

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ONE AND ALL

EXCELLENT TRADE OUTLOOK
BRADSTREET'S VERY OPTIMISTIC
1910 PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT

A Review of the Past Year Shows That Business in All Lines Has Steadily Improved and That the Recuperation Begun the Previous Year Has Been Fully Realized—Crops Excellent and Money Easy—A Rosy Report.

If the activity confidently looked for eventuates, active money markets and firm rates would seem probable. Indeed, the calm in speculation after earlier activity resulting in new high record price levels is taken by some to indicate that the securities markets have already discounted much of the future. Conservatism and tact in dealing with the labor situation and with the politico-economic questions which are pressing for solution would seem necessary if what now looks like a very excellent trade outlook is to be fully realized in 1910.—Extract from Bradstreet's Report.

[Special to The Advertiser]
New York, Jan. 1.—Bradstreet has issued the following statement:

Nineteen hundred and nine may be said in many respects to have equalled and in some directions surpassed the most sanguine expectations entertained at its outset. In fact, it will take rank as a remarkable year in a decade which has seen great changes, and wonderful progress. For one thing, it witnessed processes of recuperation and repair, initiated in the second half of 1908, carried to a triumphant conclusion. Also, while it will probably not be classed as a boom year, it saw many records of financial and industrial achievement exceeded, and at its close, two years after a world-wide financial panic, the progress made has been so great that many of the scars made by that convulsion have been effaced, and the country seems to have been placed in a stronger position than it ever before occupied.

Great Progress.

Great progress is often made against great obstacles, and 1909 was not free from unsettling and disturbing influences. While its outset found the business world cheerful to the point of optimism, there were some evidences of uneasiness as to the reality of all the improvement shown in the year following the 1907 panic. Certainly the tariff revision, then impending, was not at the outset regarded as a helpful element. There was, in fact, a good deal of repression evident early because of tariff, crop and trade uncertainty, and reduced public purchasing power, and later the remarkable advances of securities and commodities to hitherto unexampled heights, furnished ground for conservatism, which was no doubt beneficial in preventing excesses, apparently inseparable from great weakness in American trade, finance, and industry. Withal, however, there was evidenced an almost inexhaustible capacity for looking on the bright side of things which made for fresh triumphs, and for a virtual new birth of aggressiveness in pushing enterprises forward toward successful futures.

Collapse of 1907.

The events of the year tended to confirm earlier impressions that the great collapse of 1907 was a purely financial affair, not involving any great weakness in the business and industrial structure. Whatever may be said of the merits of the year's tariff revision there is no denying that the work was skillfully done with a minimum of disturbance to trade, and with uncertainty as to this removed in mid-year, the optimism in the stock markets, the ease of money, the preparations for a good results from abundant harvests, the steady monthly reduction in business mortality and failure damage, the expansion in leading industries, the boom in that readiest of all ready-money producing trades—building—and the preparations made to fill the void in the consuming markets made by two years of repression in buying all combined to cause a great overall surge in all lines of trade, which, despite the steadily increased cost of all that enters into human consumption, resulted in a total trade turnover which will compare very favorably with the best that was witnessed in previous years of abundant prosperity.

Agriculture Prospered.

That great backlog of all of the country's interests—agriculture—prospered as never before, not so much in the matter of quantity, because bumper crops were few, but in the matter of financial returns, which, indeed, placed the farmers of the country in a class by themselves. It is true that the price advances bore hardly on the consuming classes, and there was shown in the utterances of public men and journals a disposition to question the reality of all the apparent benefits that flowed from high prices.

Some Results of the Year in Trade.
The crops of the year, taken as a whole, were not so good as in 1908.

HANDS FROZEN
CLINGING TO CAR

Mr. R. Jordan, a Traveller, Had
Terrible Ride From Chesley
to Tara.

MOST PECULIAR MISHAP

Train Puled Out as He Attempted
Get In, But the Vestibule Was
Closed.

R. Jordan, a traveller, who was going from Owen Sound to Hespworth on Grand Trunk Express No. 66 on Wednesday night, had both his hands terribly frozen in one of the most peculiar accidents that ever occurred in this district.

Mr. Jordan left the train for a few minutes when it pulled into Chesley in order that he might speak to a bus driver there. While he was talking the train started, and although he ran back as quickly as possible the vestibule doors were closed and he was unable to get in.

Thinking that he would be able to attract attention and get in all right, Mr. Jordan held on until the express was going so fast that to jump meant certain injury.

A Terrible Plight.

The night was bitterly cold and a terrific snowstorm was raging, and in a short time Mr. Jordan's ungloved hands began to feel the cold, and owing to the speed the train was making he was unable to let go with either hand in order to warm them.

As well as he could he leaned over and blew his breath against them, but the terrific draft due to the speed of the train immediately chilled them.

Hands Frozen Stiff.

Although the train only had to go 14 miles and made fair time, when it pulled into Tara Mr. Jordan's hands were frozen stiff when he was found by the train crew and removed.

He was carried into the station and medical aid summoned as quickly as possible. It was found that both hands were terribly frost bitten, and it is not known yet how serious the case will be.

BURGLAR AT CHATHAM
SQUEALED ON HIS PALS

Three Charged With Many Recent Thefts Have Pleaded Guilty.

Chatham, Ont., Dec. 31.—A big police round-up was made at 1 o'clock this morning, when Charles Coleman, Lloyd Johnson, Wilbur Johnson and Arthur Ray, perpetrators of six recent burglaries in this city, were arrested.

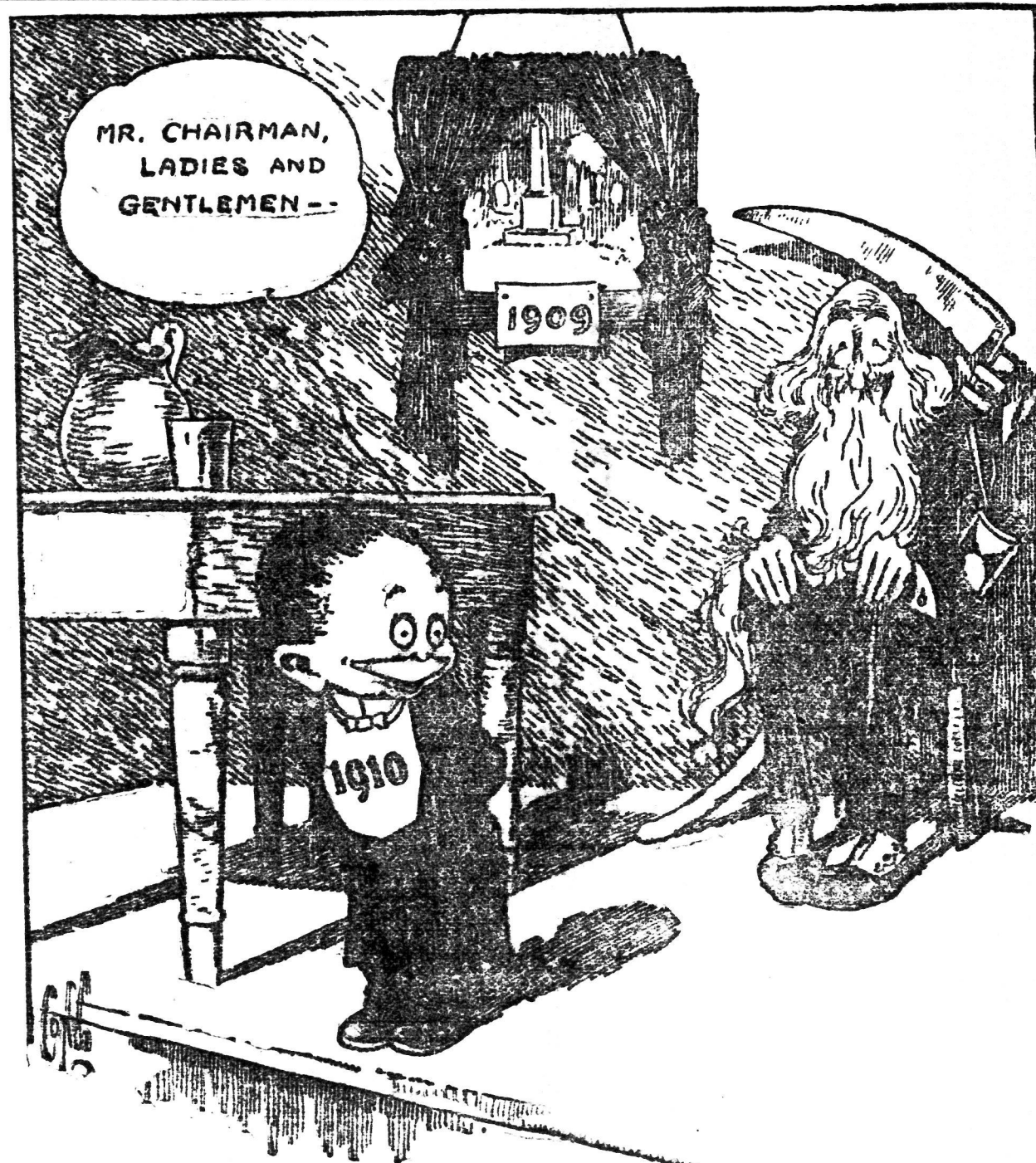
When arraigned before Magistrate Houston they pleaded guilty to all charges and were remanded one week for sentence. Coleman is the leader of the gang and after his arrest "squealed" on his pals.

TOURIST AGENT WANTED.

Montreal, Dec. 31.—Detective Gorman has gone to London, Eng., to bring back to Canada an employee of "Coke's" tourist agency, named Whitefield, under arrest there charged with embezzling the firm's funds. The nominal charge against the man is stealing \$50.

P. O. Home Board.

The Protestant Orphans' Home board will meet on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the home.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS INCREASE
30 PER CENT OVER LAST YEAR

Figures for the Port of London Are Extremely Satisfactory—
Total Collections for 1909 Are \$898,301.87.

The customs returns for the month just past show one of the largest increases of the year, and are more than 30 per cent greater than they were in the same month last year. The figures, which totalled \$79,569.82, indicate that trade in all branches is in a most flourishing condition. In December, 1908, the total receipts were \$59,337.65, or \$20,232.17 less than for December of 1909.

The total receipts for the year are \$898,301.87, close upon \$900,000, as against only \$783,312.64 last year.

During the year 1909 the receipts were no less than \$114,989.23 greater than during the year previous. This is one of the most satisfactory increases ever recorded in London.

The Figures.
The returns for the different months of 1908 and 1909 are as follows:

	1909.	1908.
January	\$81,923.66	\$59,148.43
February	67,067.35	65,891.53
March	73,716.14	76,316.81
April	62,822.74	60,224.89
May	68,860.05	49,973.72
June	71,222.61	55,286.65
July	74,088.18	65,335.78
August	80,946.11	74,762.60
September	80,978.54	59,222.05
October	74,469.53	55,197.83
November	78,036.14	62,014.64
December	79,569.82	59,337.65
Total	\$898,301.87	\$783,312.64

INSPECTOR GALPIN
CONTRADICTS STORY

Says the Hotels of London Are Properly Equipped With Fire Escapes.

A writer in a recent number of the "Hotels and Travel Magazine," says that in London, St. Thomas and other provincial cities he found the hotels sadly lacking in proper provision for saving life in case of a fire, and that in many of them the regulation requiring all rooms to be equipped with specified lengths of rope firmly attached to the floor for use in case of emergency is ignored.

Inspector Galpin, when asked regarding the matter, stated that the writer of the above is very much mistaken in as far as London is concerned.

"I make a regular inspection to see that the regulations as required by the license laws are lived up to," Inspector Galpin told The Advertiser, "and so far as London is concerned, every hotel is perfectly equipped, and in many of them there are in addition fire escapes."

MAN DROPS DEAD
ON WATFORD STREET

William Anderson Had Come From the West to Attend Father's Funeral.

Watford, Ont., Dec. 31.—William G. Anderson, eldest son of the late George Anderson, of Brooke Township, dropped dead on Main street this afternoon. He had only been in town a few minutes and was apparently in his usual health. Deceased was only 25 years of age and came down from Saskatchewan a few weeks ago to attend the funeral of his father.

EXPLOSION VICTIM DIES.

Galt, Dec. 31.—Charles Fruere, the carpenter, who was so seriously injured in the gas explosion which almost wrecked his dwelling on Beverley street last Saturday night, died in the Galt hospital from the effects of the accident. Pneumonia developed, causing death in a few hours.

The other victim, who was injured at the same time, is still living, with fair prospects for recovery.

CANADA TO REPAY
THE LOAN OF 1885

Finance Minister Takes Advantage of Twenty-Five Years' Option.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—The minister of finance has decided to repay the loan of four million pounds sterling, issued in 1885 in London. The original loan was for 50 years at 4 per cent, with the option of repayment in 25 years at six months' notice. It will be repaid July 1 next, a striking note of the favorable money conditions in Canada.

BISHOP PREZEAU DEAD

A Former Ottawa Priest Passes Away in Central Africa.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—News has just been received here of the death of Mgr. Auguste Prezeau, vicar apostolic of Shire, Nyassaland, British Central Africa, and a former Ottawa priest. The late Bishop Prezeau had returned to France from his diocese in Africa last spring to attend a general chapter of the Fathers of the Company of Mary, of which community he was a member. Shortly after returning to his home in France he developed appendicitis, for which he had to be operated on, never fully recovering.

On Another Slate.

It seems that Mr. Eckert was not one of those first taken up by the league. At practically the last moment he was nominated, and was endorsed by the league.

A few days ago his name appeared on another slate, and this led to inquiries on behalf of the league, and Mr. Eckert was asked to subscribe to the principles of the league. This had not been asked him in the first instance. Mr. Eckert refused, and his check was returned, and the public was informed that Mr. Eckert was not any longer an endorsed candidate of the league.

Mr. Eckert's Statement.

"I refused to sign the declaration of the league," said Mr. Eckert, in conversation with The Advertiser. "I am absolutely untrammelled, and that is the way I intend to remain. I refused to subscribe to the doctrines of the league, and indorsement has apparently been refused me."

Neither party would admit that Mr. Eckert's open advocacy of Sunday cars had anything to do with it, but in some quarters that is hinted at.

"Mr. Eckert refused to subscribe to our platform," said a member of the league. "That is the reason he is no longer indorsed."

Looks Like Fair Vote.

In other particulars the campaign just closed has shown little variation. There are many guesses as to the outcome, but there are so many currents and counter-currents of opinion (Continued on Page Ten.)

CAMPAIGN HAS
BEEN VERY QUIET

People Have Heard a Great Deal
and Today Will Press
the Button.

MR. ECKERT AND SLATE

Was Struck Off the Ticket of the
Municipal League—Stands
Alone and Has No Con-
nections, He Says.

The balloting today will wind up one of the quietest municipal campaigns in the history of the city.

Since nomination day definitely settled the field, practically no interest has been taken in the selection of candidates, and little or no excitement has marked the choice of the governors of the city for the coming year.

A little flurry occurred at the finish of the canvassing. For some time Mr. R. C. Eckert has been on the slate of the Municipal League. In the literature sent out he was quite a prominent figure, until yesterday. Then an advertisement was printed to the effect that "Mr. Eckert is no longer indorsed by this league."

The incident caused a great deal of comment, and many inquiries were made concerning the reasons for his withdrawal from the indorsed candidates.

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THE GREED OF THE LORDS
DRIVING THEM TO OBLIVION

Powerful Arraignment of the Peers by the Chancellor Lloyd-George
in Which He Gives Some More Examples of the
Inequalities of Taxation.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

London, Dec. 31.—In refuting the contention of the Conservatives that persistence in the policy of Free Trade created unemployment, David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing a meeting in Queen's Hall tonight, argued that unemployment is more prevalent in protectionist countries than in England. He cited the United States, which he described as "the protectionists' paradise, where customs officers line the shores like cherubim, with flaming swords keep every foreign-made article out of this garden of Eden, but once inside you find the serpent of hunger, want and unemployment hissing in every grove."

Mr. Lloyd-George quoted statistics showing that in May, 1908, while there was 20 per cent of unemployment in New York States, there was only a seventh per cent in England.

THE GREED OF THE LORDS.

London, Dec. 31.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke three times at Cardiff in one day, and in the evening at Swansea. His first speech was delivered in the afternoon as president of the National Welsh Liberal Convention.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who had a most enthusiastic reception, the audience rising and cheering for several moments, said that on the occasion of the last convention, a little over a year ago, he pointed out that the Liberal Government was not altogether responsible for the fact that a number of important measures had not become acts of Parliament. There was an education bill, so moderate in the final form in which it was offered that the Catholic members of the House of Commons actually voted to disagree with the Lords' amendments. (Hear, hear.) They were on the eve of sending up to the House of Lords a licensing bill.

"You know what happened," he proceeded. "There was a council meeting in the throne room of Lansdowne House—(laughter and cheers)—and the bill was thrown out as the result of that drawing-room meeting. (Hear, hear.) He had a valuation bill, and everybody knows how badly the valuation grievance bears upon the commerce and trade of the country, and how easily it lets off people not engaged in any particular business except that of consumption. (Laughter.) Bills have been rejected; bills have been mutilated. They have done it very skillfully up to the present, but at last the House of Lords has blundered. (Hear, hear.) Greed is the wildest of all chauffeurs, and the House of Lords has dashed madly under the impulse of its driver. (Cheers.) I think they have discovered it, but too late, luckily." (Cheers.)

BIBLE SOCIETY AGENTS
AFTER \$500,000 GIFT

Must Raise \$100,000 in Order
to Secure Mrs. Russell
Sage's Donation.

New York, Dec. 31.—All over the country today agents of the American Bible Society are working industriously in an effort to raise the last \$100,000 of the sum needed to secure Mrs. Russell Sage's gift of \$500,000 to the society, conditioned upon its raising an equal amount by Jan. 1.

The main office of the organization was greatly encouraged today by the receipt of a check for \$25,000 from Miss Helen Gould, which reduced to \$75,000 the estimated margin between the amount on hand and that needed.

Full results of the campaign will probably not be known before Monday. The belief was expressed here today, however, that the needed amount would be forthcoming.

DUTTON ELECTIONS
BY ACCLAMATION

Dutton, Ont., Dec. 31.—In the municipal election for the township of Dutton, which the 1909 reeve, Alexander MacLachlan, and deputy John Drougole have been returned by acclamation.

A Good Deed

Hamilton, Ont.—At a meeting of the Hamilton Commercial Travellers' Guarantee Committee, connected with the successful gala day held some time ago, it was decided to make a New Year's gift of a shack to accommodate six patients to the Hamilton Sanatorium. The building will be named the Hamilton Commercial Travellers' Shack.

COSTLY SEATS ON 'CHANGE.

Montreal, Dec. 31.—Two seats in the Stock Exchange were sold today at \$25,000 each. S. Carley, the departmental store proprietor, bought one, and N. Robison the other.

THE WEATHER
TODAY—MILD.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—The Atlantic coast storm has passed away to the eastward and the weather is now fair from Manitoba to the Maritime Provinces. The temperature has moderated in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, while a change to very cold weather has occurred in the far West.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 6-22; Dawson, 10 below; 8 below; Victoria, 24-28; Vancouver, 20-28; Calgary, 8 below-28; Edmonton, 6 below-10; Battleford, zero; Moosejaw, 21-24; Guelph, 18-24; Winnipeg, 2-18; Port Arthur, 4-22; Parry Sound, 8-24; Toronto, 12-28; Ottawa, zero-20; Montreal, zero-18; Quebec, 4 below-5; St. John, 4-14; Halifax, 10-22.

Lower Lake Superior—Bay of Quinte, Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Southern winds and comparatively mild until Sunday night, then a change to much colder, with high winds.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Southwest winds; fair and moderately cold. Maritime Provinces—Moderate west and southwest winds; fair weather, with higher temperature.

Lake Superior—Southern winds; mild with light snowfalls, followed on Sunday by northwest gales and much colder. Manitoba—Northwest gales and becoming very cold, with snow.

FORECASTS.

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Mr. Balfour's Evasions.

Addressing the members of the Liverpool Reform Club, Premier Asquith made some telling points against the Unionists.

Dealing with the general provisions of the budget, Mr. Asquith said when he was told, as he sometimes was, that this budget was forced upon him by violent and extreme members of the party who were supported by some species of magic that he did not profess to understand to hypnotize them (laughter), he said to them, and would say to any audience of his fellow-countrymen, there was not one provision of that budget which he did not from the beginning heartily approve. (Loud cheers.) It was an acknowledged fact that the Lords threw out the budget because they saw if it was once passed it blocked, and effectively blocked, the way to protection and tariff reform. (Loud cheers.)

"What is tariff reform?" Mr. Asquith asked. "Well, gentlemen, we look naturally, and we shall look in vain, for a definition of it to the electoral address of the leader of the Opposition to the citizen of London. (Laughter and cheers.) After now seven sessions, lasting for the lifetime—or the best part of the lifetime—of two Parliaments, Mr. Balfour has successfully evaded all attempts to extract from him an intelligible definition of what is meant by tariff reform. (Laughter and cheers.) And I confess I admire his consistency. (Laughter.) He tells you, indeed, I was today reading through his address again—he tells you what tariff reform will do; the wonders, the miracles that it is going to perform. It will stimulate home industries; it will establish colonial preferences; it will help you to modify commercial treaties; it will keep capital here at home which would otherwise have gone abroad. But when you come to the essence of the whole matter and ask him and seek in his address for the answer to what tariff reform really means you have to be content with a cryptic utterance 'And the other aspects of tariff reform' (Laughter.)

The Great Issue.

"I ask any honest man who is prepared to look facts in the face," Mr. Asquith concluded, "I ask him to say how the House of Lords exercises in a judicial or in an impartial spirit the functions of a second chamber when its political opponents are in power it comforts itself as a supreme authority over the House of Commons?"

"That is the great issue you have got to determine in this election. (Cheers.) Are you going to send us back to Westminster? (Shouts of 'Yes! Yes!') But what for? What for? (Voices: 'To turn them out!') Are you going to send us back to waste another four years—(loud cries of 'No!')—in idle parades and debate and in the division lobby; or are you going to send us back armed with your authority, not only to be a kind of superior debating society, but to make the laws of this country?" (Enthusiastic cheers.)

Peers Heckled.

Amongst the peers who recently addressed election meetings were the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Willoughby de Broke.

The Duke, speaking at Welbridge, referred to national safety, and asked if, after what took place last spring, it

Continued on Page Two.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

CARPRAE CRESCENT—THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT AT \$13 PER FOOT.

BELLEVUE AVENUE—A NEW SURVEY, RUNNING SOUTH FROM GRAND AVENUE, OPPOSITE CHURCH ST. RESIDENTS THERE ARE ONLY 2 LOTS IN THIS SURVEY, AND THEY ARE ONLY TWELVE MINUTES' WALK TO THE MARKET. THESE LOTS WILL SELL RAPIDLY, AS THEY ARE IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY, AND A NUMBER OF THEM HAVE NICE BEARING FRUIT AND SHADE TREES ON THEM. CALL AT ONCE AND GET THE FIRST CHOICE.

MCKENZIE ESTATE, NEW SURVEY, SOUTH LONDON. CALL AND SEE PLAN AND GET PARTICULARS.

YORK STREET—Splendid lot, 41x32 feet; frame workshop; splendid place for factory. Call for particulars.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—1½-story frame, semi-detached, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms good cellar, gas for cooking, lot 55x104 feet. Price, \$1,800.

CLARENCE STREET—Two-story brick 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, lot 23.6x110 feet. Call for particulars.

WILSON AVENUE—Two-story brick, 8 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and sunny kitchen. Modern conveniences, mantel and grate, two cellars, porch. Call for particulars.

HOLMAY STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, lot 23.6x110 feet. Call for particulars.

KING STREET—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 23.6x110 feet. Call for particulars.

KING STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms and den, modern conveniences, furnace with hot water coils to boiler in bathroom, gas and electric light, two-room office, suitable for doctor. Call for particulars.

QUEBEC STREET—½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms; lot 40x175 feet. House could not be built for price quoted, \$1,800.

SURRY AVENUE—Brick veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, electric light and gas. Call for particulars.

WILSON AVENUE—Two-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 20x110 feet. Price, \$2,200.

YORK STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms; lot 40x175 feet. Price, \$1,300.

RECTOR AVENUE—Brick veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, lot 30 feet frontage. Price \$1,500. Also vacant lot.

BEAUFORT AVENUE—½-story brick veneer, modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

MILL STREET—2-story frame, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, veranda; lot 22 feet and right of way by 12 feet. Price \$2,200.

VICTORIA AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn, good cellar, raspberries and fruit trees. Lot 50x150 feet. Price, \$1,000.

WHARFCLIFF ROAD—2-story frame, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, veranda; lot 22 feet and right of way by 12 feet. Price \$2,200.

WALNUT STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, lot 32.6x110 feet. Price, \$1,500.

TEUBEL AVENUE—Brick veneer, cement block foundation, room for bath, piped for furnace, lot 70x110 feet. Call for particulars.

TO LET—Two-story brick, modern conveniences, hot water heated. Moderate rent to a good tenant.

ONTARIO FARMS

Over three thousand farms in Ontario have been sold and exchanged through our agency during the last few years. The co-operation of hundreds of newspapers, agents and representatives, and the expenditure of thousands of dollars every year in advertising has proven to be the only satisfactory method of selling and exchanging farms in Ontario within a reasonable time. If you have a farm in Ontario to sell, let every man who wants to buy such a farm know all about it, whether he lives one mile or five hundred miles away from the farm. This can be done if the proper method is adopted. Drop us a line asking us to send you our pamphlet entitled, "Facts About Selling and Exchanging Real Estate," which tells how it is done and all about it. It will pay you.

WANTED

We want agents and representatives in every county and district in Ontario, where we are not already represented. Farmers who can devote part or whole of their time to the work can make from three hundred dollars up to six or eight hundred dollars a year over and above their expenses as agents for us. Our method of co-operation benefits the buyer and seller as well as the agent and the company.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd

78 DUNDAS ST. Telephone 696. LONDON, ONT.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

Our lots on Ridout street, South London, are on a high elevation, suitable for first-class houses. We have the cheapest lots in the immediate neighborhood.

CLARENCE STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order. Price, \$1,400.

CLARENCE STREET—A large 1½-story frame house, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens. Price, \$1,300.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, hot water, verandah, good lot. Call for price.

GRAY STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order, good lot. Price, \$1,300.

ADLAIDE STREET—A new frame cottage on cement foundation, 6 rooms; lot 33x150 feet. Price \$1,300.

ASKIN STREET—A new two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, modern improvements, lot 42x150 feet; a well-constructed house for \$1,500.

CATHART STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements. Price reduced. Call if you want a cheap house.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—Four acres, new 1½-story brick house, all modern improvements, frame barn, county taxes. Electric cars pass this property.

ELIAS STREET—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, nice lot. Price, \$2,200.

OXFORD STREET—A new and pressed brick house, 4 bedrooms, 2 rooms, oak floors, hot water heating, nice lot. Call if you want a bargain.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, new closets, bathroom, furnace, nice lot. At a low figure.

We have a large list of other properties. Call and see us.

P. WALSH
PHONE 1021. 45 RICHMOND ST.

KNOLLWOOD PARK—NEW HOUSE, 8 rooms, for sale cheap, monthly payments; or to let. 57ft-t

FRAME HOUSE FOR SALE—FIVE rooms, kitchen, cellar, woodshed, barn, stable, half-acre of land, in centre of village. Reasonable price. D. 304, Lambeth. 67c

WILL EXCHANGE 100-ACRE FARM IN Lambton County, for city property. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc. 57ft-t

KNOLLWOOD PARK—EIGHT-ROOM house, cheap. Apply H. H. Scott, Oxford street, opposite the Barracks. 57ft-t

DOUBLE HOLIDAYS ECLIPSES, COMETS

Four Eclipses of the Sun and
Two of the Moon in
1910.

EXTRA SATURDAY TOO

Some Facts About the Year Just Come
In Which Will Be of Interest
to Londoners.

Quite a number of novel and interesting things are promised for 1910. To begin with, we are to have Halley's comet with us once again. No use looking for it immediately, as it is a modest young thing at first, and won't be much in evidence till April 20, when it will be 94,000,000 miles away and coming our way at the rate of 138,888 miles an hour. It will be at its brightest between May 10 and May 18, when it will be only a small matter of 12,500,000 miles away. It will be known by its tail, which, by the way, is of some considerable length, and we are scheduled to whizz right through it.

Several Eclipses.
Eclipses, too, will be in vogue. There are going to be four, two of sun and two of moon.

The first one scheduled is May 9, but it will require a trip to Australia to see it. Canada will hold one on Nov. 1, but the front row seats will be up in Alaska, and unless great care is maintained it might not be noticed in London.

Enthusiastic scientific personages, who don't happen to have their lot cast in Australia or Alaska, will have to compromise on the moon, which will give a perfectly good display on May 23 and 24. It will start at 10:46 p.m. and will be fully eclipsed about 12 o'clock. Should anyone happen to miss this one, make a note of Nov. 16. The performance will be repeated on that date.

The Jewish Calendar.
If you should happen to be a Hebrew, it would be quite the proper thing to wait till Oct. 3, and then date communications 5671, which is the proper year. Conversely, so to speak, the Mohammedan would start on Jan. 13 and date the year 1328. The Julian calendar describes it as the year 6623, which ought to afford enough choice for the most fastidious.

Double Holidays.
1910 is to be a year of double holidays, most of the festivities coming on Sunday or Monday. Christmas and New Year's, for instance, come on Sunday.

Labor Day and Easter both come on Monday, and as there is nothing to prevent anyone starting the holiday on Sunday, there is a double measure.

Best of all, there is an extra Saturday in the year, which means that there will be 53 pay envelopes instead of 52.



Miss Gunning at the Grand.

Miss Louise Gunning, she of the glorious voice, attracted a large audience to the Grand Opera House last evening, appearing in her latest vehicle, "Marcelle," with Mr. Jess Dandy. That she proved to be as popular as ever was most emphatically evidenced by the enthusiasm of her reception. The opera is very tuneful and pretty, and delighted those who were fortunate enough to be present.

As is usual with such operas, the plot is not a serious one, nor does it take a genius in logic to unravel it. It is laid in Berghof, a small town in Germany, near the French frontier.

Baron von Berghof, the hereditary proprietor of the estates, is informed by a lawyer, that unless he can produce a son and heir, the estates must go to his nephew, Lieut. Karl von Berghof. The baron is almost driven to desperation, and sends his cellar master to the depot to impress a young man to do duty as his son. Unfortunately, Marcelle, a French actress is brought to the castle instead, and there are complications in abundance. However, the baron declares that he is the father of twins. Marcelle falls in love with her cousin, Karl, but does the uniform and poses as the son and heir of the baron. The entanglement is, of course, straightened out, and the opera ends with all happy.

While the plot is in itself of minor importance, it is so cleverly worked out that it becomes a force comedy, and there is an incessant flow of real wholesome mirth and wit.

However, the glory of the play is the music, which in the hands of Miss Gunning, if such a term may be used, is simply haunting. It is in the very best vein of Pleyel and Luder, and it is doubtful if this combination ever produced anything finer.

The lyrics give Miss Gunning every opportunity to display the beauties of her voice, and it is no wonder that Mr. Arthur Lawrance, the brilliant young Londoner who trained her, is very proud of his pupil. Her voice is growing in richness and power, and last evening she scored a positive triumph.

She was particularly brilliant in her upper register, her high "E" flat being "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Disease Germs
Cannot harm healthy human bodies. We cannot have healthy bodies unless we have pure blood. —the kind of blood that Hood's Sarsaparilla makes.

This great medicine has an unequalled, unapproached record for purifying and enriching the blood. It cures scrofula, eczema, eruptions, cancer, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, that tired feeling, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, general debility, and builds up the whole system.

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today.

PHONE 1591.
"Hello, John! Be sure to order that ton of coal from McGuffin's Coal Yard, 625 William Street." "ROSIE."

TO OUR MANY CUSTOMERS

We would take this opportunity to thank you for your courtesy and confidence in giving us your business, and extend to you our best wishes for the most successful and prosperous year you have ever known.

Webster & Kernohan

"Far, Far Away" showed her to great advantage, and her singing of this beautiful song will be long remembered. She was equally as brilliant in "The Message of the Red, Red Rose."

Her supporting company is good. Jess Dandy, a German comedian, known of old, has a role particularly suited to his abilities, and has an abundance of clever and witty lines.

Henry Coote, as Lieut. Karl, is a decided improvement on the spavined tenors so often heard in such roles, and possesses a real voice. If this young man is not heard from in the future somebody is making a bad guess. He's great.

The minor roles are handled well, and little fault can be found with any. Charles King, Norma Brown, and Lottie Medley did well.

The chorus is rather good to look upon, and is sprightly. The investment is superb. There will be a matinee and evening performance today.

MILITARY BALL BRILLIANT AFFAIR

150 Couples Enjoyed Themselves
to the Limit at Tecumseh House.

DANCED WITHOUT LIGHTS

As Midnight Was Told by City
Clocks the Electric Bulbs Were Extinguished.

Brilliant indeed was the New Year's ball given by the officers of the Seventh Regiment last evening at the Tecumseh House.

About 150 couples were present, a large number of out-of-town guests coming to London for the occasion.

A military ball is always brilliant, the colors of the uniforms blending most attractively with the pretty gowns of the ladies.

The large dining-room of the Tecumseh was decorated with numerous British flags and the regimental colors. The large pillars were festooned with bunting, and from the ceiling hung enormous Chinese lanterns. The effect was particularly striking, and many favorable comments were heard on this feature of the entertainment.

Splendid Arrangements.
A number of exquisitely cozy lounging rooms were provided, and they were very popular with those who did not dance.

The music was furnished by a large orchestra from the regimental band under the direction of Bandmaster Slater. It was one of the attractive features of the programme.

When the clock struck 12 the lights in the dance room were turned off, and the dancers waltzed by moonlight. The effect was most striking. This is quite the feature of many American dances, and judging from the success of last evening's venture is quite certain of becoming popular in the city.

Major A. A. Campbell, Major McCrimmon, Capt. G. Ingram and Lieut. Gordon Hunt, the secretary, were very solicitous for the comfort of the guests, and it was due to their efforts that the dance was so pronounced a success.

The Invited Guests.
R. Arkell, Miss Isabella Armstrong, Miss Ashplant, Miss Helen Ashplant, Miss A. Armstrong, Miss Muriel Alexander, Miss Lillian Abbott, Major H. R. Abbott.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baker, Hon. and Mrs. Adam Beck, H. E. Buttery, J. H. A. Battie and Mrs. Beale, J. D. Boucher, Miss Irene Baydon, Miss Bayden, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Burns, Mr. Alf Burwell, Major Thomas Beattie, Dr. E. T. Bucke, Mr. Blatchford, Miss Marjorie Bull (Woodstock), Miss E. Billingsley, P. W. D. Brodick, Miss Brodick, George H. and Mrs. Belton, Arthur and Mrs. Bayley, Miss Brown, Mr. Randall Brown and Mrs. Brown, Capt. G. H. Bentley, Mr. Wm. Bentley, Capt. H. C. Becher, Wm. Binder (Alvinston).

Senator and Mrs. Coffey, Mr. and Mrs. Innes Carling, Capt. W. G. and Mrs. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. K. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Calder, Major and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Crear (Hamilton), Mr. and Mrs. Kent Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Duffield, Dr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. John Dillon, Miss Dillon, Mrs. Daly, Arnold Dillon, Dr. A. T. Danks, Thomas Dickson, Miss Irene Edy.

Campbell Fraser, Judge Finkle, Fred Fisher, Mrs. Finnegan, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth E. Finley (Ottawa).

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Gibbons, Col. and Mrs. Gartshore, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Gibbons, Miss Helen and Mr. John M. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. John Garvey, Clem Garvey, Miss Garvey, Miss Mary Grant, Miss Adeline Grant, Mr. and Mrs. George Gunn, Miss George, Mr. Marshall Graydon, Mr. E. W. and Miss Allie Hyman, M. K. Hammond, Col. and Mrs. Holmes, Maj. Hogg, Miss Helen White, Miss Harris, Miss G. C. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mr. Humphries, Mr. C. R. Hunt, Mrs. Humphries, Mrs. Hensley, Mr. Norman Howden, Maj. Thomas Hobbs, Miss Eva Holmes, Mrs. Hawitt, Mr. Wm. Henderson, Miss Phyllis Henderson.

FOR MAYOR.
J. H. A. Battie, Donald Ferguson.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.
R. F. Matthews, Adam T. McMahon, Philip Pocock, Samuel Stevely, William Wyatt.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
James D. Balfour, William R. Colby, John I. A. Hunt, Alexander S. Macgregor, John C. Spence, Walter J. Teasdale, George N. Weekes, Edward M. Westland, William James Wilson.

FOR ALDERMEN.
Hubert Ashplant, Neil Cooper, Wm. S. Davidson, John Dunkin, Richard J. McKert, James Pitagaid, Joshua Garratt, William Gerry, James H. Jeffries, Harvey Kilbourne, Charles G. Moorhead, Andrew J. Morgan, Henry Pocock, John G. Richter, Ernest Rose, John H. Saunders, William J. Stevenson, James A. Tancock, William J. Underwood, William A. Wilson, George Wood.

BYLAWS TO BE VOTED ON.
Board of Control, Garbage Disposal Bylaw, to cost \$20,000. Storm Sewer Bylaw, to cost \$60,000. Underground Wires Bylaw, to cost \$70,000.

Late George Gibson.
The funeral of the late George Gibson, of Winnipeg, Man., was held on Thursday to St. Mary's Cemetery at Brinsley, Ont. His death occurred after a brief illness from pneumonia. He is survived by his mother, two sisters, and three brothers: Mrs. J. Lashbrook, 612 Richmond street, city; Mrs. D. Hurley, of Edmonton, and Messrs. Samuel and James of McGillivray, and John, of Edison, Alta.

Special to Simcoe.
A large crowd is expected to accompany the hockey club to Simcoe next Tuesday, as a special train will leave Grand Trunk depot at 6:30 p.m., returning after the game. A fare of \$1.65 has been obtained for the round trip.

Mr. Rosenblum, of the Metropolitan Skirt and Suit Manufacturing Company, left yesterday for New York city to secure the latest styles for skirts and suits.

Children, of London, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Tallack, of Dorchester. MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

WEATHER PROBS TODAY:

1910

NEW YEAR'S DAY---STORE CLOSED

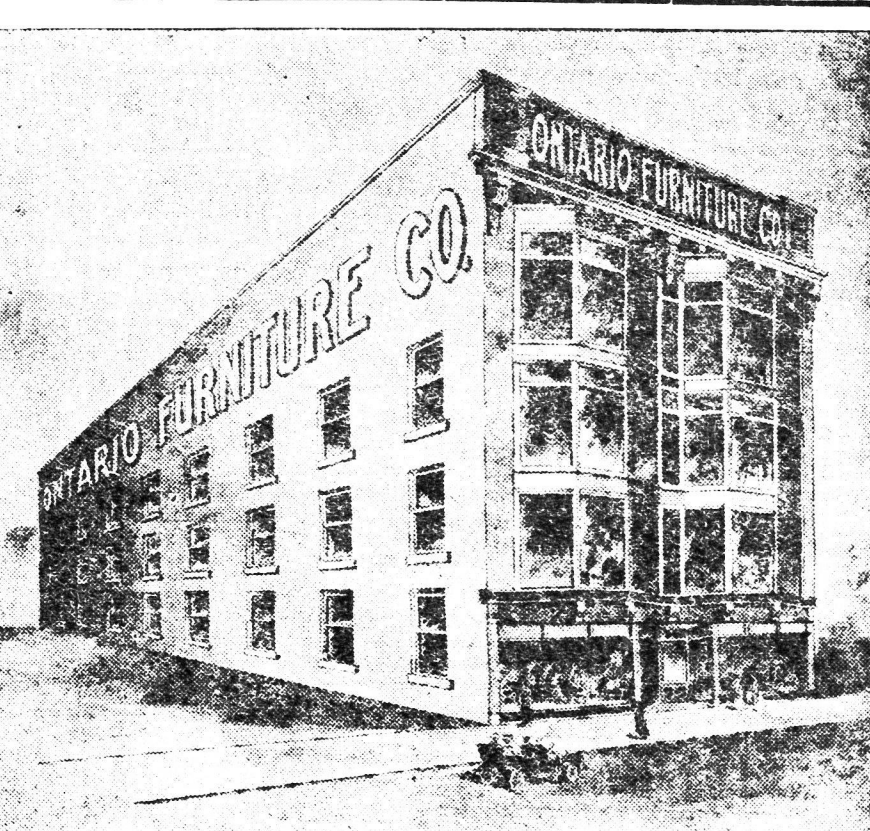
A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All

WHAT PROSPECTS, WHAT POSSIBILITIES Jan. 1st, 1910, offers as the commencement of another year. All signs point at this moment in the one direction—Prosperity.

The financial and commercial institutions from one end of our Dominion to the other, have enjoyed a measure of prosperity such as has not been experienced in some years past, and nowhere is this more noticeable than right here in our own city of London, and if ever we were encouraged to do greater things, to accomplish more, to improve on the past, it is now at the commencement of the year 1910. Prompted by results of past efforts, and urged by the prospects of the bright future, we commence Monday morning with a determination to serve the public, if possible, better than ever before during our 33 years of merchandising.

NOTE—See Monday's paper for announcement of extraordinary sale of White Embroideries, commencing Tuesday. Also see display in Dundas street window.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED



Our Annual Stock-Taking Sale of Furniture Starts Monday, January 3

All week we have been preparing for this sale. Every piece is marked down. All odd pieces and broken suites are reduced one-half.

Our stock must be greatly reduced for stock-taking. At the prices we have marked our goods this sale should be the greatest success.

This is a rare opportunity for anyone interested in home-furnishing.

Prices Reduced From 25 to 50 Per Cent

CURTAINS
300 pairs Lace Curtains at half price.
150 pairs Tapestry Curtains at half price; all colors and patterns.

ROOM RUGS
All sizes and qualities. Our entire stock is reduced 25 per cent. Come and see them.

STOVES
At factory prices. Our stock is to be cleared out at once.

LINOLEUMS
Our entire line is reduced 25 per cent. All widths and qualities.

THE ONTARIO FURNITURE CO

London's Largest Homefurnishers.

228-230 DUNDAS STREET

DORCHESTER.
Dorchester, Dec. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Poulton and son, of Brantford, and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Parker and children, of London, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Tallack, of Dorchester. MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.
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 Toronto, Rossin House News Stand.
 Windsor—V. E. Marquette & Sons.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1910.

THE DEPARTED YEAR.

The year 1909 has been an outstanding one. To more than one of the nations it has been a year of profound political import; to others it has brought calamity, strife and disaster; to the world at large it has been a period of wondrous achievement, of scientific triumphs, of great discoveries, of the solving of the problems of centuries.

In our own land it has been a year of prosperity. Canada has recovered from the worst effects of the industrial and commercial reaction, which culminated in 1908, and the new year opens with the brightest of prospects. The march of material progress and development has been resumed with more rapidity than ever—and more sure-footedly. It has been a year of continued railway expansion. A long step has been made toward the completion of the National Transcontinental line; the country has been blessed with bumper crops; immigration has poured in from the south of the international boundary line as never before. The country has been in the enjoyment of industrial peace, and comparatively free from calamitous happenings.

To the British Empire, and particularly the United Kingdom, the year has meant much. It has sealed the unification of the South African states under British rule. Two imperial conferences in London—the "home-coming" of press representatives from the daughter nations for the discussion of matters of imperial concern, and the meeting of representatives of the home and colonial governments for the discussion of the question of the Empire's defence—proved important factors in giving the sentiment of imperial unity practical shape and direction. The outcome of the defence conference was the adoption of the policy to which the Dominion Parliament had previously committed itself, and which will bring into being Canadian and Australian navies as contributions to imperial defence.

At the beginning of the year one of the great social measures of the British Government—the old-age pension act—went into force throughout the United Kingdom and the beneficent effects are already seen. The session of Parliament was a most momentous one. A feature of the early part was the naval debate, the result of a made to raise a German "scare." In the course of which the Government succeeded in allaying any genuine misapprehension by showing its determination to maintain the supremacy of the British navy.

The budget and financial proposals of Mr. Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer, the resultant clash between the Lords and Commons and the dissolution of Parliament, are manifestations of the irrepressible conflict between progress and reaction. The year closed with the United Kingdom in the throes of an election contest, which has excited more interest in Canada than any campaign within memory.

Other countries have also been making history, but in a different way. Turkey has had her revolution, and within the Sultan's realm, in Asia Minor, 15,000 Armenians have been slain by Turkish soldiers. Spain has had trouble at home and abroad. Her war in Morocco has been far from successful, and evokes no enthusiasm among Spanish people. There has been almost a state of civil war in some provinces of the youthful ruler's kingdom, aggravated by the execution of the anarchist, Ferrer. France has had one of her periodical cabinet crises during the year, which has also seen the dethronement of the Shah of Persia, a change of executive and administrators at Washington and a settlement of the dispute between Japan and China in regard to the Manchuria Railway.

In the list of scientific achievements during the year, the progress in aviation is entitled to first place. The conquest of the air has become a reality. The aeroplane has become something more than a toy. To such a de-

gree of development has the heavier-than-air machine been brought that any man rich enough may now order his aeroplane as he does his automobile or his motor-boat. The feats of Farman, Paulhan, the Wrights, Bleriot (who flew from France to England across the British Channel), Zeppelin and Curtiss have demonstrated that aerial navigation must be reckoned with in the future.

One of the "sensations" of the year was the return to civilization of the English explorer, Shackleton, with the announcement of his great exploit of the previous year in having reached within 119 miles of the South Pole. Next came Cook's story, that in company with two Eskimos he had reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908. A few days later there emerged from the frozen north the explorer, Peary, with the claim that he, too, had reached the pole, a year later than Cook. The unhappy controversy which ensued has left Cook completely discredited, and few now doubt that Peary is entitled to the honor of being the first to penetrate to the heart of the Arctic mystery.

In making the trans-Atlantic voyage in 4 days, 10 hours and 51 minutes, the Cunarder Mauretania broke the records and prepared the public mind for even greater things in the not far distant future.

Early in the year Jack Binns demonstrated to the world the great value of wireless telegraphy when he sent his famous "C. Q. D." message from the stricken steamship Republic and brought help from all over the face of the waters in time to save the entire ship's company. Now the world is girdled with wireless from New York to Nome, from Hong Kong to Paris. Messages now cross the Atlantic with ease without a cable, and experiments are now under way to conquer the Pacific. Wireless telephones have been established by the United States navy. In March last a wireless telephone message was sent from the Eiffel Tower in Paris to Marseilles, a distance of 550 miles.

The mono-rail, the invention of an Englishman, Louis Brennan, is one of the wonders of the year. As exhibited at the British war office grounds, this contrivance is a 22-ton car, 40 feet long, 13 feet high and 10 feet wide, mounted on a single line of four wheels, its only support. The principle employed is nothing more than an adaptation of the toy top or gyroscope. It lends stability to the supporting car, because the revolving wheel tends to remain in one place. The successful use of this principle with a full-sized car is considered by many scientists to be the greatest single achievement of the year.

Other scientific achievements of the year include Sir Wm. Ramsay's success in transmuting four different substances into carbon; Dr. Bailey's substitute for radium; the new Cabot torpedo, successfully demonstrated by the French Government, which is controlled by Hertzian waves without as much as a thread to connect it with its pilot safe on shore; the Maxim silencer for rifles; an English noiseless cannon, and the discovery of the new anaesthetic, stovaine, a radical advance in painless surgery.

The year was not without its disasters on land and at sea. Most distressing of all was the Messina earthquake, which laid that beautiful city in ruins and caused the loss of many thousands of lives. Portugal and Chili also suffered from earthquake shocks. A Mexican town was destroyed by a tidal wave; Louisiana and the West Indies were swept by violent earthquakes; floods in the Transvaal wrought much havoc, and 300 people perished in a theatre fire at Acapulco, Mexico. On the high seas and the great lakes disasters were numerous.

It was a year of centenaries—the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Charles Darwin, Edward Fitzgerald, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Lord Tennyson and W. E. Gladstone. It was also the bi-centenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain.

Death robbed the literary world of Algernon Charles Swinburne and George Meredith during the year, and removed a prominent figure in British politics for over half a century, the Marquis of Ripon.

A WILLING WORKER.

[Chicago Daily News.]
 Mrs. Henry Peck—That odious Mrs. Nextdoor says that I have an unruly tongue. You don't think so, do you, Henry?

Mr. Henry Peck—Unruly! Why, of course not. Your tongue seems to respond to your every impulse with implicit obedience.

THE VACANT CHAIR.

[Walt Mason.]
 Gloomy is the world and dreary, since good Father Noah went; all the days are slow and weary, and this life's not worth a cent. All the future now looks yellow, and the skies are grim and dark; put away his old umbrella, put the shutters on his ark. Never more on earth will kiss him, never more we'll grasp his hand; we shall meet, but we shall miss him, when it rains to beat the band. Heedless he how weather varies; he is sleeping deep and sound; take away the dromedaries, lead the ostrich to the pound; take away the two gorillas, and the hives of humble bees; Noah's sleeping 'neath the willows; he's forgotten things like these. Take away the goat and lizard, and the buzzard and the kite; all the list from A to Izzard—take, O take

them from my sight! For it breaks my heart to hear them wailing for him all the day; Father Noah isn't near them—he has climbed the Milky Way. Take his gum-boats to the cellar, hang his slicker in the hall, cherish his green umbrella—Noah's gone and left them all!

SPREAD IT OVER THE YEAR.
 [Toronto Mail & Review.]
 It's a pity the Christmas spirit could not be spread thin over twelve months of the year instead of being concentrated in a veritable orgy of good wishes and fraternal feelings, and feel all the better for it. Why not make every day a Christmas so far as genial conduct is concerned.

MAY BE.

[Punch.]
 A correspondent writes to the Observer complaining of the uncomfortable seats in the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Lords. He suggests that they should be covered with morocco leather. We understand, however, that the proprietors do not feel justified in incurring any outlay on a moment when there is some uncertainty as to who would reap the benefit of the same.

TOUJOURS POLITESSE.

[Punch.]
 Usher (to absent-minded judge about to leave the court)—You've forgot to sentence 'im, my lord.
 Judge—Dear, dear! I beg his pardon.

THE ACTOR'S SHARE.

[Everybody's Magazine.]
 A musical comedy or comic opera of the first class averages a cast of about 75 people, while it is supposed about 17 is the average number for a dramatic company. A prima donna who is not a star gets from \$100 to \$250 a week; the principal comedian from \$150 to \$300 a week; the tenor from \$75 to \$200, the bass about the same. The minor characters range from \$40 to \$100 a week, while show girls get \$25 to \$30, and chorus people from \$10 to \$25, the average salary being about \$13.

EXACTLY.

[Puck.]
 "Uncle George, we are studying synonyms in school, and I want to know the difference between 'cute' and 'snaky.'"
 "According to your mother, it is the difference between what you do and what Mrs. Jones' little boy does."

[Toronto News.]
 Christmas comes but once a year. Turkey, cold, has brought a tear. Gone is all our care and grief. We are back again on beef.

THE PROFITS OF NERVE.

[Victoria Daily News.]
 Yes, Cook's goose is cooked, but it laid a fair-sized golden egg before being consigned to the pot. The fable is estimated to have cleaned up a hundred thousand dollars before the prudent nature of his claim was discovered. The doctor asked four thousand dollars a night as the price of his lectures, and in many cases he did not ask in vain.

MOTHER'S WORLD.

[Margaret H. Alden.]
 Eyes of blue and hair of gold,
 Cheeks all brown with summer tan,
 Lips that much of laughter hold,
 That is mother's little maid.
 Shining curls like chestnut brown,
 Long-lashed eyes, demure and staid,
 Sweetest face in all the world,
 That is mother's little maid.

Dainty room with snow-white beds,
 Where, like flowers, the children are curled,
 Rest in peace two dreaming heads,
 That is mother's little world.
 In truth, I would not be her fag,
 The woman with the Shopping Bag;
 Concerning whom clerks hint at things
 Doxy, but she says it with a twinkle;
 Shopping from dawn till closing hour,
 And sending bundles in a shower;
 With little left but stately stride,
 And many parcels she cannot hide;
 She asks you up to give away.
 Tomorrow sends her gifts away.

Wrought up within by that good soul,
 You would not shrike, or yet control,
 At dawn again she seeks the street,
 In all her buying she's discreet,
 Remembering Ted and Bob and Mag,
 The woman with the Shopping Bag.
 'Tis well that such as she can shop—
 Six days a week be on the hop—
 That in her hands the spending be,
 For poor old dad would be at sea,
 So let her shop she can't be wrong,
 The woman with the Shopping Bag.

ESPERANTIST CONGRESS
 Washington, Dec. 31.—John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, has been elected president of the Esperanto Association of North America under the auspices of which the next international congress of Esperantists will be held in Washington next August.

It is stated that over a thousand delegates, representing thirty or more nations, will be in attendance at this conference.

FARMAN'S FINE FLIGHT.

Paris, Dec. 31.—Maurice Farman in a bi-plane, flew across country from Chartres to Orleans, a distance of 70 kilometers (43½ miles), in one hour today. He followed the highroad, maintaining an average height of 180 feet.

This constitutes a new cross-country record, the most successful previous similar feat, having been accomplished by Capt. S. F. Cody, of the balloon department of the British war office. Cody made a flight last September of about 40 miles in 63 minutes.

RECORD BANK CLEARINGS.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 31.—The total bank clearings in Montreal for 1909 \$1,866,649,000, the greatest on record, the nearest approach to that total being \$1,555,729,000 in 1907. Last year the figures were \$1,667,216,000.

INCREASED DOMINION REVENUE.
 Ottawa, Dec. 31.—The Dominion customs revenue for December totalled \$5,256,613, an increase of \$1,381,523 over December of 1908. The receipts for the nine months, ending Dec. 31, were \$44,367,181, compared with \$34,844,334 in the same period last year.

For Columbia and Edison machines and records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street. 29t-t

KINGSMILL'S

The Reliable Store

KINGSMILL'S**January Sale of Whitewear COMMENCES MONDAY. SEE WINDOW.**

Myriads of dainty, crisp, stylish garments, every one fresh and new, await your inspection here. The SUPERIOR QUALITY which accompanies every Kingsmill garment is just one of many reasons for buying white-wear at this, "THE RELIABLE STORE."

Here's a Hint of the Genuine Bargains. Come!

\$4.00 Underskirts for \$2.98

Made of Fine White Nainsook, with deep flounce and two rows of fine Swiss insertion edging of eyelet embroidery and torchon lace. Our regular \$4.00 value, January Sale Price.....\$2.98

Fine White Cambric Underskirts; regular \$1.00, with clusters of ½ inch tucks and deep flounce, January Sale Price.....65¢

\$2.25 White Cambric Underskirts for \$1.65. Trimmed with four rows of torchon lace insertion, edged with two rows of torchon lace. January sale price.....\$1.65

White Cambric Night Dresses,

with yoke of hemstitched pin tucks and trimming of neat embroidery. Regular \$1.75, January Sale Price.....\$1.49

White Cambric Drawers

—Trimmed with embroidery and lace. Regular 50c, January Sale Price...39¢

Fine Nainsook Corset Covers,

with trimmings of fine lace. Regular 90c, January Sale Price.....65¢

Ladies' Chemise,

January Sale Price.....45¢

THE LINEN SALE CONTINUES—VISIT THIS STORE OFTEN. MANY SPECIAL LINES TOO NUMEROUS TO ADVERTISE. MAKE THIS, "THE RELIABLE STORE," YOUR SHOPPING HOME.

KINGSMILL'S**14,000 Yards of New Prints**

Just arrived. All cotton goods are up in price, but contracts made many months back enable us to offer Cottons retail as cheap, if not cheaper, than wholesale prices today.

Our Prints at 12 1-2c Yard

Not a 12½c Print. Far superior to the regular line at 12½c. In all the newest as well as the staple effects in stripes, spots and checks. The browns, tans, helio and reds are particularly new. The blacks and white, also the mourning Prints possess a quality not often found at the popular price. January Sale Price.....12½¢

Extra Quality English Shirting Cambric

Imported direct from the mills. Warranted absolutely fast.

January Sale Price 15c a Yard

Come quickly for your share of these. They can't stay here long at this price.

9,000 Yards of New Gingham

In stripes and checks. All colors. Regular 15c a yard. January Sale Price, yard.....12½¢

12 1-2c Apron Gingham for 10c

These are imported from the mills. Extra quality, warranted fast. Regular 12½c a yard. January Sale Price, a yard.....10¢

Mail and Phone Orders Receive Prompt Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed

GARBAGE BYLAW IS WORTHY OF SUPPORT

Some Facts Which the Citizens Would Do Well to Consider.

Vote for the garbage bylaw! The fact that a city of 50,000 inhabitants has no system of garbage disposal is not commendable, to say the least, and there is no doubt that the citizens will see their manifest duty in connection with this matter. Householders in the thickly populated sections of the city must now dispose of their garbage some way or other. Receptacles must be provided for the refuse. Men must be employed to take it away, and generally the method is costly and unsatisfactory. The unsightly dumps in the back yards are a menace to health and unsightly to the eye.

A Real System.
 With a well-regulated system of garbage disposal, these unsightly features will be done away with, and in their place a systematic, orderly and economical method of garbage disposal will be introduced. It will be manifestly cheaper, and infinitely more satisfactory than the present unhealthy method of taking care of garbage.

There are details of operation yet to be worked out, but Dr. Niven, chairman of the board of health; Mr. John Graham, who has taken a keen interest in the matter, and others are quite confident that it will not be a burden on the city, but will eventually yield a considerable revenue, thus lowering greatly the cost of operation.

Candidates Favor It.
 At the city hall meeting last evening, Mayor Stevely, Ald. Beattie, Ald. Ferguson, and others who have given the problem much thought and consideration, spoke strongly in favor of the bylaw, and their loud explanations of the need of such a system impressed the electors greatly.

The Mothers' Clubs of the city are taking a keen interest in the campaign for a garbage system, and it is hoped and expected that the bylaw will carry by a handsome majority.

CLINTON.

Clinton, Dec. 31.—Rev. Dr. Dougall, of Goderich, gave an illustrated local option lecture on "Saving the Boy," in the town hall on Thursday evening to a large audience.
 The Collegiate Institute will reopen next Tuesday. All the former teachers will be at their posts except Mr. E. E. Ball, whose place will be supplied by Miss McDougall, of Warton.
 W. E. Duncan is in Brussels on Thursday attending the funeral of his cousin, Mrs. Fred Cardiff.
 E. Joliffe, of Toronto, is holidaying under the parental roof.
 Thos. Shipley is visiting his daughter, Mrs. L. Lavis, in Oshawa.
 Melvin Graham and wife have returned to Hanover.
 Will Taylor will return to Victoria College in Toronto next Tuesday.
 Mrs. J. Becher is on the sick list.
 Walter Holmes, of Toronto, has been spending a few days here.

An Ounce of Prevention is better than a pound of Chronic Dyspepsia. Take

Abbey's After-Dinner Salt

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FINE ENTERTAINMENT IN SHARON CHURCH

A Good Programme Well Presented—Those Who Took Part.

The entertainment held in the Sharon Church on Monday evening was a decided success, the house being well filled. Rev. Mr. Jewitt, pastor of the church, was chairman, and gave a short address, and introduced the following excellent programme: Gramophone selections, Messrs. Scott and Poole, solos, Miss E. Hunt; readings, Mrs. C. W. Barrows, of London, Miss Baker and Miss C. Loveless, violin solos, R. Nixon; address on "Local Option" by Mr. Tifford, a former pastor. Although Mrs. Barrows was suffering from a severe cold, her readings were very satisfactory, and she was heartily cheered. The lady also met with a hearty welcome and handshake from four old friends, Messrs. Carson, Hovelt, Adams and Kiser, who went to school with her over 50 years ago in the old log schoolhouse in that vicinity. Mrs. Barrows told them one "never too old to learn," as she did not know she had any talent in that line until a little over a year ago, never having appeared in public till that time. They could not understand her wonderful memory.

An amusing incident occurred when the ladies were going to the concert from London. On their arrival at Lambeth they expected to find a young man waiting to drive the party about four miles until the ladies looked up and down the station in vain for their escort. It seems that a short time previous the gentleman had gone into the smoker and had evidently forgotten his engagement, and left the ladies to look after themselves. In fact, they had to wait until the gentleman returned from St. Thomas. The ladies, both suffering from severe cold, sought the waiting-room, where a cold bath struck them that made them fancy they had reached the North Pole ahead of Dr. Cook. However, Rev. Mr. Jewitt found them comfortable quarters, where they waited for the "lost man," who returned in little over an hour. Then they were driven to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howlett, where they found a nice supper supper waiting for them and arrived at the concert in good time. No little amusement was created, when, at the end of the programme the chairman called on the "lost man," who is very popular there, for a speech. The gentleman, amid great clapping of hands, made the best apology he could, and having brought the ladies to the concert in time, guaranteed to take them safely home.

WATFORD.
 Watford, Dec. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgely, Kerton, Stratford, spent the holidays with relations in town.
 Miss Ethel Tye, London, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Purdy and the Misses Minnie and Clare Tye, Stratford, spent the holidays here with Mrs. Tye.
 C. R. Hudgin spent the holidays with relatives in Toronto.
 Mr. and Mrs. H. McDonald, Essex, and Miss Blanche Chambers, Detroit, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Chambers, Warwick street.
 Ernest Lawrence, Bruce Mines, is home for the holidays.
 Mr. and Mrs. S. Cook spent Christmas with relatives near Glencoe.
 Mr. Wm. C. House, of Port Dalhousie, is the guest of Mr. John Livingston, John street.
 Mrs. Graham and daughter, Miss Edith, Alvinston, spent Christmas with Mrs. Graham's sister, Mrs. Nash, Front street.
 Duncan Gillis arrived home from the west on Tuesday.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Wiley have returned home from a visit to relatives in London.
 Mrs. Sutherland, Sault Ste. Marie,

Mich., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Nixon, St. Clair street.
 O. W. Fuller, London, spent Christmas at his home here.
 Dr. V. L. Newell, West Branch, spent Christmas here with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. Newell.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Richardson, London, spent the holidays with relatives in this place.
 Mr. and Mrs. P. H. McMillan, of Hamilton, North Dakota, are visiting the latter's brother, J. F. Elliott.
 L. J. Williams, B.A., of the Sault Ste. Marie high school, is spending the holidays at his home here.
 Mrs. A. McIntyre, London, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dunlop.
 A. A. Patterson, Appin, was the guest of J. Livingston this week.
 Miss Jean McDonald, Toronto, is visiting at D. Roche's.
 Miss Etta McLeay, Hamilton, is visiting at her home here.
 Miss Susie Phillips, Sarnia, is the guest of Dr. Newell.

Osborne Baker, Cobalt, was the guest of Watford relatives this week.
 Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Shag, Buffalo, and Mr. and Mrs. Silencer, Niagara Falls, N.Y., spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. A. Nash, Warwick street.

The following candidates are in the field for Watford: For reeve, W. E. Fitzgerald, J. D. Brown, Councillors, R. E. Johnston, T. B. Taylor, S. Stapleford, J. Livingston, Wesley Clarke and T. H. Willoughby.

10,000 HOUSEHOLDS ARE INTERESTED

In the Adoption of the Garbage Removal Bylaw—Home-makers Are Behind It.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
 For the sake of "A Citizen," who does not fully understand what the garbage bylaw will mean, we ask space in your columns.
 The home-makers of this city are responsible for the garbage bylaw being brought before the people. It did not come from manufacturers or business men who may have quantities of refuse and attend to the disposal themselves. There are about 10,000 households in our city, each one of which every day has a quantity of ashes, peelings and other kitchen waste.
 At the outskirts of the city this is not so much of a problem as in the downtown district.
 Those of us who seek to be cleanly pay from \$3 to \$5 a year to have it removed. But then it is only dumped to be a nuisance to someone else. Many

citizens throw all such in a backyard or lane and allow it to decay.

It is thought best by the council and board of health to divide the city into sections and allow the citizens to rub, as in street watering. You can hardly force people to be cleanly, but the advantage will surely convince them in this case.

There will be the expense of collecting, which will be paid by those having the service. It is expected there will be a revenue for the plant will be installed with a purpose.
 The system will be adjusted to the needs of the people, and we shall breathe purer air, relieve the people who have lived near a dump of that terror of some outbreak of disease, beautify our city, and have more money in our pockets at the end of the year.

London, Dec. 31. A HOME-MAKER.

For Edison and Columbia machines and records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street. 29t-t

THE ST. CHARLES

Most Select Location, Fronting the Beach.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

With an established reputation for its exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Thoroughly modern and completely equipped. Courteous service. Bathrooms with hot and cold, fresh and sea water attachment, showers, etc. Magnificent sun parlor overlooking the boardwalk and Ocean. Always open. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet.

NEWLIN HAINES

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

SANTAL MIDY
 Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Fetherstonhaugh Patents
 Full information to inventors—application.
PATENTS
 STAR BDO. 10 King St. W. TORONTO.
 Inventors, Engineers and Architects.

London Life
 Save Four POLICIES
 Payments.
 Our 16-20 Reserve Dividend Endowment has larger guarantees than the ordinary 20-year Endowment. Yet last four payments remain in your pocket and your policy still shares in surplus earnings.
 Write for Booklet 16-20 vs 20-20.
 GEO. McBROOM, Inspector.
 J. F. MAINE, Supt. Industrial Branch.
 GEO. F. EMERSON, District Agent.

5 Cups of Tea 1c.

Do you know that five cups of Red Rose Tea (40c. grade) only cost one cent?

You can actually make 200 cups from one pound.

It is easy to prove this. Just buy a package and try it.

RED ROSE TEA

"IS GOOD
TEA"

Your Grocer will recommend it.

MADAME'S WARD

BY PAULINE BEVERLY.

"For goodness' sake try to think better of that, old man!" I urged, dimly, as he came to the door with me, and we had for the second time clasped hands to say good-night. But he shook his head.

"No chance of my doing that, Ned, so don't think of it. I may go to the Cape. I had the offer of a good post there a month or two back. It may be vacant still."

"If you do, I shall go with you," I returned, thinking that this was worse and worse.

"Poo! And break your mother's heart?" No, my boy, it's of no use asking me to stop and see her throw herself away on Froude—confound the lantern-jawed brute! He will never make her happy—mind that!"

"I don't believe I'll marry him when it comes to the push. She has made a nice middle of things, and so she will find out, and all for a few meddling words from heaven knows whom! That's what makes me so savage!"

"Who could it have been?" Yorkie asked, suddenly.

"I haven't a notion, beyond that it must have been a person, whoever it was, who overheard you that night when I did. Who that was, goodness knows!"

"Why, I'll tell you," he said, deliberately—"Fraser Froude!"

"That it was not for I asked her, and

she said 'No!'"

"She did?"

"Yes, and seemed astonished at the notion. It wasn't he?"

"I wish I knew who it was—I wish I knew!" Yorkie said, musingly and gloomily, clenching the hand he had laid upon my shoulder.

A sudden thought came into my head which startled me, but I asked first—"What put Froude into your head?"

"Because I hate the fellow, I suppose," he returned, with the same moody face.

"Look here, Yorkie," I went on, speaking out of my thought, "I suppose that if you said to a mademoiselle 'I love you,' there was no danger in it?"

"Danger?" he echoed, staring at me. "What do you mean?"

"Well, to you?"

"Not to me, most decidedly."

"Not to her—mademoiselle?"

"Certainly not—so far as I know, at any rate. She stands in no sort of danger to my knowledge, in the sense you mean, and did not then. Whoever it was, he or she has done me all the mischief that it was possible to do—you may be sure of that!"

"And, father, Froude, you have no sort of suspicion, I suppose. It must have been someone that hated you?"

"No, shall I trouble myself to find out?" he replied, shrugging his shoulders. "Good-night, Ned, and thanks."

ADVERTISER PATTERNS

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN



NO. 8325—WAIST PROTECTOR AND APRON.

Cut in sizes 34, 36, 42 inches bust measure. This useful little garment will be found invaluable by photographers, artists, bookkeepers, and others, engaged in work requiring protection to the waist and sleeves. It will also make an excellent kitchen apron with the skirt attached as seen in the back view. The sleeves are full enough to slip on easily over the dress sleeves underneath. The front is gathered to a belt, or it may be finished by tape, the ends brought around and tied in the back. Lawn, cambric, linen and denim are all serviceable and appropriate for making. The medium size will require 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

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

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name

Street Address

Town

Province

Measurement—Bust Waist

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

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

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
LONDON ADVERTISER.

ing white teeth were set on his underlip. Certainly he did not look much like a triumphant lover; and I wondered rapidly what could have happened to drive the usual suave smoothness from his face. Had he come to announce himself as Natalie's Orme's accepted suitor, and had Madame, getting those fine sentiments with which she had edified me at the time of his proposal been giving him a piece of her mind thereupon? It might be, for truly he looked angry enough.

I went into the house in a state of lively curiosity, hoping—although I knew there was no real hope of such luck—that Miss Nat might have come to her senses and given him his ring back, with her compliments. That there was something wrong I soon found when, after removing my coat and hat, I went into the library. Madame was pacing up and down, a look of such astonished trouble and incredulity upon her fine face that, even knowing all that I did know, I involuntarily asked her what was the matter.

"Edward, did you see that man?" she asked, coming to a standstill and laying her hand upon my shoulder; and then for the first time did I realize fully what a storm there was brewing. I do not suppose Madame had called me "Edward" a dozen times in my life.

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PASTOR BOOTH SENDS NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

Circular Addressed to Members of His Flock and Others.

Pastor George C. Booth, of the Gospel Tabernacle, Ottawa Avenue, near Adelaide Street, sends out the following greeting for the new year:

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1909.

My Dear Friend,—I am writing you today to extend to you the season's greetings. It is the custom, in some way or other, at this season, to let one's friends know we are remembering them. So I am wishing you here by the greetings of the season, desiring to assure you that I have not forgotten you, and that you have my best wishes for a bright new year, and that in this connection I am remembering you in prayer.

We are fast drawing to the close of another year, and ere long 1909 will be gone. Gone! Yes, gone, never to return. Gone, with its sighs and tears, its sorrows and heartaches, its disappointments and surprises, its regrets and intentions, its joys and delusions—and one whole year of your life and mine will soon be gone. The things we left undone will remain undone; the things we did do we will never be able to undo, for 1909 will soon have them beyond our reach.

Nineteen hundred and ten is almost here. It's coming—fast coming; coming with its battles and conflicts, its trials and struggles, its pleasures and happiness, and its golden opportunities. We shall soon be in it, living it away, as we have 1909? No, better, I trust. Better every way—better for God, better for my fellowman, and better for myself.

I am sending forth this letter to the old members of my church, to the old friends of my church, to its present members, to its present friends, to its friends in town, and to its friends out of town, wishing all a bright and prosperous new year, and extending to all my very best wishes. This I do for myself, and as pastor of the Gospel Tabernacle, send you greetings from the tabernacle. May God bless you abundantly during the coming year, is my prayer and desire.

Included you will find a card announcing some special meetings we are to hold in the Gospel Tabernacle on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1910, the most important of the year. At 11 o'clock services. We want to see many—yes, all the old members with us at that service. The pastor's subject is "Regret and Purpose, or, What To Do With 1909 and 1910." Jan. 2, 1910, is "Home Sunday," and we are looking for you at the 11 o'clock service, and are hereby giving you some splendid selections on the gramophone. Mr. Geo. A. Hatch, the popular auctioneer, sang several songs, which were fully appreciated by those present.

One of the principal events of the evening occurred when Miss Pearl Anderson, the teacher, was called to the platform and presented on behalf of the scholars' parents, with a dozen silver teaspoons and a large fruit spoon. The address was read by Delmer Anderson and the presentation made by Ira Fortner.

Miss Anderson, although taken by surprise, replied in a suitable manner. The school treat, given by the teacher, was then handed to the scholars. Dr. D. G. McNeill, of Arva, filled the chair in a very able manner.

ONTARIO'S GREATEST LOCAL OPTION FIGHT

Strenuous Struggle Under Way in No Less Than 171 Municipalities.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Dec. 31.—The greatest local option campaign in the history of the Province of Ontario is on throughout the province, and the next few days will be strenuous ones in 171 municipalities in which voting will take place on bylaws or in repeal contests.

In January, 1909, voting upon the adoption of local option bylaws took place in 55 municipalities. Of these 42 repealed bylaws in favor of that measure, but in 21 of these the three-fifths required was not reached. Option bylaws will be voted on in 161 municipalities, including two cities and some important towns. Although it is possible for the liquor interests to bring on repeal contests in about 110 municipalities they have brought on repeal contests in only 10 municipalities, the most important place being the village of Grimsby. Among towns that could have voted on the repeal of local option this year are Midland, Watford, Weston, Bolton, and West Toronto. Temperance people win without a fight in 100 places.

Involved in 161 contests are 551 licenses, which are about one-fourth of all retail liquor licenses in Ontario. Question of license reduction is in issue in the cities of Brockville, Kingston, St. Catharines and Hamilton.

Following is a list of places in which repealing bylaws will be voted upon: Townships: McLean and Ridout, Grimsby, South, Niagara, Innisfail, Bruce, Portland and Onondaga.

Villages: Grimsby, Hensall and Port Carling.

STRAITHROY.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Strathroy, Dec. 31.—Canvassing and distributing literature in connection with the local option question is being freely indulged in by parties on both sides. Much interest is being taken by the people in connection with the coming free liquor bylaw. Mr. David Evans has withdrawn from the mayoralty contest and Mayor Pope is elected by acclamation. Councillor Jos. R. Smith is not seeking re-election, and there are now eight councillors in the running, while six are to be elected.

The annual Christmas dinner to the inmates of the House of Refuge was provided on Wednesday by the Women's Christian Association of Strathroy. In the afternoon a concert was given in the lecture room. Mayor Pope acted as chairman and introduced the following local talent: E. A. Baskerville, Misses Edith and Verna Wright, S. Dunsmore, Greta Smith, B. Cumlifford and others.

While out in the drive shed at the House of Refuge chasing some chickens, Mr. Hodgins, the superintendent of the place, met with a very serious accident and he is very thankful to have his life spared. While he was in the loft the floor gave way and precipitated him to the ground. Luckily for him the lantern he was carrying went out or a different story might have been told. Upon discovery it

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

803 1/2 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.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is sold by all druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your druggist will return your money.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

was found that he had a dislocated shoulder and a badly bruised side.

Miss Annie Davidson is spending the New Year's holiday with friends in London.

Mr. John Mills is visiting in St. Marys.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hanley, of Marlette, Mich., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jos. T. Buttry.

The number of visitors both coming and going this year for the holidays has been the greatest in years.

LONDON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL

Closing Exercises of Section No. 11—Presentation to the Teacher.

The closing exercises of S. S. No. 11, London Township, took place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21. Dialogues and recitations were well rendered by the pupils, while Mr. R. H. Scott, of Vanhook, gave some splendid selections on the gramophone. Mr. Geo. A. Hatch, the popular auctioneer, sang several songs, which were fully appreciated by those present.

One of the principal events of the evening occurred when Miss Pearl Anderson, the teacher, was called to the platform and presented on behalf of the scholars' parents, with a dozen silver teaspoons and a large fruit spoon. The address was read by Delmer Anderson and the presentation made by Ira Fortner.

Miss Anderson, although taken by surprise, replied in a suitable manner. The school treat, given by the teacher, was then handed to the scholars. Dr. D. G. McNeill, of Arva, filled the chair in a very able manner.

BIG LOT OF WHEAT BURNED

Niagara Falls Milling Plant Destroyed—Loss \$50,000.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Dec. 31.—The big Niagara Falls milling plant, located at the corner of Clark and Robinson streets this city, was totally destroyed by fire at 11 this morning. The loss will reach fifty or sixty thousand dollars, if not more.

There was about twenty thousand bushels of wheat in stock, which was destroyed, besides valuable machinery. The building was constructed of stone. The origin of the fire is unknown at present. Building and contents were partially insured.

COBALT BLIND PIGS

Being Run by Well-Known Thieves—An Important Discovery.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—The provincial police have discovered that nine of the Cobalt blind pigs or whiskey dives are run by thieves well known to police of various countries. The imprisonment of one of the gang led to the discovery of facts which make this quite clear, and the determination of the department to wipe out the gang is leading to a clearing out of some of the suspects.

RECORD BUILDING YEAR.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—This year has been a record year in building operations in Toronto. The approximate value of the building permits issued by the city architect this year totalled \$12,200,000, an increase of \$6,404,564 over last year. 7,144 buildings were erected in 1909 as against 5,285 in 1908.

FOOD FOR A YEAR

Meat..... 300 lbs.
Milk..... 240 qts.
Butter..... 100 lbs.
Eggs..... 27 doz.
Vegetables..... 500 lbs.

This represents a fair ration for a man for a year.

But some people eat and eat and grow thinner. This means a defective digestion and unsuitable food. A large size bottle of

Scott's Emulsion

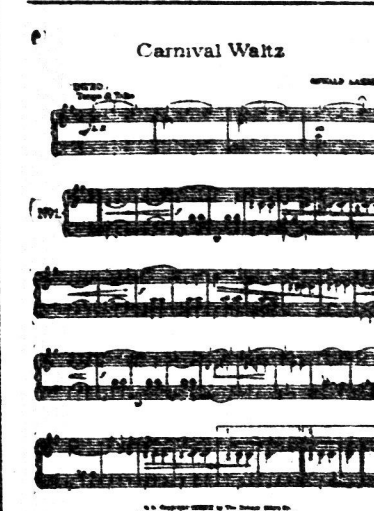
equals in nourishing properties ten pounds of meat. Your Physician can tell you how it does it.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 10c. name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Back book contains a Good Luck Year.

SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Ont.

LONDON ADVERTISER'S SPECIAL MUSIC OFFER!



Today's Coupon entitles you to a copy of a popular waltz for ten cents.

Carnival Waltz is by Oswald Larmer, who is the composer of many other instrumental successes.

Carnival Waltz is an excellent dancing number. It is very brilliant and not difficult to play.

LONDON ADVERTISER MUSIC COUPON "CARNIVAL WALTZ"

Name

Street and Number

City or Town

Province

To obtain the sheet music above, fill out the coupon, and inclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address

LONDON ADVERTISER, MUSIC DEPT.

MAKING SURE of your ACCOMMODATIONS



Mr. John Mills is visiting in St. Marys.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hanley, of Marlette, Mich., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jos. T. Buttry.

The number of visitors both coming and going this year for the holidays has been the greatest in years.

One of the principal events of the evening occurred when Miss Pearl Anderson, the teacher, was called to the platform and presented on behalf of the scholars' parents, with a dozen silver teaspoons and a large fruit spoon. The address was read by Delmer Anderson and the presentation made by Ira Fortner.

Miss Anderson, although taken by surprise, replied in a suitable manner. The school treat, given by the teacher, was then handed to the scholars. Dr. D. G. McNeill, of Arva, filled the chair in a very able manner.

COBALT BLIND PIGS

Being Run by Well-Known Thieves—An Important Discovery.

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EDDY'S

SILENT COMET MATCHES

The latest Match Creation of the Greatest Match Manufactory

It takes an Artist to make a Kimono

Many a woman, who can make pretty waists and skirts, fails when she tries a Kimono. It takes a master on Feminine Apparel to design a Kimono that will be chic and dainty, and restful and serviceable.

Even if you can make attractive Kimonos, they will cost you more than the daintiest of dainty creations in the

Duchess

Some of the More Important Events in London During the Past Year

Below will be found a list of the more important happenings in London during the twelve months of the year just closed, the items being taken from the files of The Advertiser:

JANUARY.

Friday, Jan. 1—London Italians receive news of awful Sicilian earthquake.
Saturday, Jan. 2—Mr. D. C. Paisley killed in Grand Trunk yards, London. London Italians send \$700 to help the stricken Sicilians.
Sunday, Jan. 3—Chasse gamblers raided on Clarence street.
Monday, Jan. 4—Mayor Stevely re-elected.
Tuesday, Jan. 5—London Italians send \$200 more to Sicily.
Wednesday, Jan. 6—Col. Frank Reid resigns from Seventh Regiment.
Thursday, Jan. 7—Police watching for murderer Carmichael, of Port Huron.
Friday, Jan. 8—Italians send \$200 more to Sicily.
Saturday, Jan. 9—Movement for board of control for city.
Monday, Jan. 11—Launching of Sanatorium project.
Tuesday, Jan. 12—Advertiser's Free Trip to Europe announced. Presbyterianism discussed church union.
Wednesday, Jan. 13—Pte. Moir's trial starts.
Thursday, Jan. 14—Pte. Moir found not guilty on grounds of insanity.
Friday, Jan. 15—Meredit family give \$4,500 for free dispensary at Victoria Hospital.
Saturday, Jan. 16—Dr. McDonald appointed postmaster.
Monday, Jan. 18—First nominations in trip to Europe contest.
Tuesday, Jan. 19—Globe Casket Works destroyed by fire.
Wednesday, Jan. 20—Three young men admitted for assaulting police.
Thursday, Jan. 21—Insurance men demand high pressure system.
Friday, Jan. 22—Globe Casket Company exemption question coming up.
Saturday, Jan. 23—Steamer Republic, with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smallman on board, rammed off Nantucket.
Sunday, Jan. 24—C. B. Fawcett, dependent, cuts throat.
Monday, Jan. 25—Row on over smallpox hospital, John Leitch, London boy, drowned at Brantford.
Tuesday, Jan. 26—London Electric Company names selling terms.
Wednesday, Jan. 27—Mild weather bad for business.
Thursday, Jan. 28—Moir leaves for life imprisonment at Hamilton.
Friday, Jan. 29—Pay-as-you-enter cars start trips.
Saturday, Jan. 30—European Trip itinerary arranged.

FEBRUARY.

Monday, Feb. 1—Sunday car people object to second vote.
Tuesday, Feb. 2—Council sends Sunday car matter to Legislature.
Wednesday, Feb. 3—Two artesian wells flow 450,000 gallons a day. Mr. R. D. B. Nicholson dies suddenly.
Thursday, Feb. 4—Building prospects for year very bright.
Friday, Feb. 5—Longboat beats Shrub in New York.
Saturday, Feb. 6—Scheme for electric road to Sarnia.
Monday, Feb. 8—Engineer Jack Cooper killed at Simcoe.
Tuesday, Feb. 9—Move for new Masonic Temple.
Wednesday, Feb. 10—Patients make strong charges against smallpox hospital. Death of Mr. J. C. Woods, of Woods' Fair.
Thursday, Feb. 11—Col. Little resigns from Huron and Erie directorate.
Friday, Feb. 12—Mr. Nicholas Wilson seriously ill.
Saturday, Feb. 13—Big storm sweeps district.
Monday, Feb. 15—Toy factory in aid of unemployed opens.
Tuesday, Feb. 16—Water shortage problem up.
Wednesday, Feb. 17—Greatest Western Fair report in its history received at annual meeting.
Thursday, Feb. 18—Captain A. W. Porte, of Toronto, died suddenly in London.
Friday, Feb. 19—City bonding land for factory sites.
Saturday, Feb. 20—Smallpox epidemic around Thamesford.
Monday, Feb. 22—Building permits so far \$60,000.
Tuesday, Feb. 23—Three-year-old Hugo Scott accidentally shot.
Wednesday, Feb. 24—River rising rapidly.
Thursday, Feb. 25—Kinrade murder at Hamilton.
Friday, Feb. 26—Sunday car battle on.
Saturday, Feb. 27—More smallpox in Nissouri.

MARCH.

Monday, March 1—Artesian wells great success.
Tuesday, March 2—Daughters of Empire trouble over soldiers' monument.
Wednesday, March 3—Premier Whitney says people must vote on Sunday cars.
Thursday, March 4—Settling day satisfactory.
Friday, March 5—Engineer advises not to buy London Electric Company.
Saturday, March 6—Mrs. H. M. Rumball dies very suddenly.
Monday, March 8—Military men aroused over Gen. Cotton's action regarding Major Campbell's promotion.
Tuesday, March 9—London bowlers at Pittsburg.
Wednesday, March 10—Kinrade inquest starts in Hamilton.
Thursday, March 11—Niagara power prices cause sensation.
Monday, March 15—Nicholas Wilson dies.
Tuesday, March 16—Justice Riddell scores London jail.
Wednesday, March 17—Mr. Nicholas Wilson's funeral.
Thursday, March 18—Artesian wells flow 1,000,000 gallons a day.
Friday, March 19—Big meeting of Knights Templar.
Saturday, March 20—First move for

double sessions in kindergartens.
Monday, March 22—Mr. J. W. Rowlands dies suddenly.
Tuesday, March 23—Receiver appointed for Southwestern Traction Company.
Wednesday, March 24—Globe Casket Company gets exemption.
Thursday, March 25—Death of Mr. John S. Pearce.
Friday, March 26—Assistant Fire Chief Scott badly injured at Beltz's fire.
Saturday, March 27—Row on over isolation hospital.
Monday, March 29—City water supply criticised by Dr. Amyot.
Tuesday, March 30—Assistant City Engineer R. Kirkpatrick dies.

APRIL.

Thursday, April 1—School board estimates \$200,000.
Friday, April 2—Special census talked of for Sunday car question.
Saturday, April 3—Mr. Adam McMahon elected president of board of trustees.
Monday, April 5—Death of Mr. John E. McNee.
Tuesday, April 6—Mothers' Clubs move for garbage system.
Wednesday, April 7—Five children injured in Aberdeen school during a terrific windstorm.
Thursday, April 8—Joseph Ward held for death of "Trusty" Warwick.
Friday, April 9—Fifty thousand population clause adopted in regard to Sunday cars.
Saturday, April 10—Dog poisoners busy in London.
Tuesday, April 13—Secretary McDermid would bar juveniles from the musical theatres.
Wednesday, April 14—\$15,000 fire at Reason's box works.
Thursday, April 15—Lady Carling dies suddenly.
Friday, April 16—Site for power station selected.
Saturday, April 17—Ten artesian wells flow 2,000,000 gallons daily.
Monday, April 19—Engineer Kelsch in report says buy London Electric.
Tuesday, April 20—Commissioners grant 26 hotel licenses.
Wednesday, April 21—Special committee meets London Electric Company.
Thursday, April 22—Engineer Kelsch's report made public.
Friday, April 23—Big gathering of Shriners.
Saturday, April 24—London bowlers at Galt tournament.
Monday, April 26—Gang of professional burglars rob many homes. George Wright, Toronto, appointed assistant city engineer.
Tuesday, April 27—Wheat corner broken.
Wednesday, April 28—Biggest snowstorm of season.
Thursday, April 29—English picnic decided upon.
Friday, April 30—Building permits to date \$177,559.

MAY.

Saturday, May 1—No May Day labor troubles.
Sunday, May 2—Alex. Scott celebrates 10th birthday here.
Monday, May 3—MacGregor wells scheme coming up.
Tuesday, May 4—Medical students receive degrees.
Wednesday, May 5—Open verdict in Kinrade murder inquest.
Thursday, May 6—Natural gas companies talk merger.
Friday, May 7—Plans under way for new Masonic Temple.
Saturday, May 8—Power franchises under discussion.
Monday, May 10—Toronto Daughters of Empire pass resolution against local chapters.
Tuesday, May 11—Hon. Adam Beck lays wells proposition before committee.
Wednesday, May 12—Artesian scheme goes to commissioners.
Thursday, May 13—Move to combine power and water plants.
Friday, May 14—Daughters of Empire may appeal to Governor-General over monument.
Saturday, May 15—City's assessment over \$26,000,000. Trip to Europe contest closed.
Sunday, May 16—Percy Stinson killed on Grand Trunk.
Monday, May 17—Police raid Chinamen.
Tuesday, May 18—Winners in Advertiser's European Trip announced.
Wednesday, May 19—Death of Mr. Alex. Johnston.
Thursday, May 20—People may vote on wells scheme.
Friday, May 21—Big Empire Day celebrations.
Saturday, May 22—Niagara power and natural gas projects discussed.
Sunday, May 23—Mrs. J. Atkinson, of London, accidentally shot at Flint, Michigan.
Monday, May 24—Seventh Regiment at Sarnia.
Tuesday, May 25—Manager McLeish, of Grand, goes to Montreal.
Wednesday, May 26—Water agreement signed today.
Thursday, May 27—Pte. Moir attempts escape at Hamilton.
Friday, May 28—\$25,000 fire at Reid's warehouse, Clarence street.
Saturday, May 29—R. E. O. A. ask Commissioners Darch and Jones to resign.
Monday, May 31—Methodist Conference opens. Col. Peters transferred to Victoria, B. C.

JUNE.

Tuesday, June 1—Several merchants flim-flammed by sharper.
Wednesday, June 2—Water commissioners plan to lay nine miles of new mains. Charlie Chantler drowned in Thames.
Thursday, June 3—Gordon Knowles smothered in sawdust in South London.
Friday, June 4—Flery discussion at Methodist Conference on "Genesis."
Saturday, June 5—Eastern Flyer wrecked in cloudburst near Ingersoll.
Monday, June 7—Shriners leave for Louisville.
Tuesday, June 8—C. O. F. annual meeting opens. Military camp opens.

Wednesday, June 9—Weather very cold.
Thursday, June 10—C. O. F. convention closes.
Friday, June 11—Local option beer barred at camp.
Saturday, June 12—Wellington street people oppose removal of car tracks.
Monday, June 14—Lively row over school children's picnic.
Tuesday, June 15—Synod of Huron opens.
Wednesday, June 16—Church union and prohibition discussed at synod.
Thursday, June 17—Soldiers put beer wagon out of camp at bayonet's point.
Friday, June 18—London camp closes.
Saturday, June 19—Elsie Siegel murdered in New York.
Monday, June 21—Rev. D. S. Hamilton decides to go west. Postal note crooks sentenced.
Tuesday, June 22—Sergeant Greene appointed chief of police at St. Catharines. English picnic at Port Stanley.
Wednesday, June 23—Entrance exams start. Grocers' excursion to Detroit.
Thursday, June 24—Rev. Dr. Routledge leaves for Wingham.
Friday, June 25—Terrific electrical storms.
Saturday, June 26—Lieut. Wood Leonard, with London horse, won world's championship at London Horse Show.
Sunday, June 27—Fred Sathsea drowned in Thames.
Monday, June 28—Public schools close for holidays.
Tuesday, June 29—Alexandra Health Association formed.
Wednesday, June 30—Arthur Stringer at Canadian Club banquet.

JULY.

Thursday, July 1—Advertiser ladies leave for Europe and Quebec.
Friday, July 2—First water from the wells on Horton street enters the mains.
Saturday, July 3—Mr. Ed. O'Rourke dropped dead while painting at the Adelaide street school.
Monday, July 5—Auto ride for orphans of the city. Ketchel defeats Papke at Frisco.
Tuesday, July 6—Races open at Queen's Park.
Wednesday, July 7—Ex-Nissourians picnic at Springbank.
Thursday, July 8—Bell Telephone Company decide to spend \$50,000 in London on underground wires.
Friday, July 9—Advertiser's Quebec Ladies' Travel Club arrives home.
Saturday, July 10—High school examination results published.
Monday, July 12—Orangemen's picnic at Queen's Park.
Tuesday, July 13—C. W. Bennett resigns his position as head of the theatrical circuit.
Wednesday, July 14—10,000 people attend East End picnic. Flynn defeated Papke at Los Angeles.
Thursday, July 15—The Bel broke record for half-mile track at Port Huron.
Friday, July 16—John C. Kennedy, a former Londoner, and O. Boulbee drowned at Port Dalhousie.
Saturday, July 17—Local market price for oats reached \$1.19.
Sunday, July 18—Man, claiming to be Frank Ernie, prizefighter, attempts suicide at Victoria Hospital.
Monday, July 19—Electric wiring inspector condemned 208 buildings of 240 inspected.
Tuesday, July 20—Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, late attorney-general of United States, speaks at the Canadian Club.
Wednesday, July 21—Masonic Grand Lodge opens its session in the Princess Rink.
Thursday, July 22—Judge MacWatt, of Sarnia, elected grand master of the Masonic Order.
Friday, July 23—Building in London reported doubled in amount for the month of July.
Saturday, July 24—Citizens' meeting indorses the artesian well scheme.
Sunday, July 25—Ed. Green, of London, killed by the fall from a bridge at Saskatoon.
Monday, July 26—Artesian well bylaw carried by a majority of 1,840. Main extension defeated by 540.
Tuesday, July 27—Western Ontario bowling tourney at London.
Wednesday, July 28—King Alfonso proclaims martial law throughout Spain. Jeffries posts his forfeit for fight with Johnson.
Thursday, July 29—Labatt trophy won by Thistle Rink at W. O. B. A. Hon. John Warden dies.
Friday, July 30—Mrs. James C. Jenkins found dead in stable in London Township.
Saturday, July 31—Riots in Barcelona, Spain.

AUGUST.

Sunday, Aug. 1—Talbot Street Baptist Church sheds burn, church has narrow escape.
Monday, Aug. 2—James Lamplough, of London, killed by fall from traction car.
Tuesday, Aug. 3—A. J. Nixon, assistant superintendent of G. T. R. middle division, resigns.
Wednesday, Aug. 4—Jack Johnson, prizefighter, passed through London. A. M. Scott, 100 years old, dies at his home on Horton street.
Thursday, Aug. 5—City decides to fight Westby case.
Friday, Aug. 6—Fred J. Sides killed on the Grand Trunk, near the city.
Saturday, Aug. 7—Educational faculty examination results published.
Sunday, Aug. 8—Mercury reaches 93 degrees in the shade.
Monday, Aug. 9—Advertiser's European Trip party returns.
Tuesday, Aug. 10—Hanlon's Point, Toronto, swept by fire.
Wednesday, Aug. 11—Jury returns a verdict of accidental death in the Jenkins case.
Thursday, Aug. 12—Irish Benevolent Society picnic at Port Stanley.
Friday, Aug. 13—Police and strikers clash at Fort William.
Saturday, Aug. 14—Derbys won East End League pennant.

Sunday, Aug. 15—Thelma Pritchett and Madeline Corbin drowned in Thames at Wondersland.
Monday, Aug. 16—Michael Hall, of Walsh, near Simcoe, Ont., killed by stray bullet.
Tuesday, Aug. 17—Flower Show opens in the city hall.
Wednesday, Aug. 18—Frank Chapman, a noted crook, arrested in Los Angeles for robbery in Tilbury.
Thursday, Aug. 19—Howard Shirley, G. T. R. brakeman, killed in the local yards.
Friday, Aug. 20—Great aeroplane races start at Rheims.
Saturday, Aug. 21—Mr. Robert Reid dies suddenly at Oronoque, Maine.
Sunday, Aug. 22—Glencoe suffers \$50,000 fire.
Monday, Aug. 23—Walter C. Barnett and F. Feeley injured in wreck on G. T. R. and P. M. at Waterloo street.
Tuesday, Aug. 24—Sixth Field Battery leaves for Petawawa.
Wednesday, Aug. 25—Col. Hodgins takes over the command of No. 1 district.
Thursday, Aug. 26—Veterans' picnic at Springbank.
Friday, Aug. 27—Pere Marquette want 20 years' extension of lease.
Saturday, Aug. 28—City must pay its share of track elevation, is the rumor.
Monday, Aug. 30—Terrific electrical storm sweeps district.
Tuesday, Aug. 31—Wm. Hendry stabbed at Sarnia. Fire in Parisian Steam Laundry.

SEPTEMBER.

Wednesday, Sept. 1—Dr. Cook reports finding the pole.
Thursday, Sept. 2—Cottagers return from Port Stanley. Farewell to Rev. D. S. Hamilton.
Friday, Sept. 3—W. J. Tink, of Huxley, committed for trial on charge of arson.
Saturday, Sept. 4—Several people along the line of the hydro-electric threaten action against the commission for alleged misrepresentation. New Travellers' Club property purchased.
Sunday, Sept. 5—Britain announces the sending of a fleet to the Hudson-Fulton Centennial.
Monday, Sept. 6—Labor Day. Peary locates the pole.
Tuesday, Sept. 7—Collegiate reopens. Rev. D. S. Jamieson, moderator of Presbyterian of London.
Wednesday, Sept. 8—Dr. George Pith, formerly of Drumbo, arrested for murder of Mabel Millman in Detroit.
Thursday, Sept. 9—E. H. Harriman, the great railway magnate, dies.
Friday, Sept. 10—Mauretania breaks the record New York to Queens-town.
Saturday, Sept. 11—Western Fair opens.
Sunday, Sept. 12—Lord Strathcona retains the high commissionership at Premier Laurier's request.
Monday, Sept. 13—Harvey Scott killed by his daughter-in-law.
Tuesday, Sept. 14—Agreement between Hon. Adam Beck and city re power station signed.
Wednesday, Sept. 15—Farmers' Day at the Western Fair. Immense crowds.
Thursday, Sept. 16—Work being rushed on the Niagara power work in London.
Friday, Sept. 17—Western Fair closes.
Saturday, Sept. 18—Destructive fire in Midland, loss \$250,000.
Monday, Sept. 20—Maud Turner charged with killing baby in Toronto. Rev. A. J. Bowen, president Ministerial Alliance.
Tuesday, Sept. 21—City sewerage system declared to be inadequate for storm water.
Wednesday, Sept. 22—Water meters to

SCIATICA EXPECTED DEATH ANY DAY

Another Case Where Life Was Saved and Health Restored by "Nerviline"

We have all read and heard of the agonies of Sciatica, but only those who have been tortured by this dread malady can fully appreciate what it must mean to be cured after years of suffering.

It is because he feels it is his solemn duty to tell to the world his faith in Nerviline that Victor P. Hires makes the following declaration: "For three years I was in the royal mail service, and in all kinds of weather had to meet the night trains. Dampness, cold and exposure brought on sciatica that affected my left side. Sometimes an attack would come on that made me powerless to work. I was so nearly a complete cripple that I had to give up my job. I was in despair, completely cast down because the money I spent on trying to get well was wasted. I was speaking to my chemist one day, and he recommended 'Nerviline.' I had this good liniment rubbed on several times a day, and got relief. In order to build up my general health and improve my blood I used Ferro-China, one tablet with each meal. I continued this treatment four months and was cured. I have used all kinds of liniments, and can truthfully say that Nerviline is far stronger, more penetrating, and infinitely better than anything else for relieving pain. I urge everyone with lumbago, neuralgia, rheumatism or sciatica to use Nerviline. I know it will cure them."

There isn't a more highly-esteemed citizen in Westchester than Mr. Hires. What he says can be relied upon. For six years since being cured he hasn't had a single relapse. Don't accept anything from your dealer but "Nerviline." Large bottles 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. Sold everywhere, or the Catarthosone Company, Kingston, Ont.

CURED SIX YEARS

be installed in houses.
Thursday, Sept. 23—Traction line merger is talked of.
Friday, Sept. 24—British fleet arrives at New York for Hudson-Fulton celebration.
Saturday, Sept. 25—Another artesian well has immense flow.
Monday, Sept. 27—Engineer Chipman in London inspecting sewerage system.
Tuesday, Sept. 28—Death of Mr. E. J. MacRobert. Ailsa Craig Fair.
Thursday, Sept. 30—Western University arts department opened.
Friday, Oct. 1—Montrealers look over Southwestern Traction Company. Reception to Col. Hodgins at Amherst.
Saturday, Oct. 2—City decides to prepare a smoke nuisance bylaw. Insurance men hold convention.
Sunday, Oct. 3—Lieut. Col. Henry Payne, former commander of the Seventh Regiment, dies.
Monday, Oct. 4—Bell Telephone Company ask extension of their franchise. Wreck on the G. T. R. at Wellington street.
Tuesday, Oct. 5—Mr. C. B. Edwards reports an attendance of 4,847 pupils at the public schools.
Wednesday, Oct. 6—Two street cars collide on Horton street. Jury disagrees in the Scott murder case.
Thursday, Oct. 7—Brigadier-General Buchan, formerly stationed at London, dies in Quebec.
Saturday, Oct. 9—Floyd McCullum, of London, seriously hurt at Galt.
Sunday, Oct. 10—Garrison church parade. Wm. Steele killed on G. T. R. near Hyde Park.
Monday, Oct. 11—E. W. Bedford confesses to the Kinrade murder.
Tuesday, Oct. 12—The first snow of season.

Wednesday, Oct. 13—Professor Ferrers executed at Barcelona, Spain.
Thursday, Oct. 14—C. P. R. steamer Athabasca runs on rocks at Flower Pot Island.
Friday, Oct. 15—Typhoid epidemic reported from Wingham.
Saturday, Oct. 16—Pittsburg wins baseball championship. Death of Mr. Arthur Geiger, well-known musician.
Monday, Oct. 18—Dispute over charity ball funds.
Tuesday, Oct. 19—Burglar enters W. F. Strong's drug store.
Wednesday, Oct. 20—Traction Company bought by syndicate of London, Hamilton and Toronto.
Thursday, Oct. 21—J. H. Gordon, freight agent of G. T. R., leaves London.
Friday, Oct. 22—Final results of College of Physicians and Surgeons announced.
Saturday, Oct. 23—Mrs. Mabel Turner sentenced to 15 years for child murder.
Sunday, Oct. 24—Two men arrested in London charged with being implicated in white slavery.
Monday, Oct. 25—Knights of Columbus convention.
Tuesday, Oct. 26—Prince Ho, Japanese governor of Korea assassinated. Gen. O. Howard dies.
Wednesday, Oct. 27—Donaldson liner Hestia lost in Bay of Fundy with entire crew.
Thursday, Oct. 28—Duncan C. Ross nominated for West Middlesex.
Friday, Oct. 29—Robert McLellan named to oppose Mr. Ross.
Saturday, Oct. 30—Court of revision reduces city assessment \$24,977.
Sunday, Oct. 31—Stanley McGarvey, of Strathroy, strangled while playing in orchard.

NOVEMBER.

Monday, Nov. 1—Custom returns show marked increase.
Tuesday, Nov. 2—Wm. J. Gaynor elected mayor of New York.
Wednesday, Nov. 3—West Middlesex nominations.
Thursday, Nov. 4—Fred Shaw, of Chatham, killed on Grand Trunk.
Friday, Nov. 5—Non-jury sessions of high court open. Cornelius Bloomfield given two years for bigamy.
Saturday, Nov. 6—Real Estate Association propose a slate for the city council. Hon. George P. Graham speaks in Strathroy.
Sunday, Nov. 7—Dangerous fire at Tillburg. Rev. E. H. Peatfield preaches first sermon at First Congregational church.
Monday, Nov. 8—Mr. R. L. Borden addressed the Canadian Club.
Tuesday, Nov. 9—King's birthday.
Wednesday, Nov. 10—Deputation go to Toronto re Sunday cars. Baptist Woman's Missionary Society convention opens.
Thursday, Nov. 11—Opening of Dominion Parliament. Chief Aitken, Capt. Thomas Aitken and Fireman Robertson injured in fire at Spring Bed and Mattress Company.
Friday, Nov. 12—J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, suggested as possible candidate in North Middlesex. Re-signation of Detective Rider accepted.
Saturday, Nov. 13—J. R. McVicar killed by fall from window at the Asylum. John Mitchell spoke.
Tuesday, Nov. 16—John Mitchell nominated Liberal candidate in North Middlesex.
Wednesday, Nov. 17—Ontario Government will order a census in London to decide Sunday car question.
Thursday, Nov. 18—Insane prisoner maims himself at the jail.
Friday, Nov. 19—Government suggests the Cove as a new site for militia camp.
Saturday, Nov. 20—Militia stores destroyed by fire at Ottawa.
Sunday, Nov. 21—Twenty men rescued from Cherry Mine, Illinois.
Monday, Oct. 22—Pere Marquette want siding at Burwell street.
Tuesday, Nov. 23—Great wind and rain storm does much damage.
Wednesday, Nov. 24—London Electric Company refuse to renew agreement with the city. Archibald McLellan, of Uxbridge, formerly of Watford, charged with the murder of his wife and children.
Thursday, Nov. 25—McBride's Gov-

ernment sweeps British Columbia.
Saturday, Nov. 27—Varsity wins Canadian rugby championship.
Sunday, Nov. 28—George C. Elliott, ex-reverend of Ithaca, dies.
Monday, Nov. 29—Nomination day in North Middlesex. Mitchell and Doyle named.
Tuesday, Nov. 30—James E. Cook fatally injured at Leonard & Son's foundry. St. Andrew's banquet. British budget rejected by the Lords.

DECEMBER.

Wednesday, Dec. 1—Milton Pike, of Chatham, elected potentate of Mocha Shriners.
Thursday, Dec. 2—Ed. Mara acquitted of charge of arson.
Friday, Dec. 3—Presentation to Detective Rider.
Saturday, Dec. 4—Mrs. Annie Hopkins found dead in house on Thames street.
Sunday, Dec. 5—Disastrous fire in Essex.
Monday, Dec. 6—James W. Doyle elected member for North Middlesex.
Tuesday, Dec. 7—New roundhouse for C. P. R. reported to be erected in the village. Board of education upholds vaccination.
Wednesday, Dec. 8—Hon. Adam Beck denies report of his candidacy for utilities commission.
Thursday, Dec. 9—London Electric signs agreement with the city.
Friday, Dec. 10—Car ferry Bessemer reported overdue.
Saturday, Dec. 11—Ex-Ald. Pithard dies suddenly.
Sunday, Dec. 12—Nine bodies of Besse-

mer's crew found on Lake Erie.
Monday, Dec. 13—The Ashtabula aground at Port Burwell.
Tuesday, Dec. 14—Rev. Father Fallois named Bishop of London.
Wednesday, Dec. 15—Traction Company passes into hands of new owners.
Thursday, Dec. 16—Lifesavers reach stranded Ashtabula. Leopold of Belgium dies.
Friday, Dec. 17—Professor Baker, of Toronto, speaks at Canadian Club.
Saturday, Dec. 18—Mr. D. L. Glendon, brakeman, killed on G. T. R.
Sunday, Dec. 19—Funeral of Leopold of Belgium.
Monday, Dec. 20—Southwestern Traction Company magnates go over the line.
Tuesday, Dec. 21—University of Co. Teningen declares Dr. Cook's alleged proofs useless.
Wednesday, Dec. 22—Nomination day. Thursday, Dec. 23—Aids, Ferguson and Beattie contest mayoralty.
Friday, Dec. 24—John Welsh, an aged man, found almost frozen on Brick street.
Saturday, Dec. 25—Christmas Day. A bank clerk killed by fall from a Grigg House window. Collegiate examination results.
Sunday, Dec. 26—Christmas services in churches.
Monday, Dec. 27—Chairman Westervelt favors two colleges.
Tuesday, Dec. 28—Local hotelmen fined for selling cigars on Sunday.
Wednesday, Dec. 29—Col. M. D. Dawson died.

From Arctic to Tropics in Ten Minutes

No oil heater has a higher efficiency or greater heating power than the **PERFECTION Oil Heater** (Equipped with Smokeless Device)

With it you can go from the cold of the Arctic to the warmth of the Tropics in 10 minutes.

The new **Automatic Smokeless Device** prevents smoking. Removed in an instant for cleaning.

Solid brass front holds 4 quarts of oil—sufficient to give out a glowing heat for 9 hours—solid brass wick carriers—dampers—top—cool handle—oil indicator. Heater beautifully finished in nickel or Japan in a variety of styles.

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I am a woman. I know women's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will tell you, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—your mother, your sister, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. No cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience. We know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea, White Discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Menstruation, or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feelings up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will tell you how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free. In plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of any book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with the explanatory illustrations showing how to use it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have a home remedy," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain in simple home remedy, and how they can easily cure themselves. You must have a home remedy. I have it. I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell you all the details. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H 801.

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DONALD FERGUSON

For Mayor for 1910

Thanking citizens for past support and hoping my record will entitle me to a continuance of same.

VOTE FOR

J. H. A. Beattie

FOR MAYOR FOR 1910

IF YOU DESIRE CLEAN, PROGRESSIVE, ECONOMICAL CIVIC GOVERNMENT VOTE FOR

J. A. Tancock

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1910

Vote For MATTHEWS

WATER COMMISSIONER

INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEER CANDIDATE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LONDON:

Gentlemen and Ladies.—Having had a large experience as Alderman and three years on the Niagara Power Union Executive, I offer myself as a candidate for Water Commissioner (Public Utilities), and trust that you will use your best efforts to insure my election.



YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE
Respectfully Solicited for the
Election of

DR. W. J. Stevenson

As Alderman for 1910

VOTE FOR GEO. E. ROSE

For Re-Election as
ALDERMAN FOR 1910

HENRY POCOCK

President and Manager of the London
Concrete Machinery Company,
Limited.

Respectfully solicits your VOTE
AND INFLUENCE to secure his election
as

Alderman, 1910

Clean, Progressive and Economical
Civic Government for London.

A BETTER LONDON THAN HAS
BEEN.

JOHN DUNKIN

Fellow-Electors, I respectfully solicit
your vote and influence for my
election

As Alderman for 1910

In the interests of clean, progressive
and economical civic government
for London.

75,000 population in ten years. 64-u

CLEAN ECONOMICAL CITY GOVERNMENT

A Greater and a More Progressive
London.

"Equal Rights and
Fair Play to All."
That Means You.

A. J. MORGAN

FOR ALDERMAN, 1910.

The annual meeting of the stewards of
the Grand Circuit will be held in Detroit
in January.

Mayor, 1; water commissioners,
3; aldermen, 12; board of education, 4.
Large posters conveying this information
are placed in each of the polling
sub-divisions.

MAYOR STEVELY FOR THE WATER BOARD

Has Had Years of Experience
and Understands All
Problems.



Mayor Samuel Stevely is a candidate for the water commission, and if experience counts for anything, he should head the poll.

He is particularly adapted for service on the commission, for two years he has served on the board as mayor, and during that time he has taken a deep interest in the water problems. It is doubtful whether the recent by-law would have gone to the people had he not used his good offices to that end.

Mayor Stevely knows the situation from every angle, and his great experience should stand the citizens in good stead at such a time as this.

As for the power question, he has been particularly sympathetic towards it. He has been closely identified with it for three years, and has a great grasp of the subject. During the past year he often took drastic measures to have the question brought to a proper solution, and its present advanced stage is due largely to his efforts.

With a ripe municipal experience, and a close grasp of both the water and power problems, the citizens will make no mistake in selecting him for a position on this board.

(Advertisement.)

GREED OF THE LORDS

(Continued From Page One.)

It was possible to feel that, in the hands of the present government, our vital interests were jealously safeguarded. Shouts of "Yes" answered this question, and the Duke then said he was glad they could sleep comfortably at night, feeling there was no danger to fear.

Land, his lordship went on, had not been a paying concern for a very long time. "Why do you not give it up, then?" was the retort and applause.

If electors did not wish to see the budget pass they must take care how they voted, because if sent up to them again the Lords would pass it. When they voted let them remember it was the Lords who gave them the opportunity.

A Voice: Will they do it every year?

Clearly not, the Duke replied, adding it was very good fun once or twice, but they could not do it often.

"And you won't," rejoined "the voice."

"The Voice" was also heard at Lord Willoughby de Broke's meeting at Selby.

His lordship observed that their chairman had reviewed the political situation so clearly that—

A Voice: Clearly, (laughter.)

"You don't think it was clearly?" asked Lord Willoughby.

The Voice: No.

"Then you will have to have it all over again," the noble lord declared, amidst laughter.

Naval Sufficiency.

London, Dec. 31.—Ward, Labor M. P., states that the Duke of Sutherland and Joseph Chamberlain had petitioned manufacturers of Staffordshire to contribute £1,000 yearly each for five years to carry on the tariff reform propaganda.

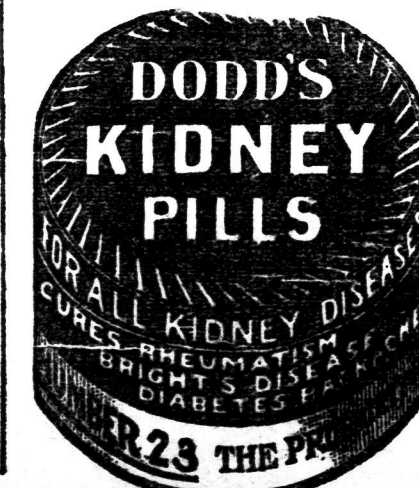
Respecting naval sufficiency, John Burns stated he preferred to take the opinion of Sir Percy Scott to the Daily Mail. What were the facts? Britain had now 1,800,000 tons displacement in warships, compared with Germany's 1,600,000. What about 1912? In 1912 Britain would have over 2,200,000 tons, against 886,000 by Germany.

MERCURY IS AGAIN
ON UPWARD TRACK

Probs Say Mild and Weather
Is Somewhat Improved.

After quite a prolonged season of cold the mercury is again on the upward track, though so far the advance has not been very noticeable in other than that it is possible for the pedestrian to walk down the streets without an uneasy suspicion that his ears are slowly freezing. It's a little matter, but it makes a vast deal of difference in the comfort of the said pedestrian.

Thursday night the lowest temperature registered was 6 above, while the highest was 22.5. So once more the eldorado quilts can be stored away for a season and the furnace checked off, and it is even possible to leave the window open an inch without having to break the ice in the pitcher in



Best Wishes
for 1910

W. T. Strong

order to perform the morning ablutions. The latter part of this month has been what is described as a "real Canadian winter," but the average of the month is sufficient to give the lie to the "Land of the Snow" idea. In the past month the snowfall amounted to 21 inches and the rainfall to .39 inches, while in the same month of the preceding year the snowfall was 23 inches and the rainfall 1.93.

The highest temperature reached during the month was on Dec. 6, when there was a touch of the balmy spring with the temperature at 51.5 degrees. The coldest burst of far recorded was on the 29th, when the mercury dropped to zero.

BOLD, BAD BANDITS RAN INTO A POSSE

Caught in the Act of Robbing a
Bank and Two of Them
Shot to Death.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 31.—Five men who intended to rob the bank and the postoffice at Hurrish, Okla., early today, ran into a party headed by United States Marshal Jack Abernethy. As a result two of the bandits are dead, one is in jail at Guthrie, wounded, and two others are pursued by armed citizens.

Frank Quigg, a former baseball player, was shot dead. He lived at Acheson, Kansas, and was a son of a wealthy mother, Frank Carpenter, another robber, was mortally wounded during the fight, and died late today in jail. J. C. Dilbeck, a third bandit, was slightly hurt.

Gave Plot Away.

The robbery was well planned, but Carpenter told someone of the plot, and postoffice inspectors learned of the plan.

The officers waited until the robbers began breaking in the rear door of the bank, and then charged. The robbers ran, and the deputies fired, wounding Carpenter and Dilbeck at the first volley.

Carpenter in an ante-mortem statement said: "Bill Rogers and Pearl Wilson were the men that escaped."

He and his associates had, he said, recently robbed the Golden postoffice of \$2,000.

Dilbeck said that Rogers and Wilson were on top of the bank at the time, keeping watch, and thus escaped the bullets, and fled from town after the fight.

Quigg's brother, George, was a member of Roosevelt's rough riders in the Cuban war.

NEW YEAR'S AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—The features of the New Year's celebration in the capital will be the levee of the governors-general on Park Hill, which prominent citizens will attend, and the reception of Mrs. Sharrett, apostolic delegate, at which almost all of the prominent personalities of the capital will attend at the Knights' Columbus Hall.

GRANTS GET SHOW.

New York, Dec. 31.—Al Shaw, outfielder of the St. Louis team of the National, was today released under the waiver rule of the National League to the New York Giants.



Economy in Dress
Great saving can be effected by
sending your clothing to these works
for cleaning or dyeing.

R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners.
400 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

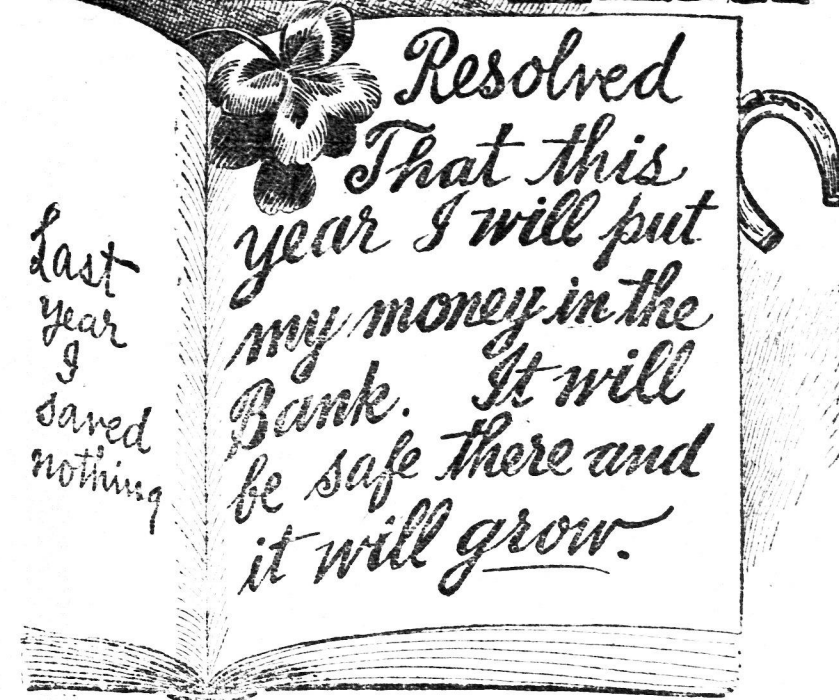
DON'T FORGET That We Are Headquarters For Skates and Sleighs

CARPET SWEEPERS,
ENGLISH CUTLERY, imported
direct from Sheffield.

ROGERS' 1847 KNIVES, FORKS
AND SPOONS AND HOLLOW
WARE.

Cowan's Hardware
127 DUNDAS STREET.

A NEW LEAF



PETER COOPER, who when yet alive, gave \$630,000 to found Cooper Union in New York City, earned only \$25 a year for the first two years he was in that city. He was an apprentice to a coachmaker. He SAVED \$20 the first two years and put it in the bank.

MAKE THIS BANK YOUR BANK.

THE Bank of Toronto

THREE OFFICES IN LONDON:
CORNER KING AND RICHMOND STREETS.
CORNER ADELAIDE AND DUNDAS STREETS.
CORNER RICHMOND AND JOHN STREETS.

THORO

Frank C. Hooper
NEXT THE ADVERTISER

Third Annual

Red Tag Sale

Starts Tuesday Morning, January 4,
And Lasts Ten Days Only



DAMBRA & WALSH
Tailors, have taken over the store occupied by Slater Bros. at 223 Dundas street, and will move into it at the first of the year.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company's SCRANTON COAL

We are noted for our prompt and careful delivery. Try an order.

JOHN M. DALY
KOALMAN.
PHONE 348. 19 YORK STREET

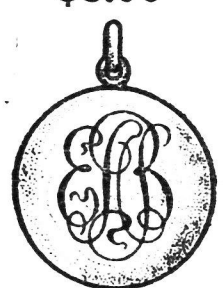
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All our Calendars at great reductions
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All 25c Calendars at 15c.
A fine chance to buy for yourself.

OMOND.
THE LITTLE DRUG STORE,
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First-Class Developing,
and Finishing.
J. H. BACK & CO.
4 MASONIC TEMPLE. 13W

SOLID GOLD LOCKET \$5.00



WHAT nicer Xmas gift could be found than this locket. It is made in heavy 10k solid gold and has space for two photographs. Delivered post paid to any address in Canada—except the Yukon—for \$5.00.

This may be had in either yellow or bright finish. Same locket in 14k - \$7.00 Same locket in finest gold filled 1.75

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Our handsomely illustrated 144 page catalogue of Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Leather, Arts Goods and Novelties, free upon request.

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134-138 Yonge Street
TORONTO

LOYD-GEORGE TALKS TO NONCONFORMISTS

Says They Have Never Had Fair Play From the Lords—The Upper Chamber a Packed Jury—Iniquities of the School System—The Chapel the Only Thing that Dared to Stand Up to the Castle—Great Gathering of Free Churchmen.

On Dec. 17, the Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed a great meeting of Free Churchmen in the Queen's Hall, London, Eng. He was among his own people, for he is first of all a Welshman and he hardly less a Free Churchman of Free Churchmen, and as he said in his opening words, he spoke not as Chancellor, nor even as Cabinet Minister, but as a Free Churchman giving counsel and encouragement to his fellows in the gravest crisis that had ever befallen the Nonconformity of England.

On the platform almost every section of Free Church activity was represented. Dr. Clifford was speaking in Berkshire, but his message that "every Free Churchman should get into the forefront of the battle" called forth hardly less applause than his presence would have done. Supporting the Rev. J. H. Jowett, of Carr's Lane, Birmingham, who took the chair as president-elect of the Free Church Council, were Alderman Evan Spicer, Dr. Forsyth, Sir William Robertson Nicoll, Dr. Garvie, the Rev. George Cooper, the Rev. E. E. Meyer, Dr. Brown, the Rev. Charles Brown, Dr. Specker, of Berlin; the Rev. J. R. Wells, secretary of the Congregational Union; the Rev. J. E. Rattenbury, of the West London Mission; Sir J. Compton Rickett, M. P., and Mr. Allan Baker, M. P.

The Speech.
Mr. Lloyd-George, who met with a very cordial reception, the immense audience rising en masse and cheering loudly for several minutes, said: "I was not there as a member of a political party. He was there, like their chairman, as a quiet and retiring Free Churchman (laughter and cheers) but not a very silent one, to take counsel with his fellow members of the Free Churches as to what they ought to do in the gravest crisis which has befallen the Free Churches in their time or in his. (Cheers.)

"Why should this crisis," the Chancellor asked, "be peculiarly one which affects the Free Churches? It is perfectly true that as citizens of the Empire they are affected by all the great political questions which are in issue in this election; but it may be said that they are not more gravely or injuriously affected than any other section of the citizens of the country. Finance affects them as citizens, but why should it affect them as Free Churchmen? Free Trade affects them, but not as Nonconformists. The small loss to a Nonconformist is no small loss to the church, and I do not think that German horse flesh (laughter) would be more palatable to the church party than to the Nonconformist.

A Glorious Memory.
"Why, therefore, should this be a crisis affecting Nonconformity especially? It is because it raises graver and deeper and wider issues than either finance or trade. The Free Churchmen of this country once fought the greatest battle and won the noblest triumph ever achieved for religious liberty in a struggle over finance—over a question of supply. (Cheers.) It was their battle. They fought it for the freedom of conscience in a conflict which involved the right of the Commons to be the sole guardians of the supply of the kingdom. What situation has been reproduced. We fought not merely for the rights of supply, but also for the freedom of conscience in our schools.

"I do not propose to enter into an examination of all the grievances of the Free Churchmen. I would rather in the course of the time placed at my disposal proceed to a calm examination of the general situation as it affects Nonconformity in this land. What is our grievance? Our grievance is not merely the grievance of the school in England and Wales. It is not merely the grievance of the Church in Wales. Our grievance is this—that

our case, whatever it is, is examined by a prejudiced tribunal. (Cheers.) Whatever grievance Nonconformity may suffer from, whatever injustice it endures, whatever its claim, whatever its petition, it has got to bring it before a tribunal which is essentially biased, one-sided, prejudiced—that is our grievance. (Hear, hear.)

"Parliament is well called the High Court of Parliament. Why? It is the highest court in the land. It sits in judgment—not to administer laws—it sits in judgment on the law itself. It is the only tribunal that can do that, it examines the law. The law is brought before it. There is a petition from the subject against that law. Parliament sits in judgment to examine whether that law is a righteous and fair one. I say it is essential that so high a court, so exalted a tribunal, shall be free from any suspicion of bias or partiality or unfairness (cheers), and my contention as a Free Churchman is this, that the Lords are a biased court, sitting in permanent judgment upon the rights of millions of Free Churchmen who have not a shadow of a chance of getting equal justice from them. (Cheers.) I say that is a serious indictment against such a tribunal. It is a stain on the conscience of the realm, as its law-making machinery must necessarily be—and I do not think it is a charge that ought to be brought without very substantial justification for it, and I propose to give the grounds upon which I justify it.

Best of Citizens.
"My contention is this: That if there is any class of the community that is entitled to a special claim in this respect, it is the Nonconformist. Look at it from a purely material point of view. The Nonconformists constitute some of the very best citizens of the land; the honest, industrious, thrifty, sober workmen, the most capable businessmen of the land. Supposing any statesman were to find that this land were overcrowded and that in order to enable us to gain a living here at all it was necessary to expatriate, say, five millions of the population. (A laugh.) Supposing such a thing were possible, no real statesman would begin with the Nonconformists. (Laughter.) I don't know what would happen to our friends, but I am sure that those Philistines who are not all uncircumcised. (Roars of laughter.)

"I do not think we would begin with the Nonconformists. I tell you why. What would happen? If you were to expel the Nonconformists, you would find most of the mines of this country would be closed down; you would unencultivated a great many of the factories would be closed; in fact, the business of this country would come to a standstill. It would be worse than it would be a year after tariff reform. These are the citizens who are the most essential to the prosperity, to the well-being, to the very life of this community. Surely, if there is a citizen who has a special claim to fair treatment at the hands of the greatest tribunal in the land it is the Free Churchman.

"But it is not merely that. Our free constitution, everything that is best in our law, in our jurisprudence, in our constitution, is attributable to the efforts and the sacrifices of the Nonconformists. Hume—no party historian to Nonconformity—admitted the English owe their free constitution to the struggles of the Puritans. (Hear, hear.) Freedom of conscience itself, the greatest triumph of civilization, was won in the country by the Free Churches, and if there is perfect freedom in this land for any man to enter any place of worship, it is because its doorposts and its lintels are sprinkled with the blood of Nonconformists. (Cheers.)

Claim for Fair Play.
"What do we claim? Fair play (Hear, hear.) Nothing more do we ask; nothing less will we take. (Cheers.) Do we get fair play as Non-

conformists? I here would appeal not merely to Nonconformists, but to any fair-minded Churchman. What defence has he got for his position in the villages in England and Wales? Eight thousand villages! One school—only one school possible. If you duplicate the schools you destroy education, and you double, of course, the burden on the community, whilst at the same time you diminish that portion of the efficiency of education. So, therefore, only one school is possible. Now, you might have imagined that in a case of that kind every Christian community would be prepared to make some sacrifice—to give something up to you in a brotherly, kindly, charitable, tolerant spirit—men of other faith—and arrange to have a common school, where all these little children can go in. We really don't think they would be contaminated. (Laughter.) "They might very well, at any rate in the villages, manage to pull together. Eight thousand of them! What happens? In these parishes the school is entirely in the hands of one church—practically managed by that church, teachers all belonging to that church, the avenue of promotion for teachers rigidly closed against every Nonconformist child, however bright he may be. I have been in a school of that kind myself—I was there ten years, and was very well treated by the clergyman of the parish, who kindly offered to make me a pupil teacher (laughter) on condition that I should leave the Baptist community and join the Church of England. It was offered to me in a kindly spirit, and if I had not accepted it I might have been a curate now. (Laughter.)

Very Worst Education.
"But it is really not religious education. It is the very worst education. (Cheers.) I cannot conceive a more degrading than a pagan philosophy to come to a child and say, 'I will offer you what is after all the only avenue to the profession for the child, and will offer you an honorable position in life if you will only sell the faith of your fathers.' (Shame!) That is religion! In the old days there might have been something to say for it. The school belonged to the church, and was built by the church—with the help of Nonconformist subscriptions, it is true—but at any rate, the responsibility for collecting them was on the church. Still worse, the lawyer, as a rule, was a Churchman, and he took care that the deeds were properly drawn. (Laughter.)

"In those days the burden of maintaining the school was upon the church; the contribution from the Nonconformists was small, but today the schools are maintained by the rates, the teacher is paid exclusively out of them, the books are bought out of the rates, the very desks—which are there not merely for the day school, but for the Sunday school of the church as well—are bought out of the rates, the building is maintained out of the rates, and the very cost of cleaning is borne by the rates. In a monstrous case of that kind that all ratepayers, without distinction of faith, should not have the same share in the management of that school. (Cheers.)

The Budget Safe.
The Chancellor then dealt with the Education Bill, introduced after they had sought a mandate from the electorate and got it. There was a great deal of talk about the budget not having received the sanction of the electorate. (A voice: "It will.") "Oh, yes," said Mr. Lloyd-George, "it will. The budget is safe at any rate. (Cheers.) Why do they object to it? They have no objection to it except that they want to protect their poor people especially (laughter) and they want to be perfectly sure that we all want it. The moment they are sure of that point it will be through. (A voice: "So will they.") Yes; with a fairly long drop, I think. (Loud laughter.)

Proceeding, he dealt with the principles of the Education Bill—a bill so temperate, so moderate, so tolerant, even to denominationalists, that the whole body of the Catholics in the House of Commons voted for the third reading. (Cheers.) That bill, sent up to the House of Lords, was torn to little bits. How could they expect that? They had suffered disappointment after disappointment.

"The Liberal Government," the Chancellor continued, "is not responsible. It has done its best, and it is only the House of Lords that stands in the way. Well, now, that is purely an illustration. Look at their general record in their treatment of Nonconformity. Can you think of any Nonconformist measure that has ever had fair treatment at their hands? (Cheers.) Let me summarize it like this: Not a single bill promoted in the interests of the Church of England has ever been rejected by the House of Lords. (Laughter.) I am not complaining of that, mind you—not at all—for the moment. (Laughter.) I cannot think of any Church of England bill ever amended by them, except one, and that was amended in the interests of the church (laughter), the Education Act of 1902. They amended it to give more money to the church, and then they infringed the privileges of the House of Commons to deny us our rights; they are infringing the privileges of the House of Commons to extend the rights and privileges of their own denomination.

"Now, that is their record with regard to church bills. What about Nonconformist bills? I cannot recall a single Nonconformist bill, ever sent up to the House of Lords, which was amended to the detriment of Nonconformity. Not one! And I must remember that these bills were sent up by a House of Commons, the majority of whose members are Church of England people. And yet look at the bills they have rejected time after time—asked—generations passing away, and when they eventually grant them as a result of agitation, turbulence, obloquy, it was done in a way which was perfectly graceless and grudging; they amended, and you can see now the finger-marks of the cul-

prits on those measures to this day. "Some of the bills they eventually carried after years of pressure are bills which you would not get a Tory now to deny the justice of—not one. Take the admission of Nonconformists to the universities. (Cheers.) There is no man so insane in this country as to get up and propose that you should reimpose those tests, and yet for years those tests were defended, those tests were maintained on grounds of high principle by the House of Lords. (Cheers.) You might have imagined that the moment these tests were removed the whole fabric of society would be underpinned. (Laughter.) The same thing applies to most of these cases.

One-Sided Assembly.
"Justice is impossible with the House of Lords as it is constituted at present (loud cheers) and with its present powers—and I will tell you why. It is too one-sided an assembly. It is drawn too much, as Lord Salisbury said, from one order. (Cheers.) If you are a representative even that would be fatal, because even if you get a very Tory House of Commons, men who are thoroughly biased against Nonconformity, there is always one corrective. There is the knowledge that there are a million Nonconformist voters that have to be reckoned with—a very valuable corrective for bias, for prejudice, and for any desire to do injustice to Nonconformity. (Cheers.)

"But that does not apply to the House of Lords. On the contrary, they are not responsible to anyone except of their own class, and perhaps to their own party machine. (Cheers.) Look at its constitution. Who are its members? You have got, first of all, the bishops there—the leaders of one church or the other, and they have behaved extraordinarily well (cheers). I mean for them (laughter), over the budget. Actually five out of twenty-six voted for a budget imposing taxes on the rich. Well, that is an extraordinary record (laughter), and let us frankly admit it. One archbishop actually voted for it. (Loud cheers) and the other, at any rate, had the grace to stay at home. (Laughter.) "They are representatives purely of one church. All the other great churches of the land are quite unrepresented—the Church of Scotland, the Free Churches, and the Catholic Church. You have four or five hundred laymen of the same church. You have only two or three Nonconformists there. I am not sure that there are as many, but you have ten times as many pagans, I believe. (Laughter.) But, at any rate, supposing you reverse the order of things, and instead of these being members of the Anglican community, supposing they had been members of the Free Churches—supposing instead of twenty-six laymen you had twenty-six of the chosen ministers of the Free Churches—the Archbishop of Westminster, Park, for instance (loud laughter), and the Bishop of Birmingham (laughter). I see two more here who may come in (laughter). Do you think the Church of England, with 400 or 500 leading Nonconformist laymen there, would feel the same confidence in the hereditary principle (laughter and cheers) as they do at the present moment? Ah! What democrats they would make of them. (Laughter.)

Bound to Be Prejudiced.
"But they are bound in the very nature of things to have a prejudice against Nonconformity. Let us frankly recognize it. Among themselves they do not do it. I am not one of those who say they are monsters. On the contrary, I regard them as ordinary human beings (cheers) with just the ordinary prejudices of their class—social, theological—those who have got theology—(laughter)—political, just like any other persons. Now, I say they are bound to be prejudiced against Nonconformity. I see that Lord Curzon (Nonconformist) and (laughter) have been championing the hereditary principle and quoting a great agnostic writer in approval. He states that civilization has been the work of aristocracy. (Loud laughter.) "That is not the view of Nonconformity. We are of the humble belief that the Carpenter's Son of Nazareth had more to do with civilization than the Galilean fishermen had far more to do with what is best and noblest in our civilization. (Renewed cheers.) Let me say it with reverence, that the heaviest swell among them was purely an exciseman. (Hear, hear.)

"But how does aristocracy regard the churches that preach that especially. Go through England. I have seen a good deal of it. I have done a good deal of motoring. What strikes me in the landscape is this. On one side you see the great baronial castle and the stately Elizabethan mansion, and in the village a little shop—a great (laughter) I see you are up to the neck in the (Renewed laughter.) You will find it paying full rates. You will see a little red brick building with a word on a board, either 'Methodist,' or 'Congregationalists,' or 'Baptist.'

Citadels of Independence.
"One thing you may be certain about, and that is, that it is the only place in the village that will stand up to that castle. (Prolonged cheers.) All the men in the village who would decline to cringe—they are there. Those little unsightly sometimes—those little buildings, they are the sanctuaries and citadels of village independence. (Cheers.) Do you think the lords have them for that? (Laughter.) Why should they? Why, I believe in their hearts they put Primitive Methodists and poachers in the same category as people whom they would rather see living on the neighboring estate. They are there to fight for the rights of the people, and they do it. (Hear, hear.)

"The Times," I think, talks about the House of Lords as a jury. (A voice: "Packed!" and cheers.) All I say is if it is a jury we challenge the panel. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) It is a biased jury. It is not a fair jury. It is not properly summoned. It is not properly constituted. Nonconformity has no free access to it. It has no champions there. It has no hearing there. Judgment goes against it by default. We have the right to demand justice from the highest tribunal in the land—and we mean to get it, too. (Loud cheers.)

"But we are not merely interested in our own grievances; we are interested in great social questions, and I think of the greatest incidents in the history of Nonconformity is the way in which Nonconformists, eager to get settlement of their wrongs were ready to postpone them when the Liberal Government undertook to do something to protect the poor drunkards. (Cheers.) Like Sir Philip Sidney—stricken on the battlefield, sorely wounded—they were quite prepared to pass on the water to a poor, stricken, wounded wretch lying motionless, and they were ready to do so, sorely distressed than they. It was one of the finest incidents in the history of the Free Churches.

Will Drink Dominate?
"What did the House of Lords do? Here is a bill demanded by all the churches of the land. (Cheers.) Nonconformists? Yes! Established? Yes! Catholic? Yes! All the Christian churches of the land unanimously prayed Parliament to grant this protection to the poor drunkards' homes and hearth. What did they do? At the behest of a great but powerful trade they flung it out. (Shame!) Ah! but there is a sad lesson in it. Are they more powerful—is that trade more powerful than all the moral and spiritual agencies in the land? If it is! Is it!

"I was reading the other day an old sermon delivered 200 years ago, and I was struck with this sentence: 'The true reason of the great wrong in the world is because we maintain an army against the devil, of whom he standeth not in awe.' Here is all the army—regulars, territorials, militia—they are all there. And it stands up to their heads but not to the devil. This election will prove whether this country is to be dominated by the drink traffic or by the people. (Loud and continued cheers.)

"There is untold wretchedness and squalor around us in this land, and unhappily in every civilized community. Read Charles Booth—and many of you have done it, his account of the mean streets of some of the London slums is like a supplement to Dante's 'Inferno.' The very poor lead lives under a firmament of leaden despair, unbroken by a gleam of joy—yes, lives where the fumes of alcohol constitute their sole substitute for hope.

"Have the Free Churches, have all the churches, no responsibility for that? (Cheers.) Too rigid to murmur, too feeble to cry for help, I say to the churches of the land, with this misery oozing around their state-aided temples, that unless they can prove that they have spared no sacrifice, no effort to avert, to dispel it, yes, and to cleanse the land and the greed and the oppression that causes it, the responsibility must ever rest on the altars of their faith and upon the bowed heads of those who bow before them. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The Rev. J. Scott Lidgett moved: That this meeting of Free Churchmen (1) Deeply regrets that the reforms in National Education, Licensing, Social Reform and Religious Equality, advocated for so many years by our National Assembly, have been frustrated by the action of the House of Lords.

(2) Recalls and indorses the resolution passed by the National Assembly at Swansea for the abolition of the veto of that House; (3) Fully believes that the continuance and extension of the liberties of Free Churchmen are at stake in this election; and (4) Therefore pledges itself to do all in its power to maintain those liberties, and to further the objects for which the National Council has labored so long.

The Rev. C. Silvester Horne seconded the resolution, which was put and carried with acclamation, and the proceedings then concluded with the singing of the doxology.

TEMPERANCE MEN AND THE LORDS
United Kingdom Alliance Scores the Upper House for Rejection of Licensing Bill.

The United Kingdom Alliance has issued a manifesto on the general election in which they state that the issues that confront temperance reformers are the most momentous they have ever been called upon to face.

"We welcome the opportunity," states the manifesto, "for which we have been eagerly waiting, of passing judgment on the Lords for their rejection of the Licensing Bill.

"The constitutional struggle between the two Houses raises some issues with which we, as temperance reformers, have nothing to do. But the House of Lords has become the 'bad house' of the brewers. The peers were invited to the great betrayal of 1904. They rejected the Licensing Bill of 1906. They have now been driven into revolution by the crack of the brewers' whip. In all this they have not consulted the people, and they do not represent them. We have no means of educating or persuading the Lords. Our hope lies in the declared policy of the Government."

Allusion is made to the speech of the Prime Minister made on behalf of the Government in 1909, in which he stated that the Government had not abandoned one of their interests of the determination in regard to the Licensing Bill, and that when the time came there was no measure in regard to which they would agree more confidently to the people to determine between their own elected representatives and an irresponsible body than that measure of temperance reform. It will be in the forefront of the controversy," Mr. Asquith stated, "and if it is not only hope, but believe, the people decide that controversy by determining that they will be masters of their own destiny. I cannot doubt that one of the first fruits of the victory will be that that measure will take its place on the statute book."

These are the settled conditions of Government," the manifesto concludes. "With such a pledge to hear us on our course is clear. We must be in the forefront of the battle if we are to gain the first fruits of victory. To deprive the House of Lords of the power they have abused to block temperance legislation becomes the first political duty of every temperance reformer."

The manifesto is signed on behalf of the executive council of the alliance by Mr. Laif Jones, M.P. (president), Mr. William J. Crossley, M.P. (treasurer), the Rev. Edward Lee Hicks (honorary secretary), and Mr. George Wilson (secretary).

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS

GIVEN FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

Otto Beit, of London, England, Endows a Series of Fellowships—£250 Each for Thirty Fellows Yearly.

Mr. Otto Beit, of London, Eng., announces that he has given £250,000 for the endowment of a series of Medical Research Fellowships. Invested in trustee stocks, the money will produce an annual income of about £7,500, sufficient to provide endowments of £250 each for thirty fellows.

The scheme in some respects resembles that of the bequest of £250,000 by the late Mr. Harry Barnato. But whereas the Barnato bequest was devoted to an institution for the prevention and cure of cancer in connection with the Middlesex Hospital, the new Beit Fellowships may investigate anything in the whole field of medicine and the allied sciences.

In the letter to the Senate of the University of London in which he makes his generous proposal, and which was read at yesterday's meeting of the Senate, Mr. Otto Beit says: "My brother, the late Mr. Alfred Beit, in his lifetime and by his will provided a sum of together £5,000 for the purpose of creating and assisting the fund of the then proposed 'Institute of Medical Sciences.' The formation of this Institute, owing to a series of circumstances, having become impossible, the trustees of the fund were directed by an order of the High Court to return all moneys received for this purpose to the donors; and in consequence such part of the above sum as had already been paid was returned to my late brother's executors and by them paid over to me as his residuary legatee."

He proceeds to explain that after consideration he has increased his brother's bequest to the £250,000 above mentioned, which fund he names "The Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research." To such research, in all its branches, the endowment is entirely devoted.

A sum of £250 a year for three years is to be granted with this object to any man or woman of European descent, graduate of any approved university within the British Empire, who is elected to a Fellowship. In exceptional cases the Trustees have the right to extend the Fellowship to a fourth year, but no more.

The fund is to be administered by a board of trustees, who in their turn will be assisted by an advisory board of medical men; and Fellows will be expected to devote their whole time to the objects of the research they undertake, not holding any other appointment except with the consent of the trustees.

The first trustees are to be: Viscount Milner, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Mr. R. B. Haldane, K. C. M. P., The Principal of the University of London (ex-officio), Dr. H. A. Miles, Mr. Otto Beit, Mr. James Kingston Fowler, late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of London, Mr. Boucherier F. Hawksley, solicitor.

The advisory board is constituted as follows: Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, Regius Professor of Physic, University of Cambridge, Dr. J. Rose Bradford, Professor of Medicine, University College Hospital Medical School, Dr. James Kingston Fowler, Dr. C. J. Martin, director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Dr. William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford, Dr. E. H. Starling, Professor of Physiology, University College, London.

The temporary office of the fund is at Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S. W., and correspondence on the question of candidates is to be addressed to 35, Clarges street, Piccadilly. The project is elaborated already in the statutes, and the rules have been laid down, application forms for candidates prepared and a list of "recognized places of research" drawn up. These latter include several institutions in connection with the University of London, as well as the Cancer Research Laboratories of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and of the St. Mary's Hospital. The first election of Fellows will be made in March next.

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THE UNIONIST TARIFF SCHEME

Mr. Austen Chamberlain Explains It—Indorses the Birmingham Post's Programme of a Tax on Foodstuffs.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., at Greet, England, delivered the first of a series of addresses to his constituents in East Worcestershire. He said that if the people of this country wanted the budget they would have it, and if they wanted tariff reform they would have that. The House of Lords had never claimed to have the choice between the two policies. ("Yes they have.") A second chamber could lay no fresh charges on the people, all that it could do by the utter stretch of its power was to postpone charges being laid until the people had said whether they approved them or not. In every mood and tense, with every adjective and epithet of violence, the Lords were now being denounced up and down the country. They were entitled to ask those who denounced them to know, however, what they were going to put in its place. The Government were not trying to replace the present second chamber by a better one, they were seeking merely to reduce it to an absolute nullity and to make the House of Commons supreme, without appeal to the country. Their claim was that the will of the House of Commons was to prevail within a single Parliament, although the country had never been consulted, and although by-election after by-election might show that the Government and the majority of the day were losing the confidence of the country. If they once gave unfettered control to the House of Commons they would indeed have barred away their liberty. (Applause.)

The president of the board of trade who was carrying out, he must say, a remarkable campaign, alleged that there was no alternative to the budget. It was a little late in the day to say that. Anyone who had followed the work of the tariff commission knew that by import duties on our

imported goods not only could a great new revenue be raised but a security could be given to our industry, a stimulus to manufacturing at home, and a consequent stimulus to employment which would be of great advantage to the nation as a whole, and which was of foremost importance to those who were dependent upon daily employment for their daily bread. He would have thought that in the speeches of the leaders of the party to which he belonged there were perfectly clear indications as to what were the principles which would guide them. On the previous day he had read a most interesting article in the Birmingham Daily Post, which developed what in his opinion were the main lines, the great principles, on which they should seek to proceed in this matter. The details must be matter of examination by the Government. Many of them were matters for negotiation with our kinsmen across the seas, or later with foreign powers. The main lines and principles, however, were clear for those who wished to understand them. The president of the board of trade said tariff reform would not produce the money required. He had invented what must be called fantastic statistics both as to the revenue which might be received and the cost of collecting that revenue. They had only got to look at other countries which had tar-iffs in force in order to see that not only did they produce a great revenue, but that even while they produced that revenue they promoted home industry and increased the foreign trade.

The scheme outlined in the Birmingham Daily Post to which Mr. A. Chamberlain referred, was that there should be a tariff averaging 10 per cent or virtually all imports excepting what were deemed to be raw materials, and that the colonies should have a preference, but should not be able to send goods duty free. Foreign corn was to be taxed at 2s. a quarter, and flour at a higher rate. The idea of exempting maize and bacon was to be abandoned.

The Japanese commercial party now touring the United States had the unique honor of being invited to lunch with the Emperor of Japan the day before they started.

MR. BIRRELL ON THE PEERS

Why They Objected to the Land Tax—They Were Afraid of the Valuation—A New Clock Wanted.

Mr. Birrell addressed an enthusiastic gathering of Liberals at the Highbury Athenaeum, London, England, the other night. He said the House of Lords had taken upon themselves, for the first time—(A voice: "The last!")—to adopt the extreme course of rejecting the budget. "Is it?" asked Mr. Birrell, "because it imposes a super-tax upon incomes of over £5,000 a year? No, it is not the super-tax. Is it the income tax? No. Is it the increased duties payable by inheritors of accumulated wealth? No. And it is not whiskey, or tobacco. Is it the increased licensing duties upon great palaces? Well, considering how devoted the House of Lords is to the religious education of other people's children—(laughter)—it would be a scandal to suggest that they are the friends of the gild palaces. Well, the thing is it is formed. They are now running up and down the country, cursing and swearing, and exhibiting how incapable they are of representing—I will not say you—but even themselves. (Laughter and applause.)

"At last," concluded Mr. Birrell, "the Lords' cup is full. They have chosen their own time. They could not wait for the swing of the pendulum. They smashed the clock. We shall have a new clock, a brand new clock, and their lordships must not complain if they do not occupy the same place in the clock." (Loud applause.)

value put upon his landed possessions! And because the budget provided for it, it was a revolution in family life, religion, marriage, children, everything that made life dear and respectable. All this had gone because a monstrous Government, in its anxiety to build a global broad-noughts, had actually taken upon themselves to say the time had come for the Exchequer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to know the value of a particular kind of property. (Laughter.) They said that the revolution was in the Lincolnshire speech, but Mr. Lloyd-George's speeches were as a lighthouse beam upon the darkness of the night to the people of this country by Mr. Chamberlain in 1885. (Laughter.) One reason why the Lords had thrown out the budget was that it filled them with disgust and disappointment, because it showed there was a way of filling the pockets of the Chancellor of the Exchequer otherwise than by putting taxes upon bread and wheat. (Applause.) How many of the peers who voted against the budget realized that they were voting for their own exclusion in any reform of the House of Lords that might be formed? "They are now running up and down the country, cursing and swearing, and exhibiting how incapable they are of representing—I will not say you—but even themselves. (Laughter and applause.)

"At last," concluded Mr. Birrell, "the Lords' cup is full. They have chosen their own time. They could not wait for the swing of the pendulum. They smashed the clock. We shall have a new clock, a brand new clock, and their lordships must not complain if they do not occupy the same place in the clock." (Loud applause.)

The World's Dreamers;

JULES VERNE

By Rev. Thomas Gregory in New York American.

Jules Verne was one of the most remarkable men that the race has so far produced. He was in a class all by himself, like Leonardo da Vinci, like Shakespeare, like Napoleon, being so emphatically unique as to admit of no classification.

Speaking of Shakespeare, it is in the great dramatist's most extraordinary creation, the "Tempest," that we have the best prototype of Verne. It would be quite right to call the brilliant Frenchman the Ariel of intellects. Like Shakespeare's fair spirit, Verne loved to "tread the bottom of the salt deep; to run upon the sharp wind of the north; to do business in the veins of the earth."

To his ethereal brain there were no barriers. To him belonged infinity and eternity, and in the limitless ocean of imagination he revelled as in his native element. In the midst of the weird and the dreamy, the fantastic and the strange, he was as solitary at home as the sailor upon the deck of his ship or the farmer upon his solid earth.

Like the great Da Vinci, to whom he has often been likened, Jules Verne was a full-orbed man—great in sentiment and in judgment, in idealism and in plain, practical common sense; an ardent dreamer of dreams and seer of visions, and at the same time a hard-headed, plodding, painstaking philosopher and scientist.

He knew mathematics more thoroughly than the rank and file of the mathematicians; in chemistry he was better versed than the general run of chemists, and in geography he was more solidly at home than were the majority of the geographers.

But it was in the realm of the imagination that Verne was the real wizard, crowned by the grace of God and wielding the sceptre that no other hand had ever dared to touch! From the beginning of the world

right down to the moment that now is there have been seen no books like those written by Jules Verne. In "Round the World in Eighty Days," "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," "The Steamship," "The Great Train Robbery," the high-water mark of the humbug, the twelve-stroke of the imaginative intellect!

How did the man think of so many things, and such wonderful things? And how did he contrive, amidst the madness of his flights and the rioting of his fancy, to maintain such order and method? Verne's imagination, as reflected in his wonderful books, has been the source from which many scientists, inventors and discoverers have derived the inspiration of their achievements. With those great strange, dreamy eyes of his Verne saw that submarine boat long before science had built it or even seriously thought of it. Many of the marvels of electricity which are nowadays for the most part finding their practical demonstration were anticipated in Jules Verne's romances.

He possessed the mysterious gift of seeing the unseen and of anticipating that which, as yet, had not been revealed. In "nature's infinite book of secrecy" he seemed able to peer down deeper to any other man of his day, and the things that were hidden from the rank and file of his contemporaries appeared to be as plain to his daring fancy as the commonest objects are to the eye of flesh.

Beyond a doubt, without imagination, without the dreaming, celestial building, picture-painting faculty, the life of man here on the grim-bill of an earth would be a very ugly, spiritless affair.

BLIND WOMAN MADE TO SEE: FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE WORLD

Happy Patient Tells of Strange Impressions of Her New World—She Finds a Horse Really Terrifying—Uses Touch Even Yet, Better Than Her Eyes.

In all the marvels wrought by surgical skill it would be difficult to find a rival to the operation performed at the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Eng., a few days ago, which gave sight to a woman who had never seen during the 35 years of her life.

Annie Hubbard, the subject of this wonderful feat of surgery, was born blind. She had ceased to hope. She had acquired all those arts and almost supernatural developments of the remaining senses whereby blind people place themselves almost on a level, for all practical purposes, with those who can see. Indeed, from years of habit, she still makes pathetic use of the verb "to touch," when she means "to see."

Tramcar is Puzzling.
Surely no human being at present alive can be leaping so strange an existence as this woman, who stands midway between the two worlds of darkness and of light. Her sight is imperfect as yet, but it is very gradually improving and unfolding in the process of new wonder every day.

"I did not not see," she said, speaking of her first day of sight, "I had known just what they were like."

But with living creatures, with scenery, tramcars, houses, and the like, it is often very different. A horse, a tree, a passing tramcar, puzzled and even frightened her.

She has a difficulty in explaining precisely what was her mental concentration of such things as these, except that in all cases the size of the reality greatly exceeds what she had imagined it to be.

People Look Big.
"Even human beings are ever so much bigger than I had imagined," she says. "You see, when you tell blind people to look like that, but, of course, with anything big you can only touch a little part of it at a time. So you cannot guess how high or how broad it is."

"The first time I saw a horse I was terrified. I had no idea there was anything alive so big. It was quite close to me and it looked to me a terrible creature."

In the world of the blind a horse, a tree, a good instance, seems hardly to have a definite shape at all.

The word "horse" at once conjures up to a seeing person a mental picture of the animal. To a blind person, it would seem, it brings a strange compound of mental impression, clattering noise, a faintly acid smell, a sense of cold hairiness and perhaps a faint vibration of the earth—but no clearly-defined impression.

Blind Read Character.
A tree, again, is a vast, unyielding

substance, rough in texture, and capable of a swishing noise: "I was surprised at the size of the top part of the first one I touched—that is to say, saw."

But she had one thing to say which revealed a far stranger thing than the mere material fittings of the world of the blind. She told how the blind see character.

"You," she said, "can tell by a person's face what kind of a nature he has. If he is angry or happy, his face tells you so, and perhaps you think that blind people who cannot see faces cannot read a stranger's character."

"But we can. You rely so much on your sight that little changes in the tone of a speaker's voice, little movements, changes of breathing escape you. They are there, all the same, and we are all that the blind have to go by, we are all the keener to notice them."

Between Two Worlds.
"If you were to shut your eyes you would find it hard to tell what kind of a person you were talking to. But if your eyes had been always shut you would not have heard of signs which would tell you at once."

That is why, she says, the blind are often such marvellously acute judges of character. They read the subtle signs which, while a man may be schooling his features and outward appearance to give a certain impression, escape his unconscious and betray his real thoughts and emotions.

Miss Hubbard, like most blind people, senses to a remarkable degree, and herself relying on them rather than on her new and occasionally uncontrollable gift of sight. She finds it easier to ascend steps with her eyes shut than with them open, for she has yet to learn how to focus her sight, and experiences difficulty in gauging distance aright.

Even when blind she could do housework, or could take a stranger all over the town of Maldstone and tell him infallibly where he stood and what he saw before him.

Yet at Home in Dark.
It is almost weird to think that one who can do such things in pitchy darkness, where a normal person would be helpless, has still so many simple things to learn. She has to learn the names of different colors, for instance; although she can differentiate between red and yellow, she has to learn which is which.

Her sight becomes strong enough to permit her to read in the ordinary way. She can read blind type easily, but printed letters are strange hieroglyphics to her.

Meanwhile, with the strange and beautiful world now before her, she is as happy a woman as any in England.

"When I first never gets better than it is today," she said, "I shall never be able to express the wonderful joy it has brought into my life."

scarcely realize how the civilized world of old could have got on without it. As a matter of fact, however, neither the Phoenicians, with their practical commercial sense, nor the Lydians or the Persians who claimed the supremacy over the cities where the new currency was introduced, nor, of course, the Egyptians, ever had coinage till the conquest of Alexander assimilated the Greek civilization all through the eastern world. The Romans came to know it through the Greek cities in Sicily and Magna Graecia, and the beginning of silver coins toward the beginning of their third century B. C.

In the meantime with the Greeks die-sinking, like everything else, had fallen within the domain of art, and their coins remain forever a standard of beauty for the artist and a model of perfection for the die-sinker.—Saturday Review.

COMPULSORY SWIMMING.

All high school pupils, including girls, must swim. That is the decree of the Boston school board. If the pale scholars splutter and sink, they must hasten to a bathing beach, come summer, and learn to get better. Instructors, bathing masters appointed by the city or state, will sign a certificate provided for the purpose by the directors of hygiene in the schools, which will be accepted by the school board as proof of the prowess of the scholar.

CHRISTMAS IN OLD ENGLAND

Family Customs Dying Out—Home Christmas a Thing of the Past With Fashionable People—They Flock to Ocean Resorts—King and Queen Stick to Real Christmas Habits.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

Though the custom of giving presents at the "Merry Yuletide" is said to be dying out, this is not the case with King Edward and Queen Alexandra, who make a point of remembering not only their friends but those who have rendered good services to them during the year. It has been estimated by those in a position to judge that the King spends at least £1,000 (\$5,000) annually in buying Christmas presents of one kind or another, while the Queen's expenditure in the same direction is as much.

A notable feature of the presents dispatched from Windsor for this Christmas was the large number of Christmas puddings. These found their way to many royal tables, including those of the German Emperor, the Czar, the Russian King, the King of Spain and the Emperor of Austria. These puddings have been on file at Windsor Castle for more than a hundred years.

At this season of the year also large demands are made upon the stock of cigars and cigarettes in the royal cellars at St. James' Palace, where of the most complete equipments for the maturing of cigars is to be found. His Majesty is a great smoker of cigars, though, acting on the advice of his physicians, he is not smoking so much as was the case a few years ago. Strangely enough, the King does not care much for a cigarette, and is seldom to be seen smoking one. On the other hand, both the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught are heavy cigarette smokers.

Cigars from Cuba.

The King's cigars all come from one particular plantation in Cuba. They bear the one maker's brand upon them, and are packed in perfectly plain boxes. They are not very large, but if they could be sold in the open market it is estimated that the price would be about seventy-five cents each. A few years ago His Majesty was said to have been pleased to be seen smoking a cigar pipe, and was to be seen smoking one of these about the lanes of Sandringham. Today, however, he has abandoned this form of smoking and keeps almost exclusively to cigars. The consumption of cigars at the royal palace is considerable, and supplies arrive at St. James' Palace almost weekly, where they remain for some months before being placed on the royal sideboards.

Christmas Day in England proved a very different thing from what it was fifty years ago. Americans have always been taught to believe that England was the one place on earth where Christmas was enjoyed and appreciated to the fullest extent. There always has been the holy plum pudding and log, the holly and the new English fashion the family gathered around the board of celebrating Christmas is the worst.

Iron Duke an "Ogre."

"The French public," writes the Duchesse de Dino, "will never regard the Duke of Wellington as anything else but an ogre, or M. de Talleyrand anything but a person whom the devil will carry off some day, but who, in the meantime, owing to an unholy bargain with the prince of darkness, has the power of bewitching the universe."

EARLY GRECIAN COINAGE.

The invention of coinage is due to the Greek world, probably to the banks of Halicarnassos and adjacent Asia Minor Greek colonies, who toward the end of the eighth century, B. C. began stamping the small gold and electrum ingots which passed through their hands as currency with a mark of some sort intended to guarantee the weight and purity of the metal; such ingots very soon assumed a round and more regular shape, which we find already in old silver coins from Aegina, nearly contemporary with Asia Minor "beans."

Curious to say, none of the surrounding peoples with whom the Asiatic and European Greeks were in constant communication, political or commercial, took up the wonderful invention which at present seems to us of such obvious necessity that we

as a swimmer. The school board will then award one or two points as the occasion may require which will be counted toward the final graduation marks of the pupil.

Some day, with increasing numbers of simple folk learning to swim, and the exercise regularly, the citizens in each large town will demand public baths, open all the year. Nearly all the English towns are provided with large, attractive swimming pools where the yeomanry splash and grow strong through the long winter evenings. The continental cities are equally well provided with facilities for this most perfect exercise.

Even now several of the larger American cities have a little clique of all-the-year outdoor bathers. There are a few sights more bracing than the all-winter swimmers of Brighton Beach, New York, for instance. Seven men compose the Arctic Club which swims there each Sunday, snow, rain or hail. And up to the middle of November there are fully a dozen regulars, including three women. These eager days when frost is one the water are too advanced for those unused. But all, or nearly all, can get there in due time if they will work for it.—Collier's.

CHRISTMAS IN OLD ENGLAND

Only in America
As it is in this year of our Lord 1909 no such thing exists. The English Christmas exists only in America.

There is no snow here; only rain and fog. Thorton has Yuletide public water-toria. The continental cities are equally well provided with facilities for this most perfect exercise.

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coiffure, principally, however, by the braid or braids, according to the modern Eve's pocketbook.

One braid is an excellent thing on a woman, but two or more give her the air of reckless extravagance and magnificence which is the desire of every fervent follower of fashion to proclaim. With the new hair come also new hair ornaments, enormous hairpins, buckles and medallions which fasten into the braid, while all the hair ornaments used for puffs no longer serve their purpose and are consequently out of the fashion.

With the passing of the puffs the hat has now become a foolish economy. Instead of wearing a 25 cent rat hidden by your own hair you now wear your own hair covered by a \$30 switch. This may not sound practical or economical to the masculine mind, but it takes feminine intuition to perceive the why and wherefore of fashions anyhow, and this isn't written for men.

With the changing of the coiffure, naturally the hats had to be changed. The more false hair you wear the more it necessitates. The bee-hive and the basket hats were sudden millinery vagaries which startled us in the summer and which went out with the fall fashions, to be replaced by the turban, which has already arrived in so many wild varieties of shapes, historical, Oriental, military, arctic and mythological, that its momentary popularity is beyond a doubt and its future is already doubtful. Nothing kills a fashion so quickly as popularity.

The fashion chronicler always hopes for the best in arriving at the new fashions, and so though everyone cheered for the hipless corset we have found out its faults and are now equally enthusiastic about the return of the hips.

By the way, only the most advanced corsetiers will allow you to have hips even now. The hipless had seemed to take the lead of the average corsetmaker. The fat woman with hips suffered for a cause, but the thin woman without hips, who was squeezed into a machine which ironed her out even straighter than she was, despite her frantic appeals for slight curves, alone knows what it is to be a martyr to the hipless cause. No corsetmaker will believe that there exists a woman whose hips are already small enough.

We had no sooner procured the tube-like figure, at great expense, than for no apparent reason, the fishwife skirt was introduced and was passionately upheld and exploited by all those women who were naturally too short and should by no means be cut off at the thigh line by a broad sash. That fashion, too, has gone, and the normal waist line is again with us. Let us hope for a long run!

Those marvellous hitchings and strappings which were at one time called "knee waists," the extraordinary draping of the skirt which didn't permit the wearer to take a long step, are only seen on the stage now where some agile and stately chorus girl wishes to demonstrate that she can walk across the boards without moving her feet except in a shuffle and without falling down.

The harem veil drapery is a fad which will not go out with the new year, and will probably become more popular. During the latter part of the racing season several society women who had motored to the track had arranged their veils in exact copy of the Mohammedan woman's, leaving only the eyes free.

This is not only an excellent disguise but saves the complexion from the dust of the road without harming the eyesight, and will probably be a great deal more next summer than it was last. Though it is a freak fashion it serves an excellent purpose and need not be destroyed in the general house-cleaning of fads before the event of the New Year, which I can only hope will bring to each reader of this page a revival of that fashion which is now becoming to her own style of good looks.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOD.

It is not generally known that at the present time the people of the United States use about three times as much timber as their forests grow. The Government foresters maintain that if we were everywhere practicing forestry with a resulting improvement equal to that made in Prussia, where no more wood is cut than the forests produce, the forests of this country would be producing as much as we use. What is wanted is a sustained yield year by year, and it is necessary, therefore, to have always a certain number of trees ready to cut; there must be a proper proportion of trees of all ages. In Prussia this proportion has been maintained with almost mathematical accuracy. The foresters estimate that in 1895 there were 72 cents, in 1900 \$1.58, and in 1904, \$2.50.—Van Nostrand Magazine.

"FEEBLE STOMACH"

CAUSES DIGESTIVE WEAKNESS AND POISONS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

"No one can have suffered more than I did with stomach trouble," writes Phil E. Pascual, well known at St. Andrew's Corner, "My doctor told me my indigestion and sleeplessness were due to poisons in the blood. Certainly my condition was desperate, and it seemed from the despondent feelings that swept over me that I would lose my reason. I happened to read Dr. Hamilton's Pills and bought five boxes from the drug-gist. Each body-cleansing pill never used; they were mild and yet quite strong enough to drive all the humors out of the blood. My stomach gained strength rapidly with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and I improved so much that in eight weeks I could eat and digest all ordinary food. Depression and weakness passed away and I am, thanks to Dr. Hamilton's Pills, enjoying robust good health."

No remedy for biliousness, indigestion, headache, sick stomach or constipation that compares with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Refuse substitutes. Sold in 25-cent boxes. All dealers, or Catarrhose Company, Kingston, Ont.

ROYALTY'S CHRISTMAS CARDS; PREPARED BY ADOLPH TUCK

Supplies Nearly All the Rulers of Europe—Began Two Years Ago—King Edward Has Chosen a Scene From the Round Table Romance.

Twenty years ago this Christmas hosts of the late Queen Victoria's friends received dainty cards containing her majesty's greetings. These cards were prepared by the late Raphael Tuck from designs which were submitted to the Queen's selection and approval. Four years later this sensible solution of the problem of remembering their thousands of friends at Christmas time was adopted by the present rulers of Great Britain, then Prince and Princess of Wales. It has since become a tradition, the honor of preparing Christmas cards for the German Emperor, the Czar and Czarina of Russia, the King and Queen of Italy and the king and queen of Spain has also been conferred upon the firm of Raphael Tuck & Sons.

Every year a group of carefully and artistically executed designs is sent to each of the above royal personages in order that the final choice in each case may be somewhat representative of the personal taste of the sovereign.

The Christmas card of the English sovereign this year, for instance, has a dignity which is symbolic of the nation. It represents a scene in King Arthur's great hall at the Palace of Camelot, as it is called by the legends, and ladies and knights are gathered to witness the ceremony of King Arthur admitting Sir Tristram, one of the best knights and the gentlest, to the Fellowship of the Round Table. On the right of the picture Sir Lancelot, a prominent figure on his white charger, stands sponsor for the knight. The original picture, painted by Howard Davis, Sir David has also painted the Queen's card, a beautiful panel, representing Queen Philippa pleading with King Edward III. for the lives of the citizens of Calais in 1347.

A historic incident in Temple Gardens is the subject of the Christmas card chosen by the Prince of Wales. Its title is "The Roses of York and Lancaster."

It was a felicitous idea to select for representation on the Princess of Wales' card a little boy—Alfred the Great—reading to his mother, Queen Osburga.

Singularly appropriate, too, is the subject for the German Emperor's Christmas greeting. His friend—King Henry VIII, embarking on the Great Harry in Dover Harbor, May 31, 1520, years of her life at the Russian court on his visit to Francis I. of France, the Carina has resolutely opposed the meeting which became famous as the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." Though the Great Harry in the pictorial representation is far more fantastic than the smug appearance of the Kaiser's warship, yet one can easily correlate them. Anything nautical has always hit the Kaiser hard. Yachting as a fashionable pastime was almost unknown in Germany before the Kaiser ascended the throne, but during his reign he has made it one of the most popular of national amusements.

William was a little shaver when, with his younger brother, Henry, he had his first sail. The two little princes were staying with their mother, the Empress Frederick, then Crown Princess of Germany, at a watering place on one of the Frisian Islands. A German yachtsman, a rare creature in those days, happened to be cruising in the vicinity, and the crown princess asked him to take her for a sail. They were delighted with their experience.

When I grow up to be a big man I'm going to have lots of yachts and the big ones, too," Wilhelm said to his mother when they returned. The emperor has realized his childish ambition. It is not for the sake of yachting alone that he goes in for the sport; his object is to foster national spirit in among his people and thereby arouse a feeling which will support his ambitious scheme to create a navy that will surpass England's.

The young queen of Spain has chosen a painting of a Madonna and Child. It is interesting to note that the hair of the Madonna is flaxen and she wears a sweet English face. The queen herself has flaxen hair and is a typical English girl.

One of the most charming of the royal Christmas cards is that selected by the king and queen of Italy. The artist is Harriet Bennett. Painted in delicate tones, the picture represents another helping a child close to her. The hair of the child is flaxen and she wears a sweet English face. The queen herself has flaxen hair and is a typical English girl.

The queen was delighted with the painting, and to mark her appreciation she has chosen it for her Christmas card.

THE WORLD'S HIGHEST TUNNEL

Constructed by British Engineers Between Chile and Argentina—It Crosses the Andes.

Reuter's correspondent, at Santiago, Chile, reports that the piercing of the Trans-Andine Railway tunnel at the summit of the Cordillera was completed on Saturday, Dec. 4, and the Chilean and Argentine sections were joined with complete success. The tunnel is 2,850 yards long.

The Trans

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

Mrs. Leopold Canning, having recently secured an annulment of her marriage to the only son and heir of Lord Garvagh, has now resumed her maiden name, and desires from hence forth to be known as Miss Caroline Rube. She is the only surviving child and sole heiress of Charles E. Rube, the South African multi-millionaire, and is at present in deep mourning for her only brother, Ernest Rube, a subaltern of the First Royal Dragoons, who has just succumbed to blood poisoning out in India. It is understood that the long Miss Rube, as she must now be called, will contract a matrimonial alliance more brilliant than her former venture. Her marriage to the Hon. Leopold Canning took place four years ago at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the presence of members of the royal family, of the cabinet, and, in fact, of almost everybody of note in London.

It seemed an ideal match. On one side there was beauty and great wealth while on the other there was an historic name, with an honored title in prospect, the bridegroom, who is good looking, having a most promising career before him. He was a godson of the late Duke of Albany, and persona grata with others of the reigning house. Lord Desborough placed Taplow Hall, his beautiful place on the Thames, popularly known as "Honey-moon Hall," at the disposal of the newly-married couple for their honeymoon.

But before three days were over the bride had left her husband and returned to her parents, with whom she has resided ever since. This occurred toward the close of the season of 1906, and furnished the principal theme of gossip at the Goodwood races "and during the Cowes week of that year. Much speculation has prevailed as to why the lady should have delayed so long taking the necessary steps to secure the annulment of her marriage. Perhaps she was anxious to avoid notoriety, and the fact that she should have braved at this juncture all the disagreeable legal proceedings connected with the divorce court serves to confirm the story that she is about to marry again.

Although England's parliament has been dissolved and is generally supposed to have gone entirely out of existence, since even the peers cannot reasonably for legislative duty until they have received in due form their summons from the crown, yet there is one element thereof that retains life and which remains in force. The House of Lords is not only a legislative body but likewise the highest tribunal of the realm, and by the terms of a statute specially enacted in 1875 provision was made to enable the sovereign to authorize the law members of the House of Lords to hear and determine appeals during the dissolution of parliament, and, for that purpose only, to sit in the House of Lords at such times as might appear expedient.

Roland Bonaparte, Prince Constantin Radziwill, Edmond Blano, M. Marguet, and their fellow owners of the Cercle des Etrangers, which is the official title of the great public gambling establishment at Monte Carlo, have just bestowed a species of Christmas gifts upon the people of Monaco by arranging to furnish them with all their gas and electric lighting inside the houses, also telephone service, all free of cost.

The gambling establishment already relieves the citizens of the principality of every vestige of taxation, pays the civil list of the sovereign for the maintenance of the opera and of the theatre, with high priced, first-class artists; defrays the expense of all public works, the stipends of the bishop and clergy, the cost of the street lighting, road repairing, water rate, police, judiciary, etc.

In fact, the owners of the gambling establishment are enabled by the colossal profits which they derive from the tables to pay every conceivable expense of the principality of Monaco, besides having money enough left to pay huge sums in the shape of blackmail and hush money to the Parisian and continental press, and immense dividends to the stockholders.

The furnishing of the householders of Monaco with free lighting and telephone is something new, however, and if matters proceed at the present rate we shall have the Cercle des Etrangers paying for the clothes of the subjects of Prince Albert, for their board and perhaps even for their yearly trips of pleasure abroad. There is, indeed, no knowing where this condition of affairs will end.

Some astonishment has been created by Earl Northampton's lease of Castle Ashby, his place in Northamptonshire, to the well-known South African mining magnate, Friedlander, for the latter is a Hebrew, and the balance which runs around the entire edge of the proof of the castle, is constructed of great stone letters, placed as to show verses from the Gospels; the same form of decoration being repeated in the balustrades of the numerous stately terraces. If Northampton has let Castle Ashby, it is not because he is in any way impoverished. On the contrary, he is rich; but he wishes to obtain still more money, to devote it to philanthropic enterprises in which he is deeply interested. An earnest radical, he has naturally been one of the supporters of the Government's financial proposals in the House of Lords. Much of his wealth comes to him through his mother, the late Marchioness having been the only daughter and heiress of the second Earl Ashburton, who was in his day one of the principal partners of the House of Baring. She brought her husband in marriage a vast estate, including exten-

sive ground rents in the Clerkenwell and Islington districts of London, which are increasing in value all the time.

Castle Ashby is situated on high ground above the River Nene, in Northamptonshire, and was built in part during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the remainder being completed after the accession of James I., who paid a state visit there with his queen, Inigo Jones in 1620 made some further additions, including two turrets, and a long gallery; while the great dining-room was added in 1695, on the occasion of a state visit by William III.

Northampton traces his descent from Osbert of Compton, who flourished in the reign of Henry II., and who was the son of Turchil of Arden, an Anglo-Saxon chieftain, who, according to history, deserted King Harold from the battle of Hastings. From this com-temperary of the Norman conquest, the present marquis is descended in an unbroken line, and his family was already in possession of the estate of Compton Wyntates, a corruption of "Compton of the Vineyards," as the time when Doomsday Book was compiled, nearly a thousand years ago. It was the favorite home of the Marquis of Northampton; the present mansion, built on the foundations of older houses, dating from the reign of Henry VIII., when it was constructed by Sir William Compton, who was the whipping boy, childhood playmate and boyhood friend of Henry VIII., whom he attended at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, besides being his ambassador to Emperor Charles, the chancellor of Ireland, and one of the principal participants in the battle of the Spurs. Compton Wyntates is perhaps one of the finest half-timbered country seats in England, a strange mixture of Tudor Castle and of cottage, with turrets, embattled walls,

timbered gable ends, and a broad moat, teeming with silvery fish; a mansion distinguished in an altogether unique fashion by its demonstration of the architectural secret of perfect proportion without regularity.

Sir William Compton's son, who became first Earl Northampton, achieved fame by his marriage with Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Spencer, lord mayor of London, in 1595. Known as Will Compton, he was a scapegrace, and Sir John objected to his suit. So young Compton disguised himself as a baker's apprentice, and carried off Elizabeth, concealed in a baker's basket, on his shoulders. Sir John began by disinheriting his daughter, but ultimately relented, and when he died left her his fortune, which was estimated at \$5,000,000, a colossal sum in those days. Its amount seems to have turned the head of his son-in-law. For the latter indulged in such insane extravagance, spending \$500,000 in a fortnight, that his wife secured his incarceration for a few months in the Tower of London, until he recovered his senses. Created, by reason of his wife's fortune, Earl of Northampton, he was to the end of his days known among his contemporaries as "the crazy earl," owing to his dementia to which he was given way on his sudden accession to riches.

The present Northampton is the owner of old Canterbury Tower, in the northern part of London, which has been converted by the marquis into a club for the poor of the locality. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and also during part of the sixteenth, Canterbury Tower was used for religious purposes, as a priory, and shared the fate of most establishments of that kind in the reign of Henry VIII., who presented it to Thomas Cromwell, his gentleman-in-waiting. It was rented for a time to Sir Francis Bacon, and then it passed into the possession of Sir John Spencer.

MANY ART FORGERIES ARE FOUND

Spurious Antiquities in the Museums—Articles in Which the British Government Has Been Swindled—Experience of Collectors.

[From London Answers.] All "antiquities" are not antique. The art of the fakir is an art that reveals itself, and often enough it is almost impossible of detection. The doubt, for instance, that has been cast by art experts generally upon the wax bust attributed to Leonardo da Vinci—pronounced Layanardo da Vinci—purchased by Lord Bute for the German Government for \$5,000, is by no means an isolated incident in the history of art collecting.

It has yet to be decided whether this bust is the work of the great and versatile Leonardo or of Nicolo Lavi, the recently deceased wax modeler, but it is an undeniable fact that there is hardly a public collection that does not contain several items the authenticity of which would not bear investigation.

Worthless Gems. At the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Louvre and elsewhere, it has more than once been discovered that treasures which have been long venerated as unique are most flagrant forgeries.

Some years ago a parliamentary commission was held upon the contents of the museum at South Kensington, and very early in the evidence it transpired that the predecessor of the then curator had removed over 50 objects as either forgeries or as absolutely worthless, which had been considered of great importance and value.

For instance, the authorities purchased three items at the famous Hamilton Palace sale in 1882, all of which were worthless.

HOW A WOMAN CAN BUILD UP HER HEALTH

This Open Letter From Mrs. L. Hermann Will Be Interesting to All Women Readers.

The following letter, written from her pretty situated home in Ossining, on the banks of the Hudson, gives Mrs. Hermann's experience with illness:

"I was never very strong. Thousands there are just like me, who have to pay double toll for every little extra effort or exertion. When the weather was fine, and I was able to get about, I enjoyed life and held my strength. But something always happened—a little too much done or some small sickness would put me back, and I would drop into the miserable, despondent state, unable to sleep or enjoy my meals. I decided to take the most nourishing and strengthening tonic made, and was strongly urged to use 'Ferrozone.' After the first box I saw Ferrozone was doing me good, so I followed closely the 'Ferrozone Rules for Health,' and gained steadily. At first I didn't eat as well as I once did—I couldn't expect to. But there was a gradual improvement in my appetite, and this buoyed up my hopes, and convinced me Ferrozone was what I needed. It is less than a year since I commenced Ferrozone, and already I am like a new woman. I eat more, sleep better, weigh more, am stronger, healthier, better looking than ever before."

No tonic has such a universal reputation for restoring health to girls and women—it's a woman's medicine that does good; try one or two Ferrozone tinctures with your meals—watch the result. Fifty cents a box, six for \$2.50, all dealers, or The Cattarhazone Company, Kingston, Canada.

poor people, but gave away big puddings every year-end to all who asked for them.

Killingburg owns several pottery clay pits that bring in so much money to the town coffers that they pay all the town expenses and leave a good round sum over, which is distributed in charity. Killingburg is one of the few places where rates and taxes are unknown.

Free hotels and free places of amusement are comparatively common at Orb, in Austria, and at certain times in the year small sums of money can be had for nothing on application to the officials at the town hall.

Several railway companies in Russia have distinguished themselves by providing meals gratis to their passengers. In St. Petersburg there is a small hotel, the property of a railway company, where railway travelers are lodged and boarded free of charge.

Free Flowers and Free Beer

Some railway companies in the States provide bouquets for nothing. Many of the railway companies in America possess flower gardens bordering on their lines, and the produce of these is distributed now and again among the passengers.

Gladstone, in Surrey, is noted for his generosity. In this pretty little town, the primary wanderer is supplied with free soup between the months of November and April. And on every Sunday throughout the year he can secure a cut of fresh roast beef on applying of the proper quarter.

Norwich is very charitably disposed. On three specified days in the year anyone may claim a substantial meal, consisting of soup, roast beef, potatoes, greens and a jug of ale, for nothing. The only qualification for it is that the applicant shall repeat aloud in St. Giles' church a prayer for the health of the reigning king and queen.

"Poor People Boarded Here."

Rochester, in Kent, has, or used to have, a hotel where penniless folk could get a supper, a night's lodging and fourpence on their departure next morning. This house of welcome has been immortalized by Charles Dickens.

Another hotel where the homeless and impecunious can get a free meal and lodging is situated in Colehill, in Warwickshire. No one is paid for accepting its hospitality, as is the case with the Rochester hotel.

Married an Buried Without Cost.

At churches in various parts of the country loving couples are married free of cost on certain days of the year while the town of Slopton long ago made provision for free funerals.

People who cannot afford to pay an undertaker to bury their deceased relatives are visited by the town officials, who see entirely to the funerals. Moreover, it is said the mourners are provided with a loaf, a piece of cheese and four quarts of beer.

The Government of India issued an order a long time ago that five-grain packets of quinine would be sold at each rural postoffice at a farthing a piece, and that those who needed and could not afford to purchase the quinine it would be granted free. Quinine is the most essential medicine for the natives, and the government, at a loss, brought the supply in this way within the reach of the very poorest. At one time India had to import £50,000 worth of quinine every year, but now the cultivation of the plant is carried on largely in that country.

Six Hundred Dollars for Scholarship Prizes

Associated Press Shakespeare Club.

Elsewhere in this issue may be found a "Sermon from Shakespeare," which should be read by all our readers. The Advertiser has secured the exclusive right to the weekly publication of these sermons, and to the control of the Local Branch of the Associated Press Shakespeare Club. This Club is composed of associated newspaper publishers, and is divided into Century Clubs and Local Clubs. The Century Club is composed of one hundred leading Canadian newspapers.

Our patrons who read each week for fifty-two consecutive weeks, for Second and Third prizes, \$25.00 each, and for the Fourth prize, \$10.00. The next five prizes, \$10.00 each, will be awarded in the order of merit as follows:

First prize, \$100.00
Second and third prizes, \$25.00 each
Fourth prize, \$10.00
The next five prizes, \$10.00 each

Shakespeare Reading Scholarship

I have read the Sermon from Shakespeare published in

(Name of paper.)

1909, and intend to read the

series of 52, beginning April 2, 1910.

Name

Address

Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act.

Sermon From Shakespeare

And this our life, exempt from public haunt,

Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,

Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

—As You Like It, Act II. Sc. 1.

From the earliest Christian times men dealing with ethical questions have turned to the Bible for their texts. Did the Infinite Mind cease His revelations two thousand years ago? Coming down the ages has there not been a sequence of seers, poets, dramatists, who have watched fire from the Altar of the Divine and set up torches that can light men through the rough places of earth. Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Emerson, have all moments when they have "seen God face to face."

Pre-eminent among writers, who have revealed the will of God, stands Shakespeare. More self-evident truths have been crystallized into illuminating phrases on his pages than on those of any other man who has wrought for the amusement and uplifting of the human race. In every scene of his immortal dramas there are passages that stand out as do stars in a clear sky—guides to the traveller through life's way.

Shakespeare himself saw that important spiritual truths were to be learned from dumb nature. In the Forest of Arden there were no books, but the book of Nature spoke freely to the banished duke and his brothers in exile. The thoughtful reader can find sermons in Shakespeare. The inspired poet went a step further, and found tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, and sermons in stones. The poet's great work is to interpret Nature and life. He is a priest standing between the Infinite and man, groping after eternal truth. Shakespeare is supreme as an interpreter of life. At times he sees into the heart of Nature with a seer's insight. The passage under consideration admirably illustrates this.

In the Forest of Arden is a body of exiled men. They have been rulers

and courtiers. They have lived in the city with its luxury, its hypocrisy, its cruelty. Deprived of their estates they have been forced to retreat to the greenwood and live lives "exempt from public haunt." The palace walls the physical comforts they enjoyed, the struggle for power and place, have been warping their souls, but now the clear stretches of clear blue sky seen through the spreading branches of the oaks, the brooks that dance and sparkle in their journey to the sea, the very cliffs teach them lessons of life. Living close to Nature, they are brought into intimate contact with the Infinite. Their sympathies are broadened. They who were wont to see evil everywhere, to be suspicious of their comrades, nearest of kin, are now able to see good in everything. Even the stone, neglected of the builder, has its uses, and may discourse wisely to humanity.

It is not difficult to understand how the trees, swaying and singing in the breeze, how the brooks, babbling by the haunts of men, can appeal to the human spirit. A hundred poets have been inspired by trees and flowers, by sylvan streams and running brooks. But the wayside stone—what voice has it to speak to the heart or mind of man? When Shakespeare wrote, science was in its infancy, and he could not possibly have understood the full significance of his words. In a vague way he felt that all created things had their purposes. He says elsewhere:

"O mickle is the powerful grace that lies in herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities;

For naught so vile that on the earth doth live,

But to the earth some special good doth give."

To the modern man how wonderful is the truth of the expression "sermons in stones." The footprints of the Creator have been traced by means of the rocks. Hammer in hand the geologist goes forth learning from the stones. The history of this vast world has been handed down in imper-

ishable tablets of stone. Hammer in hand the paleontologist goes forth, and the living things that inhabited the earth since its foundations were laid, are reconstructed. Hammer in hand the botanist wrests secrets of plant life from the cliffs. But for the lessons learned from the rocks, the world would be still living in darkness and superstition.

It would be well for all men to occasionally get into contact with nature. In the city life is artificial. It is a struggle for existence, and the wheels of trade ruthlessly crush the weak and incompetent. The blue sky is hidden by smoke and tall edifices the eye rarely beholds green things, but occupies itself with gazing at artificial displays. The ear is deafened with the unceasing roar of traffic. The heart is hardened in the rush for wealth and honor. It is much to the soul to seek the greenwood at times, to see the blue sky in its vast sublimity, to hear the tongues that speak from the trees, to learn from the babbling brooks, to sit at the feet of those silent but effectual preachers, the stones that base the eternal hills.

AN ALMOST FORGOTTEN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF GLADSTONE

BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in a review of Mr. T. P. O'Connor's book on Gladstone, thus describes Gladstone's visit to Naples in the days of King Ferdinand's tyranny:

Gladstone went to see the prisons. Nothing was more painful to him than the hideous unconsciousness of the Neapolitan authorities than the fact that they consented to allow Gladstone to go into their prisons at all. They had become so inured to infamy that they had ceased to realize that it was infamy. There never was a more remarkable example of the madness which precedes destruction than this permit to the most passionately vivid and human mind of England to see closely and in all their nakedness the horrors of these prisons. Gladstone was probably unable to control the facial expression of his feelings, though his tongue may have been silent. One of the peculiarities of this remarkable man was the perfect transparency of his face. You could see right down to the depths of his soul by watching its expression. In the days when I had to send a nightly description of the House of Commons to a newspaper, I often used to write of him that a deaf man could follow with some clearness the proceedings of the House of Commons if only he watched the face of Gladstone; that face which was as faithful a reflection of the environment as a little ink lake is of the changing April skies. Burning with the righteous indignation which these awful scenes had produced in his mind, Gladstone, who was faced by two difficulties. The first was the effect that any publication might have on the unhappy wretches who were the power of the Government. If Gladstone's exposure upon the Government the exposure of Europe it was quite possible that they would take their revenge by making his life a misery. The second was the effect that his exposure would have on the wretched men who were at their mercy, chained in their fetters. This first difficulty was soon set at rest. I quote Gladstone himself: "I was particularly desirous," wrote Mr. Gladstone in a private memorandum, "to have Puerio's (the Neapolitan patriot) opinion on the expediency of making some effort in England to draw general attention to the horrors, and dissociate the Conservative party from all suppositions of winking at them; because I had had from the sensible man one strong opinion against such a course. I said to him that in my view only two modes could be thought of—the first, available remonstrance through the cabinets; the second, public denunciation and shame. That had Lord Aberdeen been in power, the first might have been practicable, but that with Lord Palmerston it would not, because of his position relatively to the cabinet. The second, because he would be wanting in the will. Matters standing thus, I saw no way open but that of exposure; and might that possibly exasperate the Neapolitan Government, and increase their severity? Puerio's reply was, 'As to us, never mind; we can hardly be worse than we are. But think of our country, for which we are most willing to be sacrificed. Exposure will be good. The present Government of Naples rely on the English Conservative party. Consequently, we were all in horror when Lord Stanley in 1858 carried his motion in the House of Lords. Let there be a voice from that party showing that whatever government be in power in England, no support will be given to such a project as these. It will also strengthen the hands of a better and less obdurate class about the court. Even there all are not alike. I know it. I am a Conservative. These ministers are the extremists of extremists. There are others who would willingly see more moderate means adopted. On such grounds as these I do not hesitate to write as I strongly recommended me to act.'"

Gladstone then came back to England, having obtained the consent of Puerio to make his exposure; but then he encountered the second and greater of his difficulties. This difficulty arose from his own Government. The head of that Government at that time was Lord Stanley, a man of whom Gladstone had deep respect, who was gentle, liberal-minded, humane, and shocked by Gladstone's revelations, but who, at the same time, was a Conservative, and a man of caution, and had been brought up in all the ancient traditions of respect for the great powers of Europe, and for the established order of things. Gladstone, who was still a strong supporter of the traditions of his recent past, unconvinced of the possibilities of Italy's ever being free, allowed himself to be persuaded into agreeing to a proposal of Aberdeen's. Lord Aberdeen thought that if a friendly and allied family like that of Austria made appeal to the Neapolitan authorities, might be brought to an end, or at least mitigated. Everybody knows what must occur when such a power as Austria was in the sixties, and to such an extent it still was, asked to put her creaking machinery in motion, and especially in motion to remonstrate with reaction. Day followed day, week followed week, and there came a delay of months, and still there was no release.

Probably the Austrian Government did not know Gladstone, and were unconscious of his tenacity, strong as the grip of death, which he could display when his feelings were really aroused and his opinions formed. And it may have been calculated that by only procrastinating a little Gladstone might forget his purpose and Ferdinand might remain free to use his subjects as he willed. But the miscalculation was fatal. Gladstone, who was accordingly this is what happened, as related by Morley:

While Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian minister, was making his secretaries hunt up recriminating cases against England, Mr. Gladstone was growing impatient. Lord Aberdeen begged him to give the Austrian minister a little more time. It was nearly four months since Mr. Gladstone landed at Dover, and every day he thought of Puerio, Settembrini, and the real wearing their double chains, subsisting on

their foul soup, degraded by forced companionship with criminals, cut off from the light of heaven and festering in their dungeons. The fact that he had escaped from him in private conversation seemed to him—so he tells Lacaita—to speak like wildfire from man to man, exciting the liveliest interest, and extending to the highest persons in the land. He waited a fortnight more, then at the beginning of July he launched upon his letter. Fishing his letter to Lord Aberdeen, followed by a second explanation and enlargement a fortnight later. He did not obtain for his letter the same success as the first. The letter was translated into various languages, and had a large circulation. The press in this country took the matter up with the warmth that might have been expected. The character and the politics of the accused added an invincible force to his accusations, and for the first time in his life Mr. Gladstone found himself vehemently applauded in Liberal prints.

People are always bewailing the present epoch as decadent, and as wanting in some of the great ideals that belonged to the past. Always, always, this suggestion as stupid, incorrect, and unjust. As a matter of fact, human emotion has become, finer, more humane, more tolerant, more fraternal, during the last thirty or forty years than at any previous period of human history. And if proof were needed of the fact, read the history of the burning indictment of Gladstone was received in very high and influential circles in the sixties. For here are examples of what happened:

"An English gentleman was black-balled at one of the fashionable clubs in Paris for no better reason than that he bore the name of Gladstone. For European Conservatives regard him as a man who had been in league with the devil, and with disgust and apprehension. People like Madame de Lieven pronounced Mr. Gladstone the duke of men less honest than himself, and declared that he had injured the good cause, and discredited his own fame, besides doing Lord Aberdeen the wrong of setting his name at the head of a detestable libel. This thunderbolt of the burning indictment of Gladstone was received in very high and influential circles in the sixties. For here are examples of what happened:

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Dividend No. 29
Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum for the current half-year on the Permanent Stock, has been declared, and same will be payable on and after
Monday, January 3rd, 1910
Transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst.
By order of the board,
WILLIAM SPITTAL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
London, Ont., Dec. 7, 1909.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution

Winter term begins Wednesday, Nov. 10. Pupils may enroll at all times. Exams. at end of term.
Certificates and diplomas granted.
Phone 111. Address, 374 Dundas street, T. L. WILKINS, A.R.C.O., Miss Mac-zit, Principal.

BEATTIE AND FERGUSON

Who is the winner for 1910?
Winnett's Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Scranton Coal
Is the winner every time. All sizes. Prompt delivery.
Phone 481. Office Horton and William Streets. ywt

GRIFFITH BROS.

LEADING FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
Private Ambulance in Connection
104 DUNDAS ST. 'PHONE 459.
CARL MILLER, Asst. Manager.

FERGUSON & SONS

Funeral Directors
180 KING STREET.
PHONES 543, 373, 2056.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SMITH, SON & OLARKE

UNDERTAKERS
115 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 586
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678
Residence on Premises.
Private Ambulance Service.

Logan & Ball

Funeral Directors
415 RICHMOND ST. PHONE 1268.
Residence on Premises.

1886 1910

CAIRNCROSS

—AND—

LAWRENCE

Extend to their host of loyal patrons the season's greetings. : : :
May They Enjoy the Happiest New Year They Have Ever Known
216 DUNDAS STREET.

KINDLING WOOD \$1

Per Load, or 2 Loads for \$1.50.
Delivered to All Parts of the City.

LONDON BOX CO.

309 BATHURST ST. 'Phone 528.

TO LET

Premises centrally situated, suitable for light manufacturing or storage. Rent cheap.

LONDON LOAN AND SAVINGS CO'Y

Order Hamilton's

Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.

Order Hamilton's



Several Pointers on Our Coal

It is free from slate and stones—burns clear and bright, and gives out more heat to the ton than any other coal. Orders filled for any size coal, and delivered promptly.
D. H. GILLIES & SON
PHONE 1312.

DO NOT FORGET

When about to place your order for coal that we can give you one of the very best coals mined in Scranton. All our coal comes to us in box-cars, clean and dry.

MAY BROS.
655 YORK STREET.
PHONE 1224.

THOS. WILSON

Merchant Tailor
212 DUNDAS STREET
HIGGINS' BLOCK. Telephone 538

The Home Table

Should Never Lack
Johnston Bros' XXX Bread

Eat it daily throughout the coming year, and you will be benefited in health by it.

Johnston Bros. 'Phone 944

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Sam Small, the evangelist and southern orator speaks on the subject, "His Majesty the Devil," on Sunday afternoon in the Auditorium.
Dr. Poisson's Successor,
Mr. Charles F. Riley of the fourth-year Medical School class, succeeds Dr. Paul Poisson on the house staff of St. Joseph's Hospital.
An Explanation.
Mr. Frank Wright, driver for Johnston Bros. Bakery, wishes it understood that it was not he who figured in a row in a house on the Hamilton road.

Personal Mention

Miss Rosa Christopher, of Piccadilly street, is holidaying out of town.
Mrs. H. Tiffany, of Seattle, Wash., is visiting Mrs. J. Harder, 144 Maitland street, city.
Mr. J. A. DeWolfe returned to Winnipeg after spending Christmas with his parents, 652 Elias street.
Miss Laura Turton, corner Grey and Coburne streets, is seriously ill in Victoria Hospital.
Mrs. Ellis, from the Rev. Mr. Shaw's, of Fanshawe, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. Garton, 1 Surrey avenue.
Mr. Norman Johnson, of the Bank of Montreal in this city, has been transferred to the head office in Montreal and will leave for that city in a day or two.

GLADSTONE CENTENARY.

Born Dec. 29, 1809.
(By Geo. W. Armstrong.)
A mighty leader in the land,
Who served his country and his Queen;
The senate, his arena grand,
His pen and tongue his weapons keen.

He fought for liberty and man,

A stalwart hero in the strife;
To raise the people was his plan,
To nobler and to higher life.

Bright was his genius, great his skill,

His thought abstract, his logic strong;
His eloquence could move at will
With power that to but few belong.

A king, indeed, but not in name,

(Uncrowned and unanointed king),
His sceptre an unblemished fame,
His throne the hearts that to him cling.

His life was true and good and pure,

He prized religion beyond price;
He held Christian virtue as the cure,
For every evil, crime and vice.

Loyal to Britain—country loved,

Above all nations upon earth,
His patriotism never swerved,
Proud of the land that gave him birth.

And yet his penetrating eye,

Could glance beyond this local sphere;
And in his heart most tenderly,
Embrace the nations far and near.

The fatherhood of God to him,

Was as a band of gold to bind;
And power and honor could not dim,
His love for all of human kind.

Great Gladstone! though we see thee not,

Thy work on earth is far from done,
Thy glorious deeds are not forgot,
Laurels for thee shall yet be won.

EAST LONDON

LOCAL OPTION CAMPAIGN.

The local option campaign is causing quite a little excitement in the townships of Westminster and London, and both sides have been very busy for the last week or so canvassing east of the city limits.
The hotelmen claim that they will win out, while the other side are equally confident. It is claimed that the "wets" have secured nearly every rig, and that they will have more than enough to get out every voter.

WE WISH ONE AND ALL

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

And thank you all for your exceedingly liberal patronage during 1909, especially during the holiday season, which surpassed all preceding seasons.

SUMNER

The Quality Jeweler,
380 RICHMOND STREET.



New Year's Advice

Now, that Christmas is over, everyone has started to plan for the New Year.

Have you made your resolutions yet? Let one of them be: That you will start on the first day of the NEW YEAR to use PARNELL'S FAMOUS BREADS.

You'll never regret it.

'Phones 929 and 1390

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

This Is No Joke
Here's the Secret

Don't try to live the whole year at once. Just one happy new day at a time, leaving tomorrow to take care of itself.

Burn Hunt's Coal every day. That's all there is to it.

OFFICE: 363 RICHMOND ST. Phone 123.

YARD: WATERLOO-M. C. R. Phone 412.

ywt

ferred to the head office in Montreal and will leave for that city in a day or two.

Dr. Bert Winnett and wife, of Kingston, are visiting Dr. Winnett's father, Mr. W. H. Winnett, King street. Mrs. Winnett will receive with Mrs. Bert Winnett on Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Miss Viola Garton, of Surrey avenue, is spending her New Year's holidays at Harriestville. She is staying with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bankhill.

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SELLARS-KERR.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at the King Street Presbyterian manse this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Margaret Kerr, daughter of the late Archibald Kerr, was united in marriage to

Mr. John Drummond Sellars by the Rev. James Rollins. Mr. and Mrs. Sellars left on the evening train for points east. On their return they will take up their residence at 61 High street.

ANOTHER DONATION.

Rev. A. J. Bowen, of the Egerton Street Baptist Church, has received another donation of \$2 to the Scofield fund from "A Sympathizer."

LONDONERS RAKING IN THE DIVIDENDS

Many Companies Will Pay Over Large Amounts to Stock Holders.

SOME OF THE CONCERNS

Large Blocks of Stock Held by Local People—A Glimpse at the List.

This is a month of joy for many Londoners, who hold stock in big concerns, as it is the season when the dividends are paid.

Londoners are, according to bankers and others, great people for investments, and hold stock in concerns all over the country.

Some very large blocks of stock in many of the best railways and manufacturing concerns in the country are held here. Among the concerns who pay dividends this month are:

Banks.

Dominion Metropolitan Nova Scotia Royal Provincial City and District

Townships.

Molson's New Brunswick Traders' United Empire

Industrials.

Rubber pref. General Electric Canada Salt Westinghouse Carter-Crumie Tor. City Dairy Textile com. Laurentide pref. Textile pref. Porto Rico pref. Montreal Steel West India Wm. A. Rogers N. S. Steel Stanfield Ltd. Shredded Wheat Dominion Coal Hudson Bay

Mortgage, Savings, Etc.

Agricult. Loan Canada Landed Can. Permanent Can. Hibernian Central Loan Colonial Loan Dominion Loan East Can. Loan Hamilton Loan Imperial Loan Huron & Erie Landed Banking Lon. & Can. Loan London Savings Ontario Loan Real Estate Loan Tor. Mortgage Tor. Savings Royal Loan

Power.

Con. Gas, Tor. Mex. Power Shawinigan Tor. Electric

Navigation.

St. Law. and Niagara Nav. Chicago Northern Nav.

Traction.

B. C. Electric Hallifax Tram Havana Elec. London Street Ottawa Elec. Sao Paulo T. R. Railway Tri City Trinidad Elec. Twin City pref. Winnipeg Elec.

Telephone.

Bell Telephone Dom. Telegraph Mackay com. Mackay pref. Mont. Telegraph

Trust Companies.

Canada Trust Eastern Trust Mont. Trust National Trust Tor. Gen. Trust Trust & Guar. Union Trust Western Trust

BROTHERHOOD BIBLE CLASS HELD MEETING

Election of Officers for the Year

Took Place Thursday Night.

The annual meeting of the Brotherhood Bible Class of the South London Baptist Church was held on Thursday evening, Dec. 31, 1909.

Although the evening was stormy, a number of the men turned out, and the election of officers for the coming year took place, resulting as follows:

Honorary President—Jas. H. Moore.

President—Herbert Wall.

Vice-President—Walter Richman.

Secretary—Leo Johnston.

Treasurer—George Pollard.

Organist—Gordon Wall.

Teacher—Rev. W. M. Walker.

Assistant Teacher—W. Richman.

Committee—Devotional: W. Laskov; W. Richman, L. Johnston, Member-ship: A. Nelson, J. Stewart, R. Smith, Social Beneficent: John Moore, D. Brown, O. Evelyn, Musical: B. Moore, G. Wall, G. Pollard.

Following the election of officers, a rousing clowns practice took place for the open meeting to be held tomorrow night. This meeting will take the form of an evangelistic service, especially for men, at which the brotherhood men will do the speaking and singing.

Greater interest than ever is being taken in this open Brotherhood service, owing to the untiring efforts of Mr. Reginald Hudson, the newly-appointed organist of the church, and the service tomorrow night will undoubtedly be one of interest to all in South London.

SAWMILLS WITHOUT LOGS

The timber is being cleared off. Here and there may be seen a small log lying in decay. There are no logs. A sawmill cannot run without logs. Neither can a barroom run without boys. A fresh supply is needed to take the place of those that are dropping out. Without this the bar business would gradually cease. Where is this mill to get its logs? Whose boys are going to keep up the procession? b (Advertisement.)

Closed, heated carriages for all occasions. Hueston's Livery.

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

on every box 25c

The London Crockery Co., 169 Dundas St.

Start the New Year Right

By Coming To The

Forced-to-Move Sale

Of Everything In

China, Crockery, Cut Glass

Our Sale Will Be Continued During the Month of January. Forced-to-Move Prices on Every Line.

SPECIAL SALE Tuesday, January 4

200 Doz. Fine English China Cups and Saucers, 3 Gold Lines, Pink Band, Maroon Band, Blue Band

9 Cents Each or \$1.00 Per Dozen

THE LONDON CROCKERY CO.

169 DUNDAS STREET

Pianos to Rent. Pianos to rent from \$2 per month upwards, six months' rent allowed in case of purchase. Williams' Piano Company, Limited, 261 Dundas street.

1910

To Our Customers and Friends:

May it be the best year you have ever seen, and the worst year you will ever see.

Thos. Gillean

402 RICHMOND STREET.

LUXFEL

The Ideal Lenses

For All Wearers of Spectacles or Eyeglasses

Luxfel lenses soften the light and at the same time improve the clearness of vision.

Most glass which softens the light dims the wearer's vision.

But Luxfel glass, owing to its peculiar chemical makeup, which is different from any other, produces lenses which soften the light and at the same time increase the wearer's acuity of vision.

This is due to the fact that they absorb, or hold back, a large percentage of the actinic or ultra-violet rays of light, allowing the eyes to exert their full power of vision.

These ultra-violet rays are very irritating to the eyes, any excess of them producing various pathological conditions, due to eye-strain.

Luxfel lenses are, therefore, invaluable in the relief of eye-strain, headaches, etc., caused by the glare of natural or artificial light.

LUXFEL LENSES are ground in our own factory, on the premises.

TAIT-BROWN OPTICAL CO.

PHYSICAL EYE SPECIALISTS.

237 DUNDAS STREET.

Four Doors East of Bennett's Theatre.

QUALITY STORE

May the year of 1910 be one of Peace Happiness and Goodwill to all.

HARRY RANAHAN