well, then, yer honor, O'll I fight the small man wid man eye, in the corner there, ferrest yez?"

FRACTION.

[Cleveland Leader.]
"When a bachelor gets a better half," says the Philosopher of Folly, "he gets better quarters, anyhow."

BROKE UP THE GAME.

[Chicago Post.]
The two football teams are facing each other.

Tense and quivering, the opposing men await the signal that shall put the ball into play and hurl them against each other in that fierce shock of battle.

The captain begins calling the code: "Thirty-six! thirty-five! twenty-two! seventeen!" he shouts.

At that instant the tall tackle, who is working his way through college by understudying a tailor, absent-mindedly asks:

"Side or top pockets?"

THE REVOLUTIONARY LORDS.

[Toronto Star.]
The Lords are, in effect, proposing the substitution of the American for the British system of government; for the only alternative to responsible government is the American system of separating the executive from the legislative power.

A Republican president may govern with a Democratic Congress, because he is not responsible for legislation. His only duty is to administer the laws as he finds them. He cannot control Congress, and Congress cannot get rid of him except by the cumbersome remedy of impeachment. That was once attempted in the case of the president and his cabinet would Lincoln. Under the British system a prime minister in Johnson's position would simply have resigned when he found himself at variance with the legislative body. Under the American system

the referendum would be workable, because the president his cabinet would administer the referendum laws as they would administer those of Congress. But the referendum is absolutely impossible with the British system of responsible government, and the proposal to introduce it, as a recognized feature of the constitution, is revolutionary in the most exact sense.

RAD BUSINESS.

[Hamilton Spectator.]
Ulster, in two days, jumped that armament fund fifty thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand. Looks as if the boys up around the Boyne region mean business.

SEVEN STAGES OF MAN.

[Buffalo Express.]
Listening wide-eyed to Santa Claus tales.

Looking for Santa Claus.
Disbeliever in Santa Claus.
Expecting gifts from relatives and friends.

Making gifts.
Sending Christmas cards.
Playing Santa Claus.

A RAP FOR BISHOP DUMOULIN.

[Ottawa Free Press.]
Bishop DuMoulin's address may go down with the ultra select few who meet under the name of Empire Club at a Toronto lunch counter, but we fancy that his political doctrine will be unacceptable to the great majority of liberty-loving Canadians. We are surprised that such utterances should come from Bishop DuMoulin, because we had credited him with being a broad-minded and sympathetic gentleman, with a kindly outlook.

OUT-OF-WORKS.

[Hamilton Times.]
And had Mr. Balfour no consideration for Pratt, Blackstock, Wright and the other Canadian Tories whom the tariff reform crowd had lined to stump Great Britain in the protection interest? What will the poor chaps do now that tariff reform has been thrown overboard?

SCOTCH WHISKY.

[London Times.]
High-water mark in the production of Scotch whisky was reached in 1898-1899, when the output amounted to 35,769,000 gallons; so that the decline now amounts to 37 1/2 per cent. In spite of the reduction of the output, the stocks remaining in bonded warehouses have been increased by 1,000,000 gallons, making the total 195,800,000 gallons, which compares with 121,778,000 gallons in 1905, the highest point touched. Those stocks are much in excess of the requirements of the market, particularly in view of the great shrinkage in the consumption.

IN 1950.

[Yonkers Statesman.]
"Oh, mamma, I'm frightened!" came from little Tommy, in bed.

"What are you frightened about, my son?"

"I hear somebody on the roof."

"Oh, well, go to sleep, my boy; it's only your father taking off his shoes before he comes through the scuttle. He's just got home from the club in his airship."

EXPERIENCED WAITER.

[Lippincott's.]
At the first meal on board the ocean liner, Smythe was beginning to feel like

casting his bread upon the waters. His friends had told him that when he began to feel that way he should stuff himself. He tucked a cushion first, but it didn't taste right. He observed to the waiter: "Walter, this cushion isn't very good." The waiter looked at his whitening face, then said: "Yes, sir; but for the length of time you'll 'ave it, it won't matter, sir."

LOCAL COLOR.

[Judge.]
"Janie," said his mother, as she came into the room where the boy sat reading, "why have you cut your hair?"

"Walter, this cushion isn't very good." The waiter looked at his whitening face, then said: "Yes, sir; but for the length of time you'll 'ave it, it won't matter, sir."

TWO BIG PETITIONS OVER RIDOUT CARS.

Finance Committee to Dispose of the Question at Next Meeting.

The Ridout street belt line is the cause of much debate whenever the finance committee meet, and it will require at least one more discussion before it is finally disposed of.

At the meeting of the committee yesterday two large petitions were presented. One asked that the present equity be reversed, and the other, equally large, asked that the committee allow the cars to run as they do at present.

The committee were unable to settle the question last night, so they decided to hold it over until another meeting. In the meantime the petitions will be considered, and an attempt will be made to settle the question to everybody's satisfaction.

COFFEE GOING UP.

Failure of the Brazilian Crop This Year Is Responsible.

The price of coffee has been gradually increasing for the past six months, and according to leading local wholesalers quotations show an advance of about 4 cents a pound. Mr. T. B. Escott, in an interview today, explained that about three or four years ago the Brazilian Government formed a big syndicate to regulate the coffee business. Money was borrowed throughout Europe to hold the crops back, but during the past couple of years there has been an unusually large supply, and this threatened a while to wreck the Government. However, this year the crop has been a complete failure, with the result that the stock held back is now being sent out at big advances, the venture turning out a profitable one.

While coffee prices are advancing, there is a great drop in the cost of sugar. This year's crop is an enormous one, and already quotations are 55 cents a hundred less than they were a short time ago, and still further reductions are anticipated.

GUELPH FAIR WILL BE RECORD BREAKER

The Dairy Test Is On and Is Arousing Great Interest.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Guelph, Dec. 2.—All indications point to a record-breaking fair. Forty-two head of cattle underwent the milk test, which was in charge of Professor Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College. There were 48 entries for the dairy test, but only 42 were ready.

400 New Cooops.

The poultry department is in splendid shape, and already the handsome birds are beginning to be heard in the building, and before long there will be enough noise to arouse the neighborhood. Over 400 new coops have been added this year, and more will be placed in position if they could be procured. Some of the coops have been placed three tiers deep.

Poultry, cattle, sheep and swine are pouring into the city from all parts of Canada. A lot of horses and cattle arrived tonight and were stalled. Today was a constant stream of express wagons from the stations to the winter fair buildings, and every wagon was piled with crates of poultry. There are more than 4,000 entries of poultry, and all will be in place tomorrow. The total number of exhibits in the entire fair will be very near the 9,000 mark this year, and the amount of prize money that will be given out will be over \$15,000.

The judging starts at noon on Monday, and every exhibit has to be in place before 10 o'clock on Monday morning, as usual this year.

WEALTHY WIDOW SLAIN AND ROBBED

Kept Money in House Because She Had No Faith in Banks.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Sisterville, W. Va., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, aged 87 years, a wealthy widow, was found dead today at her home at Shirley, near here. A large sum of money which she had in the house is missing, and the coroner is of the opinion she was strangled to death, after which the robbery was effected. Mrs. Allen lived alone and had no faith in banks. She owned considerable property, including several farms on which were producing oil wells.

The money she received in royalties from these wells she kept in the house.

When Mrs. Allen did not appear early in the day search was made for her, and she was found, fully dressed, in a rear room on the floor. Other rooms were in confusion showing she had fought hard for her life. The physician who was called said a number of small bones in her head had been broken, and her windpipe had been crushed.

In a house 20 feet away Mrs. Allen's son John is dying of tuberculosis.

Attorneys for Mrs. Allen went through the house and found \$172 sewed in an old quilt and \$12 in an old sofa. There is missing an old wallet in which Mrs. Allen is known to have had \$3,000 cash, with bonds, notes and other securities.

London Life
POLICIES GOOD AS GOLD
Unique Policies
Whole Life Rate premium secures an Endowment.
20 Payment Life Rate policy matures at Expectation of Life.
Insurance that protects the dependents and provides for old age.
A post card will bring particulars.

GEO. McBRIDE, Inspector.
W. H. ROBINSON, District Inspector, Ordinary Branch.
R. P. PEARCE, Superintendent Industrial Branch.

Perhaps

you have determined to try Red Rose Tea sometime; but have not remembered it when ordering because from force of habit you have thought of the old brand. Next time, just remember

RED ROSE TEA
is good tea

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend It

Old Skewers.

A novel present given to a bride-to-be at a housekeeping shower was a set of four old silver skewers. The handles were quaintly carved and always a matter of admiration and comment when drawn from a roast by the host.

So delighted was the giver by the success of her present that she has started collecting them in antique shops and on old farms and tumble-down houses on her travels. The advantage of such a collection is that it has not been done to death, so valuable finds are more probable.

Mrs. Mary Greenfield has presented to the British Museum an Egyptian papyrus of great interest and importance—a large and very fine copy of the Theban Book of the Dead.

Esther Haydock, aged 79, a widow, of Appleton, near Wigan, Wales, was found lying full length inside the fender by her son. She was severely burned, but walked upstairs and smoked a pipe of tobacco in bed before she died.

There is one clergyman to every two thousand persons in London.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates scrofula and all other humors, cures all their effects, makes the blood rich and abundant, strengthens all the vital organs. Take it.

There is no "just-as-good" medicine. Insist on having Hood's. Get it today.

When Buying Gifts

Remember that there's something in silver for everybody. To be sure of giving silver that is perfect in design and finish see that the trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS.

Is stamped on spoons, forks, knives and serving pieces. "Silver Plate that Wears" Best tea sets, dishes, wafers, etc., are stamped MERIDEN BRIT CO. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

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 you 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 scolding and scraping.

Cleans—Scrubs—Scours—Polishes

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

WE PRAY YOU TO DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY



CYNTHIA GREY'S CORRESPONDENTS

Woman's Club Toast.

Dear Miss Grey: Please give me a toast suitable for "Woman" to be given at a woman's club.

E. M. E.

This may suit you. It recommends itself on account of its brevity: Here's to woman—she needs no eulogy—she speaks for herself.

Vanity Outfit.

Dear Miss Grey: What is a vanity outfit? I see it mentioned often in fashion notes and magazines, but no description given. Where may one be purchased?

It is a bag or box containing a small mirror, tiny powder puff or powder book, stick of rouge and eyebrow pencil. Jewelers or department stores have them.

Cleaning a Black Skirt.

Dear Miss Grey: How can I clean a black skirt? ROSE.

Lay it flat on a clean table. Remove all grease spots with brown paper and a hot iron, then with a sponge dipped in strong coffee rub over the entire dress, paying special attention to the front and edge of the skirt. After the whole of the skirt has been sponged and while it is still damp iron on the wrong side until perfectly dry. If the dress is shiny rub this part lightly with very fine emery paper.

Pop-Over Recipe.

Dear Miss Grey: Will you give me a reliable pop-over recipe?

Beat four eggs thoroughly, then add one tablespoonful melted butter, one-half teaspoonful salt, four cups of milk and four level cups of sifted flour, beat the mixture until smooth, then pass it through a sieve to remove all lumps. The batter must not be thick as for muffins and as some flour thicken more than others more milk may have to be added. Fill cups, heated very hot in the oven before turning in the batter, two-thirds full, then bake about twenty minutes in a hot oven. If the batter is right the pop-over will be hollow inside and popped over to one side on top.

Writing Condolences.

How should one express their sorrow to a widow who has just lost her husband? She is a distant relative.

R. M. D.

It is a difficult matter to advise one on this question, but a safe method in all instances is to express your sympathy for her in her bereavement. Do not write long condolences.

Dear Miss Grey: Please give me a recipe for cranberry jelly.

B. E. A.—Boil four cups cranberries with one cup water, twenty minutes. Rub through colander, add two cups sugar and cook five minutes longer.

FASHIONS

Jaunty silk ties in black and in colors are worn with cloth suits.

There is a preference for white laces this season.

Large colored wooden buttons are seen on many of the new tailored suits.

Black velvet takes the lead as trimming, with white satin as a close second.

Novelties appearing on the new outing hats are wings of suede. They are remarkably odd and pretty.

Large velvet bags with the personal touch of an embroidered monogram in one corner are much favored.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

DAILY MENU

Monday's Menu.
BREAKFAST: Scrambled Potatoes, Corned Beef, Fried Soft-boiled Eggs, Poppysed Rolls, Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Salmon Croquettes, with Cream Sauce, Scalloped Potatoes, Entire Wheat Bread, Canned Pineapple, Tea.

DINNER.
Cream of Chicken Soup, Broiled Salt Mackerel, Mashed Potatoes, Mashed Turnips, Kidney Bean Salad, Cam Plé, Cheese, Coffee.

MARY'S COOK BOOK

Coffee Blanc Mange.

One cupful of milk, one cupful strong, clear coffee, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a tablespoonful of vanilla extract, one tablespoonful of butter. Put the coffee and half the milk into a saucepan to heat. Mix the cornstarch smoothly with the remainder of the milk and add

THE DAUGHTER OF A PRODIGAL

By Bertha M. Clay, Author of "The Ironmaster's Daughter," Etc.

CHAPTER XI.

Making Things Plain.

Nothing was seen of Mr. Trederoff for three whole days, and Tacey, the maid, informed Miss Hope that these days had passed without her at all uncommon. He keeps everybody on the jump," she said. "Never gives any warning, but pumps down, and if things ain't just so you know it."

But that same afternoon a telegram arrived, addressed to Miss Hope, announcing the return of her mother. The girl was rather disturbed. Her heart leaped, her hands trembled, and the blood rushed to her face. Why should he telegraph to her in preference to those who managed his household. She approached the housekeeper almost flustered, and mentioned the fact.

"Oh, indeed?" Mrs. Palmer exclaimed, filled with astonishment. She stared curiously at Miss Hope. "Is he bringing anybody to dinner? I've known him turn up with a dozen gentlemen, and expect everything in readiness for them."

"The telegram merely says 'Home at seven.'"

"Thank you, Miss!" The housekeeper moved stiffly away, and from that hour the importance of Mrs. Trederoff's companion was firmly established.

A few minutes after six o'clock a hackney carriage deposited Julian Trederoff at the gates of the lodge. He discharged the vehicle and walked along the courtyard rather wearily, but his face lighted up marvellously when he saw Miss Hope coming through the postern from the woods.

He advanced to meet her with quickened steps, and gently took one of her hands. The girl flushed, and remembered that they were in full view of the widows.

"How have you been getting along?" he asked, rather anxiously. "You must think this a strange household, Miss Hope. The only visitors who are welcome are the managers of my business places."

"So far I haven't enough to employ me, and I am wondering what I am here for. Mrs. Trederoff has taken a dislike to me, and I haven't seen her today."

"A trown passed over his face; then he said quickly:

"My mother is a very old woman, and we must put up with her fads and fancies, Miss Hope. There is plenty of work for you here, and I want you to take over the household accounts. Mrs. Palmer muddles up the figures into something worse than a Chinese puzzle."

They were in the entrance hall by this time, and while the magnate was talking to the butler, Vera went into the parlor, her mind in a tumult. If work was being made for her from motives of pity she was determined not to accept it. She felt within herself that she was not cut out for a lady's companion, or at all events, not the companion for Mrs. Trederoff. She had tried hard to please the old lady, but every effort had resulted in dismal failure. Miss Hope's music was distracting, her reading theatrical and her society

it to the hot liquid in the saucepan. Stir over the fire until boiling, and boil slowly about ten minutes. Add the sugar, butter and vanilla, mix well. Pour all into a wetted mold, and set aside until cold. A little cream added to this is an improvement. The coffee used should be very strong and clear.

Brown Bread Pudding.

Take six tablespoonfuls of stale brown bread crumbs, six tablespoonfuls of sugar and one cupful of milk; then beat in by degrees the yolks of three eggs and the whites of four, whisked separately; add the strained juice of half a lemon and an ounce of finely-chopped citron peel. Fill a buttered mold, cover with buttered paper. Steam slowly for two and a half hours. Serve with a sweet white sauce, flavored with lemon or vanilla extract.

Lemon Jelly.

One cupful of lemon juice, one inch cinnamon stick, thinly-cut rind of three lemons, juice of one orange, three cloves, half a teaspoonful of nutmeg seeds, whites and shells of two eggs, one bay leaf, three heaping tablespoonfuls powdered gelatine, three cupfuls water. Put all the ingredients into a clean, cold saucepan. Place the saucepan over the fire and beat continually until boiling. Remove the beater, and strain the mixture through a fine cloth, and allow to remain covered for ten minutes. Strain through a net jelly bag. Wipe cool, pour into a wet mold and turn out when set.

It was a sad, sad story, one that chilled the heart, and it was a story that was told in a long breath, and the thumb and forefinger of his right hand plunged into his vest pocket. "I betrayed the trust reposed by my Anarchist friends for two reasons. I was sent to India for some purpose, and revolted. My resolve to desert them became a certainty when I saw an opportunity to enrich myself by despoiling one of the gods in their great temple. The skull of this deity belonged to the last of the divinely-descended rulers, and in the forehead, just above the nose, were inserted three gems of fabulous value—two diamonds and a ruby. I was then a thief and a desperado. I will not tell you how I entered the great temple, but enter it I did, and should have been completely successful had I not been disturbed. As it was I secured only one of the gems—the ruby—and here it is."

He thrust out his right hand, and in the sunlight the precious stone flashed into the girl's eyes, a myriad of shimmering crimson fires.

"That is the truth, absolute and unadorned," he said, looking steadily at her. "I told a slightly different tale, representing that the actual robber was a Russian named Ivan, and that the avenger upon my track, but managed to shake them off for a time, after a chase of thousands of miles. Finally I reached New York, and discovered that I was heir to my uncle's name and vast fortune. The rest is simple."

He gave a short laugh, replacing the ruby in his pocket at the same time. The girl's hands were clasped tightly over her heart, and she gazed at him with parted lips and wide eyes.

"And the Anarchists—are they still following you, Mr. Trederoff?" she whispered.

"[To be Continued.]"

Literary Notes

Scribner's.

Scribner's Christmas number is full of good things, there being many notable contributions by famous authors, amongst them Richard Harding Davis and Conan Doyle. The art features of the number are six full-page, colored illustrations of Dickens' children.

St. Nicholas.

The first story ever written for children by the author of "The Lady of the Decoration" leads the list of good things in the Christmas St. Nicholas. It is called "The Russian General's Son," and it is a story of two American lads and a little Russian prisoner of war.

Another story, quite out of the ordinary is "Juggerjook," a whimsical, delightful tale by "The Wizard of Oz" man, L. Frank Baum, with pictures to delight children's hearts by Culmer Barnes.

Christmas stories and Christmas pictures and Christmas jingles make up a worthy Christmas issue of St. Nicholas.

There is a Merry Christmas indeed with the December number of the Woman's Home Companion. The cover



One application of

Royal Vinolia Cream

Will instantly prove its curative and soothing qualities.

All cases of skin irritation—

SUNBURN, ACNE SPOTS, PIMPLES, CHAPS, INSECT BITES, CHILBLAINS, REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, ITCHING,

These will vanish by applying VINOLIA

VINOLIA CREAM, 35c. and 50c.
VINOLIA POWDER, 35c. and 50c.
VINOLIA LILIL SOAP, 3 cakes for 25c.

On sale at all good Druggists

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

"I can see that I have startled and unnerved you, no wonder. Perhaps you think that I am a trifle mad."

"I don't know what to think. You make me a most extraordinary offer." She shivered again, and this creeping sensation was new to her.

There was a short silence, and she heard his labored breathing; then he spoke, and his voice was calm.

"Let me talk up the thread of the story I told you a few days since, Miss Hope, and understand that I am actually putting my life in your hands. You heard that I had been sent to penal servitude by the treachery of Jabez Corston, but you may be surprised to learn that when I had served my sentence every semblance of humanity had left me, and a will-beast, just for revenge upon the world at large, surged in every artery of my being. I became an Anarchist, and sickened of their methods and betrayed my trust. The penalty for treachery is death, and one never knows, when or where these fiends will strike."

The girl gave a gasping little cry. "Let me finish, please." He drew in a long breath, and the thumb and forefinger of his right hand plunged into his vest pocket. "I betrayed the trust reposed by my Anarchist friends for two reasons. I was sent to India for some purpose, and revolted. My resolve to desert them became a certainty when I saw an opportunity to enrich myself by despoiling one of the gods in their great temple. The skull of this deity belonged to the last of the divinely-descended rulers, and in the forehead, just above the nose, were inserted three gems of fabulous value—two diamonds and a ruby. I was then a thief and a desperado. I will not tell you how I entered the great temple, but enter it I did, and should have been completely successful had I not been disturbed. As it was I secured only one of the gems—the ruby—and here it is."

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"[To be Continued.]"

by Jessie Willcox Smith is one of the most beautiful of modern Madonnas, and is a work of art in itself. "The Enchanted Chimney," a Christmas cantata, by Mary Theresa Hart, beautifully illustrated, and "A Christmas Conspiracy," a one-act play by Anna Steese Richardson, will prove boons for all those who are getting up Christmas entertainments. A charming song by Louise Ayers Garnett is contribution to holiday music. As for fiction, timely stories are offered by such writers as Katharine Holland Brown, Laura Spencer Porter, Marion Hill, Philip Verrill Mighels, and a new story by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman is begun in this number. "The Admiral's Niece" by Kate Douglas Wiggin and her collaborators is now well started.

The Red Book.

Among the most sought authors who are represented in the Red Book Magazine for December by their latest stories are Alfred Henry Lewis, Hamlin Garland, Broughton Brandenburg, Florence Wilkinson, Guy de Maupassant, Ellis Parker Butler, Mary Heaton Vorse, James Oliver Curwood, and Hugh Pendexter.

Century.

An agreeable oddity in current fiction is the imaginary conversation in the December Century carried on by woman.

Heart disease, accelerated by shock, caused by her pet cat being thrown from the upper window into the street, was, at a Bethnal Green inquest, stated to have caused the death of a woman.

The Hon. Champ Clark starts a fruitful subject for discussion in the December Century in an article taking up the question, "Is Congressional Oratory a Lost Art?"

The fact that Poe has at last been given place in the University of New York's "Hall of Fame" gives special timeliness to an article by Professor Brandeis, appearing in the December Century.

Heart disease, accelerated by shock, caused by her pet cat being thrown from the upper window into the street, was, at a Bethnal Green inquest, stated to have caused the death of a woman.

Herewith will be found the picture of an old man. Around his figure are concealed the faces of his seven daughters.

Can you find these seven faces? If so, mark the faces with an X. Cut out the picture and send it to us, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words "I have found the seven faces and marked them."

Write the above words plainly and neatly, as both writing and neatness will be considered in this contest, in case of ties.

Should you not Remember, all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found the seven faces and marked them."

WE DO NOT ASK YOU TO SPEND ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY IN ORDER TO ENTER THIS CONTEST.

Send your answer at once; we will reply by Return Mail telling you whether your answer is correct or not and will send you a complete Prize List, together with names and addresses of persons who have recently received over One Thousand Dollars in Cash Prizes from us, and full particulars of a simple condition that must be fulfilled. (This condition does not involve the spending of any of your money.)

Address: HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTY Co. DEPT. 25 MONTREAL, CANADA.

Address: HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTY Co. DEPT. 25 MONTREAL, CANADA.

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WOLGAST WILLING TO FIGHT FEB. 22

Champion Offers Moran a Forty-Five Round Or Finish Go On That Day.

HE MUST HAVE \$12,500

On Date Named Ad. Will Have Been Champion of World One Year.

[By Associated Press.] Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 2.—"I will meet Owen Moran in a bout of 45 rounds or to a finish on Feb. 22, one year from the day I defeated Nelson and won the light-weight championship, in any ring in the world, providing the purse is not less than \$12,500," is the announcement made here today by Ad. Wolgast, in answer to the challenge to him issued by Owen Moran.

Wolgast wished it understood that he sets the date of a meeting with Moran so far ahead only because of his fractured arm, feeling sure that it will by that time have regained its former strength.

"It took me too long to reach the top in hard travelling to risk my title in a contest of less than 20 rounds with some will-o-the-wisp boxer who might out-point me without doing any damage in a short session. And I don't intend to risk it. The man who meets me in a bout to a decision will have to agree to a distance affair."

THE PROPER DOPE ON THE "TORONTO CITY VICTORY"

Varsity Student Points Out That Rugby Champions Are From All Parts of Country.

A Varsity student writes to the sporting editor Star: In the comment on the Varsity-Tiger game in your issue of Monday evening, one writer makes the point that "it was Toronto against Hamilton," and he goes on to say: "Toronto whaled Hamilton in her own backyard, under her own coat of conditions and at her own favorite game." As a student at the university, I would like to take exception to these remarks.

It was the University of Toronto team that "put it all away" on Saturday, not any city of Toronto team. I might add that while the students generally take an immense pride in the institution up here in Queen's Park, they do not, with the exception of those born and bred in Toronto, admit any loyalty as due to the city, and they object strenuously to having the victory of Saturday interpreted as a conclusive demonstration of the supremacy of Toronto over Hamilton in Rugby or in sports generally.

Such an interpretation is not fair to Varsity as depicting the credit due her alone, and it is perhaps even more unfair to the good little sporting town of Hamilton, whose football team has this year, as in the past five years, and perhaps more, trimmed all the Toronto city aggregations with more or less unflinching regularity.

Varsity '11.
University of Toronto, Nov. 20, 1910.

NATIONAL STOCK CHASSIS RACES

First Renewal of Event Is Awarded To Elgin, Ill., Course For 1911.

[By Associated Press.] Chicago, Dec. 2.—Elgin will be the scene of the national stock chassis races in 1911, the first renewal of the event which last summer proved a success.

The Chicago Motor Club, assisted by the Elgin association, will again be the promoters of the event, and the races will be held on the Elgin course, which was received last night from New York, where the American Automobile Association held a series of races.

Just what dates will be selected for the events have not been decided upon, but in all probability they will come during the last week in August.

COMMISSION MUST RECEIVE ALL FINES

Contentions of Athletics and Shreve-Port Club Are Disallowed.

Cincinnati, Dec. 2.—Three new contentions were disallowed by the national baseball commission today in the controversy between the Shreveport Club and the Philadelphia National League Club regarding the selling and buying of Player Jackson. In each instance the commission decided that the former fines assessed against both clubs have to be paid. The Philadelphia club was fined \$200 and Shreveport \$25.

Jackson was under contract to Shreveport at the time of the sale.

FAMOUS BLUES, ONCE WORTH \$25,000, SOLD WEDNESDAY FOR \$100. Blues, once valued at \$25,000 as a race-horse, was sold at Lexington Wednesday for a paltry \$100. He has not scored a brilliant success in the stud.

"The Reason Why" of the Corby Quality

The "Scrap-heap" is a sign of industrial progress. To discard still serviceable machinery in favor of newer and better models is not waste—but economy. By speeding up efficiency and increasing output, a manufacturer can give better goods at the same price.

The apparatus used at our new distillery for making

Corby's
"Special Selected"
Rye Whisky

is the most thoroughly modern equipment money can buy. No out of date appliances there. The scrap heap has claimed them.

MECHANICALLY, we are always changing. But in the vital essentials of whisky making our methods haven't changed in 50 years.

From first to last we have always used the cream of the grain crops—and we have always matured our whisky in the good old fashioned way—ripening it in charred oak barrels.

Sold by all first class Hotels, Cafes and Liquor Stores.

The H. Corby Distillery Company Limited

Head Offices: Montreal. "Corby's of Corbyville for Over Half-a-Century"

OWEN MORAN IS COMING CHAMPION

Ad Wolgast, Elusive Title-Holder, Must Join Battle Or Forfeit the Belt.

MORAN IS A WONDER

Many People Who Held Little Irishman Lightly Are Boosting His Stock.

Will Owen Moran be the next light-weight champion? The stocky little Britisher, who turned the trick the best lightweights in the world stumbled over, when he knocked out Battling Nelson, is the biggest little man in the game today.

Moran is coming on the trail of that most exclusive of champions, Ad. Wolgast, who has not met a good man since he defeated Nelson for the title.

Since he copped Nelson in short order, followers of pugilism have awakened to the fact that Moran has a punch—a quality he was supposed to lack, despite the fact that he has landed the K. O. many times.

Most of Moran's knockouts were on the other side. Here his victories over the sleep route were confined to Frankie Neil and Tommy McCarthy, who was killed in San Francisco by a punch to the jaw similar to the one Moran landed on Nelson.

Moran Some Fighter. Heretofore it has been popularly supposed that Moran lacked the wallop to make him champion. His wonderful cleverness has never been questioned, the reason that he held his own with Aitell and other clever boys.

The fact that Moran can stop his man and does not have to depend upon a decision to win, has boosted his stock wonderfully, and he stands today the leading man in his class in this country, despite the fact that Wolgast wears the crown and Knockout Brown looms dangerously.

Moran is a featherweight. He is best fighting from 122 to 128. He had to go out of his class time and again to get matches, as witness his affairs with Tommy Murphy, Tom McCarthy and Nelson. He weighed 129 for Nelson.

And here the way despite the decision to Murphy, Moran whipped Hasbreen Tommy to the quick, and the referee's decision, if you don't believe me, ask San Franciscoans.

Moran is now entitled to a match with Ad Wolgast, and on the face of the returns the little Irishman will have an unimpaired, bigger, than Wolgast, whose tactics since he won the title haven't made him many friends.

HIGHLANDERS ARE DUE FOR BIG SHAKING UP

Chase Will Try Otis Johnson at Short—Many Vets Are Going.

New York City, Dec. 2.—The Highlanders, intended to try Otis Johnson at short field next year, moving Jack Knight over to second base, purchased from the Portland, Ore., club a year ago, but when he reported here in the spring he was found to be a fraud. He had no trial. He led the Eastern League in home runs last season, and fielded so well that he was concluded some time ago to let him have a chance. The Hillmen need a cleanup hitter, and Chase believes Johnson will fill the bill. As he is not able to play steadily, Chase thinks the team can be greatly strengthened by making a second baseman of Knight. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that Catcher Mitchell will be sent to the minors, and that Catcher Criger will be released outright. Chase is satisfied that Reeneey and Blair will provide the necessary strength behind the bat.

BOOKMAKERS WON'T WORK AT WOODBINE

Toronto Decides To Try the Pari-Mutuels Next Year.

New York Star: Bookmakers will not be allowed to operate at Toronto next year. The Ontario Jockey Club has decided to adopt the pari-mutuel system in future in view of the successful results in Kentucky. The other tracks in Canada are seriously considering this change in the method of speculation, and may also decide to bar the price makers.

MONAHAN GETS MATCH

Hooks Up With George Cotton For Go in Pittsburgh.

[By Associated Press.] Chicago, Dec. 2.—Walter Monahan, Jack Johnson's heavy-weight aspirant, will meet George Cotton before Jimmy Dimes' Pittsburgh Club within the next two weeks. Monahan is training daily for the go and is gaining considerable skill from his work with Johnson.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD. Bubbling Water, with 121 pounds, ran a mile at Lexington Wednesday. Wednesday in 1:42 1-5, a new world's record.

Tennis Champion at Full Speed

This is the Australian tennis crack who journeyed all the way to England to win the title of champion. He not only won it, but with his partner captured the Davis trophy annexed for two years ago from the attacks of English and American players.



DR. FAIRBANK REPLIES TO HAMILTON STORY

Petrolia Man Declares "Spectator" Account Was Gross Misrepresentation.

Dr. C. O. Fairbank has written to the sporting editor of the Hamilton Spectator replying to what he terms a gross misrepresentation in the report of the Petrolia-Hamilton Alerts game at the Oil Town a week ago today.

The epistle in which the doctor "mildly expresses" his opinion, is appended, and the idea seems to be to cover a fair defeat by an attempt to discredit the players, the officials and the spectators.

In this young man has given you a report so inaccurate and unportant, that it calls for a speedy contradiction.

We have great pride in our record for hospitality and good clean sport, and most emphatically resent any unfair statement that affects our good name.

The description of the field, as given by your reporter, is a mild expression, not in accordance with the facts; it is of regulation size, nicely sodded over, and will compare very favorably with most of the grounds of the country. The poles for roping off were outside the boundary, and I venture the opinion that no player bumped into a post. I was along the line continually and saw no instances of it.

He states that "the crowd followed Flannery to the dressing-room, and mud was thrown at the players." I value the field with Flannery myself, saw the boys in the van I had arranged to take them to the hotel, and saw a short distance with them. Other papers say no such report of the game as your correspondent and I have seen. I should be prompted to give such a report as it has been our earnest endeavor to play fair, clean sport, and treat our guests with all due courtesy.

Yours very truly, C. O. FAIRBANK.

RUSSELL FORD IS SATISFIED WITH FARRELL'S TREATMENT

It turns out that before Russell Ford signed an optional agreement with Proctor, the receipts of the series with the Giants in addition to his salary of \$2,400, and was offered a new contract for a year calling for \$4,800. Ford then accepted Fletcher's visionary offer of \$5,000 to be paid to him in three installments. Russell's star pitcher does not deny that he has been liberally treated by President Farrell.

ENTRIES OF OWNER RYAN REFUSED

Handling of Roman Wing in Wednesday's Race Given as Cause.

[Associated Press.] Oakland, Dec. 2.—Showery weather prevailed at Emeryville today, but the track was not seriously affected. The defeat of Star Actor in the feature event came as a surprise. He failed to finish inside the money. Elgin won from Capt. Burnett by a nose.

The stewards ordered today that entries from the stable of T. H. Ryan be suspended at the extra cost of three weeks. The reason of the unsatisfactory racing of Roman Wing, which won yesterday. The stewards are of the opinion that the horse had been raced previously concealing his true form.

SIXTEEN GIANTS HAVE SIGNED UP

Brush Leaves For South, and Will Return in Spring.

New York, Dec. 2.—John T. Brush, president of the New York National League Club, left yesterday for San Antonio, Tex., where he will remain until next spring. Mr. Brush has been signing his players for next season, with the result that sixteen men are now under contract: Pitchers, Mathewson, Crandall, Witte, Marquard, Hendricks, Shontz and Geareau; catchers, Meyers and Wilson; infielders, Bridwell, Devlin, Fletcher, Shafer and Gowdy; and outfielders, Devereaux and Beckers. Mordecai has accepted terms, and Larry Doyle, who is here, says he will be in line in a few days. This leaves Schell, Ames, Drucis, Snodgrass and Murray to be heard from. As Mr. Brush will not attend the National League meeting, it is said that Manager McGraw will represent the club, together with Secretary Gray and Treasurer Whalen.

THE TIGERS WANT NEW PITCHERS

Navin Thinks Good Twirlers Would Put His Team at Top.

Detroit, Dec. 2.—If any of the American League managers are making trades have a couple of pitchers worth while that they would like to exchange for equally good ones in other lines, Detroit manager Navin, just let them show them to President Navin, of the Tigers.

Navin figures that all he needs to make the Tigers champions again is a couple of good boxmen. He has some surplus infielding and backstopping talent of high class, also some available cash, and wishes somebody who is always talking trade would make him a real offer. None one with a joke proposal need apply.

Navin intimated all this today. He was asked to suggest the name of some pitcher he would like to obtain, but he called attention to the fact that to do so would boost the price of the man.

SPRING TRAINING FOR UMPS. PROPOSED

Secretary of Cubs Believes It Would Be Well to Brighten Up Referees.

GIVE A MONTH'S WORK

Stands to Reason They Will Be Little Off Form at Commencement of Each Season.

[By Associated Press.] Chicago, Dec. 2.—Spring training for umpires is the latest innovation to be proposed in baseball.

The objects of the champion Cubs, is the man behind the idea and President Murphy will be asked to present the motion before the annual meeting of the National League, Dec. 13, at New York.

"The players are required to put in four or six weeks of hard practice in the south every spring," said Williams, "and if the club owners deem it proper to send their athletes away for the purpose of brightening up their batting eyes, why would it not be a good idea to give the umpires a like course of treatment?"

It stands to reason that the men who handle the indicators are bound to be a little "off form" as regards the judgment of balls and strikes especially after falling in the winter. Why not ask the umpires to get busy a month or so before the championship season by visiting the training camps?"

MOVE TO ORGANIZE AUTO CLUB, BRANCH OF O. M. L.

League Representative Explained Its Objects at Meeting in Board of Trade Rooms.

A number of local motorists attended a meeting held in the board of trade rooms last evening for the purpose of organizing a local club to be affiliated with the Ontario Motor League.

The attendance was rather small, owing to the short notice given, but it was decided to form a large committee to canvass local motorists with a view to organizing within a couple of weeks.

The objects of the league were explained by Mr. O. Hezlewood, of Toronto, a member of the directorate. Adverse legislation is fought by the league, and a good roads agitation has been commenced.

There were now about three hundred machines in this city, and no difficulty in organizing a large club is anticipated. One representative on the board of directors is allowed for each twenty members. Any person interested in the formation of a club should send his name to Mr. W. D. Wright, or Mr. John M. Moore, of this city.

KILLED BY BOY

Sheriff Was Shot While Investigating Case of Cruelty to Animals.

Mount Clemens, Dec. 2.—Sheriff Mat Gleason, who was shot by a 14-year-old boy, was shot in the back while investigating a case of alleged cruelty to animals, is dead.

Mr. Matthews never regained consciousness after making his first statement as to the cause of his wound. He was taken to the hospital, but died during his last hours, and all were admitted into the presence of the dying man, at the request of Mrs. Matthews.

"Let all his friends see him before he passes away," said the loving wife after a consultation with the attending physician.

Mr. Matthews' fondness for children was one of his distinguishing traits. Because of this, many friends have been heard to remark, "It seems strange that Joe should meet death at the hands of a child."

Death came to Mr. Matthews when he had but 29 days to serve in office. He had planned to retire from active business Jan. 1, 1911, after an extended trip to his birthplace in Germany, occupy his new residence on Market street.

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.

Sturdy Welter After Scalps

Welterweights aspiring to the title will do well to consider Bob Moha, of Milwaukee, whose advance for the past year has been little short of wonderful. Moha started his winning streak by beating Harry Mansfield, and in succession, Jerry Ganes, Jim Clabby, Hilliard Lang and Young Loughrey.

In the summer Moha plays baseball. He is one of the few fighters who have saved money, and is believed to have the first four-bit piece he ever earned as a preliminary scrapper. Accompanied by his manager, the Milwaukee welterweight will soon go east, to try conclusions with the best in the brigade.

German Disappointed at Result of Recent Meeting of the Two Sovereigns.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—Russian allegiance to the French Alliance and the Triple Entente emerges intact from the Czar's visit to Potsdam. Veiled admissions to that effect are contained in a communique in the North German Gazette. In language which fails to hide the German disappointment over the Czar's refusal to be led into new engagements, the official organ states that the interview has "introduced no changes into the European political system."

The Gazette adds the information that "from the beginning no changes were intended either on the German or the Russian side." The communique points out that "occasional differences of opinion" between the two great empires, like Germany and Russia, "are inevitable," but that the essential feature of their relations is that "difficulties and misunderstandings are always capable of eradication by personal contact between their rulers and ministers."

The meeting between the Kaiser and Czar is to be viewed from this standpoint, but "its after-effects may well manifest themselves in a pursuit of the universal peace policy."

The omission of any speeches at Friday's banquet, which is officially explained, was by "agreement," is without precedent in such circumstances. The only possible explanation is that the Czar and his advisers were opposed from the start to magnifying the political significance of the visit. They successfully insisted that it should bear an entirely personal character.

Its one positive aspect has been the introduction of the new Russian minister, M. Sazonoff, to the German government, which is allowed to derive comfort from the fact that his first official visit has been to Berlin. M. Sazonoff has made an excellent personal impression, and has given assurance that Russo-German diplomatic communication will be characterized by more "heartiness" than under M. Javolsky's regime, and also that the cordiness which has prevailed between St. Petersburg and Vienna since the Bosnian annexation will gradually evaporate. But Germans have been left in no doubt that loyalty to the Dual Alliance and the Triple Entente will continue to be the keystone of Russian policy.

MUST PLAY AT BRITANNIA PARK

O. R. F. U. Executive Dismisses Petrolia Protest Against Grounds.

CHAMPIONS GET SHIELDS

General Rugby Gossip—Tigers III. Must Be Recognized—Other Business.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—At a meeting of the Ontario Rugby Football Union executive at the King Edward Hotel a number of important matters were disposed of. Petrolia's protest against playing their return game with the Hamilton Alerts at Britannia Park was dismissed. The grounds were found to have been satisfactory in all previous championship games, and to come within the requirements. W. B. McPherson, of Toronto, and J. H. Stock, of Dundas, will handle the contest, the former as referee. Measures will be taken to insure the spectators being kept in the stands. The game must start at 2:30.

It was decided that, in addition to the Denison Cup in the senior series and the Junior Cup which they used to send out the winners of the Alerts-Petrolia final, the members of the two champion teams be presented with shields emblematic of the honor earned.

The final decision of the C. R. U. that Tigers III. must be considered ineligible has been received. This ruling was rendered in consequence of the inter-provincial Union vouching for the team. The question, thus leaving the Canadian Union no alternative. Tigers III. are alleged to be a city league team and to have played but one game.

The secretary was instructed to secure the senior and intermediate trophies which are still in the possession of Dr. Thompson, of the Hamilton Tigers, the former champions of the Union.

SPEED VS. BEEF.

"Well, here's a chance for some of the boys to get back the money they lost on Saturday," said a Hamilton sportsman, "if you understand they are offering odds 'round town on the game, despite the nine-point bet that the locals have to overcome. Now, from what I know of Petrolia in the Junior Cup, which they used to send out his six-footers with weight and aggressiveness, they are not to be underestimated. There is something in the fact that the Oilers have a wing line averaging 175 pounds, and are easily the heaviest junior team in the country. Still, speed is the local crowd now realize, and it is up to the speedier Alerts to bring home the bacon and at least one championship for Hamilton."

The point at issue was the right to hold a market at Stowmarket, Suffolk, and the suit was originally brought by the abbot of St. Osyth, Essex, in the 22nd year of Edward III, against Richard de Maundeville. According to the abbot, who claimed to be lord of the manor, Richard had wrongfully obtained the grant of the right to hold a market in Stowmarket, and his claim was "to the grave damage of the said abbot."

Richard claimed the king's protection, and eventually the case was adjourned sine die because of his departure abroad.

At the resumed hearing yesterday G. F. Howard and C. N. Peddler, the modern representatives of Richard, asserted that G. A. Woodward, the modern representative of the abbot, had no right to set up a rival market. This assertion was supported by Mr. Odgen, K. C., who cited the Domesday Book and other recent authorities to prove his case.

"When Richard de Maundeville went abroad," remarked Justice, Eve, "the little fellow said that he would be fighting the same question 600 years after."

The hearing was adjourned for the second time after extracts from the abbot's pleadings had been read.

[Associated Press.] London, Dec. 2.—A law case which was begun in 1348, and was interrupted because Richard de Maundeville had to leave for the war in France, was resumed yesterday in the chancery court.

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LOOK! LISTEN!

This is your only chance to get a 1c cigar for 5c. It's merely a sacrifice sale. While they last. You will never get this chance again. Ask me.

Marks Fauria
NATIONAL CIGAR STORE.

YOUNG MEN

For Gonorrhea and Gleet, get Pabst's Oxy Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known to have ever failed to cure. It is a new and entirely new medicine. 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 For Sale by ANDERSON & NELLES

YOUNG MEN.
Santaline Capsules quickly and permanently cure all unnatural discharges, etc. All pain is stopped by the first few doses. This treatment is entirely new, and very effective. By mail, in plain sealed wrapper on receipt of \$1. Address MORRIS CHEMICAL CO., Box 380, London, Ont.

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"Boy Manager" Gets the Cash

Murphy is the opposite of the general run of fight managers. He does not demand an exorbitant price for the appearance of the men he manages, and if for no other reason than a minor himself and his yards of the ring are always interesting and entertaining.

Just now Murphy has Jack Redmond, for whom he has mapped a steady campaign. Murphy claims that he has never been asked to post a forfeit for appearance and that he never asked a club to post a guarantee. He is a glutton for work and is not content with one himself and his yards of the ring are always interesting and entertaining.

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Sound Sense Giving

There is both goodwill and good sense in giving gifts which combine usefulness with beauty. Our stock abounds in these sensible gifts. Ebony Hair and Cloth Brushes, Military Brushes, Ebony Toilet Sets, Triplicate Mirrors, Shaving Sets, Manicure Articles, Ebony and Pearl Atomizers, Sachet Powders, Exquisite Holiday Perfumes, all the popular odors, in bulk and handsome packages.

A small deposit will secure any article for Christmas.

Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.

It's the Good Dress You Want to Save

The dress or costume that has yet long wear ahead of it, but by some misadventure has become soiled, is the garment to be sent here to be dyed or cleaned.

R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners,
211 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

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J. H. BACK & CO.
4 MASONIC TEMPLE, ywt

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company's

Scranton Coal

Strictly first-class quality. Prompt and careful delivery to any part of the city. Send your orders to

DALY
KOALMAN.

19 YORK ST. PHONE 335

We Have Purchased a Large Bankrupt Stock of Gloves and Mitts

HERE ARE SOME GREAT SNAPS:

Lined Mule Mitts, regular 60c, now pair 37c

Lined Buckskin Mitts, regular \$1.25, now pair 73c

Lined Boys' Buckskin Mitts, regular 50c, now pair 27c

Lined Buckskin Gloves, regular \$1.50, now pair 87c

These are only a few of the great bargains we have in this line.

We have also 20 dozen Pearl Pocket Knives, regular 65c, for 37c each.

Cowan's Hardware

127 DUNDAS STREET.

Cranky?

Stomach, most likely. Better drop in here on the way home and spend a quarter for a box of Nival's Dyspepsia Tablets—and wear a smile tomorrow.

Larger boxes, fifty cents.

OMOND,
THE LITTLE DRUG STORE,
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1428.

John Marshall & Co.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS AND FURS. Established 1873.

To the Trade:

Our large and well-assorted stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs of every description is now complete, and we shall be pleased to have you call and inspect same.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY. HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR RAW FURS.

Factory—68-70 Dundas Street, Ware-rooms and Office—331 Richmond St.

CHURCH IN PERIL

Rockefeller's Carelessness Causes Trouble in Cleveland Baptist Church.

[Associated Press.]

Cleveland, O., Dec. 3.—The careless business methods of John D. Rockefeller and four associates placed in peril for thirty-one years property of his favorite place of worship, the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church in this city.

In 1879 the five trustees of the church, including Mr. Rockefeller, decided to change the name of the church from the Second Baptist to the Euclid Avenue Baptist. They ignored, however, the necessity of carrying out the legal formalities. Since that time several donations have been made to the church, including a piece of property by the oil magnate. A few months ago the attorney for the trustees discovered that all the donations were invalid, as they were made to a church which had no legal nomination. A hasty call was issued to the congregation and last night the necessary legal steps were completed to ratify the change in name.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

CITIES TO ASK FOR GOVT. BY COMMISSION

London to Take the Lead in Memorializing the Provincial Government.

The city council may ask the Provincial Government to allow the municipalities to inaugurate a commission form of government.

Yesterday the finance committee passed a resolution recommending to the council that the Government pass legislation at as early a date as possible allowing cities to govern themselves by commission.

"I think it would be in the interests of London, as well as other municipalities if such a form of government were instituted," said Ald. Richter, "and the better way would be to memorialize the Government to enact general legislation rather than appear before them to make a special case of London."

The other members of the committee agreed with this, and the motion was passed.

The feeling prevails that the Government will pass the necessary legislation. Sentiment in its favor has been growing rapidly of late in London, and in other municipalities.

A CASE DISMISSED

Pool Room Owner Charged With Permitting Minor to Play.

Jacob Harris appeared in the police court this morning on the charge of allowing minors in his poolroom in East London. He pleaded not guilty.

John O'Neil, of Nile street, testified that he had played pool in Harris' establishment. Cross-examined by Mr. Judd, he admitted telling the manager that he was 18. Mrs. O'Neil testified that he was only 16, and that she had not consented to his playing pool or frequenting poolrooms. The case was dismissed by Magistrate Love.

Robert Harris (colored), who laid an information against his brother-in-law for creating a disturbance, but was too drunk himself to give evidence, was discharged this morning.

CLAIMS FRAUD

Judgment Was Reserved in Peculiar Case at Sandwich.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Sandwich, Dec. 3.—In the suit of Steers vs. Clark, heard before Mr. Justice Clute, Steers testified he had lost his sight temporarily while working at the Detroit River tunnel two years ago, and that he was ordered to Colorado by his physician. He said he returned to Windsor about a month ago to find his wife dead, and Clark installed as executor and sole beneficiary under her will in the possession of two houses valued at \$2,500, to which Steers held a deed when he left home. Steers set up the claim that Clark fraudulently conspired with his wife to secure a high court judgment, setting aside the original deed on the ground he had secured it from Mrs. Steers by using threats of violence.

The defence set up the claim that Steers already had a wife living when he induced Mrs. Steers to go through a marriage ceremony with him, and that he subsequently secured a deed to her property by threats. Judgment was reserved.

BOUGHT DAN PATCH

John J. Mitchell Pays \$10,000 for Dan Patch, Most Perfect Heavy Horse Alive.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—The world's champion show horse, Dan Patch, is reported to be the most perfect specimen of heavy equine alive, has been acquired by President John J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Mitchell paid the record price of \$10,000 for the horse according to well authenticated reports.

The announcement that the banker had added Dan Patch to his string of blooded horses now housed at Geneva, was made by Mr. Mitchell last evening at the International Stock Exposition at the Waukegan grounds. Thousands of stockmen and farmers showed their enthusiasm by cheering when they heard the news.

Shows Faith in Shires. That this price should be paid by a man who has made such a study of blooded animals, was accepted as another expression of confidence in Shire horses. Mr. Mitchell also has purchased three imported hackney horses, all blue ribbon winners, and the addition of Dan Patch to his stables will give him a string of champions such as no Chicago man can boast. Dan Patch is 5 years old, weighs 2,400 pounds, and has earned the praise of horse show judges for three consecutive years.

LABOR AIDS IN FIGHT FOR FEDERANKO

Special Meeting Held Last Night to Help Towards Liberation.

At a special meeting of the Federanko Russian Freedom League, held last evening, several addresses were delivered by several members of the Trades and Labor Council. Mr. S. Lerner presided. This league is greatly encouraged by the recent formation of an English-speaking Federanko league in London.

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WESTERN ONTARIO NEWS

The basket factory of George Davis, at Ridgetown, was burned last night.

Hydro-electric power was turned on in Woodstock.

F. S. Scott was elected president of the Board of Trade at Tilbury.

Harry Willoughby, of Tara, has been appointed principal of Warton school.

Listowel Boy Scouts held a big banquet.

Miss Edith Carey was married to Mr. Charles D. Reynolds, at Ridgetown.

Russell Thomas, of Toronto, employed on the hydro-electric line at Guelph, was badly burned when a torch exploded.

The Canadian Auto Tool Company will locate a factory at Tilbury.

Charles Crane, formerly an C. R. engineer, died very unexpectedly at New Sarum.

Owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever, the Edgewood school in Yarmouth has been closed.

Vanderhoof & Co. is the name of a new firm incorporated at Windsor.

PROGRESS CLUB FORMED

Kingsville, Dec. 3.—The Kingsville Progress Club was organized here last night, with George W. Davis as president.

King's enthusiasm counts for anything. This town promises to go ahead rapidly. It will be made to bring the town into prominence in a manufacturing way, and also to attract good citizens here. It is one of the most attractive summering places on Lake Erie.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Cures Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

67c on every box. 25c

HAGUE CONFERENCE MADE WORLD PEACE

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth Fully Explains Awards Made Recently.

DECISION ABOUT BAYS

Is Very Important, As It Affects All Fishing Rights—Canada Was Not Sacrificed in Any Way.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The contention of debate and the excitement attendant upon the division in the early hours of this morning, when both the Nationalist and Conservative amendments to the address were rejected, and the Government's naval policy was triumphantly vindicated, gave way in the House of Commons this afternoon to an atmosphere of repose, which enabled the tired members to enjoy to the full an eloquent and illuminating exposition by the Minister of Justice of the main features of The Hague tribunal's award. As announced in today's Globe, the first division on Mr. Borden's amendment resulted in a majority of 56. As indicating the confusion which reigns in the Opposition ranks upon the navy question, Mr. Monk declined to vote on the amendment of the leader of the Opposition, while the Conservatives present, Messrs. Blomfield, Nantel, Paquet and Gilbert, voted against it, and with the Government. There was thus witnessed the peculiar spectacle of a party which denounced the Government's naval policy in Drummond-Arthabaska, including the new member for that constituency, supporting as against the Conservative alternative.

Conservative Attitude. A still more striking evidence of the "don't-know-where-we-are" attitude of the Conservatives and Nationalists was revealed on the second division on Mr. Monk's amendment. Nine Conservative members who had placed themselves on record as in favor of Mr. Borden's proposal to consult the people, withheld their support from Mr. Monk by staying away, the "boilers" including Messrs. Bristol, Foster and Macdonell. Indeed, it was noticeable that the only Toronto member who voted with the Nationalists was Mr. Russell, who, in this respect, followed the example of Mr. Borden and the majority of the Conservative party.

Some laughs, more courteous than his Toronto colleagues, faced the music and voted with the Government, while the only dissentient on the Liberal side was Mr. Verville, who voted for the Monk amendment. The net result was a vote of 67 for the Monk amendment and of 129 against, or a Government majority of 52.

While the division was taking place there were cries of "Where is Foster?"

THE HAGUE AWARD.

When the House resumed this afternoon the members forgot all about the incidents of the morning in their appreciation of the masterly speech of Hon. Mr. Aylesworth upon the Hague tribunal award. The minister of justice spoke for two and a half hours, and with a grasp of detail which revealed the nature of the case, a clearness of exposition that made a complex and intricate deliverance look simple, and an eloquence that gripped the House throughout, he gave a presentation of the award which enabled the members to appreciate in the most adequate sense the importance of the decision as it affects not only Canada, Newfoundland and the United States, but the world at large.

Canada Gains.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth regarded the agreement to refer the matters in dispute to arbitration as a source of legitimate satisfaction and pride. It was the first great instance of a country of such size and importance being relegated to international arbitration because of a territorial dispute.

Real importance among the questions which arose in regard to the construction of the treaty of 1908, and the land claims of the Canadian or Newfoundland coast could properly be regarded as territorial disputes.

From which the fishermen of the United States must be excluded. He did not know the view had been expressed from time to time that in the past negotiations between the United States and Great Britain in regard to serious matters in dispute, the United States as well as the Empire at large, Great Britain had made some sacrifice of Canadian interests.

"It is simple justice," said Mr. Aylesworth, "that I should say, in respect to the arrangements which have been made, have been entered into in regard to any matters of difficulty between the United States and Great Britain, that the general interests of the Empire at large have been well conserved by representatives of the British crown in those negotiations."

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"It is simple justice," said Mr. Aylesworth, "that I should say, in respect to the arrangements which have been made, have been entered into in regard to any matters of difficulty between the United States and Great Britain, that the general interests of the Empire at large have been well conserved by representatives of the British crown in those negotiations."

Mr. Aylesworth regarded the agreement to refer the matters in dispute to arbitration as a source of legitimate satisfaction and pride. It was the first great instance of a country of such size and importance being relegated to international arbitration because of a territorial dispute.

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PRISONER MAY BE JACK THE RIPPER

Man Under Arrest May Be the Famous English Murderer.

[Associated Press.]

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 3.—Having admitted during lucid moments to the police that he fled from England fifteen years ago in fear of being arrested as "Jack the Ripper," who committed the notorious White Chapel crimes of the later '80s, Jack Shaw is being detained in the insane ward of the county hospital. Shaw was arrested through the efforts of the Legal Aid Society, the complaint being that he attempted to murder Edith Tyson, his wife's sister, last Wednesday. The man's mental condition was found to be such that he was locked up in the insane ward.

His past life will be investigated, and the local authorities will notify the London police of their suspicions. Shaw has not admitted that he is the notorious "Jack the Ripper," but his constant references to the subject indicate that it is deeply impressed upon his mind. He is 50 years old.

DIAZ WANTS PEACE

Said to Have Appointed Commission to Treat With Insurgents.

[Associated Press.]

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 3.—The insurgent troubles in Mexico took on an entirely unexpected aspect here today, with the receipt of dispatches asserting that the Diaz Government has made overtures for peace.

A commission, the dispatches say, has been appointed by Diaz to treat with the disaffected element, and the commission is now at San Isidro, where the insurgents are strong.

A special train over the Mexican Northwestern, flying a white flag on the engine. The commission is composed of Chihuahua men, but the personal attitude of the president is not known.

The explanation of this move is that foreign interests have brought strong pressure to bear on the Government to end the turmoil by placating the insurgents.

This is the first time in 30 years, it is said, that the Mexican Government has been the first to suggest peace terms with insurgents.

MANY SENSATIONS

Great Interest Is Being Taken in the Blanc Murder Trial.

[Associated Press.]

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 3.—The present indictment on the Government's case against Hattie LeBlanc, the 17-year-old, Canadian girl who is charged with the murder of Clarence F. Glover, a Waltham laundry proprietor, was returned today. Since the trial opened on Monday each day has furnished a new thing of a startling nature, and has developed again today, hundreds of persons lined up outside the court house hours before the doors were opened, in the afternoon session.

At yesterday afternoon's session Melvin M. Johnson, chief counsel for the defendant, attempted unsuccessfully to have George A. Freeman, one of the Government witnesses, arrested for perjury.

Mr. Johnson declared that Freeman's testimony was just the opposite of what he told him and two other attorneys a day or two before. Samuel D. Elmore, an attorney who has represented Mrs. Glover, resumed the stand when court convened today.

TAXICAB STRIKE

New York Trouble Is Costing a Great Deal of Money.

[By Associated Press.]

New York, Dec. 3.—The smoldering taxicab strike which seems to have settled today than ever, is estimated to be costing the city about \$1,500 a day. Fifteen hundred taxicabs are on strike duty, and \$2 a day is a fair average of their pay. The total cost will run into thousands of dollars.

The companies are willing to take their chauffeurs back on individual application, but they will not deal with them in a body. For their part, the men insist on recognition of their union as a preliminary to all negotiations.

INGERSOLL SCOUTS WERE ENTERTAINED

Had Very Pleasant Gathering at Leader Gibson's Home.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, Dec. 3.—T. A. King, of Woodstock, formerly of this town, was here yesterday calling on a few friends.

A. C. Foy, undertaker and furniture dealer, has disposed of his business to H. F. Tremere, on account of poor health.

E. Gayfer is having a modern style of front put in his drug store. Mr. and Mrs. Scott, of Maryfield, Sask., are here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Hays, of this town.

Mrs. Elliott, of Guelph, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. B. Gray, market clerk.

Boy Scouts Troop No. 1, were entertained very hospitably by Chief Scout Master J. Garfield Gibson, at his home, Thursday night.

Brigadier Potter, of Toronto, a prominent officer in the Salvation Army, will conduct special services in connection with the local corps on Sunday. At 3 p.m. he will address a mass meeting in the town hall. Mayor McKay has accepted an invitation to preside as chairman. Brigadier Potter was one of the pioneers of the Salvation Army in Canada, and he will narrate some of his personal experiences in that field of Salvation Army work.

An elderly lady was rather severely injured yesterday morning by a small boy coasting on the sidewalk. Chief Chilton has intimated his intention to put a stop to the dangerous amusement, and parents would do well to co-operate with him, as in the event of the law being violated or any person being injured, it may prove rather expensive for the parents or guardians.

In order to allow the boys to have reasonable diversion, it would be expedient to designate certain suitable localities and specific periods when coasting may be indulged in, without endangering the lives and limbs of pedestrians, who must have the right of way on our streets and sidewalks.

The local police have no desire to deny the boys and girls the privilege of coasting, but they will insist on protecting the public and provide for reasonable regulations.

A regular meeting of the town council is due for Monday night.

WILY CHINAMEN GET FREE TRANSPORTATION

Back to This Native Land and by Working the Immigration Agents.

Kingston, Dec. 2.—An Ogdensburg, N. Y., dispatch says: Hundreds of Chinamen have been arriving in Canada during the past few years, and many of them have been successful in making their way into the United States territory.

Immigration officials are exercised over the belief that the department is being worked by wily Chinamen for free transportation to their native land. They leave Montreal for a point near Rouse's Point, and from there are taken in automobiles across the line into American territory. They are said to wander about until they are arrested, and are taken to Plattsburg, and later sentenced to be deported to China, a benevolent administration defraying the expense of the journey which the scheming laundymen desire to take.

500,000 CHRISTMAS TREES CUT IN QUEBEC

Farmers' Winter Harvest Over — Big Shipments Go East.

Montreal, Dec. 3.—More than 500,000 Christmas trees are on their way from the province of Quebec to the Eastern States, most of them consigned to New York and Boston.

The Christmas tree trade was never better than it is this year, and the farmers and small wood lot owners along the Megantic division of the Canadian Pacific, between Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, and along the Quebec Central, are reaping a harvest sufficient to provide them handsomely with their Christmas spending.

AFTER MILKMEN

Two Were Committed for Trial for Using Other Men's Bottles.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—It is alleged that several Toronto milk dealers have been delivering milk from their dairies, not in their own bottles, but in the bottles of other dairies. Five appeared before Magistrate Kingston this morning, and two were committed for trial and three being adjourned.

The dealers were William Chalmers, James McEldade, Arthur Tomlin and Thomas Hollowell. J. W. Curry represented the prosecutors, the Toronto Milk Dealers' Association, and W. A. Henderson defended.

The case for the prosecution was borne out by Adolph Peterson, who said he was a private detective. Detective Mitchell and several representatives of city dairy firms, who said the offenders had no right to use their bottles.

Adolph Peterson told the court how he had followed the dealers around the city in order to find out whether or not they were delivering milk in other people's bottles. He mentioned a string of houses where the parties left bottles not their own.

Detective Mitchell said that when he looked over Chalmers' dairy he found that out of 50 bottles 23 bore the name of other firms.

One member of the City Dairy said his firm often received the bottles of other firms, but they were never used. They were always collected by an exchange.

MASON & RISCH"THE PIANO WITH
A SOUL."Some special designs for
Christmas buyers.

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T. C. WRIGHT

231 DUNDAS STREET.

The Frank Cooper Studio
Portraiture.
326 Dundas St. Opposite Armouries**Your Winter's Coal**should be the coal you can buy from us.
The best grade of FREE, but not FAST,
burning, with few clinkers, burning to a
fine ash, giving HEAT, GLOW AND
CHEER.**ANDERSON & CO.**

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**London Conservatory of Music
And School of Elocution Ltd.,**374 DUNDAS STREET.
Piano, Organ, Voice, Violin, Pictorial
Music Method, Private School of Kinder-
garten, Elocution, Theory of Music in all
its branches, etc. Ask for curriculum.
F. LINTHURTH WILLIAMS, Mus. Bac.
A.R.C.O., principal; LOTTIE L. ARM-
STRONG, registrar.**GOLD EYE-GLASSES
AND SPECTACLES**As low as \$3.00 a pair. Fitted
with our genuine**CRYSTALLINE LENSES**This price includes a scientific
examination of the eyes by
our specialist, W. R. BROWN,
Doctor of Optics. You can save
money by consulting us, be-
cause we manufacture all our
glasses in our own factory on
the premises. We sell direct
from factory to consumer, and
you receive the benefit.Every glass is fully guaran-
teed to give satisfaction.**The Brown Optical Co.**Physical Eye Specialists.
237 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 1877.**Why Not Patronize an
All-Canadian Cafe**WE ARE IT.
COME AND SEE.**LONDON CAFE**201 DUNDAS STREET.
L. H. Martyn, Prop.
Frank A. Smith, Mgr.**R. K. COWAN**BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldg., next Court House, London.**NIGHT CLASSES**A large number of ambitious young
people are preparing to better their
condition by attending our night
classes. You may enter, no matter
what your previous education. We
welcome the "backward or rusty."
Individual instruction. Enter any
evening. Spottan Business Colleges
are held grade, and their graduates
get the best positions.
Phone, call or write for particulars.
LONDON BUSINESS COLLEGELondon Loan Building, corner Dundas
and Clarence. Phone 2020.
GEO. SPOTTAN, Principal.**Gas
Producer Plants****The National Gas Engine Co.**
Ashton-Under-Lyne, England
Manufacturers**HIGHEST AWARDS AT
DERBY TRIALS****E. Leonard & Sons**SALES AGENTS.
LONDON, ONT.**House Safes
Free
To Depositors**Encourage your children to
save their money, by having a
safe at home.Apply for one at London Loan
and Savings Company's Office,
220 Dundas street.**Benson-Wilcox
Electric Co.****Expert Electricians**Electric Fixtures of
every description. Prices
to suit every person. Come
in and look around. YOU
ARE WELCOME, and we
will not press you to buy.**264 Dundas St.**

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**Hamilton's London
Porter and Amber Ale**Always in first-class condition.
Brewed from finest foreign and
Canadian hops and malt.**Kent Brewery**

LONDON, ONT.

**FOR UNEXCELLED
COAL**

Preparation and delivery try

MAY BROS.

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**YES, WE HAVE A TELEPHONE**What's more, we pay attention to it,
and orders are filled promptly with well-
screened high-grade Coal. Glad to have
you call, of course, but the phone will
bring quick response.**D. H. Gillies & Son, Phone 1312****Light on a
Dark Subject
COAL—of course**A universal fuel derived
from prehistoric vegeta-
tion—about 85 per cent
carbon—varying in color
from brown to black.
Coals have all been
classified and only the
grades known to be best
for heating find their
way here.Try our black carbon
nothing prehistoric
about its quality—it's
this year's.**\$7.00 PER TON****Webster & Kernohan**

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XXX Bread**"Have you tried our
"Jumb-O" Loaf for mak-
ing sandwiches? Rich in
flavor, thin crusts, easy
to cut, no waste.Ask for it at grocers or
phone the bakery.**Johnston Bros., Phone
944****What Are You Going
to Give "Him" For
Christmas?**A set of a pair of Gold Cuff
Links and Signet Tie-Pin would
be very nice. Why not see ours?**SUMNER'S**For Reliable Jewelry.
380 RICHMOND STREET.**"Better Than Ever"****PARNELL'S
HOMEMADE
BREAD**Was never better than now. Has
that delicious flavor and appear-
ance which the use of "Malt
Extract" always gives to bread.Baked in square, round, and
oval shapes.Have our delivery bring you
some.**Phones 929 and 1390****Hunt's Coal Makes
Great "Stuffin" for
a Stove or
Furnace**The turkey, cranberries
and "stuffin" may go, but
Hunt's coal is here in
abundance, and it makes
a fine filling for your
stove or furnace.**OFFICE:**

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YARD:

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Perfumes**Rare,
Dainty
and
Exquisite****In Beautiful Gift
Packages****Cairncross & Lawrence**Chemists and Druggists.
216 DUNDAS ST. LONDON, ONT.**LONDON AND DISTRICT****Knollwood Anniversary.**Special services, marking the sec-
ond anniversary of Knollwood Park
Presbyterian Church, are to be held
tomorrow. Rev. J. G. Stuart, of Knox
Church, is to preach in the morning,
and Rev. John Smith in the evening.**Porcupine Gold.**
Mr. James Kilgour, who has prop-
erty in the Porcupine gold district, re-
ceived three letters yesterday from
parties, asking his price on the land.**The Eucharist.**
Rev. Dr. Ross will preach on the
meaning of "Eating Christ's flesh and
drinking his blood," in St. Andrew's
Church on Sabbath evening, and will
also speak on the dogma of trans-
substantiation.**Anniversary Services.**
Anniversary services will be held in
St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, West
London, on Sunday. Rev. John A. Ross,
of Wyoming, will preach at 11 a.m.,
and Rev. T. H. Mitchell, of New St.
James', in the evening. The pastor,
Rev. Thomas Nixon, will conduct an-
niversary services in Wyoming.**Powell—Seandrett.**
On Wednesday evening, at the par-
sonage of the Dundas Centre Metho-
dist Church, Miss Mary E. Seandrett,
daughter of Benjamin Seandrett, of
127 Maitland street, was united in
marriage to Mr. William James Pow-
ell, son of John Powell, of 126 Ade-
laid street. The ceremony was per-
formed by Rev. Dr. Thomas Manning.
Mr. and Mrs. Powell will reside in
London.**SMITH, SON & CLARKE****Undertakers**115 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 538.
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678.
Residence on Premises.
Private Ambulance Service.**FERGUSON & SONS****Funeral Directors**180 KING STREET.
PHONES 545, 578, 5856.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.**A BIG FIELD DAY
FOR TEMPERANCE**Forty Speakers of the Dominion
Alliance to Occupy Pulpits
on Sunday.**IN LONDON AND VICINITY**Mass Meeting in the Auditorium on
Sunday Afternoon and Workers'
Convention Monday.Tomorrow will be temperance field
day in London and vicinity, and some
40 speakers, representing the Domini-
on Alliance, will occupy upwards of
one hundred pulpits of all denomina-
tions in the city and county. This
field day is one of a series held in the
province every Sunday in the year by
the Dominion Alliance. This year they
have held 2,500 such services, exclu-
sive of campaign and week-night
meetings. Mr. D. A. McDermid, asso-
ciate secretary of the alliance, arrived
in the city yesterday to complete ar-
rangements. He stated to The Adver-
tiser that the object of the field day
is to advance local option, and a
mass meeting will be held in the
Auditorium on Sunday afternoon. As
well, a convention of temperance
workers will be held on Monday in the
same building. To lend interest to the
proceedings, the Victoria University
Glee Club, 26 strong, will be in at-
tendance at all meetings. The Glee
Club is the best of its kind in the city
of Toronto, and is directed by the
well-known conductor, Mr. J. M.
Sherlock. The speakers and the Glee
Club will be held on Monday this even-
ing, and arrangements have been
made for a special street car to take
them to the Y. M. C. A. At the con-
vention on Monday, the action of the
Middlesex County workers in regard
to local option will be determined.
On Monday evening a special mass
meeting will be held in First Metho-
dist Church schoolroom, when Profes-
sor W. T. Hallam, of Wycliffe College,
will speak.**The Coming Contests.**
Eighty local option bylaws will be
voted on in Ontario this January.
There are 138 places in which a refer-
endum is possible though only five
of these have signified their intention
of contesting. Wardsville is the only
municipality in Middlesex where a
contest will take place.The programme for the field day in
the city and county, and the different
speakers, who will occupy the various
pulpits, are as follows:**LONDON.****Presbyterian Churches.**

P.M.—Knox, Rev. B. H. Spence.

P.M.—King Street, Rev. G. W. Bar-
ker.

A.M.—St. Andrew's, Rev. B. H. Spence.

P.M.—New St. James', Rev. W. Ket-
tlewell.

A.M.—First, Rev. W. Kettlewell.

A.M.—First, Rev. R. M. Hamilton.

P.M.—Dundas Street, Joseph Gib-
son.A.M.—Wellington Street—Rev. R. M.
Hamilton, B. A.A.M.—Hyatt Avenue, Mrs. O. Hitch-
cox.A.M.—Empress Avenue—D. A. Mc-
Dermid.

P.M.—Hill Street, D. A. McDermid.

Baptist Churches.

A.M.—Talbot Street, Rev. G. Barker.

A.M.—South London, Rev. Lyman
Cotton, B. A.**Anglican Churches.**P.M.—All Saints', Rev. Lyman Cot-
ton, B. A.P.M.—St. George's, Prof. W. T. Hal-
lam.A.M.—St. James', Prof. W. T. Hal-
lam.**Congregational Churches.**A.M.—First Congregational, Theron
Gibson.P.M.—Southern Congregational, Mrs.
G. Hitchcox.**Middlesex—West Riding.**A.M.—Strathroy Presbyterian, Rev.
Dr. Abraham.P.M.—Strathroy Methodist, E. J.
Moore, B. A.A.M.—Strathroy Baptist, E. J. Moore
B. A.P.M.—Strathroy Baptist, Rev. Dr.
Abraham.A.M.—Glencoe Presbyterian, Rev. A.
C. Tiffin, B. A.P.M.—Glencoe Methodist, Rev. A. C.
Tiffin, B. A.A.M.—Apslin Presbyterian, Rev. J. R.
Heyworth, B. A.3:00 p.m.—North Ekfrid Presbyter-
ian, Rev. J. R. Heyworth, B. A.7:00 p.m.—Wardsville Methodist,
Rev. J. B. Kennedy, B. A.2:30 p.m.—Newbury Union Service,
Rev. J. B. Kennedy, B. A.A.M.—Wardsville Presbyterian, Rev.
J. B. Kennedy, B. A.3:00 p.m.—Mount Carmel Methodist,
Rev. E. D. Silcox.11:00 a.m.—Mount Brydges Metho-
dist, Rev. E. D. Silcox.7:30 p.m.—Mount Brydges Baptist,
Rev. E. D. Silcox.11:00 a.m.—Metbourne Methodist,
Rev. P. C. L. Harris.3:00 p.m.—Sutherland Methodist,
Rev. P. C. L. Harris.Rev. P. C. L. Harris, Presbyterian,
Rev. T. J. Glover.2:30 p.m.—Riverside Presbyterian,
Rev. T. J. Glover.11:00 a.m.—Delaware Presbyterian,
T. J. Glover.3:00 p.m.—Cooke's Presbyterian, T.
Yellowies.7:00 p.m.—Muncy Presbyterian, T.
Yellowies.**Middlesex—North Riding.**A.M.—St. Paul's Presbyterian, Rev.
John Bailey, B. A.2:30 p.m.—McGillivray Presbyterian,
Rev. John Bailey, B. A.2:00 p.m.—Parkhill Methodist, Rev.
John Bailey, B. A.7:00 p.m.—Parkhill Baptist, F. W.
Duggan.10:15 a.m.—Sylvan Methodist, F. W.
Duggan.3:30 p.m.—Salem Methodist, F. W.
Duggan.3:15 p.m.—Centenary Methodist, F.
W. Duggan.11:00 a.m.—Alisa Craig Methodist,
Rev. M. L. Pearson.2:30 p.m.—Alisa Craig Presbyterian,
Rev. M. L. Pearson.7:00 p.m.—Alisa Craig Baptist, Rev.
M. L. Pearson.2:30 p.m.—Clandeboye Methodist,
Rev. A. McKibbin, B. A.7:00 p.m.—Lucan Methodist, Rev. A.
McKibbin, B. A.11:00 a.m.—Lucan Presbyterian, Rev.
A. McKibbin, B. A.2:30 p.m.—Fraser Presbyterian, Rev.
W. A. Campbell, M. A.11:00 a.m.—Granton Presbyterian,
Rev. W. A. Campbell, M. A.11:00 a.m.—Granton Methodist, Rev.
W. A. Campbell, M. A.11:00 a.m.—Melville Presbyterian,
Rev. J. F. Somerville.3:30 p.m.—North Presby-
terian, Rev. J. F. Somerville.**GILLEAN'S
GREAT
CHRISTMAS
SALE**Every article in the store at one-quarter off the reg-
ular price. We don't need to tell you what a great op-
portunity it is. Just come for what you want.**Note These Special Bargains****LADIES' GOLD-FILLED WATCHES, WERE**

\$12.00, NOW\$9.00

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\$5.00, NOW\$3.75

LADIES' DIAMOND RINGS, 14k GOLD,

WERE \$10.00, NOW\$7.50

GENTS' GOLD SIGNET RINGS, WERE \$4.00,

NOW\$3.00

SOLID GOLD BIRTHDAY RINGS, 10k, WERE

\$1.00, NOW75¢

LADIES' WRISTLET WATCHES, WERE \$3.00,

NOW\$2.25

CROWN DERBY CUPS AND SAUCERS,

WERE \$3.00, NOW\$2.25

A small deposit will reserve any article for Christ-
mas delivery.**Thos. Gillean**

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We have 25 original sketches by the above artist at
prices that are within the reach of all. These would
make dainty and acceptable gifts. See our window.**A. E. JOLLY & CO.**

190 DUNDAS STREET.

7:30 p.m.—St. Andrew's Presbyter-
ian, Rev. J. F. Somerville.A.M.—Mount Zion Methodist, Rev.
A. E. Jones.2:30 p.m.—Bethesda Methodist, Rev.
A. E. Jones.7:00 p.m.—Kerwood Methodist, Rev.
A. E. Jones.11:00 a.m.—Alisa Craig Anglican,
Prof. T. W. Cotton.2:30 p.m.—Alisa Craig Anglican,
Prof. T. W. Cotton.7:00 p.m.—Alisa Craig Anglican,
Prof. T. W. Cotton.**Middlesex—East Riding.**11 a.m.—St. James' Presbyterian,
Rev. E. Cockburn, M. A.2:30 p.m.—Knox, Belmont, Rev. E.
Cockburn, M. A.11 a.m.—Belmont Methodist, A. R.
Hassard, B. A.2:30 p.m.—Victoria Methodist, A. R.
Hassard, B. A.7 p.m.—Salem Methodist, A. R. Has-
sard, B. A.11 a.m.—Westminster First Presby-
terian, Rev. J. G. Miller, B. A.2:30 p.m.—St. Andrew's (Glanworth)
Presbyterian, Rev. J. G. Miller, B. A.11 a.m.—North Street Presbyterian,
Lloyd Smith, B. A.2:30 p.m.—Burns Presbyterian,
Lloyd Smith, B. A.7 p.m.—Paynes Presbyterian, Lloyd
Smith, B. A.2:30 p.m.—Ebenezer Methodist, Rev. K.
W. Barton, M. A.11 a.m.—Bryanston Methodist, Rev.
K. W. Barton, M. A.11 a.m.—English Settlement Presby-
terian, John Buchanan.3 p.m.—Iderton Presbyterian, John
Buchanan.11 a.m.—Melrose Methodist, Ken-
neth J. Beaton, B. A.2:30 p.m.—Hyde Park Methodist,
Kenneth J. Beaton, B. A.11:00 a.m.—St. John's Methodist, Ken-
neth J. Beaton, B. A.11 a.m.—Dorchester Methodist, Jas.
Hales.2:30 p.m.—Bailey's Methodist, Jas.
Hales.**ROSS'
LIMITED
LONDON'S FASHION
CENTRE****Furs, Cloaks,
Manufacturing
Furriers**Our selection of Furs has
never been more complete or
attractive than this season.Our prices do not include
any middle dealer's profits,
which means a considerable
saving to the purchaser.See our selection in Muffs,
Stoles and Neckpieces in
Persian lamb, mink, sable,
fox, lynx, etc.In the Ready-to-Wear De-
partment at THE STORE
FOR WOMEN.

Mr. Balfour Opens Unionist Campaign

Mr. Dickens described his father's early fears. It was with trembling misgivings (he said) that the young shorthand writer in the House of Commons pushed his "Sketches by Boz" into the publisher's letter-box. Yet a week later all London was ringing with the question, "Who the dickens is 'Boz'?"



"THE LITTLE DAMSEL."
Scene From That Bright Comedy, Which Appears Twice Today at the Grand.

Behind the Footlights

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.

Today, matinee and night
..... "The Little Damsel."
Monday, Dec. 5 Grace
Van Studdiford in "A Bridal Trip."
Saturday, Dec. 10, matinee and night
..... "This Woman and This Man."
Monday, Dec. 12 Maude Adams,
in "What Every Woman Knows."

Today's Fine Comedy.

At the Grand twice today Henry W. Savage will offer for the first time in this city his highly successful production of the comedy by Monckton Hoffe, "The Little Damsel." It will be seen here exactly as it was shown in New York. Not a change has been made in the cast. May Buckley and Cyril Keightley will be seen respectively in the same role and the part of Becklaw Poole, while George Graham, Henry Wenman, Frank Lacey, Mary Corse and other members of the company, which was responsible for the statement by a prominent critic that "The Little Damsel" is the best acted play in years, will be seen in the characters originated and played by them during the successful run of the play in the metropolis. Several of these players were also members of the London company of "The Little Damsel," and were imported especially by Mr. Savage to continue their interpretations of the roles of which they have made such signal successes.

"A Bridal Trip" on Monday.

The singing of Grace Van Studdiford has always been a source of unbounded delight to theatregoers since she first displayed her marvellous voice in a minor role in "The Black Hussar." It means a lot, therefore, to say that she never sang better than she sings in the European comic opera success, "A Bridal Trip," which will be presented at the Grand Opera House on Monday, Dec. 5. Miss Van Studdiford has been surrounded by one of the most excellent singing companies of principals and chorus that were ever brought together in this country.

After more triumphs than usually all to the lot of a prima donna, Grace Van Studdiford retired a few seasons ago from the scenes of her conquests to a life of domesticity. Last season she resumed her professional career. Remembering the fickleness with which the theatre-going public is credited, there was no manager bold enough to take Miss Van Studdiford under his managerial wing. They all thought that the public had forgotten her meanwhile. Miss Van Studdiford did not think so. She practically became her own manager, with the result that her tour in "The Golden Butterfly" was everywhere made the occasion of an enormous outpouring of the supposed fickle public. This season she signed a long-term contract with Daniel V. Arthur, who is today directing the affairs of the two most successful

stars in musical comedy, Marie Cahill and De Wolf Hopper.

"This Woman and This Man."
The most interesting and exceptional well-acted drama of recent seasons has been accorded to the great Maxine Elliott Theatre success, "This Woman and This Man," by Avery Hopwood, the author of the great New York comedy hit, "Seven Days." Miss Minnie Victorson, the star, and her splendid company, brings out to the Grand a drama that is intensely interesting, dramatic situations, and a dialogue that is bright and attractive, culminating with thrilling curtain calls. Mr. Avery Hopwood, who wrote with laughable dialogue and circumstance, went to the other extreme of human sentiment in connecting the plot of "This Woman and This Man." It is a mild tragedy. It portrays the trials and struggles and defeats and disappointments attending the activities of a woman who is living separate from her husband. "This Woman and This Man" will be the attraction at the Grand on Saturday, Dec. 10, matinee and evening.

Maude Adams, Monday, Dec. 12.

Maude Adams, who is the most popular player in America, comes to the Grand Opera House a week from Monday, when Charles Frohman is to present her in the latest Barrie comedy, "What Every Woman Knows." The play is the fourth one from the pen of the Scotch dramatist in which the actress has appeared, and it has served to tighten her wonderfully strong hold on her admirers. It is the consensus of opinion among the reviewers that "What Every Woman Knows" is the best play that has yet come from the Barrie pen, and to be in the playwright's happiest vein. At all events it has thus far had a greater measure of success than was won by "The Little Minister," "Quality Street" or "Peter Pan." For five months it ran during its first season in New York and it had another successful stay there at holiday time last year. It has had two big engagements in Chicago and while on tour it has been greeted with the heartiest kind of approval both for its own admirable value and Miss Adams' charming work in it.

This is the first visit to London of this popular actress, and she comes here direct from a Toronto engagement. Miss Louise Gunning has been engaged to play the title role in "The Balkan Princess," the great English musical success for which rehearsals have been begun in New York. Miss Gunning made her debut as a star in "Marcelle" at the Casino Theatre, New York, two seasons ago, and since that time has successfully toured the United States and Canada in that proposed production. The company will be divided between English and American players, as many of the cast who originally appeared in "The Balkan

Princess" at the Prince of Wales Theatre, in London, will come over for the American presentation. Slavina will play the leading male comedy role.

Robert Edeson, who is starring in "Where the Trail Divides," says that the most remarkable work that has been done by actors on the stage, has been in melodramatic roles. Take the late Sir Henry Irving, for example. The part that brought him his first general recognition as the

Sam Bernard in "He Came From Milwaukee" at the Casino Theatre, New York, continues to be the reigning American musical comedy success of the year. "Madame Troubadour" at the Nazimova and "The Girl and the Kaiser" at the Herald Square are both of foreign origin, but every bit of work connected with the production of "He Came From Milwaukee" was done right in New York; every word of dialogue and every bar of music was written by an American.

"He Came From Milwaukee" is undoubtedly the most magnificent production which has ever served as a vehicle for Sam Bernard. The star



SCENE FROM "THIS WOMAN AND THIS MAN."
To Be Produced at the Grand on Saturday, Dec. 10, Afternoon and Night.

leading English actor of his time was "Mathias" in "The Bells." He followed this up with his duel parts in "The Lyons Mail," his wonderful study in "Louis XI," and then came his Napoleon in "Mme. Sans Gene," and lastly his wonderful interpretation of "Robespierre." Mansfield, great character actor that he was, won lasting fame in melodramatic parts with his "Baron Chevreuil" and his "Jekyll and Hyde." Kyrie Bellew made his first pronounced American hit in the melodramatic part of the Spider in "The Silver King." James O'Neill, with his Edmund Dantes in "Monte Cristo," in fact, from the very beginning of theatrical history in America, up to the present time, the sterling qualities of the melodramatic parts, with their ample opportunities of giving play to nerve-thrilling and heart-throbbing acting, has done more to

appears as a Milwaukee brewer, who, while travelling in Europe, gets a kingdom thrust upon him in a most amazing and disconcerting manner. Among the leading players in the supporting company are Winona Winter, Nella Bergen, Adele Rowland, Alice Gordon, George Anderson, Martin Brown, and Harrison. Henry Norman, Charles Burrows, Paul Mausius, Henry Holt, Dolph Ryan, Frank Sargent and Bert Lawrence.

THEATRES today are aibgk qiaoaia. Miss O'Netherole has been in New York on the Lusitania, bringing the manuscript of a new play, in which she will almost immediately begin her season, under the management of Adelphi & Co. The play, she declares, is the most wonderful ever written by the foremost dramatist of the world. She added that when she appeared in the title role she would be realizing the ambition that has spurred her for a lifetime.

"I am not at liberty as yet to announce the name of the play," said Miss O'Netherole, in her hotel. "What will come later. But I may say that it is built with infinite skill and feeling around a character universally known. The dramatist has given me the play, and I myself shall supply the inner feeling. I am wholly in sympathy and understanding with the woman to be depicted. Always, when I am given the manuscript of a new play I read it impersonally, with a view as to how it would strike me if I were sitting in the theatre and witnessing its production. If I am stirred, if my hand tingle, and if the scene in the intensity, the author has attempted to convey—if I myself feel the emotions which are supposed to stir the character—I am in no doubt as to my being able to act the part in all sincerity. The play in which I am to start the season I have read dozens of times since I first had it from the author. At each reading of the powerful last I feel myself reliving the scene, and my pulses throb with as much feeling as when I first read the wonderful lines.

"I have played many women of misfortune, and played them as honestly as I could understand them. Some have criticized me for putting my audience in sympathy with the sinner, but this I have had to do to retain the truth. Human beings are not of two classes, good and bad, but of one class, capable of being both. It is only environment or heredity, that develops one or the other. Again, I have been criticised for presenting the unpleasant. I dare not approach such a potent force as evil, and—lie. If there is a sort, I must show it, not to render to the morbid taste, but to show

how the sore came to be—and how it may be avoided.
"I hope the public will like my new play. To me it was mark the highest point in my career."

The Indianapolis Star says, editorially, of Robert Mantell, who is starring in a repertoire of Shakespearean plays under the direction of William A. Brady:

"Indianapolis citizens who have known Robert Mantell for many years cannot but lift their hats in admiration for the remarkable artistic advance shown by that sterling actor as evidenced by his interpretations of difficult roles presented here this week. Someone has complained that the American people are not always fair to their stage folk—that some of the most famous actors have been left to struggle along in comparative poverty for years before the mantle of public favor was bestowed upon them. It is said on the other hand, that Europeans are much more patient than Americans, and are responsive to the least evidence of merit, taking the keenest, and most friendly interest in observing artistic development in dramatic aspirants. This criticism may be just, but there is one thing to be said for the American theatregoing public. It is not niggardly of praise or financial reward when the actor finally arrives. So it is that Americans now realize that Robert Mantell is truly great, and the splendid audiences that greet him at every performance afford testimony of deep public appreciation.

"And there is this to be said about Mantell. Years of toil, struggle and faint-hearted public support did not embitter or daunt the man. Character and brain were at the bottom, and they stood the test well. When the time came for the bestowal of the laurel wreath, the recipient was not found to be a harsh and dictatorial spirit, calloused through painful contests, but a gentle, kindly, humane man, whose nature had ripened to all that was best as the years advanced. Such is Robert Mantell on and off the stage; in other words, an American gentleman of the highest type.

"So it comes that a friendly and affectionate people rejoice with Mr. Mantell over his success. It is so honest, so well-deserved, that tongue of meanest envy finds no voice. Mr. Mantell wears the robes or crown of no predecessor; his art in his own, and his merit and fame will be imperishable in the annals of the American stage."

Theodore Roberts, who has been associated with many important theatrical successes, recently evidenced his adaptability by assuming the role of

Roberts played the role of Fals with substantially no rehearsals and scored a great personal success.

FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

That Eleanor Stewart, who plays Molly in support of Helen Ware in "The Deserters," played Juliet in the original production of "Zaza," when it was produced at the Garrick Theatre, New York, on Jan. 8, 1899.

That Grant Stewart, who is supporting Elsie Ferguson in "Ambition," Byron Ongley's play, is a co-author with William Collier in "Caught in the Rain," in which the latter appeared as a star.

That Frank Reicher, who will play the title role in Percy Mackaye's play, "The Scarecrow," in which Edmund Breese will star, was in the original production of Frances Hodgson Burnett's play, "That Man and I," when it was produced at the Savoy Theatre in January, 1907.

MR. BALFOUR OPENS

Continued From Page Thirteen.

ed down to you from immemorial time. That is the way a great continuous constitution is built up.

I have told you within what limits we ought to work. Now I will tell you how I think the thing should be done. Remember, in the first place, that the House of Lords, under Lord Rosebery's guidance, has accepted the principle that no man, merely because he is an hereditary peer, should have the right to a legislative seat in that assembly. That has been done. That is not a declaration of opinion which we still await with anxiety; that is a declaration of opinion which is on record. Another point on which I believe all are agreed is that the second chamber—the working second chamber—should be greatly diminished in numbers. (Hear, hear.) In that I think there need be, and ought to be, no controversy.

Public Service to Qualify.

The principle that no man, merely because he is an hereditary peer, should have the right to a legislative seat in that assembly. That has been done. That is not a declaration of opinion which we still await with anxiety; that is a declaration of opinion which is on record. Another point on which I believe all are agreed is that the second chamber—the working second chamber—should be greatly diminished in numbers. (Hear, hear.) In that I think there need be, and ought to be, no controversy.

I believe I carry every sober man in the country with me in saying that these qualified members of that House should be members of our second chamber. Then I think there should be an element of the House of Lords elected by the peers. I am sure that is right. It carries on the traditions, it keeps that continuity. And, whatever may be said against the members of the second house in their collective capacity, there is very little to be said against the members of the second house in the districts where they live. (Cheers.)

Have given you two elements in the second chamber, as I desire to see it reformed, but there is a third element which should at least equal the other two together, and that is an element brought into the second chamber by some external machinery, elective or otherwise, forming an integral part of that body, representing the community at large, the movements of public ideas, the great body of external opinion. This elected or selected body should at least be equal, in my judgment, to the peers who sit there by right of public service, or the peers who sit there by election among their fellows.

Not an Elected Chamber.

Now if you go beyond that, and have a body elected throughout, what is the inevitable result? It will be that in this country, as it has been in other countries, the second chamber usurps the position of the first chamber. You cannot have an elected second chamber, taken out of the elite of the community—having behind them their electorate, as we in the House of Commons have behind us our electorate—you cannot have them there and keep them in a subordinate position. They will be the respected, they will be the dominating assembly, as they are in France, and as they are in America. I therefore, for my own part, speaking as a member of the House of Commons, do not want to

establish the reputation of actors than all the comedy parts that have ever been written, or ever will be written.
It is the romantic actor with his melodramatic role that stamps himself on the memories of theatregoers, while the actor who makes you laugh is forgotten in the rush of tomorrow's events.
This is the second successful week of the engagement of Lulu Glaser in "The Girl and the Kaiser," with Harry Conner, at the Herald Square Theatre, New York. It was at this playhouse that Miss Glaser scored her first great hit in "Dolly Varden," which has now been eclipsed by her still greater hit in "The Girl and the Kaiser." This new presentation is extraordinary in its uniform excellence. The music by George Jarno, now introduced to English-speaking New York playgoers for the first time, is of unique charm with its mingling of Viennese melodies and native Hungarian airs; the English libretto, by Leonard Lieblich, is full of fun and tells an interesting, romantic story, founded on genuine historical facts and costumes and scenery are especially elaborate, and the members of the company, all following the example so admirably set by the most humorous of feminine stars, give every line, situation, scene and song its full and adequate value. Miss Glaser appears as "Christl," the foster-daughter, who is "the girl" of the title, and her experiences at the court of the Emperor Josef II. of Austria, when she goes there to plead for the release of her lover, are such as to give this noted comedienne every opportunity to amuse and interest the audience. Harry Conner, as a court tailor, who gets drawn into a conspiracy, also has an ideal role for the exercise of his laugh-creating talents. The other principals in the company are Edith Decker, Flavio Arcaro, Maude Adams, Thomas Richards, Julius McVicker, Melvin Stokes, Robert Vivian, Robinson Newbold, William Bonnell, Albert Wilder, George Leonard, Henry B. Truelson and Alfred Darling.

On great occasions when the two Houses differ the only appeal can be to the people themselves—(hear, hear)—but you cannot, of course, appeal to the people either by referendum or by general election on every small occasion. That is granted. Well, how are you going to deal with deadlocks? You can only deal with them by conference, by amicable conference, between the two Houses or by joint sittings in which the House of Commons should have added to it the second chamber or members of the second chamber.

No Party Instrument.

The policy which the Unionist party recommended—at all events which my friends and I recommend—is not one which can be described as setting up a permanent Unionist obstacle to every kind of political change. (Hear, hear.) It is not an effort to make the constitution a mere instrument in the hands of one party. It is an honest and a genuine attempt to give the security which two chambers alone can give, to give it without the destruction, the permanent destruction, of the House of Lords; to give it in a form which will give to the new constitution upon the old institutions which we have inherited from our forefathers, and which will give, even to gentlemen who think themselves more progressive, every hope of a real change, however important, if only they have behind them the great mass of the people. (Cheers.)

Mr. Redmond was the conqueror who wanted to sweep away a conquered country the terms he insisted upon. That alone was the real secret of the revolutionary policy. It was in order to get what the people of this country had twice refused to give, asking them for all time to shatter their constitution, and he was asking it by the help of gentlemen whose motives were excellent, but who did not happen to possess the privilege of British citizenship. Was that the way we were going to be good? (Cries of "No.") Was it to that degree of degradation that party government was to bring us? It has always been a party man, but if either of the two great parties of the state were to become the temporary slaves of this section of home rulers, then he said that the party system had broken down.

We were no longer a self-governing country, but we were governed by the log-rolling factions of men who cared nothing for the empire or the country. He asked that Great Britain should manage the affairs of Great Britain.

FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE.

The first complete translation of the whole Bible into English was made by John Wyclif, in 1380-1382 A. D.

The first book ever printed was the Bible. The first Bible was printed between the years 1450 and 1455, at Mentz, by Gutenberg, the reputed inventor of printing.

The first New Testament printed in English was that of William Tyndale, 1525-1526 A. D.

First Bible printed in English was Miles Coverdale's, 1535 A. D. The Old Testament was divided into chapters as they now stand, by Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the thirteenth century. These chapters were divided into verses as we now have them, by Rabbi Nathan, and adopted by Robert Stephens, a French printer, in his edition of the Vulgate, in 1555, and transferred to the authorized version in 1611.

The authorized version of the Bible was "set forth" in the year 1611.

The revised version of the English Bible was begun in England in June, 1870, and in America in October, 1872. The revised New Testament was published in May, 1881, and the revised Old Testament in May, 1885.

The American revision commission was published by the American members of the international revision committee, in 1901.

Other translations and editions of the Bible have appeared from time to time, of more or less merit, and having a greater or less circulation. Those named above, however, are the only "standard" versions.

There are 39 books in the Old Testament, and 27 in the New Testament, or 66 in the whole Bible.

The Bible contains 1,183 chapters, 31,173 verses, 775,992 words and 3,366,480 letters.

The middle book in the Old Testament is Proverbs; in the New Testament is II. Thessalonians. In the whole Bible, Micah and Nahum are middle books.

The middle chapter in the Bible is Psalm 117, and the middle verse, Psalm 118:8.

The shortest book in the Old Testament is Obadiah, and the shortest, verse Chronicles 1:1.

The shortest book in the New Testament is III. John, and the shortest verse, John 11:35. These are also the shortest in the whole Bible.

The longest verse in the Bible is Esther 8:9.

GRAHAME-WHITE'S HEATHER.

Girls have a fancy for carrying black beads for good luck; people out in the rural districts have a penchant for hanging horseshoes over their front doors, while many a sailor boy has stood exulting pain just to get the tell-tale tattoo marks on his arms and chest which will ward off the evil spirits on the high seas.

Mr. Modern Aviator likewise has his talisman—his kismet of good faith, says the Philadelphia Times, which token he carries in his sky-traveler. Grahame-White, who in bonnie Scotland was "up in the air" for the first time not many years ago, when his mother scaled the cliffs along the North Sea with her "wee bairn" close-clasped in her arms, just to give him a breath of the salt breeze, carries a sprig of dainty Scotch heather in the rigging of the aircraft above his head. It is emblematic of his mother country, and has been there through all the flights of the speed champion, who has gathered laurels in the United States during the last six months without a dangerous mishap.



SCENE FROM GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD'S SUCCESSFUL COMIC OPERA, "A BRIDAL TRIP," Which Is Booked for Monday Night at the Grand.



MAUDE ADAMS.

One of America's popular actresses, who makes her first visit to London on Monday, Dec. 12, in a play that has created interest on both continents, and which is called "What Every Woman Knows."

BITES OF INSECTS AND REPTILES

Only One Poisonous Insect in the United States—It Is a Small Black Spider—Snake Bites Seldom Fatal—Much Depends on Victim's Condition.

An expert on the subject of poisonous reptiles and insects of this country is C. F. Swarz, of the National Museum. Mr. Swarz is thoroughly in line with the anti-alarmists who contend that danger from such sources is much exaggerated in the popular mind.

"The one really poisonous insect of North America," said Mr. Swarz when seen recently in his laboratory in the museum, "the bite of which is as bad as that of a rattlesnake, is found in abundance in this city and its vicinity. It is a small black spider, so entirely different in appearance from any other spider that there can be no mistake in identifying it. The bug, which can constitute a deadly menace to young children, especially, is of such retiring habits that, in fact, it is seldom seen. This spider is a globular, shining body, devoid of hair; black in color, and usually with a red spot, which at once distinguishes it.

"Investigations into all reported fatal or harmful results from the bites of spiders which the department of agriculture has been conducting for the past couple of decades have led to the determination of one instance in which the bite of this small spider, whose scientific designation is *Larrea mactans*, has resulted in the death of one victim. The case was that of a child about 2 years of age, who was bitten upon the lip, and there is absolutely no doubt that the death of the child a few hours afterwards was the result of the bite. Of course, in the case of a full-grown person, the bite of this spider, from the small amount of poison injected, would not be likely to prove fatal, though there are tolerably well authenticated instances where it has caused great pain and inconvenience, the venom remaining in the system of the victim for a considerable period.

"This dangerous spider is chiefly a menace to persons handling old wood, as it is usually found under logs and in woodsheds. I would undertake to go out now and find a dozen specimens in the course of an hour.

"You will say that it is strange that more persons are not poisoned by *Larrea mactans*, for such cases are

really very rare. The creature is, however, fortunately, quite lazy, slow in movement, and when discovered in its fair assumes a dogged, sullen attitude, rather than an offensive one. Still, it is very possible to conceive a man's carrying a log upon which is one of these spiders, and being bitten upon the face in a moment, in which event that man would probably be laid up for several weeks with a very severe case of poisoning.

Frequent reports are received at the agriculture department of adults being killed by the bite of the *Larrea mactans*, but it has been impossible to satisfactorily verify any of these. A North Carolina farmer communicated not long ago a very circumstantial account of one of his laborers being killed by the bite of this spider. He described symptoms exhibited by the victim which were similar to instances recorded in Southern Europe, where this spider is known by the name of 'malmignatte'.

The common black spider is, so far as we can determine, the only insect of the country which can properly be called poisonous. Contrary to popular belief, and the old story of Italian origin, the bite of the tarantula is not poisonous. This formidable looking spider is provided with large mandibles and inflicts a painful bite, but that is all. A man in the agriculture department was bitten by a tarantula, but in five minutes all the pain had vanished and there were no evidences of poison.

"Now, in Arizona the most horrible stories are told of the effects of the bite of the gila monster. This grotesque hideous lizard is, however, quite harmless. A professor in the department of agriculture allowed himself to be bitten by one, and for this purpose had to tease the creature for a long time. So tenacious is the life of the gila monster that, in endeavoring to kill a specimen, we put it in water and kept it there for 36 hours, but on opening the jar found the creature as lively as ever. We eventually had to drop its head off.

"You will see it stated that the coral snake of Florida rivals the East Indian cobra in the deadly nature of its venom. True it is, the coral snake, unlike most American snakes, belongs to the elapidae group, as does the cobra and other Asiatic varieties. It is, however, of small size and of mine possesses sufficient confidence, however, in its ability to withstand the effects from the bite of this snake that he deliberately allowed himself to be bitten for about a day and then it was all over. It is very difficult to induce the coral snake to strike at all, as it usually

feeds upon flies and other small insects.

There exists, I have found, great popular misconceptions respecting the danger from poisonous snakes of this country. The most rigid and carefully conducted investigation has failed to show a solitary instance where a full-grown person has been killed by the bite of any North American snake.

"Rattlesnakes? Yes, of course, this remark includes the bites of rattlesnakes. The Florida rattlesnake is the largest and most poisonous of its kind, but when I was in Florida, although several instances of persons being bitten by rattlesnakes, came under my immediate observation, I never encountered a fatal case. I knew an army officer who was bitten, and it took two days for the poison to work out of his system. There is no doubt about the rattlesnake being poisonous, and I certainly would not like to be bitten by one, although I would not anticipate a fatal result.

"As for copperheads, which, by the way, are still found in considerable numbers in the vicinity of this city, rattlesnakes, which once abandoned their hole, being, fortunately, extinct. I could never get a copperhead to assume a striking attitude, although in my excursions in the neighborhood of Washington in search of insect specimens, I have sometimes attempted to do so. The copperhead lies flat upon the ground and wriggles away at the sight of a human being as fast as it can.

"Of course, in considering this poison question, much depends upon the condition of the blood of the person bitten. Some persons are unusually, very prone to poisons of this nature, and cases have been reported of fatal results following the sting of a honey bee, fly, or the bite of a human being. The poisoned sumac, popularly known as 'poisoned oak' or 'ivy,' is an enigma, in this respect, of the vegetable world.

"Prof. Barrow, formerly chief ornithologist of the Smithsonian Institution, was so liable to poisoning by this species of plant that, in endeavoring to approach the vicinity of sumac, was being affected. Once upon a log which he burned in the open fireplace in his residence there happened to be a portion of a vine of so-called 'poisoned ivy,' and from the fumes of this, not only he, but his entire family, were badly poisoned, and were unable to stir from the house for a considerable period. I saw the professor when in this condition, and he certainly presented rather an alarming appearance, with his head swollen to apparently twice its natural size, and his face blood-red and covered with eruptions.

"This liability to infection from the poisoned sumac was a serious hindrance to Prof. Barrow in his scientific work, for, having to examine the stomachs of birds which had eaten the seeds of this plant, he became poisoned and exhibited the symptoms I have described. Now, I have handled the poisoned sumac for days without the slightest inconvenience, and this would be the case with the majority of persons.

"There is a pronounced tendency all over the world to exaggerate the poisonous nature of certain plants and reptiles. In Cuba and in Key West, the residents believe that it is certain death to sleep beneath the manzanita tree. In the latter locality during a land boom some years ago a great number of trees were cut down all over the island, but the manzanitas were left standing, there apparently being no one hardy enough to attempt their destruction. This famous tree, which forms in Meyerbeer's opera of 'L'Africaine' the method of suicide employed by the queen, is a sumac of the same nature as our poisoned sumac. The well-known legend of the deadly upas tree of Java is probably due to the presence there of some variety of the poisoned sumac."

SIR WM. CROOKES' STARTLING SPEECH

For All Physicians Know There is No Such Thing as Matter.

There was an historic gathering of great chemists at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Nov. 11. The Chemical Society were entertaining at dinner the past presidents who have attained their jubilee as fellows of the society, and the assembly was in a remarkable degree representative of the whole history and romance of modern chemistry.

In proposing the health of the guests of the evening, Prof. Dixon said of Sir William Crookes: "On him as an experimental lecturer, the mantle of Faraday has fallen. No one, since the master has come so near the marvelous in experiment; no one has awakened the imagination with more inspiring touch."

Among many striking speeches during the evening, that of Sir Wm. Crookes was, perhaps, the most remarkable. Sir William, in his address, by which he was led to the discovery of radio-activity, Sir William observed that in the highly rarified regions of present-day speculation, our progress is so rapid as to take the breath away. "It seems," he went on, "that no law is more certain than the law of change. A bit of radium that would go into a submarine has suddenly shaken our belief in the conservation of substance, the stability of the chemical elements, the undulatory theory of light, and the nature of electricity, has revived the dreams of alchemists and the preservation of perpetual youth, and has cast doubts on the very existence of matter itself."

"For physicists are beginning to say that, in all probability, there is no such thing as matter; that when we have caught and tamed the elusive atom, and have split it into 700 little bits, these residual particles will turn out to be nothing more than superimposed layers of positive and negative electricity."

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The Coleman Medicine Company must have positive knowledge of the curative properties of "Little Digesters."



They must know—or they could not afford to take chances with thousands of newspaper readers every day.

They do know.

"Little Digesters" are no "cure-all" remedy—but a scientific compound of the purest and best drugs money can buy—drugs known to have a beneficial effect on tired stomachs.

"Little Digesters" do not force the process of digestion—they only aid it—

By promoting sufficient secretion of gastric juices and mildly stimulating the stomach walls.

"Little Digesters" are put up in dainty red boxes for convenience sake.

25 cents the box—at your druggist or by mail.

The Coleman Medicine Company
Toronto - Ontario



GENERAL BOOTH IN GERMANY

Success of the Salvation Army in the Dominions of the Kaiser.

General Booth addressed two immense and wildly enthusiastic audiences a fortnight ago in the Circus Busch, Berlin, Germany, on the purposes and aims of the Salvation Army. He reviewed the work and achievement of the army in the various countries of the world, and referred incidentally to the growth in membership and influence socially and spiritually of the army in Germany, where, notwithstanding the enormous difficulties encountered at the outset twenty years ago, the movement is gaining ground steadily, with the result that the Salvation flag waves today in more than 120 German cities and towns. The army has successfully established throughout Germany shelters for the homeless and fallen women and girls, as well as various stations in which social outcasts of every description, the unemployed, inebriates, criminals, and unfortunate generally, are cared for physically and spiritually. Many municipal authorities have realized the value of this humanitarian work, and are now in co-operation with the army, and great good is being accomplished.

General Booth said to a reporter: "We had great obstacles to overcome in Germany, but our success has been beyond all expectations." He stated further that he especially concerned today with the reform of the penal system and the problem of making released criminals useful members of society, instead of leaving them without moorings, to drift back into crime. "There is no doubt," he said, "that crime has increased enormously with the increase of population. The present method of turning criminals loose in the world after serving their sentences is not the way to make them better men and women. The way to help them is to assist them with love and kindness. We are endeavoring in our treatment of this class, who, after all, are human beings like ourselves."

Regarding the future of the army after his death, General Booth, with a ringing voice, declared that the work will go on just the same. "Another will be ready," he said, "when the time comes, who will fill my place better than I have done."

STEAMSHIP LARGER THAN OLYMPIC

Cunard Company Give Orders For Liner 885 Feet Long.

The Cunard Company have issued specifications and invited tenders for the construction of a huge steamer for the Liverpool-New York trade, which will exceed in every measurement the White Star liner Olympic, now the largest vessel in the world, and will equal in size the projected Hamburg-America vessel. The following comparison shows that the new Cunard liner will be longer and narrower and two knots faster than the German vessel, but will have the same gross tonnage.

	Length, feet.	Breadth, feet.	Speed, knots.	Tonnage.
New Cunarder	885	95½	23	50,000
Olympic	852½	92	21	45,000
Hamburg	881	100	22	50,000
Mauretania	762	88	25	32,000

Her internal arrangements will be of a most luxurious character, including Turkish and electric baths, a printing establishment for a daily paper, swimming pond, theatre, etc. Tenders for the new vessel have been invited from Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank, and Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Wallsend. It is roughly estimated that the new liner, which will have accommodation for 3,700 passengers—650 first-class, 740 second, and 2,400 third—will cost £2,000,000. She will have a coal capacity of 6,500 tons, and will carry four funnels, and will be propelled by turbines, and will be fitted to carry oil fuel, should such be deemed prudent to use.

Another step in the scheme for the construction of a new mammoth graving dock on the Clyde at Ren-

Years ago, Switzerland was known chiefly for its scenery and its watches. To-day, it is noted for its delicious chocolate

Tobler's Swiss Milk Chocolate

has carried the fame of Swiss Chocolate around the world. When you want something out of the ordinary—a treat in chocolate—richer, smoother, more delicious than any other chocolate you have ever tasted—order TOBLER'S. In 5, 10, 20 and 40c. packages—also sold by the pound at 50c.

You may not get TOBLER'S if you ask merely for "Swiss Chocolate" or "Milk Chocolate". Be sure to order by name—TOBLER'S.

Imported by MACLURE & LANGLEY LIMITED
Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg.

THE DISMAL FUTURE OF THE AEROPLANE

Too Many Mortgages Now; Too Much Risk, and Where Would You Put It?

I cannot believe, as my neighbor does, that aeroplanes will soon be as plentiful as automobiles now are. I do not expect to see the sky so crowded with aeroplanes that the sunlight will be permanently shut off from my bean garden.

In the first place, there is the mortgage difficulty. Four out of five automobiles represent a mortgage placed on the dear old home, and the dear old home will not stand any additional mortgages. It is satiated with them now. There was the 20-horsepower mortgage placed on the home to buy the two-cylinder runabout, and the 40-horsepower second mortgage stuck on to purchase the four-cylinder touring car, and the final and all-inclusive 60-horsepower mortgage that had to be squeezed on to pay for the six cylinder torpedo body noiseless four-speed forward cut gear sports car, and after looking over the dear old home and consulting the Title Guarantee Co., I can't see where an aeroplane mortgage is going to be put.

In the second place, the aeroplane is about as difficult to store as the long-necked giraffe. The giraffe is a beautiful object, and many families would love to have one, but it is difficult to store a giraffe in a hundred-dollar, knockdown, one-story garage. The giraffe has to have a cupola on its head, into which it can insert its neck and head, and cupolas do not go with the hundred-dollar garage. The aeroplane has less neck than the giraffe, but it has more wing, and is even more difficult to store.

Sinking Spells Every Few Days

"At the time I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy I was having sinking spells every few days. My hands and feet would get cold; I could scarcely breathe, and could feel myself gradually sinking away until I would be unconscious. Those about me could not tell there was life in me. After these spells I would be very weak and nervous, sleepless and without appetite; had neuralgia in my head and heart. After taking the remedy a short time all this disappeared and in a few weeks all the heart trouble was gone."

MRS. LIZZIE PAINTER
803½ 3d Ave. Evansville, Ind.

For twenty years we have been constantly receiving just such letters as these. There is scarcely a locality in the United States where there is not some one who can testify to the merits of this remarkably successful Heart Remedy.

Price \$1.00 at your druggist. He should supply you. If he does not, send price to us, we forward prepaid.
DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto.

HEALTH IN PURE SUGAR

Sugar is one of the best, and most widely used foods. Would you risk your health for the sake of a few cents on a hundred pounds of sugar? Buy only

Redpath

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

Its Purity and Quality cannot be questioned. Compare it with any other and note the difference in color.

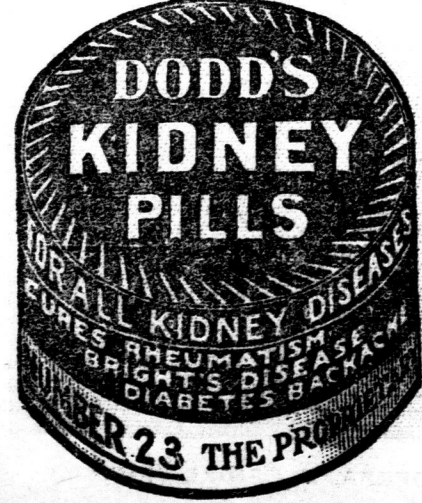
PARIS LUMPS

When buying Loaf Sugar ask for Redpath Paris Lumps sold in RED SEAL dust proof cartons, and by the pound.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co.,
MONTREAL, CANADA. Limited

Established in 1854 by John Redpath

Ingot Copper, Ingot Brass, Ingot Aluminum
Prices Right Delivery Prompt
The Canada Metal Company, Ltd.
TORONTO



Cure Your Rheumatism

50,000 BOXES FREE

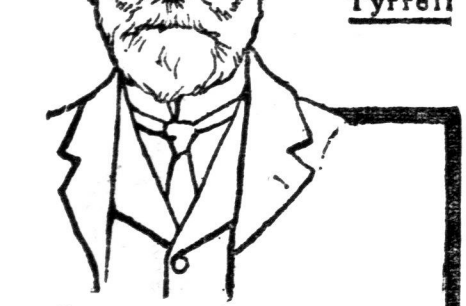


Deformity of the Hands in General, Chronic Arthritis, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

iodide of Potassium, Folic Root, Guaiac Resin and Sarsaparilla. Any person can take these remedies in any reasonable amount with perfect safety, and the results have been found to be astonishing. It has been proven that this combination makes up the best rheumatism remedy in existence, having actually cured many stubborn cases of over 30 and 40 years standing—even in persons of old age.

The five ingredients mentioned above, prepared with great accuracy and skill, not only in regard to proportion, but also in selecting the best material, have been put in compressed tablet form, and are called

"GLORIA TONIC," and fifty thousand boxes are offered free to introduce it.



Scratched Until I Tore the Flesh

"It was in the latter end of the year 1908 that a nasty itch came through my skin and I scratched it until I tore the flesh. I tried several ointments to no effect. I went to a skin hospital. They advised me to go to the— I found that the papers of a case like mine, but I gave it no credence. At last I said, 'I will try the Cuticura Remedies.' With the first wash and Cuticura Ointment I used, I found their effects. I got one box of the Ointment more, and in less than one week the skin was all right, and left no traces of it. I have not had a return of the same since, and I shall always praise the Cuticura Remedies as being the means of my cure."

(Signed) JOHN TYRRELL, 94, Scotland Road, Liverpool.

In a further letter Mr. Tyrrell adds: "The first appearance of my skin eczema was a burning itch which I tore and left my body, legs and arms one mass of sores. It caused sleepless nights, but now I can sleep as well as ever."

Cuticura Soap and Ointment

are sold by druggists everywhere. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Mailed free, Cuticura Book on skin diseases.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runny Nose. IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Moir's

Think of little, thin squares, sweet as honey, and coated with purest of smooth, rich chocolate, and you'll have a slight idea of the delicious confection known as Moir's Chocolate Chips. Buy a box and introduce yourself to them in reality.

MOIR, Limited, Halifax, N.S.

Chocolate Chips

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Lord Rosebery on the Errors of Youth

An Entertaining and Witty Address to University Students—Oxford Reminiscences—Stories of Gladstone and Disraeli—Advice to Young Speakers—Value of Collegiate Life.

Liverpool received some distinguished visitors the other day when its university conferred some important degrees. Viscount Morley, lord president of the council and chancellor of Manchester University, the Earl of Rosebery, Earl Cromer, Mr. John Burns, and Sir Archibald Clerk were presented for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and both at the actual ceremony of conferment, which took place in St. George's Hall in the afternoon, and at the subsidiary gatherings with which it was associated the citizens gave a great welcome to their guests. At noon Lord Rosebery unveiled at the Central Hall a commemorative tablet which is to be removed to the new home of the University Union, now approaching completion.

The students in the gallery had the ceremony much to themselves, and for once their boisterous hilarity was reigned by the cleverness of their "jags."

Lord Rosebery, sententious as he looked, was nevertheless compelled to smile broadly on hearing to the tune of an old plantation song the lines:

Up and down the whole creation
Rosebery must go.
Oh! What is his exact vocation?
Nobody seems to know.

Lord Morley, notwithstanding the highly complimentary nature of the verse, did not seem so comfortable on being saluted with the strains of "The Jolly Fiddler," both in the cabinet and in the hall, and the novelty of a capping ceremony and its attendants, and beat time with his mortarboard while the students shouted to the lilting chorus of "John Peel."

D'ye ken John Burns with his coat so gay,
D'ye ken John Burns at the King's levee,

and other very intimate allusions. Lord Rosebery and the Students' Union unveiled a bronze figure and memorial tablet to be placed in the buildings, now in course of erection, which are to house the Liverpool University Students' Union. The ceremony took place in the Central Hall. A large company was present, and students in the gallery did their best to lend merriment to the occasion. Lord Derby, the chancellor of the university, took the chair, and had a boisterous reception. It was loudly demanded of him that he should bow.

Lord Rosebery was warmly cheered, and the students gave him a musical welcome. He said that when he received the invitation to be present he had thought that in some small and inconvenient room of the union, he would meet a few leading students—(derisive laughter)—he understood the interruption; all students believed themselves to be leading students, and discourse to them in private for five minutes on the merits of union. Instead of this, he found himself in a great hall, loaded to the roof with an enthusiastic audience. It was a sufficiently severe trial when they took an old fossil from one of the dustiest shelves in their national museum and placed him on a platform, but when was the audience to be so kind as to let him speak, he would soon emit sweet sounds (laughter) it was enough to cow any human being and make him wish for retirement.

The purpose of this, I understand, has been changed since first I undertook to come here," Lord Rosebery continued. "We were to lay a foundation stone. That was in the middle of July. Owing to the event which but the whole nation into mourning that ceremony was postponed, and now I find that I am to unveil a figure and tablet, because the enterprise of those who are concerned with the union has already raised the structure far above the necessity of any foundation stone. I hope the same energy and merriment that has enabled these walls to be raised will enable the union to be completed within no distant time. (Cheers.)

The Older Unions.
Oh! but a university union is something, to those who have not been at a university, which has a somewhat mystic character. A university union, in its origin of course, dates back to the famous societies at Oxford and Cambridge, where they first appeared. I remember very well Lord Houghton at a festival of the Cambridge Union giving a short history of that society, which is not without interest and piquancy on such an occasion as this. He said that in their early days, when he was an undergraduate, suppose about 1830 (whistles), is there anything peculiarly distasteful about that date?—about the year 1830 they met in what is called

a tavernous, cavernous room at the back of a public-house, the name of which I forget, but in which all the great men of that generation, including Tennyson and Arthur Hallam, strove intellectually with each other without any disparagement to the locality in which they met. (Laughter.)

It was not until 1866 that they were able to get into such a building as you are contemplating for yourselves. I don't know whether they remained at the back of a public-house in those early days, but at any rate they had no home. These were not men to be despised. They were perhaps the most brilliant of the University of Cambridge ever owned. I do not say, being a comparative merits of Shelley and Byron. Cambridge upheld the cause of Shelley and Oxford that of Byron. The reputation set out in the month of December, but was ever sheltered by generous enthusiasm, for the University of Oxford, and maintained the cause of Shelley. The leader of that party was not among the eminent names I have mentioned then at Cambridge, but a man named Sunderland, and he was acknowledged by this leading company to be by far the leading genius of the time. He was a terrible fate, from the moment of leaving Cambridge, where he dazzled everyone, he disappeared from the sight of men. I do not know what the result of the debate was, whether Shelley and Byron carried on at Oxford between these two competing factions. I do not know whether it very much matters to the history of the world what it was. (Laughter.) But at any rate it was a chivalrous enterprise, and I should rather like to think that the age of chivalry has not altogether passed (hear, hear), and that our future date we may see a deputa-tion from the Union of Liverpool setting out to combat the Union of the University of Manchester on the same great critical question as to the merits of Shelley and Byron.

Oxford Reminiscences.
Now we come to Oxford. Of the Union of Oxford I confess I know very little, because though I was a member, I was a subscribing but a silent member. (Laughter.) But I have without disparagement to any other sort of member, is the best member of any association can have, because I have always observed in the warfare of life that people are very much more ready to talk than to subscribe. (Laughter.) The fact is, I am afraid I did not belong to a very brilliant generation at Oxford from that point of view. I have just been published by Mr. Moneybags. However, he had been supposed to be a Radical in his youth, and that was the prevailing impression.

Remember Mr. Gladstone said: "The right honorable gentleman, secure in the recollection of his own consistency, taunts me." (Laughter.) I agree that in the event it turned out all right for Mr. Gladstone, but I honestly think that when he rose to move for the reform bill of 1866 he would very much rather he had not made that speech in the union, and I believe I should have been much out of the world that I really don't know whether it is true or not—that even some very eminent living politicians would find themselves in the same position if the debating records of their university union were to be examined. (Laughter.) Therefore, I trust, gentlemen, on every ground that I have mentioned, I think we can all understand how to hold ourselves unbound by any opinions you may express in your debates in the union.

The Party Bunch.
Now I have something that in a short time you will hear enough of politics; you will find yourselves in the most stormy clash that politics can produce: all the winds will blow from every quarter, and you will be the flood, the hurricane, the storm, and hail, which are characteristic of political contests. What I hope is that you will not go out and break any windows (laughter). I think that you will find in the University of Liverpool an ark of safety from which you may serenely and dispassionately look out on the typhoon that is raging around you, and which will not come near to talk about politics, and if I did I suppose I should have been turned out long ago. That would have been too

regard to your debating, which I earnestly hope you will accept. Advice to Young Speakers.
It is that on the door of your Debating Society room you will inscribe in large letters, "No one is bound here after by any opinions which may be expressed within these walls." (Laughter and cheers.) Let your debates be dialectical and not the expression of a confirmed and chattering faith, which you would be very unwise to declare so prematurely. (Laughter.) Ten years hence you will think probably on all subjects very differently to what you do now. Politics that are the result of reading history and of study are very apt not to stand the friction of the world, and therefore I believe that there is nothing more fatal for a young man, or a young woman either, while they are in the position of what we used to call statu pupillare, and before they have to take the responsibility of party politics or of politics in any form—before, in fact, they have the possession of the vote, which is the only thing that necessitates the practical dealing in politics, I believe there is nothing so unwise or so fatal for young people in that position to tar themselves with a particular badge and call themselves a certain party, and to be fitted to have a practical acquaintance with politics. (Hear, hear.) You may take up any sides you like in the debates in your arena, but I do implore you earnestly not to take to them as definite and lifelong opinions by which you are to be bound, and not to compromise by mere intellectual exercises now the intellectual and political future of your lives. (Cheers.) Politics at best are a gruesome study. (Laughter.) We like them much better at 18 than we like them at 58. (Laughter.) But at any rate, they are a study that does require an acquaintance—a practical acquaintance—with mankind and the affairs of mankind, and that cannot be acquired, I think, by any study in the class room or the university. And let me tell you gentlemen, it is not merely a question which I urge upon you for your own benefit on the very highest ground—because I have known many a party promised, having joined political clubs in London at 20 or 21 years of age, and finding themselves in a very disagreeable position when they became 25. But if you rise to eminence, as I think you all will if you wish to, you may find it extremely disagreeable to refer back to the records of your university debates.

Gladstone and Disraeli.
I remember very well, because I was then grown up—it was in 1866—when Mr. Gladstone, as leader of the House of Commons, brought forward a parliamentary reform bill, and Mr. Disraeli, his great antagonist, who sometimes committed faults of taste, but I think, never repeated them (laughter), I am saying that quite seriously, had the folly, as I think, to taunt Mr. Gladstone with his high Tory speech, he had made at the union at Oxford when he was an undergraduate, and when he expressed the very highest Tory opinion on the subject then before the House of Commons. I think, I must say, in a triumph for Mr. Gladstone, because he gave Mr. Disraeli a most severe trouncing. (Laughter.) I remember one expression—Mr. Disraeli, who was then the leader of the Conservative party, had been supposed to be rather a Radical in his youth—a supposition which is combatted in the very interesting life of Great Britain just been published by Mr. Moneybags. However, he had been supposed to be a Radical in his youth, and that was the prevailing impression.

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But whether it was ever admitted to the Oxford Union or not I cannot tell to this day. (Laughter.) Well, I suppose that many of you present will be inclined to think that the principal function of a union is debating. Now I am not disparaging debating, but I rather hope that it will not be the characteristic of your union. It is not for me to undervalue the faculty of debating; indeed, I think it exercises an undue and disproportionate influence on the affairs of men. What I want now in our country and in our history is action and not speech. (Cheers.) And, though I am inclined to think that the art of speaking is extremely valuable as to the great value and effect of oratory. The speeches you can read a week after they have been delivered can be counted on the fingers of your hand, while as to the sermons—but I see that it is a delicate subject. (Laughter.) I see some divines present, and delicate forbids me to say more on that. (Laughter.) But, at any rate, this I think is very important, that of all the many speeches and sermons you may have listened to uncommonly little remains after a very short interval. Therefore I myself, when I have been asked for advice by students as to how they should learn to speak, have always refused to give any advice; first, because I do not know any advice to give; secondly, because even if I did I would not encourage them in the art of speaking. (Laughter.) It is quite true that as it is so handy a means of influencing your fellowmen, it will always be practiced, because a man who is going to debate, though I earnestly urge that that is not the most important part of the functions of your union. But I have one very strenuous piece of advice to give with

She could not hold cup of tea.

DOCTORS AGREE TORONTO NURSE HAD BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her After Five Years' Suffering—Felt a Benefit After the First Box.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 2.—(Special)—Mrs. Albert Giffin, house, living at 490 Wright avenue, this city, has been interviewed in regard to her reported cure of nervous or Kidney Trouble by Dodd's Kidney Pills. She states that the report is true in every particular.

"My sickness," Mrs. Giffin says, "was caused from a nervous breakdown, and what the doctors called Bright's Disease brought on, by cold and long weeks of nursing. I suffered for five years.

"I was treated by three doctors, and was a patient in two hospitals, but to no avail. I became even sicker. The experience of other sufferers has led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. At that time I was so weak and nervous I could not hold a cup of tea without spilling some of its contents.

"I felt a benefit after taking the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and eight or nine boxes cured me so completely I can now walk a mile without fatigue.

If you haven't used Dodd's Kidney Pills yourself, almost any of your neighbors will tell you they always cure Kidney Disease in any form.

Peerless Peninsular

has a Sliding Damper that regulates the temperature of the oven to any degree

You know the old-fashioned flop-over damper. It has only two positions—shut tight, which throws all the heat around the oven—and wide open, which throws all the heat up the chimney.

With such a damper, the usual course to secure a moderate oven is to open the oven door. Many a pan of bread and cake has been spoiled because the oven was cooled off this way.

The "Peninsular" Sliding Damper gives you absolute control of the heat. You can set it for direct draft, or for quick or slow baking—wide open, a little shut, one-fourth shut, half open, or the tiniest draft possible.

Simply slide the damper along the groove, and the "Peerless Peninsular" oven responds, giving you the desired temperature for any kind of baking you wish.

A Thermometer is furnished in the oven door to give you scientific accuracy if you wish.

There are many other features of the "Peerless Peninsular" that appeal to every woman who takes pride in her home and wants a range that will do justice to her culinary skill.

"Peerless Peninsular" is the range shown above.

"Adamic Peninsular" is plain in design with swing door for those who prefer it.

Clare Bros. & Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont.; Globe Furnishing Co., 644 Dundas Street, East London, Agents.

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We desire to call the attention of all those afflicted with any Blood or Skin Disease to our New Method Treatment as a guaranteed cure for these complaints. There is no excuse for anyone having a disfigured face from eruptions and blotches. No matter whether hereditary or acquired, our specific remedies and treatment neutralize all poisons in the blood and expel them from the system. Our vast experience in the treatment of thousands of the most serious and complicated cases enables us to perfect a cure without experimenting. We do business on the plan—Pay Only for the Benefit You Derive. If you have any blood disease, consult us free of charge and let us prove to you how quickly our remedies will remove all evidences of disease. Under the influence of the New Method Treatment the skin becomes clear, ulcers, pimples and blotches heal up, enlarged glands are reduced, fallen out hair grows again, the eyes become bright, ambition and energy return, and the victim realizes a new life has opened up to him.

YOU CAN ARRANGE TO PAY AFTER YOU ARE CURED

CONSULTATION FREE

Send for Booklet on Diseases of Men "THE GOLDEN MONITOR" FREE

If unable to call, write for a Question List for Home Treatment

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

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All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

Every Woman who keeps house should know

"Granulated" "Golden Yellows" "Extra Ground" or Icing Sugar "Powdered Sugar" "Crystal Diamonds"

Each of these brands is guaranteed absolutely pure, and the choicest Sugar of its kind in the Dominion.

MADE ONLY FROM CANE SUGAR.

Remember to order "St. Lawrence Sugar" whenever you buy.

The ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, Limited MONTREAL

Still to welcome the oncomers that are pressing on the same journey, to live their insect life here and come to the same end. This Sphinx will look with the same smile on a nobler and more exhilarating procession—the long march of generations of youth, full of generous enthusiasm, fortified by the instruction they have received within these walls, instinct with patriotism and with duty, animated by gratitude to their country, and determined to do their best for it, and with that nearer and closer and more personal resolution that that little corner of it which they themselves inhabit and can influence shall be the better for their life and their career on earth. (Cheers.)

The Riddle of the Sphinx.

The Sphinx is the most formidable and awesome figure that, to my mind, has ever come from the hand of man. Becon, I think it was, thought the whole world of the verities of the university needs a centre to which it can rally, and a centre from which it can derive inspiration. The Students' Union should be a clump that binds the whole life of the university closely together. My belief is that if this union is properly worked, properly controlled by yourselves, if it starts on right lines to begin with—if it starts on wrong lines it will not easily reverse its course—but if it starts on right lines it will supply at least one half, and that not the least valuable half, of your university training. (Hear, hear.) Here you will come to know mankind, here you will come to form those friendships which may in some shape or another be the most delightful memorial you carry away from the university itself. Why have you the headquarters of all those students' societies which are found in every university, and which show the life and the verities of the university to be flourishing. I believe, without disparagement to anything that may be done in the classroom, or the laboratories of this university, that the education which will be received inside the union will be as valuable as anything that can be taught elsewhere (hear, hear), and therefore I repeat my earnest hope that this union will be regarded by the wealthy citizens of Liverpool as at least as valuable and as worthy of their encouragement as any other part of the university, and that it will not be allowed for one month longer that this figure was the embodiment of science. It is necessary to remain in its present inchoate and unfinished form. I have now, I believe, to unveil the figure which I am told is above this tablet, and which the whole world will have you chosen the Sphinx as your own? That is a question which I think must be difficult to answer.

An Italian had drifted down to Texas and was working with a gang at railroad construction. He had been told to beware of rattlesnakes, and was assured that they would always give the warning rattle before striking. One hot day he was eating his noon lunch on a pine log when he saw a big rattlesnake coiled a few feet from him. He eyed the serpent and began to lift his legs above the log. He had barely got them out of the way when the snake's fangs hit the bark beneath him. "Son of a gun!" yelled Pietro. "Why you no ringa da bell!"

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

Georgia Erects a Monument To An English Soldier

Statue of Lieutenant Oglethorpe Unveiled at Savannah on Nov. 23—His Services to the State in the Eighteenth Century—Brave But Peaceable—Story of His Career.

Few of the many who won distinction during the stormy days of America's colonial history performed a work so lasting and so distinctive in character as that of James Edward Oglethorpe, the soldier, statesman and protector of the men whose sons now compose the Five Civilized Tribes. In recognition of the services rendered by this British friend of America, a monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at Savannah, Ga., on Nov. 23.

Long before the Norman conquest the Oglethorpes held the estate of Oglethorpe in the County of West Riding, England. James Edward was the youngest son of Sir Theophilus, knighted and made a major general by James II. after the battle of Sedgemoor. He commanded the army that opposed William of Orange. He lost his commission, but retained his estate, served in two parliaments, and died in his fiftieth year and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His two elder sons, Lewis and Theophilus, left good records in the army and in parliament, but died young.

James Edward Oglethorpe was born June 1, 1689, and was educated at Oxford. Large for his years, he was but 15 when he decided to serve as a "gentleman volunteer abroad" under Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Describing an incident in his early career Boswell says: "Young Oglethorpe was sitting at a table in company with a prince of the House of Wurtemberg, who took up a glass of wine, and, by a flip, made some of the foam fly into Oglethorpe's face. The young soldier was in a dilemma. He durst not challenge so distinguished a personage, yet he must not let the affront stand. He fixed his eyes on the prince's face, and smiling at the time as if he took what had been done in jest, Oglethorpe exclaimed: 'That's a good joke, but we do it much better in England,' whereupon he flung a whole glassful of wine in the prince's face. An old general present observed: 'Il a bien fait, mon prince, vous l'avez comencé,' and thus the affair ended in good humor."

Fights Under Eugene. Oglethorpe served in the English army from 1710 to 1714, being commissioned a captain of the Life Guards. The treaty of Utrecht ending the war between Great Britain, France and Spain, Oglethorpe again sought service under him until 1718, when he returned to England. In 1722 he was elected to parliament, and for many years represented the borough of Haslemere.

At this time the debtors' prisons and London jails were overflowing; men of prominence, becoming financially embarrassed, were herded with the vilest of criminals; public sympathy was aroused, and Oglethorpe espoused the cause of the helpless. He brought the subject before parliament, which appointed a committee of fourteen members of the House of Commons, with Oglethorpe as chairman. The committee worked faithfully, and in harmony; they made a philanthropic campaign and enlisted the people, and a wealthy London merchant bequeathed his fortune to the Government to be used in adjusting claims of creditors and the release of debtors.

Oglethorpe and his friends petitioned the crown for a grant of land in America. The times were propitious. South of the Carolina Span occupied Florida with a well-fortified position at St. Augustine, from whence she constantly menaced the Carolina and Virginia settlements, inciting the Indians and the negro slaves to violence.

Carolina, by treaty with the Yamacraw Indians, had established them on the north bank of the Savannah as a partial protection. They also agreed to settle to the London company for a protective settlement at the mouth of that river.

On June 9, 1732, George II. issued a charter to James E. Oglethorpe and others stipulating that the new colony was "for the benefit of the poor of the kingdom and for the protection of the southern frontier of the American colonies."

Naming the new province Georgia, the charter limited its territory to all lands between the mouth of the Savannah and the northern and western boundary of the Carolina, and westward to the Pacific. This, of course, included what were afterwards the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

Philanthropy Sole Motive. The charter placed the Georgia under the guardianship of a board of incorporators for twenty

years "in trust for the poor." The patrons, by their own request, received no remuneration for their services, or grants of land, being wholly controlled by philanthropic motives. The trustees added to gratuitous services by contributing largely from their private means.

This unselfishness awakened honest human sympathy. The Bank of England, other public institutions and influential creditors assigned their worthless claims and made liberal contributions in cash.

The first company of colonists, better equipped than any that had gone before, sailed in the good ship Anne, Nov. 17, 1732, reaching the Savannah on Feb. 12, 1733. They numbered 120 men and included farmers, carpenters and other industrial workers.

Under Oglethorpe's direction, the colony was soon located where the beautiful city of Savannah now stands, and homes and substantial fort were built, and all men able to bear arms were organized into military companies and drilled daily.

The chief of the Yamacraws, their neighbors, was received with an amicable treaty made. The great Georgia country was inhabited by the Creek nation, the Cherokees, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Natchez and the Tennesseeans.

Learning that the Spanish emissaries were in communication with the Creeks, Oglethorpe sent a messenger to the Creek chiefs, formally inviting them to visit him at Savannah.

A King in Every Town.

The Creek Nation was an immense confederacy, resembling the Iroquois in their method of government. There were eight tribes, with fifty towns and 60,000 warriors. Each town was independent in domestic concerns, but otherwise all acted collectively, and only a majority of towns could declare war or make treaties. Each town had its own council, or elective king, who, however, was only an executive officer, carrying out the people's will as expressed through their representatives. Next to him was the head war chief, these two officials were assigned special houses adjoining the public square. Each town was a log house parallelogram inclosed by palisades, with the public square in the center.

In response to the invitation, the Creek chiefs appeared, fifty in number, in all their barbaric splendor. Oglethorpe received them royally, made them many presents, and in a pleasing address offered his protection and alliance against encroachments of other races, expressing a wish that the Creek Nation would grant the colonists a portion of the land they did not need. The speaker and the presenters, Long King, one of the chiefs, expressing the sentiments of the nation, declared that "we are persuaded that the spirit of God has sent the English hither for our good; and, therefore, we are welcome to all the land we do not need." Whereupon he laid eight bundles of buckskin on the ground, saying: "These are the eight tribes that have consented to our alliance; and, therefore, we are welcome to all the land we do not need."

All were satisfied, and on June 1, 1733, a treaty was concluded, granting to the English sovereignty over all the Creek lands as far south as St. John's River, they agreeing in return to form no new settlements without first obtaining the consent of the Indians.

Rules for trade between the races and adjustments of disputes according to the English laws were agreed to, and the Indians promised not to permit any other white nation to settle in their country.

No more just or advantageous Indian treaty was ever made in America.

The following year Oglethorpe held a council with the Cherokees, and won their lasting regard and affection. They had already contracted friendly relations with the English. In 1730 Sir Alexander Cumming had been sent among them to counteract the influence of the French, who then held Louisiana. Oglethorpe, when he returned, he took with him six of his chiefs, who were greatly pleased with their entertainment and with the splendor of England. Their nation remained in alliance with the English, and naturally so in the revolution, for American success meant their own displacement.

Scarcely had the grand council with the Creeks closed on June 1, 1733, when a Cherokee chief appeared in Savannah and stood proudly before Oglethorpe. "Fear nothing," said the English commander, "but speak freely."

TRAGIC PARADOX OF ARMS

Prime Minister Asquith on War Expenditures — International Action Necessary to Reduce Them.

Speaking at the lord mayor's banquet at the Guild hall, London, the other night, Premier Asquith said:

"If I may pass for a moment, still in the domain of foreign relations, to considerations of a more general kind, I will say that I believe to be profoundly true, that the vast majority of the peoples in the civilized countries of the world desire peace and are strongly opposed to war. What a paradox then it is—the greatest and in some ways the most tragic paradox of our time—that in almost every country the most frequent subject of parliamentary debate is that of expenditure upon armaments. We are sometimes told, I know, that the very size and existence of

these armaments is in itself a safeguard for peace. But the mere collection of such a mass of explosive material, always accumulating, yet always ready for use, is in itself a danger, while the burden and pressure of taxation which is needed for the purpose is in every country producing restlessness which may find expression in internal disturbance, but which may well under some new impulse seek relief in external aggression.

"What, then, is to be said? We admit the evils we propose to meet. In what direction, in what quarter are we to find a remedy? Each country by itself is helpless to arrest the growth of armaments. No single country can reduce its expenditure and trust even temporarily for its own security—still more with us—for the security of its possessions throughout the length and breadth of the world, to the forbearance of more powerful and vigilant neighbors. The existence of vast armaments creates apprehension and distrust, which in turn stimulates expenditure in armaments. But if the disposition of the peoples are peaceful surely it ought to be impossible for a genuine political atmosphere to diffuse itself and pervade not only one, not only two or three, but all the great countries of Europe. (Cheers.) It almost seems Utopian to suggest such an idea as that, but I myself am not without hope that under the growing pressure of public opinion, the best public opinion in every part of the world, good political feeling, whether it takes the form of actual understanding, written or unwritten, or not, may in time, and even before very long, become so general and comprehensive among the great powers of the world as to put a term to this wasteful and disastrous competition for historic purposes.

by." The red mountaineer tossed his head disdainfully and replied: "I always speak freely. Why should I fear? I have never known fear even among my enemies, and why should I be afraid now in the midst of friends?" He declared that he had no sooner heard of the arrival of the English at Savannah than he had set out to welcome them. This knit a fresh strand of English friendship with the Cherokees.

Oglethorpe was able to adjust differences between these ancient enemies, the Creeks and the Cherokees, that put a stop to their long-continued warfare. He also made treaties with the Chickasaws, a powerful warlike tribe of Mississippi. In July, 1732, Red Shoes, a famous Choctaw chief, came to Savannah to propose a similar treaty for his people, a hunting and agricultural nation located west of the Creek. They numbered 2,500 warriors, and dominated a large part of what is now the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

Oglethorpe negotiated a treaty that was faithfully kept during their stay in the Mississippi. He won their confidence and the confidence of these four great nations, holding them as friends and allies, while the Carolinas, who had mistreated them and had sent many of them as slaves to the West Indies, were in constant dread of their vengeance.

Brave but Peaceable.

Far to the west on the Mississippi, where Natchez now stands, dwelt the Natchez tribe, who, with their kindred, the Tensas, nearer the gulf, were friendly to the English. Both tribes were sun worshippers, and mound builders. They were brave but peaceable. The head chief of the Natchez was called the Great Sun. Their arms were bows and arrows. They were the only Indians who were friendly to the English.

Living near the French settlements of Louisiana and incurring their animosity, the French made war on both tribes, defeating them in two battles, with great slaughter. The sun chief, with forty warriors and 400 women and children, was captured and all were sold as slaves in Santo Domingo. The few who escaped joined the Chickasaws and with them warred against the French and their native allies for many years.

On March 18, 1734, a large colony of Moravians arrived at Charleston and settled at Savannah. During the thirty years' war in Germany their fathers had suffered much persecution and many thousands had been driven into exile. They settled in Saxony and prospered. When, in 1733, Archbishop Salzburg decided to exterminate them, thirty thousand fled to England and Holland, and many of them fell into the hands of an English society, which furnished free transportation to America, supplies for one year, land free of rent for ten years and freedom of worship, with all the other privileges of Englishmen.

Oglethorpe went with them to select a location, and they called their settlement Ebenezer. A company of highlanders settled on the Altamaha, calling the place Darien, and others settled at Fort Argyre. The latter admired both the sturdy Scots and the music of their bagpipes, and when the Spaniards came they joined in the fight.

Brings Wesleys to America.

In 1734 Oglethorpe sailed for England and with him went Tomo-chichi, his wife and son and a Yamacraw chief, who were presented to the king and queen. The old chief was much pleased with Queen Catherine. When Oglethorpe returned to America two years later with his delighted native guests, John and Charles Wesley, who later founded the Methodist Church, also accompanied him, and with them were 300 emigrants, mostly Moravians.

Oglethorpe and his trustees opposed slavery, their charter prohibiting it. But his planter friends, the highlanders and the Moravians, the largest producers, wanted slaves, and they evaded the law by hiring men for one year and then for fifty years from the Carolina dealers. The government posed the sale of rum, but the Carolina traders smuggled it in. When Oglethorpe was called back to England slavery was introduced on all plantations.

Oglethorpe built Fort St. Andrew, at the mouth of St. Mary's River, the southern boundary line of Georgia. The Spanish governor at St. Augustine threatened an invasion of Georgia and the Carolinas. Georgia was in peril and the Moravians, many of them fearing the Spanish, had abandoned their plantations and joined the Quaker settlements of Pennsylvania.

The highlanders were always ready, and the Indian allies promised support, but Oglethorpe wanted trained soldiers; to get them and to arouse England, he sailed in 1737, and after much pleading was given authority to enlist a regiment of 600, and obtained an appropriation of \$100,000 for defence. He was commissioned brigadier-general with military jurisdiction over Georgia and South Carolina. The trustees offered a bounty of twenty-five acres of land to each soldier who enlisted for seven years; which induced many to bring their families.

Finding that the Spanish emissaries had visited his Indian allies during his absence, Oglethorpe decided to look them up. Travelling with only four attendants, he was welcomed by the chiefs, who renewed their fealty and promised many warriors on call.

Fever Kills Thousands. On Oct. 19, 1739, England declared war on Spain. Admiral Vernon was dispatched with a large fleet to the West Indies and Oglethorpe was directed to vigorously attack the Spaniards in Florida. Had Vernon supported the Georgia and Carolina troops

of this expedition the Spaniards would have been driven from East Florida, but Vernon preferred to attack Cartagena on the Caribbean Sea. Failing to do so, he returned to Jamaica, having lost over ten thousand men by yellow fever.

St. Augustine received large reinforcements from Havana, and Oglethorpe, who had taken all the fortified posts excepting St. Augustine, was forced to retire. In May, 1742, Oglethorpe learned that 2,000 veteran Spanish troops had sailed from Havana to invade Georgia and South Carolina, and on Carolina's refusal of assistance, he assembled at Fredricka 500 Indians, his regiment, obtained three ships in England, with two companies of highlanders.

The Spanish fleet appeared in June, and on the twenty-first their small vessels, built to navigate the shallows, entered Amelia Sound, but the guns of Fort Williams soon dispersed them. Then they made a feint on Cumberland Island, turning suddenly on Cumberland Sound, and was Oglethorpe, who, with three galleys, was endeavoring to reach the twelve Spanish vessels, sinking four of them and driving the remainder to the mainland.

St. Augustine Is Saved.

A few days later the Spanish force was landed and marched to Fredricka. Oglethorpe was obliged to divide his small force between Fredricka and the Spanish landing, and the entire Spanish army of 5,000 soon put the English to flight. Oglethorpe had called the Highland commander's attention to a narrow ambuscade on the road, and two companies of Highlanders with the Indians occupied that position, while the remainder fled toward Fredricka.

The Spaniards, on seeing the flight, halted in a solid mass, and then the combined yells of Highlander and savage and repeated volleys of muskets from unseen foes who were close to them, caused them to waver. There was no resistance, and the slaughter continued until the Spaniards broke through the line of their assailants and fled into the woods, where broadsword and tomahawk ended many more of them. Two days later, the crippled Spanish fleet sailed for Havana, and there was no further danger from St. Augustine.

Oglethorpe was by far the ablest and most successful of all the colonial leaders. For twelve years he had governed Georgia, devoting his entire time to the helping of his people. In 1745 he was promoted to major-general, and later bore the commission of lieutenant-general. When the revolution broke out, he was named commander of the army in America, but, declaring that the demands of the colonists were just, he refused to go.

He died on July 1, 1785, the friend

and, escorted by a brilliant torchlight procession, the monarch closed the doors of the Palace of Tribulation and established the seat of government at Palace Elen.

Fatal Palace of Manuel

Ill-Starred Royal Home

Omen of Ill Luck Attaches to

House of Portuguese

Rulers.

The recent political upheaval in Portugal draws attention to one of the most remarkable of the hoodoo palaces of the world, the palace of the Necessidades, which in plain English means the palace of tribulation. So firmly do the Portuguese believe that the omen of ill luck is attached to the former royal palace that its history is known to every child in the new republic.

The story goes that the mysterious hoodoo first started to weave its spell in the year 1599. At that time a fearful plague ravaged the country in the neighborhood of Lisbon. Thousands and tens of thousands of poor peasants fell victims to the terrible disease. The monasteries, however, were unable to save their lives by taking refuge at a town called Ercilra, which, by the way, is the port from which Manuel and his mother embarked when they sailed on the yacht Amelia for Gibraltar.

One of the wealthy refugees found a strikingly beautiful statue of the Virgin Mary at this town, and, packing it in the old Boyston house, still standing at the corner of Boylston and Center streets, in Jamaica Plains. The house was built in 1726 by the Boylston and afterward passed to the rabbi, Benjamin Halliwell, after whom the captain was named.

The boy's unconscious destroyer, Capt. Benjamin Halliwell, was born in the old Boylston house, still standing at the corner of Boylston and Center streets, in Jamaica Plains. The house was built in 1726 by the Boylston and afterward passed to the rabbi, Benjamin Halliwell, after whom the captain was named.

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Becomes Royal Province.

Owing to Oglethorpe's great personal bravery and his unusual tact in dealing with the natives, Georgia had fewer troubles than any of her neighbors. In 1752 the trustees surrendered their charter to the crown and Georgia became a royal province. Oglethorpe was a charter member of Solomon's lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., of Savannah, Ga., chartered by the Grand Lodge of England in 1735. This is said to be the oldest continuous Masonic lodge in America.

Today among the "wards of the nation" are the five civilized tribes of Oklahoma. Was it chance or the work of one great-hearted, liberal-minded, Christian soldier, Oglethorpe, that made these five tribes distinguished? For the five were all his old friends—the Creeks, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws and the Seminoles, who were of the Creek family. Fortune continues to favor them, for they are under the immediate charge of J. George Wright, commissioner to the five civilized tribes as the local representative of the secretary of the interior. Was it luck or chance that the six nations of the Iroquois confederacy now number 4,415, while Oglethorpe's five civilized tribes number 101,496, a population composing more than one-third of all the Indians in the United States?

Edison Phonograph for Christmas this year

The best Christmas present is something all can enjoy. All can and do enjoy the Edison Phonograph. If every member of the family would take the money he or she expects to use to buy presents for the other members of the family and put it together, there will be enough not only to buy an Edison Phonograph, but also a large supply of Records.

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CASABIANCA WAS NOT A MYTH

The "Boy on the Burning Deck" an Actual Fact.

The "Boy on the Burning Deck" is not a myth, but an actual fact, and few know that the man who gave the order for the destruction of the vessel, on whose deck the aforesaid boy stood, was born in Jamaica Plain, and lived there till his royalist father, who objected strenuously to the American revolution transplanted him to England, where he served under Nelson in the battle of the Nile.

The boy was French, son of the admiral of the French ship Orient, and that was the vessel that blew up with the immortal boy standing by the mainmast. The boy's unconscious destroyer, Capt. Benjamin Halliwell, was born in the old Boylston house, still standing at the corner of Boylston and Center streets, in Jamaica Plains. The house was built in 1726 by the Boylston and afterward passed to the rabbi, Benjamin Halliwell, after whom the captain was named.

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pressing deep regret for the young hero's untimely end. Nelson had the coffin placed in the cabin in remembrance of the boy, and Capt. Halliwell himself told the tale to the then widely known poet, Felicia Hemans. Her sympathies were im-

mediately excited, and she immortalized the boy in her sentimental but immortal verses, and she named him wisely, "Casabianca."

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

Claremont Palace is comparatively unknown to all those of the present generation of English and Americans who do not happen to be comprised in the relatively narrow circle of the friends and acquaintances of the German widow of the late Duke of Albany, youngest son of Queen Victoria. Therefore the news that this singularly beautiful royal residence, with its magnificent and extensive gardens, has been given up to the duchess, and is being completely overhauled, redecorated, refurnished, etc., to serve as a suburban home for the young Prince of Wales, according to some, and for Queen Alexandra according to others, has served to recall the fact that it was originally owned by the great Lord Clive, the founder of the British empire in India, and the victor of the battle of Plassey. He built it for himself, after his return to England, at a cost of a million dollars, and his arms still appear on the pediment of the Corinthian columns which constitute a feature of the facade of the place.

It was purchased by the nation at the time of the marriage of Princess Charlotte of Wales, only child of George IV., on the occasion of her marriage to the Prince of Wales, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, and afterwards first king of the Belgians, and was the scene of her brief and very happy married life, and of her untimely death, consequently, the place which led to the suicide of her principal physician, Sir Richard Croft.

Queen Victoria went there for her honeymoon, and spent much time at Claremont during the early years of her marriage, retiring thither with her husband and her children, whenever they felt a desire to get away from the great pomp, ceremony and three some etiquette of life at Windsor Castle. Their use of Claremont for this purpose was brought to a close by a terrible tragedy. A Mrs. Brooks, who had been King Edward's nurse, had been given employment by her husband, as gardener, in the Claremont gardens, and occupied a lodge in the park, where she was visited almost daily by the royal children, who found in her old-fashioned congenial playmates. There was an especially strong friendship between one of her boys and the then Prince of Wales, the two being about the same age. One morning, with the slightest previous warning of any mental aberration on her part, it was found that in a fit of insanity she had cut the throats of her husband and of her four children, while they lay asleep, and, completely demented, she spent the remaining years of her long life in the great asylum for the criminal insane at Broadmoor.

The shock of the tragedy robbed Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort of all further liking for Claremont, and it remained untenanted until 1848, when it was placed by her at the disposal of the fugitive and exiled King Louis Philippe, and Queen Marie Amelie, of France, both of whom died there.

Its next occupants were Queen Victoria's younger son, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and his German wife, a sister of the queen mother of Holland. But it was the subject of much of its convenience, owing to the fact that Queen Victoria insisted on locking up all the rooms which had belonged to her deeply lamented husband, and giving them unoccupied. As the prince consort had occupied a number of the best rooms in the place this was very unpleasant. Other rooms were in the same way sacred to the memory of Princess Charlotte, of Wales, and to King Leopold, and others, again, to the late Duke of Albany, after his sudden death at Cannes. Indeed, the widowed Duchess of Albany has been restricted in this fashion to less than half of the palace, and the least desirable moiety at that.

Now, all the locked rooms are being **WOULD VERY OFTEN FAINT AWAY.**

Doctor Said That Sometime He Would Never Come Out of One.

Many people may be unaware of having anything wrong with their heart till some little excitement, overwork, or confinement in an over-crowded or crowded room or public building makes them feel faint or dizzy.

If you neglect the warning the slight feeling of dizziness gives you, and fail to take treatment, there will be a gradual progression to something more serious. There is no reason you should wait till your case becomes desperate before you avail yourself of a perfect cure by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. F. S. Chute, Wheatley, Ont. writes: "It is with gratitude I tell you how Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills benefited me. I was very weak and run down, and had headache, nearly every day and would very often faint away."

"In fact, my doctor said that sometime I would never come out of one of them. After taking three boxes of your pills I am glad to relate that I have been a number of years since I have had a fainting spell and scarcely have had a headache. Too much cannot be said in praise of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for in me they have effected a perfect cure."

Price 50c. per box, or 3 for \$1.25. At all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CANCER IS CURABLE.

This has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases already, and is attested by thousands of testimonials. **NO OPERATION. NO LAYING-UP. NO INCONVENIENCE.** Those under treatment can proceed with their business or household duties as usual. Sufferers from CANCER, ULCERS, LUPUS, PILES, GALLSTONES & KINDRED AFFECTIONS should send at once for Professor Steep's Remedy (herbal and absolutely harmless), price 15c. which includes a full course of treatment. A copy of Professor Steep's book entitled "Cancer and its Cure" will be sent FREE on application. Prof. STEEP, 210 Windsor Lodge, Harfield Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 19c. post.

opened, emptied, redecorated and refurnished, since King George cannot be expected to entertain the same sentiments of adoration for a grandfather who died before his birth, as Queen Victoria did for a singularly devoted and loving husband. Thanks to this, Claremont, the only royal palace in Surrey, near Esher, is about to be restored to its old time and long departed glories.

Much sympathy has been manifested on both sides of the Atlantic for the American-born Lady Farmer Hesketh, whose second son, Frederick, holding a commission as lieutenant in the Ninth Lancashire, mysteriously disappeared on Sunday, Oct. 30, in Dublin, and of whom, despite all the efforts on the part of the police and of private detective agencies, nothing has been heard since, at the time of writing this letter.

Why he suddenly left Chadsworth Manor, near Banbury, where he was staying with his father and mother for the hunting, and proceeded to Ireland without warning any one of his relatives or friends, is beyond their comprehension. His brown leather valise and his rug were found on board the steamer Leinster, which he crossed from Holyhead to Kings-town, early on Sunday morning. But from the time he landed—he was seen disembarking—he had vanished, without leaving any trace.

As yet he is not the sort of man to be easily lost, or to pass unnoticed. For he is very good looking, over six feet one in stature, with dark curly hair, slight, black mustache and large blue-gray eyes and extremely well set up. There has been no reason whatsoever which his parents and relatives have been able to think of that would cause him to thus disappear, and they are disposed to attribute the affair to a sudden fit of mental aberration or of loss of memory. The military authorities have not yet taken any action in the matter, as the young lieutenant, who is 26 years of age, is on leave of absence from his regiment, which is stationed in South Africa.

His mother was Florence Sharon, daughter of the late United States Senator Sharon, of Nevada, and Sir Thomas Farmer Hesketh, who was formerly a famous yachtsman, first met during a cruise abroad, and his mother, the Countess, which had put into the Golden Gate for a refit. During its stay there Sir Thomas made the acquaintance of Miss Sharon at San Francisco, and with her hand. Sir Thomas united in his person two ancient families, namely, that of Hesketh and that of Farmer. His mother, Lady Arabella Farmer, was the daughter and ultimate heiress of the fourth Earl of Pomfret, whose peerage became extinct with the death of his son, the fifth and last earl, when the estates, which had been in the Fer-

mer family for many centuries, passed into the possession of Lady Arabella. Her husband, the late Sir Thomas Hesketh, was authorized by the crown to assume the arms of the Earls of Pomfret and their patronymic of Farmer in conjunction with his own.

While Lord Lansdale is perhaps one of the foremost sportsmen in England, he is not an antiquarian, and has more sympathy with the prize ring than with relics of the past. Just at present he is rendering himself guilty of a piece of unpardonable vandalism, which will be resented by many American visitors to Westmoreland.

There are few more picturesque ruins in England than that of the grand old abbey of St. Mary Magdalene at Shap, which during its four centuries of existence prior to the reformation, had no less than 24 abbots. Judging by the ruins, it must have been a singularly stately edifice, built of fine sandstone, and with a quarry in the immediate neighborhood. The roof of the abbey has long since vanished. But the greater portion of the walls, and especially the tower, remain standing, and are the bourn of antiquarian pilgrimages, not merely from other parts of England, but from the United States and from the continent of Europe.

The ruined abbey, as well as the surrounding country, belong to Lord Lansdale, and a sum of money was collected some time ago, amounting to about \$10,000, to be employed on the preservation of what remains of the abbey. But when the earl was approached about the matter and asked for permission to spend the money in this way, he peremptorily declined, and not content with this, is now pulling down the ruins, and removing them to his Lowther Castle estate, where the stones are being used, partly in building operations, and partly in road making. Some 200 wagon loads of the stones taken from the ruins have already been removed by Lord Lansdale, who scoffs at the protests which have been lavished upon him by local antiquaries and by the press throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

Nor is there any means of preventing him from continuing his work of destruction. For an ancient monument act of parliament provides that when the Government is of the opinion that the preservation of any monument is a matter of public interest, it may by reason of the historic or artistic interest attaching to it, it may at the request of the owner, consent to become the guardian thereof. But the statute does not give the Government any power over the monument against the wishes of the proprietor, and, therefore, Westmoreland's only son, the fifth and last earl, when the estates, which had been in the Fer-

MYRIAD SENSATIONS IN MOMENT OF TIME

Young Man Describes His
Feelings When on the
Verge of Drowning.

One October morning I walked a mile, over a treacherous shore, to the edge of the sea. I was then twenty years of age, full of life and vigor and joy; as to religion, agnostic. The tide was out, and I crossed several channels, like dry river-beds, without considering the possibility of being overtaken by the tide. I was overtaken by the tide on the other side, and their bodies were washed up there next day. As there were no rocks on the coast to bar the way of escape, I wandered vaguely, with people who had eyes to see and legs to run were overtaken by the tide; and forgot all about it. I realized the joy of living that morning as I seen never before. I realized it before, or since, Solitude, sunshine, the smell and the sound of the sea, the salt spray on my face, seemed to intoxicate me; and my young life was full of promise and possibility. For a long time I stood facing the sea, noticing how each wave came a little further towards me, and moving backwards to avoid it. At last I turned round to go home, and saw a broad stream of water between me and the shore. On my left the stream stretched away further than I could see; on my right the sea poured into it through a wide channel. The strip of land on which I stood was about six yards wide, and between the incoming sea and the widening stream it narrowed swiftly. The stream was not quite so wide. Of its depth I could not judge, but already little waves rippled over it, and it seemed to run instantly.

Possessed by Terror. Instantly I understood how people were caught, and might in a few minutes be drowned, could not swim. No human being was in sight. Hesitation would mean certain death. I had no idea whether or not I could go through the water. For one instant terror possessed me, then a moment of exultation. During those instants no imagination of pain of death, no thought of the meaning of death in it came to me. Wonder and exultation, like a sound heard from a great distance, filled my mind. Life was simply "what is," death "what is not." Life was full of sense, healthy joy. But gladness and faint and indescribable came with the nearness of death. Then I thought of my friends. Vividly for all those instantaneous impressions were a faint, but distinct sense of their long suspense; their horror and grief if my body was washed up the next day. I felt keen regret at causing so much sorrow, anger at their stupidity, and a sort of shame, as if I had committed a fault for which other people must suffer. I hoped I might get back to them safely, and spare them such pain. I did not, for one instant, think of not trying to escape. I believe that,

even without thought of my friends, instinct would have urged self-preservation. But the fact that in a few minutes I might be drowned caused me no fear and no shrinking, rather a sense of well-being and faint triumph. All this flashed through my mind in a few instants. At the moment of action all hint of gladness, all but the will to live, the instinct of self-preservation, vanished. I cried aloud "God have mercy on me!"—plunged down into the stream, nearly lost my feet in the middle, staggered about in the water, and struggled to the shore. Afterwards I was astonished at what I remembered. I always have had an extraordinary terror of any sort of suffocation. I could not learn to swim because I could not endure accidental dives and the sense of choking. I had no religious belief. I was not singularly unselfish or considerate for others. Life seemed good to me, and I shrank from the possibility of annihilation after death. I always have a normal self that—face to face with death by drowning—felt only exultation forgot fear, and desired, most of all, to spare my friends suspense and sorrow. Another self had dominated my conscious self during those instants. That self saw death, personal pain, and separateness as illusions. I have never understood, over long years, the meaning of nothing, and the suffering of others so important.—From an article in The Hibbert Journal.

A ROTHSCCHILD WILL

Lady Louise Rothschild Left
Nearly a Million Dollars.

The late Lady Louise de Rothschild (widow of Sir Anthony de Rothschild), an intimate friend of Disraeli, Thackeray, Matthew Arnold, Bishop Wilberforce, Gladstone, who died September 22nd last, aged 89 years, left unsettled property of the gross value of £167,255 18s. 8d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £161,719 18s. 8d. Lady de Rothschild left various bequests to charities and servants, including the following:

£200 per annum to the Servant Girls' Training Institution, Aston Clinton.
£250 per annum to the Aston Clinton Girls' and Infants' school.
£50 to Miss Jessie Peck, mistress of the Aston Clinton schools.
£20 each to Miss Amy Peck, mistress of the Hailton schools, and Miss Lewis, mistress of the Aston Clinton Infants' schools.
£400 to her housekeeper, Mrs. Hick.
£300 to her cook, Mrs. Ware.
£250 each to her maid, Mrs. Stacey, and her butler, Peter Evans.
£200 each to her housemaid, Mary Howell, her footman, Henry Warner, and her head gardener, Warren.
£150 each to her stillroom maid, Christine Dennis, and her head carter, Ashdown.
Life annuities of £80 to her former hall porter, Chas. Nash, and Leonie Coragod, daughter of her former governess. I did not, for one instant, think of not trying to escape. I believe that,

60,000 PENSIONERS DIE EVERY YEAR

Who Are in Receipt of Old Age
Pensions in Great Britain.

Of the over 600,000 old people in the United Kingdom who receive old age pensions at 70, about 10 per cent, or over 60,000, die each year. A city full of old people die soon after getting the pension.

The Government has now a scheme on hand to help those who fall by the wayside before they become 70—the great industrial army which becomes sick and ill, and which is troubled about its wages when it has to stop work. To insure against this, the Government is bringing forward a scheme for insurance against infirmity, or invalidity as the Germans call it.

The Germans already have such insurance with beneficial results as masters and men agree. The Spectator thus describes it: "The German authorities decided to combine their system of compulsory insurance with an immediate grant of gratuitous assistance to persons already over the age of 70. By launching the scheme under these favorable conditions the German Government was able to win general acquiescence for its proposals. All the old people over 70 were immediately provided for, and within a few years the large number under 70 also became entitled to receive benefits under the working of the scheme, although of course actually their own contributions were not by that time sufficient to justify the payment of benefits."

"Very ingeniously, too, under the German scheme the scale of payment for infirmity was so arranged that, after a few years' infirmity, pensions would become more valuable than old age pensions. This explains how it is that in Germany old age pensions commonly are rapidly disappearing, being replaced by infirmity pensions."

"The two points which have to be dealt with are the application of compulsion and the preservation of the friendly societies. The first is comparatively simple. Here the German model can safely be followed. Parliament will place upon every employer the obligation of deducting each week from his workmen's wages a sum sufficient when added to the employer's contribution to effect the required insurance. The employer will discharge this obligation by providing for every workman a card with 52 spaces upon it, into one of which a stamp of the requisite amount, bought from the postoffice, will be placed each week. When this has been done every workman in regular employment will have been compelled to pay his premium of insurance against infirmity."

"But a large number of poor people are not in regular employment, and some are employing themselves as small shopkeepers, cobblers, and in similar occupations. No system of compulsory insurance can touch all these. They must be given, as in Germany, the liberty of voluntary insurance."

NO NATIONAL MUSIC.

I am not a believer in national schools of music. The very idea seems ridiculous on its face. As I have said before, national music is nothing more nor less than national imitation. A striking genius like Wagner arises, and he starts in to compose just as all his contemporaries composed. He writes a work like "Rienzi," which was nothing more nor less than an advanced form of Italian opera of the day. Then he does a little original thinking, and realizes that if he wishes to make a bid for real greatness he must work not as an imitator but as a creator. The consequence is that he brings forth a new kind of music, inspired works, and, lo and behold, we are told that a new German school has been founded. It would have been precisely the same if Wagner had been born in Russia or in Tasmania. In no other art is individualism so strong as in music. In Wagner there is really no suggestion of a national school. It is simply Wagner, a musical mind, a great brain, and that is all. If Wagner had written music suitable only for Germans it would not be as popular in New York, Bombay, London or Paris as it is in Bayreuth. Wagner wrote good music, great music, and the world identifies it, irrespective of any school.

There will always be cheap and trifling music, because there will always be a certain class of people who will have to evolve from no music whatever to music that is worth while through music which requires very little taste for intelligence to understand. The problem is to get them interested in good music by first gaining their attention through music of less esthetic value. I have no sympathy with those who would build a Chinese wall around the good music and keep all those out who honestly confess that they don't understand it. From an article in The Etude.

pensioners of 15s. per week to Joseph Phipps and his wife; 10s. per week to Dan Bilney, Thomas Brackley, Joseph Brannon, and H. Clark; 8s. 6d. per week to William Thorne; 6s. per week each to Mrs. Fountain, Mrs. Howlett, Mrs. Keen, and J. Sharp; 10s. 8d. per month to Mrs. Chaplin; 8s. 8d. per month each to Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Stratful; and 5s. per week to J. Stratful.

It is of interest to recall that the following properties in the United Kingdom have been left by members of the Rothschild family.
Baron Lionel de Rothschild, £2,700,000.
Baroness Adolphine de Rothschild, 2,357,979.
Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, 1,488,128.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, 1,800,000.

FACTS ABOUT EGGS.

Ostriches lay the largest eggs of all birds now extant, but the ostrich egg would have appeared small beside that extinct Madagascar bird, the epornis, which measured more than 30 inches in its smallest circumference. The smallest bird's egg are those of the minute species of humming birds, which are smaller than the eggs of certain kinds of tropical beetles. But eggs of a number of birds are deposited singly instead of in masses. These eggs consist of a dark-colored leathery envelope, and are usually adorned with frills, horns or long, twisted tendrils. These appendages serve the purpose of keeping the egg case supported among the branches of seaweed, thus preserving the embryo from the damage it would sustain were the egg carried hither and thither by the waves.



Only Full-fashioned Seamless Hosiery Fits Right

You should wear Pen-Angle Hosiery, and no other kind. For this is the only Canadian-made hosiery that is full-fashioned-seamless and priced moderately and guaranteed.

All three merits ought to be in your hosiery. Because no hosiery that is not SEAMLESS can be comfortable — and Pen-Angle machines are the only ones in Canada able to knit such hosiery, form-shaped to the leg and foot, instead

of merely stretching the fabric into shape. Thus, though priced reasonably, Pen-Angle Hosiery holds its shape indefinitely, being reinforced wherever wear falls.

To these merits add the GUARANTEE you read here—two pairs for one if Pen-Angle Hosiery disappoints. Note next the modest price you need pay to get all this—and then remember name and trademark when next you need hosiery.

PEN-ANGLE HOSIERY

FOR LADIES

No. 1780—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns, 2-ply leg, 4-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving strength where needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.
No. 1020—Same quality as 1780, but heavier. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg, 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, heart, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720—Fine quality Cotton Hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, heart, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, blue. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175—Mercedized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 5 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

READ THIS REMARKABLE GUARANTEE

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

ORDER THIS WAY

Ask at the store first. If they cannot supply you, state number, size of shoe or stocking and color of hosiery desired in an enclosed price, and we will fill your order postpaid. Remember we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size. BE SURE TO MENTION

ADDRESS AS BELOW:

FOR MEN

No. 2404—Medium weight Cashmere. 2-ply Botany yarn with special "Everlast" heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500—"Black Knight" winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 4-ply silk splice heels and toes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1090—Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 330—"Everlast" Cotton socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 22 Paris, Canada

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LTD., PHONE 795, CARE CENTRAL STORAGE AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, 334-336 CLARENCE STREET.

long, although the extreme length of the bird itself is only 28 inches.

Reptiles' eggs are not very attractive objects. In the case of crocodiles and many kinds of tortoises they are pale colored or white and resemble those of birds in shape. But the eggs of the gopher tortoise is remarkable for its complete roundness. It might well be mistaken for a golf ball. Many snakes' eggs are soft-skinned, brown as to color, and look for all the world like a number of new potatoes. The eggs of fishes are usually small, soft and inconspicuous. The most remarkable point about them is the extraordinary number laid by the individual. A single cod lays as many as 9,000,000 eggs.

Sharks lay eggs which are large in size, few as to numbers, and are deposited singly instead of in masses. These eggs consist of a dark-colored leathery envelope, and are usually adorned with frills, horns or long, twisted tendrils. These appendages serve the purpose of keeping the egg case supported among the branches of seaweed, thus preserving the embryo from the damage it would sustain were the egg carried hither and thither by the waves.

MY FREE TRIAL TREATMENT MAY CURE YOU

Dear Mrs. Currah—I feel so very much better after using the 10 days' treatment of ORANGE LILY you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact, I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment. (Miss) F. W. T.

Similar letters to the above are not infrequent, though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use ORANGE LILY for a longer period. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use ORANGE LILY or not. It is a simple remedy, taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's diseases, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and ORANGE LILY will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and as safely as the action of ammonia or soap on the soiled linen. It is a simple remedy, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.

In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, I will send enough of ORANGE LILY for 10 days' treatment, absolutely free, to each lady who will send me her address. MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT. 10

ORANGE LILY IS RECOMMENDED AND SOLD IN LONDON BY ANDERSON & NELLES.

Average French Husband Makes Love to His Wife

He Spends Much of His Time
Courting Her After Marriage
—French Make a Business
of Marriage—The Active
Husband His Wife's Com-
panion and Amuser.

"How do we spend our time? Why, in amusing our husbands!" laughed the charming daughter of a French cabinet minister to a visiting British statesman.

Americans who live among the upper French bourgeoisie are continually astonished at a semi-contradiction: the vast solace that young French wives get from their husbands, and the innocuous desuetude into which the same men would obviously sink but for their wives and mothers.

What ails the phenomenon to develop is the great proportion of small but sufficient incomes from investments that distinguishes France from every other country, and when the young husband brings a capital equal to his wife's dot, our American ideal may remain shocked, while we find it hard to criticize with logic that this life work runs so much to jolly jolly.

I know a couple who live with splendid French economy on \$2,500 a year. The baby-faced little wife goes dressed like a mannequin doll. She really makes her husband's life. From the Rue de la Paix, she manages to get all but her three best annual costumes from a 60 cents a day dressmaker "nourished" in the house; and she togs out Guillaume like a Castellan in \$20 suits from an unknown London tailor whose agent comes four times a year to Paris.

Be sure, Guillaume does not soil his suits. His patent leathers must last two seasons. In summer vacation he must wear white canvas pumps piped with immaculate, so he saves his brown leathers. And doll-faced Florentine holds the purse, keeps the accounts, gets all provisions, including meats and vegetables, from Potin, to prevent the servant's commission, and turns on incandescent alcohol lamp to economize the electricity. Guillaume has 10 cents a day for cigarettes. Everything else she pays for him.

"Baby angel," I heard him say, "I spent it on cab fares."

He was explaining the disappearance of a two-dollar gold piece that he ought always to carry in his pocket.

"Cabbage, cab fares to get back to you!"

The phrase saved him. Yet, note it was his money, income from his capital, almost as much as hers. The modern young French married woman does not desire an eagle for a husband. She wants above all security. She is not a French girl with \$25,000 marriage portion will, of course, prefer a husband with the same capital to one with less, but only on condition that he be economical, slow and tranquil. Having a sure income of \$150 of her own, she will as certainly prefer an old young man earning \$10 a week in a Government office, with a moderate retiring pension and short hours, to a hustler "close enterprise" quadruple her capital or lose it.

This explains the immense vogue in France of certain professions called "all repose." The expression refers to the repose of mind of the lucky family, but the repose of the hero's body does no violence to it. They are army officers, Government functionaries, barristers, doctors, engineers and university professors.

In these professions men are not tempted to risk capital in uncertain investments; they have time to accompany their wives to afternoon teas, matinees, exhibitions, salons and shopping expeditions, and they can hang about the house like tame cats.

I know a young doctor who has just \$5 a week from family inheritance, but who is ready to begin writing an elaborate book on the French watering places. To my certain knowledge he has the parents of three fine girls with ample marriage portions desperately courting him. The mother of one said to her bosom friend:

"I told him I would make Jeannette's dot \$65,000 and estimate my share of the expenses largely if he would give his word of honor that I shall accompany them while he prepares and writes his book."

"A dream of happiness," replied her gossip. "Your only daughter settled in life, an ideal son-in-law with nothing to do always beside you, and the prestige of a book."

"And the relations, my dear, think of the professional relations. We sit from watering place to watering place the year around, following the seasons! We have the hotels at half-price; douches, baths and inhalation gratis; the Casino, theatre and concerts free, and we jump immediately into the best medical beds of Vichy, Nice, Biarritz, Bourbois, Mont d'Or, Uriage, Contrexeville, Evian, Plombières, Gerolstein, Trouville, Etretat, Allevard, Luchon, Cauterets, Aix-les-Bains and Brides-les-Bains."

"While he is writing his book?"

"Exactly."

"For years and years?"

"And note the other did not suggest maliciously."

"Provided he does not finish it suddenly."

"Not to get rid of an enthusiastic and admiring mother-in-law would the young French doctor do a thing so desperate. Life is life. The young doctor understands. The book will be his life work—that and jolly Jeannette."

It is so true that embracing one of these reposeful possessions is the first step of the young Parisian whose vocation is marriage.

To make a business of marriage! Two-thirds of the better sort of Parisians of today are doing it. Should you ask what most distinguishes them from the American young woman I would reply, their seriousness with women. I asked one of our girls:

"Why do they turn your heads?"

She answered:

"They are earnest! They look at us with great eyes! Their voices are intense and low. They talk and we realize they know us. And they never tell funny stories!"

"It is one of our poor American accomplishments," I said.

"Yes," she answered, "and how women hate it! There never was a girl who liked a joke. When we laugh it is out of politeness."

It is much the inheritance of literature. The Parisian from youth reads newspaper editorials representing love as life's essential interest, woman as man's chief study.

said to an American girl much abroad:

"These French youths have not the qualities men value in America."

"Yes, but—"

"Fellow-Americans, that but doth butt us. Are we so intent on earning gold for the dears that we do not see the crown of feminine appreciation hanging over our heads?"

In the French household, young men are prepared for matrimony instead of work as carefully as girls are in other lands.

Physically they are not football players. They limit themselves to horseback riding, fencing, and the automobile. Horseback riding and fencing, however, obligatory and daily from childhood, produce a type of young man healthy, lively, graceful, satisfying to the ideal of a French girl. I emphasize vivacity, quickness, and grace. These Frenchmen all dance beautifully, and like it. I have known three French girls to accept their husbands for their dancing stamina; and they dance their wives today.

Now, is a businessman, wearing himself out at the office, coming home to dress and dance? No, he will eat dinner, digest and go to bed.

This is one of the punishments of the girl without money; to see her husband physically deteriorating. Many a French girl with money is an assurance against it for any man; for if you think that she or her mother will allow their hero to be around and swell up, you know nothing of the determined creatures.

The social atmosphere itself keeps the man from work as active husbands, for it is obvious there are two kinds of husbands, active and passive.

The passive husband is he who spends his life in wasting money from the world and brings it to his wife. Then he may rest; but he is a dead end and a fruitful cause of unhappy marriages.

The active husband is his wife's companion and amuser. Once in a Biarritz villa I met five such where the wives had money.

In one week observe what these five men did to amuse their loved ones. Tuesday, an assault at arms (a fencing tournament); Wednesday, a trip to the Bois de Boulogne; Thursday, amateur theatricals before an invited public; Friday, a trip to the Bayonne bull-ring; Saturday, a savate tournament (lessons in French boxing); Sunday, a cockfight with imported Spanish birds; Monday, quail shooting with the ladies.

With the ladies. Between times they took three sea baths at 11 and afternoon tea at Mirmont's, took part in three outside dinners or lunches, spent two evenings at the Casino, and put in the rest of the time advising their wives about their autumn gowns.

Throughout the week these five young married Frenchmen did not once attempt personal amusement unaccompanied by their women, and at the end they were as fresh as before. Only Frenchmen could do it.

These French husbands are there not to take a rest, but to keep it up. Indeed, I shall never forget the astonishment the face of one of the dears when her husband, after entertaining her with splendid entrain through a summer afternoon, dared pick up a newspaper, she sitting by.

She took the paper from him gently. He pulled himself together with quiet tact, and got busy again with his life's work.

In France only you have the real dominion of the woman. They push themselves forward, unobtrusively, gently, taking it for granted they form a part of everything.

There is no peace in the cafes. They are as much at home in them as any body; they bring their Irish lacework and sit tranquilly beside their men. Will Charles tank up? Why, he can't even get started! I refer now to the lower middle classes, where the husband works. Even they do not dare keep their wives out in the smartest hats and gowns, rice powder and sparkle on their lips, and sparkle in their eyes, to see the lights and colors of the boulevard by night.

Only a Frenchman could do it.

In the higher world of those Biarritz experts they have patiently waited from boyhood for the time when their wives will take them to see the sights!

Personally I find the Biarritz Casino a tiresome paradise. The lively pushing public consists of mature old sports and young fellows who only enjoy the notoriety of wasting money.

Well, those plungers are the stars. The mass of charming folks who make the background to their gorgeous eccentricities are hundreds of married couples. They giggle in the American bars, put down their gold in the bacarat department and promenade the halls of light, decollete to the limit. They are delighted to show their husbands what light is.

The average young wife would probably make short work of the average American husband. She insists on a disconcerting mutuality.

"From what we hear of American husbands," said a young French matron, "they are willing to work hard to give money to their women. They give money, but they do not give themselves."

I had just been reading "Why American Marriages Fail," by Annie K. Rogers, so I answered her sentence I found in the magazine article: "The American husband thinks that if he stays true, steadfast, and sober, and clothes and feeds his wife, he has done his part."

"That depends on what he does the rest of the time," answered all the young wives in a bunch.

"Suppose he works all day!" I said.

They answered:

"Does he welcome his wife at his office? Does he encourage her to go down and walk home with him? Every young wife would want to do that at the start."

They seemed to consider this trifle a magical touchstone.

"The young husband who would discourage his wife's coming to the office is an idiot. The young wife who would not want to go to her husband's office is neither loving nor intelligent," they said.

"Does he consult her in his business affairs?"

And then:

"When his business begins improving does he take part of it out in leisure, instead of money?"

"Laissez! What for?" I asked.

"Why, leisure to spend with his wife!"

I glanced up and down the lawn that golden Biarritz afternoon. One of the husbands walked in a little clump of pines beside a blooming brunette. His ardent ways, her downcast eyelids, told that the lady was enjoying one of those continuous performances that keep the blood coursing through the veins. In a French novel it would have looked a dangerous situation. Here in French fact it was only young R., known to be teasing his Eugenie to consent to their joint purchase of a new automobile.

Beyond it looked more suspicious. A young fellow was courting a timid creature over a wall. We saw him give her a letter. We saw him kiss her hand. Do not be alarmed. It was G. E., married to that timid creature three years and still honestly keeping his part of the contract. The lady saw a bearded poet, delicate in gesture, letting off in the shrubbery, with perfect diction, a sonnet of his own composition to the eyebrows of a sweet thing in a lingerie gown and a handful of wild pinks. Bah! Another married couple!

"She wanted a poet, and she got one," explained a bachelor. "They have been married four years. And he keeps them up."

"What," I asked, "his agreeable attentions?"

"No, his sonnets."

Under the Eucalyptus trellis, supported by old Roman pillars, lay a charming woman in a hammock. Bending over her, frequently whispering, a fine fellow in white gloves kept it up and kept it up. He looked like a Don Juan in a play. He was not. He was just on duty like the others.

"Surely those young men are earning their keep," I murmured; but even the French old bachelor could not understand me.

"Three of those young men have fat incomes of their own," he replied. "Their wives' money keeps up the country places, horses, autos and the dressing of the ladies, that is all."

Do you hear that? Could American men stand it? But wait! Could American girls stand it?—New York Sun.

MEMORIES OF
THE BRONTES

[Percy F. Cole, in the London Daily News.]

I have been staying up in Yorkshire, in a small town separated by a stretch of moorland from the famous Bronte country. I was with friends, and through their good agency was enabled to meet a most interesting old Westsman. A robust old man he was, who spent his week-days tending sheep on the bonnie West Riding uplands and his Sabbaths tending souls in the West Riding chapels. His Christian name was Nathan.

Nathan was the preacher one Sunday evening at the chapel at which my friends worshipped. "You may not like him," they said to me, "he is very illiterate. But there they did both him and me an injustice, and when the sermon was over I wanted to meet the old man. He came up to supper, clad in his preaching best frock coat and gray trousers with white shirt-front and no tie. He told us a delightful story of how he had preached anniversary sermons at one spot in the Bronte country for 35 successive years. He said, 'I have confided, there were many scoffers in the crowd at an open-air meeting which he addressed, and a few days later he received through the post some Presbrythian periodicals addressed to "Nathan —, Agent for Almighty God."

"That was a compliment indeed," I said.

"Aye," the old man replied, with a warm, reflective smile.

"An 't' next time ah preached there ah let 'em 'ave it right strong. They sent me no more periodicals 't' second time."

At supper-time my host was talking of a recent visit to Stanbury, in the Bronte country, and old Nathan suddenly riveted our attention by saying that he spent his boyhood days on those hills. "Ah often used to see t' three Bronte girls," he said.

"Did you really?" we chorused.

"Aye, often. Fock around about thout they was not quite compus mentis 'like." He looked at our smiling eyes and added, in explanation of his Latin, "They always seemed a bit odd."

My host winked across at me to express his delight. "Would that he be before they had written their books!" he queried.

"Aye, ah should say so."

"How do you mean they were odd?" I asked.

"They dressed a bit odd—nowt 'like other fock."

"How did they dress?" asked the daughter of the house, with a most unsababarian zest.

But Nathan was here at fault. "Ah couldn't joost say, miss," he said, "but they was clothed nowt 'like other lassies."

It appeared from further conversation that Nathan was christened as a lad by the Rev. Mr. Nicholl, Char-

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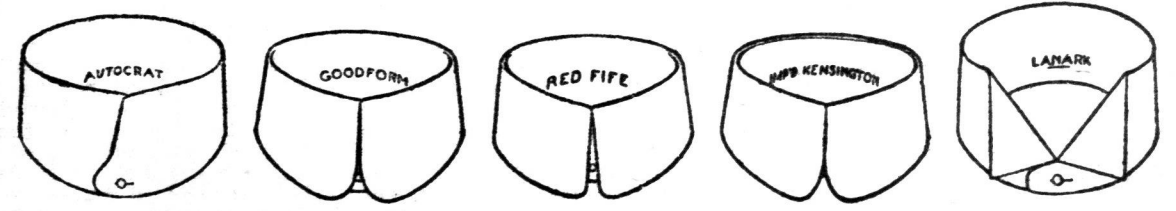
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FIRST MONEY IS EARNED FOR SHAKESPEARE THEATRE

Performance of a Show Play
at the Haymarket, London—
A \$2,500,000 Undertaking.

[By James O'Donnell Bennett.]

In London on Thursday afternoon, the first money was earned for the National Shakespeare Memorial Theatre by the dedication of which it is hoped to commemorate, six years hence, the tercentenary of the death of Shakespeare.

For the foundation of this memorial a fund of \$2,500,000 is required. Notable contributions have already been made, among them the bequest of the late Richard Bauger, a wealthy brewer, with whom the idea of the memorial originated, and who left the sum of \$17,500 to promote it, and the princely gift by an anonymous donor of \$500,000.

Other gifts from various sources amount to several thousand dollars. But until Nov. 24 no money had been actually earned for the cause. Then stepped forward George Bernard Shaw, who in times past has had a more or less apt word to say about Shakespeare, who as a dramatist has one act called "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets"—harmless, that is, if one does not resent Mr. Shaw's cheerful impudence.

The playlet, described by the author as "an interlude," was presented for the first time on any stage Thursday afternoon at the Haymarket Theatre under the auspices of the national Shakespeare memorial committee, and the admission fees went to swell the fund. The spectacle of the cheeky Shaw—who on many occasions has felt no scruples about flouting Shakespeare in those marvellous self-advancing campaigns in which he is an adept—helping to earn the first money for the memorial is not lacking in engaging aspects.

The scene of the interlude, which occupies only half an hour in presentation, is the terrace of the palace at Whitehall on a night toward the close of the sixteenth century, when Queen Elizabeth is in residence. A sentinel while making his rounds is startled by the appearance of a man who, he knows, has no proper business there. The intruder is William Shakespeare, actor and dramatist, whose plays the sentinel has seen at the Blackfriars. The poet makes himself known with easy familiarity, and says that he has brought him to the terrace, and while he awaits his ennoblement, chats of various matters with the guard. He is entranced by certain beautiful phrases the man lets drop, and, heading a wretched memory, has recourse to his tablets, on which he jots down the best things he hears.

The guard goodly calls him "a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles," and with a cry of delight Shakespeare pounces on that phrase, too, and notes it in the tablets.

So they talk until the figure of a woman, cloaked and hooded, emerges from the palace.

The poet thinks it is his beloved, one of the queen's maids of honor, none other, indeed, if the theory of the learned and ingenious Thomas Tyler be accepted—and Mr. Shaw does accept it rapturously—none other than Mary Fitton, the beautiful daughter of Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsorth, in Cheshire.

But the woman concealed by the cloak is really the queen. A torrent of reproach and rhapsody from Shakespeare naturally startles her, and the ardent lover goes to such lengths that he has himself well on the way to Tower Green for high treason before he discovers his mistake. The queen is furious, but her resentment vanishes before flattery that—for an Irish dramatist—is subtle enough. Shakespeare tells her, for example, that it is her beauty alone that makes her throne secure. As for the vaunted virtue of the sovereign, he assures her that it is not his fault that she is virtuous. So they bandy words, he convincing now and again to snap up more of the "unconsidered trifles" that fall from the monarch's lips, complimenting her the while on the aptness and beauty of them.

It is all pretty good fooling. The women's clubs will enjoy it as a feature of an afternoon's programme, and no doubt the amateur actors will lay ready hands upon it immediately it comes from the press.

The touch of drama comes when the "dark lady" rushes upon the scene, finds her position with another woman and not recognizing the queen strikes her. Even that affront is finally

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forgiven, and the interlude ends with a plea by Shakespeare that Elizabeth Barker, who was associated with Mr. Shaw in the management of the theatre, should promote the fund.

In the London performance of "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," Granville Barker, who was associated with Mr. Shaw in the management of the theatre, appeared as Shakespeare.

In the cable dispatches Mr. Shaw claimed for his interlude no purpose beyond raising money for the fund. In that cause a trifle less clever than this would pass muster, for a more splendid project than the National Shakespeare memorial has never been undertaken since the history of the English stage began. As to the need of such an institution in England there is no question. Its possibilities are almost unlimited. Mr. Harvey a few days ago, when he lectured in Manchester under the auspices of the Manchester committee of national theatre movement.

"It must," he said, "be a noble building, and must occupy a noble position in the heart of London. Its uses would be, firstly, to keep all the plays of Shakespeare in its repertory; secondly, to revive whatever was vital in English classical drama; thirdly, to prevent recent plays of great merit falling into oblivion; fourthly, to produce new plays and to develop the modern

JOHN BURNS AND BAD HOUSES

Thirty Years of Progress at
Liverpool — Inaugurates
Schemes for Providing Better
Housing Accommodation.

Mr. John Burns recently inaugurated the first of six schemes undertaken by the Liverpool corporation with the object of providing better housing accommodation for the people. The Liverpool housing committee have just cleared a slum area, and on the vacant space they intend to erect model dwellings at a cost of £10,000. In laying the foundation of the first house, Mr. Burns said it was the condition of certain Liverpool streets 30 years ago which led him to make plans in the housing and town-planning act for the abolition of back-to-back houses and cellar dwellings.

"What I saw in Liverpool 30 years ago," he declared, "so burnt itself into my mind that I have never since that day of wiping it out rested upon me, it should surely be done. (Applause.) I rejoice to see that in the last thirty years there has been a revolution in this respect in Liverpool. As I passed down some of your streets last night I saw cellars being bricked up which 30 years ago were hives of human misery, desolation, and squalor. But while you have made solid progress, of which you have every reason to be proud, there is still much to be done, and I am filled with a determination to co-operate with you in removing what remains, as soon as human effort and Christian charity can undertake the task. (Applause.) I notice that liquor has lost its grip on Liverpool, and just as drink shops are being closed, you have got rid of 400 of them in ten years. Slums vanish, and you can almost hear a brewery fall and a distillery begin to slip away. (Applause.) If you will provide the people

with plenty of private houses, you will be providing the best antidote to public-houses."

Mr. Burns referred to the tendency to "truckle for votes," and said that in Liverpool, as everywhere else, there was too much of a disposition to pander to those whose votes were needed at council and election time. He deplored among the main body of councillors and politicians that they were developing housemaid's knees by bowing down to certain sections of people whose votes they stood up to and fight. (Laughter.) Liverpool had a serious task to tackle in regard to its casual labor.

"Motherhood, childhood, youth," he continued, "are impossible even in relatively good houses. The slum conditions, and I hope the higher wages and better conditions will be accompanied by wiser spending. I now do expect that the slum conditions, the dismal, melancholy, brooding discontent, and sometimes angry, when you consign them to conditions which you would not put your magnificent children through. (Applause.) A magnificent Mersey, splendid docks, and noble cart horses, is it not time she decided to have a new race of men and women?"

Mr. Burns was afterwards entertained to luncheon by the lord mayor, and in replying to the toast of his health the president of the local group of the Liverpool branch of the National Purposes should be better conditions, and I hope the higher wages and better conditions will be accompanied by wiser spending. I now do expect that the slum conditions, the dismal, melancholy, brooding discontent, and sometimes angry, when you consign them to conditions which you would not put your magnificent children through. (Applause.) A magnificent Mersey, splendid docks, and noble cart horses, is it not time she decided to have a new race of men and women?"

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