

43RD YEAR NO. 18053

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1907—TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SHOPS FOR LONDON; FIVE HUNDRED HANDS TO BE EMPLOYED

Works Will Be Located in
the North End of West
London.

One Hundred Acres of the
Platt Estate Bonded
for a Site.

According to a story which comes from Montreal, and which was given to The Advertiser today by a railway man high up in the councils of the big trunk lines entering London, it is the intention of the Canadian Pacific Railway to erect large and up-to-date carshops in this city.

It is said that the shops will bring not less than 500 people to London. Nothing definite regarding the matter could be learned at the local offices of the company.

It is understood, however, that the C. P. R. has bonded 100 acres of what is known as the Platt estate in the north end of West London, and bordering on the line of the Canadian Pacific.

Can Get Site in East End

The company cannot secure enough land to accommodate the shops in the east end unless a site be chosen far without the city limits. Property in the east end is also at a premium just now, while property in West London can be bought very reasonably. And as the breakwater has placed West London on a par with all other parts of the city, the company, it is said, sees no reason why its men cannot have their homes there, and why the shops cannot be built on the high, dry ground of the north end, where they will be located very conveniently.

At the present time the C. P. R. holds charters for two or three new lines in this section of Ontario. One of them at least will have its terminal in London. Ever since the Grand Trunk Pacific decided to go into the great west and compete with the C. P. R., the latter company has had its eye on ways and means to claim a large share of the business of Ontario, western as well as eastern, and the projected new lines are the result.

Shops in West Necessary

The business of the Canadian Pacific in this section grows daily by leaps and bounds. The company, it is said, finds that it is losing money sending cars to eastern points to be repaired. It is not good business. Consequently construction and repair shops in the western district are necessary. And London is the place for the shops.

When the C. P. R. secured a large bonus from the city to enter London, it was understood that the company would establish its repair shops here. When the shops did not come, the people grew restless, but it appears that the company, by employing a few men at its roundhouse in the east end, was fulfilling the letter, if not the spirit, of the agreement. And so matters have been allowed to drag on until the present.

If it should prove correct that the Canadian Pacific has decided to establish large shops here, West London will be given an impetus which will make the rest of the city sit up and take notice.

BEEF TRAIN HITS LOCAL

Fifteen Michigan Central Freight Cars
in Ditch at Tilbury.

Tilbury, Feb. 2.—While the M. C. R. local, going west about 7 o'clock last evening, was unloading freight on the eastbound track, a beef extra, going east, in charge of Conductor Standfield, ran head-on into the engine of the local, the collision badly demolishing both engines and wrecking about fifteen freight cars. None of the train crews were seriously injured. The wreckage was all cleared away this morning.

DEATH OF MRS. ANDERSON

Widow of Late Jos. Anderson Passes
Away in Her 83rd Year.

Mrs. Isabelle Anderson, widow of the late Joseph Anderson, passed away this morning at her late residence, 138 Elmwood avenue, in her 83rd year.

Mrs. Anderson was a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, and was the eldest daughter of the late James Ross, of East Williams, where she settled with her father in 1832. In 1841 she became the wife of Mr. Joseph Anderson, who died in 1897. The late Mrs. Anderson resided in this city since 1893. She leaves four children: Mr. W. J. Anderson, of Stratton Station; Dr. J. R. Anderson, of Alisa Craig; Mrs. J. M. McEwen, of this city, and Miss Helen Anderson, at home. Mr. Andrew Ross and Mr. Alexander Ross, of East Williams, and Senator George W. Ross are brothers of the late Mrs. Anderson. To mourn her are four sisters: Mrs. Ellen Mackenzie, of East Williams; Mrs. Geddes and Mrs. Ross, of Stratton, and Miss Ross.

The funeral services will be held at 10 a.m. Monday, at 126 Elmwood avenue, thence via G. T. R. to Alisa Craig, where a service will be held at the residence of Dr. J. R. Anderson. The interment will be at Nairn.

'Phone Company Prepared to Make City Better Offer

Will Give \$4,000 a Year, Restore
Old Rates to Certain Subscribers—Secret Meetings.

The Bell Telephone Company is not allowing any grass to grow under its feet just now in regard to the securing of an exclusive franchise in London.

Apparently, the company has become frightened because of the serious consideration the city is giving the offer of the Independent Company, and for some days Solicitor Scott, who is a shrewd negotiator for the Bell people, has been in the city, and has had several interviews with the members of No. 1 committee, which has the 'phone franchise matter in hand.

It is understood that a special meeting of the committee has been called for Monday afternoon, or Monday evening, before the council.

At this meeting it will probably be decided whether or not the Bell Company will get the franchise.

Committee Not United.

It is known that there is a serious difference of opinion among the members of the committee, and, for that matter, of the entire council, in regard to the franchise matter.

Some of the aldermen declare that the city should take what the Bell company is now willing to give—and it is understood that the company is ready to do more for the city than its offer of a few weeks ago would imply. According to a rumor at the city hall today, Mr. Scott has offered the city a bonus of \$4,000, and also to leave the telephone rates for doctors, nurses, dentists and veterinary surgeons, the same as they were up till the first of the year.

That is, a rate of \$25, instead of \$15, a year, as it has been proposed to charge such persons mentioned above. This means that the new Bell offer is about \$1,500 a year better than the old one.

It was only by the merest chance that the above information leaked out. It was not known until today that Mayor Judd had a talk with the Bell people in Toronto this week. His word said nothing of the matter around the city hall.

Secret Meetings Held.

Again, it was not known that this week there have been secret meetings between the Bell solicitor and No. 1 committee.

It is evidently the opinion of the committee that when the agreement is made it will be time enough for the people to know what has been done.

Should No. 1 committee make an agreement with the company, the arrangement would be referred to the council on Monday night, and if that body accepted No. 1's recommendation, the whole franchise matter would be settled right off the bat before the people had had time to hear of what was going on.

But there is likely to be a stiff fight in the council over the franchise.

Want 'Phone Competition.

There are several aldermen who appear to be of the opinion that 'phone competition should not be obstructed in London.

Apparently these aldermen are not prepared to accept any offer the Bell Company might make even if it embodied a reduction of rates.

"We want 'phone competition now," they say, "before the city gets so large that it will take millions to establish a plant to oppose the Bell company. We don't want to be in the position Toronto is in. We want competition in long-distance lines, too, and we will never get it if the municipalities bar all companies save the Bell."

When seen by The Advertiser today, Chairman Beattie, of No. 1 committee, said he had nothing to say on the subject.

Manager Baird, of the Bell Telephone Company, also refused to talk.

Real Estate Heard From

The Real Estate Association at its meeting last night, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the Bell Company, apparently secure in their monopoly, seem indisposed to comply with the desire of the citizens for telephone service at a reasonable rate, resolved that in the opinion of this association some action should be taken by the city council to secure the benefits of cheap telephone service for the citizens, either by the encouragement of opposition or the introduction of municipal ownership."

Several of the members of the association stated that as the independents stand ready to give the people reduced 'phone rates and to establish a plant here which will cost \$200,000, and give work to 50 people, it would be very unwise of the city to grant an exclusive franchise to the Bell people.

GOVT. LOOKS INTO THE 'PHONE STRIKE

Commission to Inquire as to Pay
and Hours of the Toronto
Bell Girls.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 2.—The Dominion Government has agreed to appoint a commission of inquiry into the conditions as to hours, pay, work and other matters concerning the girl operators employed by the Bell Telephone Company who went out on strike Thursday. The commissioners are Judge Winchester and W. L. M. King, Deputy Minister of Labor. The sittings will begin on Monday.

THE TITUS PROPOSITION

Plans and Figures Will Be Placed Before
Commissioners Next Week.

It is expected that the proposition from Mr. Silas W. Titus, the New York expert, for the installing of an artesian well plant in this city will be received by the water commissioners some time next week.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Titus has been delayed because of the necessity of his having blue prints from the city, the offer did not arrive this week. Mr. C. J. Fitzgerald stated today that the proposition will be here within a few days.

SEVEN YEARS FOR DOCTOR

Savignac Shot at Wife and Her Mother
With Intent to Kill.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—Dr. Savignac was sentenced today to seven years in penitentiary for shooting, with intent to kill, his wife and mother-in-law.

THOUSANDS ATTEND EATON OBSEQUIES

Employees and Many Citizens of
Toronto Follow Body to Last
Resting Place.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—The funeral of the late Timothy Eaton, head of the T. Eaton Company, took place from the residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was attended by thousands of the Eaton employees from this city, Winnipeg and Oshawa, as well as many friends of the dead merchant, Mr. R. Y. Eaton, secretary of the company, with the heads of the Winnipeg store and others, arrived this morning on a special train.

A private service was held at the residence at 2 o'clock by Rev. Joseph Odery, Orillia, and Rev. Canon Cody, rector of St. Paul's Anglican Church. The public service at 3 o'clock, also was held at the residence. It was conducted by Rev. Dr. W. S. Griffin and Revs. Chancellor Burwash, J. W. Holmes, Joseph Odery, R. Whiting, of Hamilton, and W. L. Armstrong, St. Paul's Methodist Church, Mr. Eaton's pastor.

The pallbearers were the directors and managers of the Eaton store; Messrs. Harry McGee, George W. Dean, Charles Lewis, A. A. Gilroy, Charles Booth, Allan McPherson. The chief mourners were: Messrs. J. C. Eaton, W. F. Eaton, sons; R. Y. Eaton, R. W. Eaton, J. J. Eaton, nephews; K. Burden, son-in-law; John Beattie, Gladstone, Michigan; George Beattie, C. P. Bishop, brothers-in-law. The remains were interred in the family plot in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

DRESDEN CHICKEN THIEVES

Chatham, Feb. 2.—Two of the men implicated in the recent poultry thefts in the vicinity of Dresden, came up before Judge Dowlin in the county judges' criminal court. Howard Grandt was found guilty of theft and remanded one week for sentence. In consideration of the fact that he already had put in two weeks in jail, and on his agreeing to appear and give evidence at the assizes, Harry Gough was let out on suspended sentence. Both men are of Dresden.

PAPER MAKERS MAY STRIKE

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—There may be a strike among the papermakers of Hull. Some 400 men are concerned, and preliminary meetings point to a demand from E. B. Eddy Company for better wages and conditions. Meantime, one of the labor organizers who brought off the strike at Buckingham is going the rounds of Hull workers.

DELAYED EXPRESS FOR TWO HOURS

Breaking of a Tire Stalled Fast
C. P. R. Train Near Crumlin—Tender Derailed.

Owing to a rather peculiar accident the C. P. R. express from the east, due in London at 8 o'clock, was delayed a couple of hours last night.

When the train was near Crumlin, and traveling at a good rate of speed, one of the wheels of the foremost truck of the tender, threw a tire. The tender rocked dangerously, but the engine crew could not learn the cause of the trouble. Suddenly the air brakes were thrown on, and the train, which had run about eight telegraph pole spaces in its crippled condition, came to a very sudden halt, frightening the passengers very much.

The accident caused the derailment of the tender wheel, it became entangled in the train line, which operates the air brake, and when it snapped this line the brakes were applied in an instant at emergency.

A relief engine and coach were sent from London immediately, and the passengers were brought to this city, where those who were booked for points west were carried on their way. The baggage car was sent west attached to a freight train which left the city at midnight.

The accident caused the derailment of the tender of the locomotive, and it was this that caused the delay.

NO. 5 WARD BOWLERS

Team Not Finished in the Lead in Game
at Hyman Hall.

Teams representing number five ward met in the Liberal Club bowling tournament at Hyman Hall last night. A good game was played, team No. 1 winning by 6 pins. The scores:

TEAM No. 1.		
F. Pace	124	223
R. Page	121	226
B. Hawes	104	214
G. Leffler	70	160
P. O'Farrell	130	167
Total	549	1,060

TEAM No. 2.		
J. Banks	106	193
W. Stallard	103	193
J. Ferguson	108	214
F. O'Connell	65	157
S. Burgess	155	142
Total	537	1,054

KING AND QUEEN FOR PARIS INCOG

Will Travel as the Duke and
Duchess of Lancaster
While in France.

London, Feb. 2.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra left London for Paris this morning, traveling incognito, as the Duke and Duchess of Lancaster. This is the Queen's first visit to Paris since 1889, when, as Princess of Wales, she visited the exhibition. As their majesties desire the trip to France to be as private as possible, there was almost an entire absence of ceremony on their departure.

HITTING THROUGH PARENTS

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The painters union are seeking to know the names of the telephone girls who left Ottawa as strike-breakers at Toronto. They wish to see if the fathers or brothers of the girls are members of any union. Through their efforts they would attack the girls in some way as a punishment.

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—VERY COLD.

Toronto, Feb. 1-8 a.m. Another pronounced cold wave has set in over the Western Provinces, with high northerly winds. Milder weather has prevailed today from the great lakes to the Maritime Provinces, and conditions are very unsettled.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 48 below—42 below; Atlin, 20 below—10 below; Port Simpson, 10—18; Victoria, 25—36; Vancouver, 28—34; Kamloops, 8—16; Edmonton, 18 below—12 below; Calgary, 16 below—8 below; Qu'Appelle, 14 below—6 below; Winnipeg, 6 below—12; Port Arthur, 6 below—36; Parry Sound, 14—26; Toronto, 24—36; Ottawa, zero—18; Montreal, 2—16; Quebec, zero—16; St. John, 6—26; Halifax, 4—30.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 27° above; lowest, 2° below zero.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, Feb. 2-8 a.m. Mild, with light local snow or rain, followed tonight and Sunday by northerly gales and a change to very cold weather.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	—32	—32	Clear
Winnipeg	—19	—22	Fair
Port Arthur	—4	—8	Cloudy
Toronto	—34	—34	Cloudy
Ottawa	—26	—18	Cloudy
Montreal	—26	—16	Cloudy
Quebec	—22	—16	Snow
Father Point	—14	—4	Snow

Sign — indicates below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

A storm of much energy is moving eastward across the great lakes. Snow is falling in the Provinces of Quebec and shows are prevalent in Ontario. Extreme cold weather again prevails in the Western Provinces.

Two Local Members for City; Dundas Street Dividing Line

Such Is Said To Be the Whitney
Government's Plan
of Gerrymander.

The story from Toronto to the effect that the Whitney Government contemplates a redistribution this session, and that London will be carved into two constituencies, is apparently not exactly brand new to some prominent Conservatives of London.

To The Advertiser today one of these gentlemen said he was quite well aware that when the redistribution takes place London will have two members, but he declared that it is not the intention of the Government to introduce the bill at this session.

"The city will likely be divided by a line running through it east and west, with Dundas street as the dividing line," the gentleman quoted said. He also hinted that by this means the Conservatives would stand a better show of winning both seats than if the line was drawn north and south, say at Wellington street.

With a line drawn east and west the Conservatives spoken to stated that the population of the city would be almost equally divided, and that there would be about 20,000 people on each side of the line.

By this means the south end of East London would, he thinks, offset the Liberal majority of South London.

THE ELEVATION OF G. T. R. TRACKS

What the Company Expect and
What Some Aldermen Will
Not Concede.

An informal meeting of the railway committee of the city council will be held tonight in the city hall for the purpose of discussing the terms of the proposition which shall be submitted to the Grand Trunk shortly, looking to the elevation of the company's lines.

Mr. McGuigan's statement to the mayor and the chairman of the committee was that the only proposition the company has to make is the proposition of a year ago. This means that the question of liability will again come to the front, and also the question of assessment.

The company, it is said, will not consent to pay taxes on any amount greater than \$500,000, but there are aldermen who declare that the assessment must be at least \$500,000, as before any of the land bought for the proposed improvements was owned by the Grand Trunk the company paid taxes on an assessment of \$275,000.

Consequently, they do not look with favor upon any policy which will only increase the company's assessment by \$25,000.

Brilliant Hindoo Speaks of Aims of His Own People

Addresses a Big Meeting of
the Canadian Club at
Lunch Hour.

"India is a gem in the crown of the British Empire. As years move on, India's bonds, which will unite it to the glorious Empire over which the sun never sets, will grow tighter. India is bound to be a self-governing country. The Empire is bound to get more consolidated, compact and impregnable. India and the other units of the Empire in days to come will be compeers, and will live with each other in friendly emulation in the regard, sentiment and loyalty to the common sovereign."

Such were the closing remarks of Mr. Saint N. Sing, a native Indian journalist, in an address before the Canadian Club of London at noon today. The luncheon was held in the Masonic Temple banquet hall, and it was attended by the largest audience that has yet assembled on such an occasion. Mr. Sing is on a tour of the world, and the Canadian Club availed itself of the opportunity to have him pay a visit to London on his way east.

Mr. Sing, who was introduced by Mr. George C. Gibbons, K.C., opened his address with some very humorous remarks, after which he confined himself to a discussion of Twentieth Century India. He said India has so many climates, so many races, so many castes, that it is very difficult to understand it. It is passing through a transition stage. The literature of the country is of such a conflicting nature that it is appalling to any person who may wish to reach a fair opinion of the place. If asked for a statement as to the view of the outside people regarding India, he would say they look upon it as a living museum. (Laughter.)

"We glory in what has been wrought by the British in India," said Mr. Sing. "It may be hard for the outside world to notice and admire it, but we educated sons of Hindustan are at one in rendering unstinted appreciation of what has been done by Britain for us India at the time of British occupation was a land reeling with internal feuds. It was the metaphorical bone of contention. It kept half a dozen European dogs constantly fighting for the bone."

(Continued on Page Ten.)

WILL DINE MR. SING

The Hindu Journalist Guest of the
Baconian Club Tonight.

Tonight at 8 o'clock, Mr. Sing, the clever Hindu journalist who delivered a brilliant address this afternoon before the Canadian Club, will be entertained by the Baconian Club, at the Palace Cafe, opposite the city hall. Members of the club are asked to attend and bring their wives or lady friends. The club will be also glad to welcome non-members who may desire to hear Mr. Sing.

ELECTRIC MERGER TO SUPPLY POWER

Falls' Energy Not Likely To
Be Transmitted by the
Government Lines.

According to a well-informed gentleman of London, who has had some experience with Niagara power and the electrical business in general, Niagara power will never reach London by a government-built line.

"Take my word for it," the gentleman said, "it will be a private company which will bring the power here, and they will bring it at a price which will meet the approval of consumers."

"The big electrical merger which is now negotiating with the city of Toronto to supply that city with power, will be before London, and all the places between here and the Falls, with a proposition to supply power for all purposes at reasonable rates. The big corporation now owns street railway and electric lighting plants all the way from Toronto to London, and it will be here with a proposition before many moons."

"There is a probability that the electrical corporation will try to buy the London street railway. It now owns the plant of the London Electric Company, and if President Everett wants to sell out when the merger brings power here, he will have no difficulty in selling it to the syndicate."

PANIC IN CZAR'S PALACE

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—A plot evidently directed against the Emperor came to light today through orders issued to the secret police to use every effort to identify the purchaser of a uniform of his majesty's own Cossack escort, which was captured during a recent raid. Detectives have been directed to visit every tailor here, and the searches can be extended to the provinces. The Cossack guard is an open sesame to the precincts of the palaces at Tsarskoe-Seio and Peterhof.

PROF. MENDELEEF DEAD

Discoverer of Three Chemical Elements
Passes Away in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—Professor Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleef, known as one of the world's greatest chemists, died here today.

Professor Mendeleef was born at Tobolsk, Siberia, in 1834, and in addition to being a distinguished chemist, was a geologist, philosopher, and educationist. In 1871 he foretold, not only the existence, but the general properties of three new chemical elements, each of which is now in the table of elements under the names of gallium, scandium and germanium, respectively.

COOL CURING STATIONS

Proved of Great Educational Value During
Five Years of Operation.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Mr. Fisher's cold storage measure was the principal subject under discussion in the House today. It provides for a grant not exceeding 30 per cent of the cost of approved buildings, the payment to be made in installments, ten per cent upon the completion of the building, and 5 per cent a year for four years.

Mr. Fisher amended the original draft of the measure, so that the 30 per cent subsidy should be paid as follows: Seven per cent at the end of the first year, four per cent at the end of the second year, and two per cent at the end of the third and fourth years respectively.

In the course of the further discussion, Mr. Fisher gave as an estimate that the payment of 15 per cent as the first year's installment would mean a disbursement of \$150,000.

A provision was inserted on the bill that a maximum sum of \$50 be fixed for infringements of the act.

The bill then went through committee, and was read a third time.

—South London belt and Ridout cars were tied up for a considerable time this morning, owing to a Springfield car leaving the track at the corner of Railway street and the Wharncliffe road.

COMMISSION FOR FREE TEXT BOOKS

Reports Prices Too High and
Suggests Inspectorship.

A NEW REGISTRATION MEASURE

Mr. Whitney Has Bill to Do Away
With Present Methods Used
Outside Cities.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Yesterday's was a characteristic Friday session, the majority of the members being anxious to break away for their cherished weekend visit to their homes. The few items on the order paper were all allowed to stand, and the day's proceedings did not occupy fifteen minutes.

The Premier introduced a bill to amend the act respecting manhood suffrage registration. This measure, which was presented last session and withdrawn, provides for the abolition of the registration system before elections except in cities, thus doing away with registration in county towns. There were many towns of larger population than county towns where the system was not in vogue. The Government considers that it is only in large centers where there is a numerous floating population that the need of registration arises. The measure was given its first reading.

The Registry Act.

Mr. Thompson (Center Simcoe) introduced a bill to amend the registry act. Under the statute, it is required that mechanics' liens on railway lands must be recorded in the general register. A subsequent amendment makes this impossible, and Mr. Thompson's bill proposes to correct the anomaly, by restoring the former stipulation.

The Text Book Report.

The most important feature of the day around the Parliament buildings was the making public of the report of the text book committee. The report, a document the result of several months' labor on the part of Messrs. T. W. Crothers, of St. Thomas, and John A. Cooper, of Toronto, assisted by counsel, and represents the conclusions reached by them after taking full evidence and visiting several large publishing centers. The commissioners find that Ontario's school books are of an inferior quality and that they cost two or three times what they should.

The commissioners recommend that a new series of books, both public and high school, be prepared by the education department, doing away with duplicates on the same subject, where such exist at present. The department shown own all copyrights and make the plates, under strict specifications as to quality and workmanship. The department should, of course, fix the selling price, and the commissioners recommend the creation of a well-paid inspector of books to keep them up to a high standard. The report in conclusion makes a strong plea for the adoption of the free text book system all over the Province. It recommends that as a beginning the Government supply all school boards with readers and other books at cost. Later, rural schools should be supplied with readers free of charge and with other supplies at cost.

The Report in Detail.

The report of the text book commission, which is dated Jan. 31, 1907, occupies twelve pages of ordinary blue book size. The commissioners review the course pursued by them in gathering the evidence upon which they base their conclusions. They took evidence under oath from representative teachers, inspectors, educationists, experts in bookmaking, and all persons publishing text books for the Ontario schools. The paper used was chemically analyzed. The commission visited some leading publishing houses in Boston, New York and New York.

Behind the Times.

"It is clear," say the commissioners, "that text book publishing in Ontario has fallen behind the times. Most of the books produced today are no better than those produced 20 years ago, whereas in the United States and Great Britain great progress has been made. The paper and type used in Ontario is inferior, but plate making and presswork is more up to date. In binding, the United States binders by the use of special machinery, produce better work at lower prices."

The best method would be to throw both writing and publishing open to competition. This method would produce a text book for nine provinces instead of one. Educationists would be stimulated to do their best, and competition among publishers would result in the highest standards of book-making. This plan would be the best if the department maintained uniformity in all schools and authorized text books for only a limited period.

While the education department of the day took a wide course in having the present public school readers prepared by a board of educationists, the methods of publication produced books inferior in material and workmanship and exorbitant in price, as admitted by the publishers themselves. The commissioners quote from the evidence of Mr. W. F. Gage and Mr. S. G. Beatty in support of this statement.

THOS. C. KNOTT

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Two-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, hall, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences. A snap, only \$2,200.

OXFORD STREET—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 6 closets, all modern conveniences; lot 47x120 feet. One of the best houses on the street.

HILL STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, hall, dining room, kitchen and summer kitchen, cement walks, veranda; lot 35x175 feet. Only \$1,650.

BRUCE STREET—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, hard and soft water and sink in house, bathroom piped for bath, etc., piped for gas, furnace; lot 51x104 feet. Only \$2,400.

FLOUR MILL AND ELEVATOR—First-class in every respect, will have a capacity of 150 barrels per day, has been running steadily, and good paying business; first-class locality; reason for selling, death of owner. A splendid opportunity. Call for particulars.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, in thriving village. Call or write at once for particulars if you want a first-class investment.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. I SOLD A LARGE NUMBER OF PROPERTIES IN JANUARY, AND THE DEMAND IS VERY BRISK. IF YOU HAVE ANY REAL ESTATE YOU WISH SOLD, I CAN SELL IT FOR YOU, AND WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

OXFORD STREET—New story and three-quarters brick, cement block foundation, slate roof, 3 large bedrooms, large parlor, large dining room, kitchen, and summer kitchen, front and back stairs, clothes closets, cement walks, all modern conveniences; lot 34x150 feet and right of way. This house was not built for sale. \$3,500.

CRAIG STREET—Vacant lot, 27x180 feet, north side. \$550.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, parlor, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, gas, bath; lot 43x125 feet. \$1,450.

ENGLISH STREET—New story and half brick, cellar under all of house, divided into three, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom with basin and w.c., piped for furnace, electric light and fixtures, sink, hard and soft water in kitchen; lot 30x125 feet. Only \$1,900.

HAMILTON ROAD—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, water and sink in house, woodshed; lot 40x150 feet. Only \$1,500.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Central—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, library, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, parlor, all modern conveniences. \$4,500.

WOLFE STREET—Semi-detached brick, two-story and attic, slate roof, 5 bedrooms, double parlor, dining room, kitchen, and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, veranda. Call for particulars.

WOLFE STREET—New two-story and attic brick, slate roof, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, china closets, veranda, all modern conveniences. A good chance to get a nice new house at a moderate price. Call for particulars.

BRISCOE STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, nearly new, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, electric light; lot 60x119 feet. A bargain, only \$1,100.

LORNE AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 large bedrooms, large hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, fruit trees, splendid corner. Lot 50x150 feet. Only \$1,500.

HILL STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and summer kitchen. Only \$800.

WAREHOUSE—One of the best, central, well-ventilated, 3 stories and basement, building 40x80, well situated, good boiler. Call and get particulars.

WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY SITES—Fine street, central. I have several of the best for sale. Splendid chances, good investment.

ERIE STREET, PORT STANLEY—Three of the best cottages on the beach. Furnished, with one, two, or three bedrooms with another; \$1,000 each; easy terms.

OXFORD STREET—New semi-detached 2-story brick, double parlor, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, with clothes closets, all modern conveniences. Lot 45x100 feet. A splendid chance.

KNOXWOOD PARK—A number of lots for sale cheap.

ADELAIDE STREET—2-story and attic, brick, 2 bedrooms, double parlor, dining room, kitchen, and summer kitchen, modern conveniences. Lot 52x122 feet. A splendid corner.

RIDOUT STREET—Two-story and attic brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, sitting room, kitchen, fruit trees, modern conveniences, good barn; a most desirable property and cheap, \$4,500.

WORTLEY ROAD, corner of Langarth street—Some of the best lots in South London. Cheap.

OXFORD STREET—New story and three-quarters brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, 3 large closets, all modern conveniences. This is a good chance to get a medium-sized house at a reasonable price.

DUNDAS STREET—Central, 2-story and attic, brick, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining room, kitchen, all modern conveniences. Lot 33x132 feet and right of way. A splendid place for a doctor. Call for particulars.

EMERY STREET—New brick cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

THREE ACRES—Adjoining city limits, and convenient to factories; story and half brick-veneer, cement foundation, hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen, bedrooms, storeroom, summer kitchen, good new stable, half an acre of fruit trees; property can be cut up into 50 splendid building lots. Will exchange for city property.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story and attic brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlor, dining room, kitchen, 3 pantries, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, 2 grates and mantels, fruit trees; lot 50x129 feet. Call for particulars.

RECTOR STREET—Brick story and half, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, 3 pantries, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, 4 closets; lot 34x118 feet.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE 650.

It is a good thing to have opinions, but they should not wear porcupine quills.

Letting people draw their own conclusions is sometimes the worst punishment you can inflict.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

ORCHARD STREET—A new 1½-story brick house; parlor, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace; lot 33x120 feet. Price, \$2,500. Cheap property.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick house; parlor, dining room, 2 bedrooms, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom complete, large cellar, lot 33x150 feet. Price very reasonable for a quick sale.

WILSON AVE.—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, 2 bedrooms, lot 33x115 feet. Price \$1,350.

We have a two-story brick hotel 20 miles from London, doing a satisfactory business. Price and description of property on application. If you want a good stand call at once.

A desirable lot near G. T. R. station, suitable for a warehouse—price reasonable.

MAITLAND STREET, near Piccadilly street—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, lot 42x110 feet, price \$1,200.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story semi-detached brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 29x120 feet; right of way. Price, \$3,100.

SOUTH STREET, near William street—Two new brick cottages, 7 rooms in one lot, 5 rooms in the other. These cottages will be sold at a reasonable figure.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick-veneer cottage, on cement block foundation, 7 rooms, cement walks; lot 51x198 feet. Inquire at once.

CARLETON AVENUE—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 5 rooms, frame barn; lot 37x120 feet. Price, \$750.

If you want a quick sale list your property with us.

ST. JAMES STREET, near Colborne street—New frame cottage, on a brick foundation, 5 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price, \$850.

BRINCHES AVENUE—Frame cottage, on stone foundation, 5 rooms, in good order; frame barn; lot 33x137 feet. Price, \$1,050.

WELLINGTON STREET, north of Victoria Park—1½-story brick house, almost new, 9 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, \$3,500.

ONE OF THE BEST HOTELS in this city, with other properties. Price on application.

MAITLAND STREET—Two-story modern brick house, 10 rooms, in good order. Price, \$3,500.

MAITLAND STREET EAST—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; good lot. Call at once.

CHEAP LOTS ON CORNER OF ST. GEORGE AND SYDENHAM STREETS. CHEAP LOTS ON CORNER OF DUNDAS AND RECTOR STREETS.

MILL STREET—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 11 rooms; lot 62x198 feet.

QUEBEC STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, on cement block foundation, 7 rooms; lot 40x175 feet. Price, \$2,200.

WEST LONDON—A splendid frame cottage, almost new; parlor, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms; good lots. Price, \$500.

COLBORNE STREET—A large frame cottage, 8 rooms, sewer connections, frame barn, good lot. Price, \$1,100.

CHESLEY AVENUE AND DAME STREET—Four cheap lots.

TECUMSEH STREET—A new two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 34x130 feet. Price, \$2,500. Would exchange for a house in the East End.

WILLIAM STREET, near Princess avenue—A handsome 1½-story brick house, double parlor, dining room, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, bathroom complete, electric light and gas; lot 32x150 feet. At a reasonable figure. Inspection invited.

A VERY DESIRABLE LOT of 50x120 feet, on Richmond street, north of St. James street, next to J. B. Hendrick's new residence. Call at once for particulars.

ALEXANDER STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, cement block foundation, parlor, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, large cellar, electric light; lot 33x112 feet. Price, \$1,850.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 57x115 feet. Price, \$1,200.

ADLAIDE STREET, south of Piccadilly street—A new 2-story frame house, on brick foundation, 10 rooms; good lot. Price, \$1,400. Easy terms. Call and see us.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, furnace, hot water, laundry, electric light and gas. An up-to-date house. Price, \$1,850.

THE CHEAPEST LOTS in the north end are in the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Chesapeake streets. Call for price.

CHEAP LOTS on Grosvenor and Colborne streets.

P. WALSH,
Phone 1,021. - 110 Dundas St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NICE 1½-STORY FRAME, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, bath and kitchen, with water tank in attic, electric light. Will be sold cheap. J. F. Sangster.

200 ACRES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH Dorchester, County of Middlesex, situated on the Hamilton road, 1½ miles east of Dorchester Station. 150 acres cleared, 50 of first-class timber; 100 acres in pasture, 100 in brush. 1½-story brick house, hard and soft water in each house, bank barn 48x24, with implement building, two 10x10 and other outbuildings, all of which have been built, and in first-class condition. Stock and implements can be purchased. A desirable farm, and because of failing health. Apply on premises or to J. P. Cartwright, Dorchester Station P. O., Ont. 351-tyt.

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE, double parlor, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, gas, cellar. Apply 331 Dundas street.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST QUARTER LOT 15, in fourth concession Yarmouth, 50 acres, all cleared, 100 acres in brush, frame house, 10x10, and other outbuildings, good water, good orchard, built from London, nine miles from St. Thomas. Half-mile from Belmont. Apply W. C. Fitzgerald, solicitor, Masonic Temple Building, London. 51k-wyt.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ALL KINDS OF dwellings any part of city. 7 Market Lane, ground floor. 41n-t.

NEW SOLID BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE on Christie street, containing 8 rooms, room for bath, piped for furnace, gas and wired for electric light. 41c-t.

FOR SALE—TWO 14-STORY BRICK houses, Brighton street. Lots on Worley road, Elmwood avenue and Mabel street. R. H. Smith, 15 Brighton street. 41f-t.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 105 ACRES IN DELAWARE, Township, containing three 30-acre parcels, all cleared, 25 acres of brush, also 50-acre pasture farm, no buildings. Apply Henry Johnston, Calder P. O., or Fraser & Moore, London. 61f-t.

FOR SALE—TWO 14-STORY BRICK houses, Brighton street. Lots on Worley road, Elmwood avenue and Mabel street. R. H. Smith, 15 Brighton street. 41f-t.

200 ACRES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF Delaware, being lot No. 10, in first concession, known as the Garnett homestead, situated about two miles from Delaware village; the soil is about half sandy loam, and the other half clay loam, never-failing horse and cow thrives, good fruit, 18 acres in fall wheat, 150 acres in corn, and in good state of cultivation, the buildings consist of farmhouse, two barns and other outbuildings; the property will be sold in one or two parcels, upon terms to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply personally or by letter to Fred C. Garnett, Komoka, Ont. or to Edmund Reid, solicitor, 425 Richmond street, London. 61c-t.

Spring will soon be here, and with it comes the location associations. It is well to get an early bid and have first selection. We offer the following special bargains, namely:

BUILDING LOTS.
\$550—A choice building lot on Ingleisle Place. A most desirable locality.

PROPERTY OWNERS DESIRING TO CONVERT THEIR REAL ESTATE INTO CASH SHOULD HAND IN PARTICULARS AT ONCE.

\$1,020 for 60 feet, Chesapeake street, boulevard and shade trees.

Home-Hunters—Lots in this most eligible survey are being rapidly sold, and built upon. The White factory will soon be in operation, and the value of lots will probably double in the next two years. Secure your lot before spring opens.

WE TURN REAL PROPERTY INTO REAL MONEY. TRY CAMPBELL'S CASH CONVERTERS.

\$3,500—Warehouse locality proposition on Clarence street.

DWELLINGS.
\$1,050—1½-story frame, cement foundation, cement veranda, 7 rooms, city water, sewer on street, lot 45x122. One of the great bargains. Don't miss it.

IF ALL WERE BUYERS, THEN THERE WOULD BE NO SELLERS. IT'S A GOOD THING THAT IT ISN'T SO. ONE MAN'S CONVENIENCE TO SELL IS ANOTHER MAN'S TRAP TO BUY.

\$1,750—1½-story frame, cement foundation, 7 rooms, wide veranda, cement walks; Grey street, west of Wellington; especially suitable for G. T. R. man.

\$1,850—A comfortable 1½-story frame, brick foundation, Wellington street north, 8 rooms, good-sized lot. This is worthy of inspection.

THE MAN WHO HOLDS ON TO HIS PROPERTY WHEN HE GETS A GOOD PRICE OFFERED FOR IT IS LIKELY TO BE STILL HOLDING IT WHEN REAL ESTATE VALUES BECOME DEPRESSION.

\$2,000—1½-story brick, 8 rooms, modern plumbing, electric light, sewer connection. Situated Quebec street.

YOU CAN NEVER TELL WHAT YOUR PROPERTY IS WORTH UNTIL YOU TRY TO SELL IT.

\$2,600—Two-story brick, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences. On Dundas street east.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN REAL ESTATE, WRITE TO US, OR WANT TO BUY OR SELL, YOU ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO CALL AT OUR OFFICE.

\$3,200—Two beautiful two-story brick residences, fashionable locality, Elwood avenue. Full particulars on application.

LOANS.
Money to loan in sums of \$100 and up, on complete purchase price, build new house, or remodel old house, and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments.
No. 425 Broad Street,
London, Ont.

C. H. ARMITAGE, Field Manager.
Telephone 642.

FOR SALE

No. 5087—68½ acres in the township of Dufferin, county of Wellington, 1 mile to Mul-trees, 1½ miles to Midway, soil black and gravel, 2 acres of brush, 1½ acres of orchard, apples, pears and peaches; 1½ story frame house, 10 rooms, good outbuildings. Price \$3,500.

No. 5088—102 acres township of Bruce, county of Bruce, 1½ miles to Quon Hill, 1½ miles to Paisley market, 99 acres cleared, 2 acres of brush, 1½ acres of orchard, apples, pears and peaches; 1½ story frame house, 10 rooms, good outbuildings. Price \$3,500.

No. 5089—100 acres township of Ellice, county of Perth, 2 miles to Gadsdill road station, 1½ miles to Stratford market, 90 acres cleared, 2 acres of brush, 1½ acres of orchard, apples, pears and peaches; 1½ story frame house, 10 rooms, good outbuildings. Price \$3,500.

No. 5090—37 acres township of East Oxford, county of Oxford, one quarter mile to Eastwood market and railroad station, 1½ miles to Woodstock, 1½ miles to Stratford market, 90 acres cleared, 2 acres of brush, 1½ acres of orchard, apples, pears and peaches; 1½ story frame house, 10 rooms, good outbuildings. Price \$3,500.

No. 5091—60 acres township of Middlesex, 3 miles to Stratford market, all cleared and seeded down, 1½ miles to Stratford market, 1½ miles to Stratford market, 90 acres cleared, 2 acres of brush, 1½ acres of orchard, apples, pears and peaches; 1½ story frame house, 10 rooms, good outbuildings. Price \$3,500.

No. 5092—55 acres township of Delaware, county of Middlesex, half mile from Delaplane station, 1½ miles to Stratford market, 90 acres cleared, 2 acres of brush, 1½ acres of orchard, apples, pears and peaches; 1½ story frame house, 10 rooms, good outbuildings. Price \$3,500.

FOR SALE.
No. 1294—House and lot in the town of Stratford, 1 story frame house; house contains 3 bedrooms, good cellar on brick foundation, situated near the postoffice. Price, \$500.

FOR RENT.
27½ acres and good brick house, 2 barns, in the city of London. Possession first of April.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited
78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
Telephone 686.

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST

\$5,200—Fine 2-story residence on Richmond street, north of C. P. R. line location in first-class order. Would rent for term.

\$4,000—2-story brick, 4 bedrooms and den, bath, w.c., furnace, gas. Fine situation.

\$2,900—2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bath, w.c., gas, mantel, hard and soft water, new brick, electric opposite the park, on Richmond street. Good investment.

\$2,500—1½-story frame, brick foundation, corner, veranda, 4 bedrooms, 3 closets, double parlors, dining room, kitchen, hard and soft water, bath, w.c., gas.

\$3,000—2-story and attic, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, electric light, gas, central heating, 3 blocks from market; rents for \$25 per month.

\$1,700—1½-story frame, nearly new, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms and bath, gas, etc.

\$2,500—New 1½-story brick with all modern improvements, fine situation north.

\$7,000—Fine new 2-story residence, new frame stable and drive house, modern size, fine location, central.

J. F. SANGSTER
112 MASONIC TEMPLE

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY. Fair and warmer.

Pay \$25 For Our Regular \$35 Fur-Lined Coats

Ten dollars saved on the price of a Fur-Lined Coat. Isn't that incentive enough to bring you here quickly?

These Coats are up-to-date in style. Have fashionable broadcloth exterior in shades of navy, green, fawn and black. Mufflon and Jap. \$25 Mink collars. Regular \$35 for..... \$25 Mantles—Second Floor.

95c Ostrich Tips For 35c

One lot in cream and black only that we will clear out at the little price of 35c each. Regular price 95c. On sale now at.....35c

COLORED AIGRETTES. Quite an assortment to select from. Clearing at, each.....35c

Toboggan Caps Half-Price

Toboggan Caps are very sensible things for children to wear these cold days. Made of soft, warm wools they protect the head, and pulling down over the ears they prevent the frost from nipping those sensitive parts of the body.

And just think! we are clearing one lot of good, comfortable Toboggan Caps at half price.

Come in brown, navy, cardinal and black, prettied up with fancy stripes.

Regular 50c Caps for.....25c
Regular 35c Caps for.....17c
Regular 25c Caps for.....12c

Tams at Half

Going to clear out a collection of Tams at half price, too.

Choice of black, white, navy and gray. Neat styles.

Regular 35c Tams for.....17c
Regular 25c Tams for.....12c

On Sale in Millinery Dept.—Second Floor.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street.

FARMS FOR SALE

100 acres of choice land 8½ miles from market, soil is clay loam, drained by tile and water, 2 acres of orchard, 1½ story brick house, containing 8 rooms and cellar, 2 frame barns on stone walls, 100 outbuildings. Price, \$5,500, and a bargain.

100 acres of good land in London Township, well watered and fenced good, 2½ acres of orchard, 1½ story brick house, containing 8 rooms, 2 frame barns in fair repair, other outbuildings, half mile to school, ½ mile to railroad station, one quarter mile to postoffice. Price, \$6,000.

200 acres in London Township, soil is a clay loam, 1½ story frame house, contains 8 rooms, frame barn, horse stable, drive barn and granary. Situated on a gravel road, 8½ miles from London, half mile to railroad station and postoffice. Price, \$9,000.

25 acres in the township of Westminster, soil clay loam, three quarters of a mile to public school, 4 miles to London market, 80 rods to electric railroad station. Price, \$2,000; terms \$500 or more cash.

50 acres in the township of Westminster, soil clay loam, watered by spring creek and well, wire and rail fences, 1½ story house containing 7 rooms, frame barn 30x40, 2 frame barns on stone walls, 100 outbuildings. Price, \$4,200.

50 acres in the township of London, soil clay loam, wire and rail fences, 1½ story house containing 7 rooms, frame barn 30x40, 2 frame barns on stone walls, 100 outbuildings. Price, \$2,700.

If you are looking for a farm of any kind for next spring, drop us a line or call at the office.

NEEDHAM & SON,
418 Talbot street, London, Ont.
Telephone 358.

John G. Anderson, David T. Sare, ANDERSON & CO.
Room 22, Bank of Toronto Chambers.
Phone 2322.

\$1,350 each—2 frame cottages containing 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen; cement block foundation, new roofing for \$10 a month, or easy terms.

\$1,600—Oxford street, cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen.

\$3,000—Princess avenue, central, brick cottage,

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office 107
 Editorial Department 134
 Job Department 178
 The London Advertiser Company,
 Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-
 don, Ont.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are re-
 quested to favor the management by
 reporting any irregularities in deliv-
 ery. Communicate with the Circula-
 tion Department or phone 107.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1907.

A WORTHY PROJECT.

The movement for the establishment
 near this city of a sanatorium for the
 open-air treatment of pulmonary
 tuberculosis patients, backed up as it
 is by the clergy and the medical pro-
 fession, including the graduate nurses,
 is one that appeals to all classes of
 the community. Incidents are of fre-
 quent occurrence—that in West Lon-
 don a few days ago being a most tell-
 ing one—to demonstrate the need of
 such an institution if for no other pur-
 pose than that of affording a shelter
 for unfortunate victims of the disease;

for while we have our asylums and
 hospitals for the care and treatment of
 the insane and sufferers from smallpox,
 diphtheria and contagious fevers of all
 kinds—even the dispensarian being
 furnished a place in which to recover
 from the effects of excessive pota-
 tion—it too often happens that the
 hopeless consumptive is unable to find
 a cover in which to lie down and die.
 So that, even if it means no more than
 a place of segregation, where infection
 can be prevented from spreading, the es-
 tablishment of a sanatorium will serve
 an important purpose. For while doc-
 tors may differ as to whether con-
 sumption is hereditary, all or nearly
 all, agree that the disease is com-
 municable by inhalation and ingestion.
 Before the medical profession, through
 the press, impressed this fact upon the
 public, relatives of victims were willing
 enough to nurse the unfortunate at
 home until death put an end to it all;
 today, while the more humane among
 us have no choice but to care for pa-
 tients, using every sanitary precaution,
 without the slightest hope of a cure be-
 ing effected, it is not uncommon for
 husbands to desert afflicted wives, and
 grownup sons and daughters to flee
 from fathers and mothers, all through
 fear of infection.

But while pathological investigation
 has had the effect of producing a popu-
 lar dread of infection, it has also
 served to demonstrate that the cure of
 pulmonary tuberculosis, at certain
 stages of the disease, is possible by the
 open-air treatment, the essential fea-
 tures of which are fresh air, methodical
 food and the proper use of exercise and
 rest. As far back as 1859 the first
 sanatorium was established at
 Gorborsdorf, Germany, but so deeply
 rooted was the notion that consumption
 was in some way connected with
 "catching cold," that it was some years
 before the British medical profession
 and public could be weaned from the
 idea that, because it was a disorder of
 the lungs and characterized by cough,
 cold acted injuriously on the subjects
 of pulmonary tuberculosis, and that
 their transportation to a warm climate
 was the one course open. All the while
 the results obtained by treatment in
 warm climates were notoriously bad.
 Gradually the mountain resorts of
 Switzerland and elsewhere came into
 vogue, and their undeniable success in
 the climatic treatment of consumption
 disposed altogether of the idea that
 cold acted deleteriously on sufferers
 from the complaint. It was not, how-
 ever, until eight years ago that the
 first establishment in England for the
 open-air treatment of consumption
 was founded, and so gratifying have
 been the results that today there are
 some seventy sanatoria in the
 United Kingdom, with accommodation
 for 2,760 patients. Though no radical
 changes have been made in the rules
 laid down by the founder of the Ger-
 man sanatoria for the treatment of
 the disease, English workers have suc-
 ceeded in settling some points that were
 in dispute, and have simplified the sys-
 tem by establishing the relative value
 of the different factors. The open-air
 treatment simply makes use of all the
 various agents which are proved to
 exert a beneficial influence on the
 patients. It is not implied that any
 single remedy has been discovered for
 the disease, but the sanatorium avails
 itself of all the factors which, accord-
 ing to experience, conduce towards the
 patient's recovery. A few years ago a
 sanatorium was established at Graven-
 hurst, Ont., and a number of states in
 the neighboring republic have institu-
 tions of a similar kind, the results in
 every instance being the same as in
 Great Britain and the European con-
 tinent, demonstrating clearly that fresh
 air is the most effective remedial agent
 against consumption. For, while a
 few years ago to be afflicted with the
 disease was to be given up as beyond
 hope of saving, now the patient has a
 chance of being cured or having the
 disease arrested sufficiently to fit him
 for a certain degree of work. Unfor-
 tunately, however, to such an extent
 does the disease prevail in this and

other countries that the accommodation
 afforded in existing sanatoria is al-
 together inadequate.

It is not an elaborate or costly in-
 stitution those at the back of the local
 movement have in view. A 100-acre
 farm, with good-sized brick building,
 might be bought for \$5,000 or \$7,000,
 and an expenditure of \$2,000 or \$3,000
 would make the necessary additions. It
 is claimed that such an institution
 could be made self-sustaining. The
 necessary nursing and medical service
 has been already promised free of
 charge, the fees from paying patients
 would amount to quite a sum annual-
 ly, while the products of the farm,
 much of the lighter work on which
 could be done by the stronger patients
 to their physical benefit, would go far
 towards keeping up the larder. The
 county council has been approached on
 the subject, and there is reason to look
 for tangible support from that source.
 At the city council meeting on Monday
 night next an influential deputation
 purpose laying the project before the
 mayor and aldermen, who cannot but
 regard it as a matter deserving of the
 most serious and sympathetic consid-
 eration.

WEST MIDDLESEX

"I do not ask any favors because my
 father was your representative for so
 many years, but I do not desire that
 I should suffer because I am the son
 of my father." The Liberal candidate
 in West Middlesex makes this manly
 answer to the unmanly tactics of some
 of his opponents. A Conservative
 newspaper harps on the phrase, "a fam-
 ily compact," as though it were a crime
 for a son to aspire to follow in his
 father's footsteps. Mr. Ross was the
 free choice of a regularly-constituted
 and representative convention. It is
 natural, and creditable to human na-
 ture, that the Liberals of the riding
 should be predisposed toward the son
 of the man who shed lustre upon West
 Middlesex, and to whom they gave al-
 legiance for 35 years. Could our Con-
 servative friends in Ontario be sneered
 at for their enthusiasm over Hugh
 John Macdonald in the campaign of
 1900, even though he came to them a
 complete stranger? Public life in this
 and other countries is full of such
 amenities.

Mr. Duncan Ross asks for no favors
 because he is the son of his father. He
 asks to be considered on his own
 merits, and upon the merits of his
 cause. To say that there is any family
 compact in his candidature is an in-
 suit to the intelligent Liberals who
 selected him, and a picaresque attempt
 to drag in a side issue.

MR. WHITNEY'S RETREAT.

In an effort to substantiate the al-
 legation made that Premier Whitney
 had recanted from his position upon the
 question of rural school teachers' salar-
 ies, the London Advertiser re-
 sorts to the trick of quoting from the
 address delivered by Hon. Mr.
 Hanna—Free Press.

We might feel this rebuke if Mr.
 Hanna were an emissary of the Liberal
 party in disguise, or had misrepresented
 the Government. Assuming that he
 went to Mount Brydges to truthfully
 expound the Government's school
 policy (No. 2), why is it a resort to
 trickery to quote from his address? The
 Free Press owes Mr. Hanna an
 apology.

Our contemporary adds: "Under the
 act of last year the minimum salary to
 be paid to a teacher was \$350. Under
 the revised act, the minimum salary
 will be \$300, plus a 40 per cent grant
 from the Government, upon all money
 paid in advance of the \$300. Thus, upon
 a salary of \$300 the Government will
 pay \$40."

Mr. Hanna would certainly have been
 playing tricks with his audience if he
 had made such a statement as the
 above. The minimum salaries under
 the act of last year ranged from \$350 to
 \$500, according to the assessments of
 the rural school sections. Under the
 revised act the minimum will be \$300.
 The teachers in the \$500 class drop to
 \$300 unless the ratepayers choose to
 pay them more. The Government will
 pay 40 per cent of any sum paid
 to a teacher in excess of \$300. Our
 contemporary shows a lack of ele-
 mentary logic in saying that under this
 provision the Government pays \$40
 upon a salary of \$300. The Govern-
 ment pays \$40 upon a salary of \$400.
 In addition each section paying a sal-
 ary of \$500 or over gets an uncondi-
 tional grant of \$15, and a grant of \$11
 for equipment. We make these ex-
 planations for the benefit of our con-
 temporary, which is somewhat hazy
 over policy No. 2. This is not surpris-
 ing when the Government itself has
 confessed that Policy No. 1 was such a
 blunder that it is willing to spend over
 \$200,000 to extricate itself.

All the denials from now to dooms-
 day, and all the eulogies of Mr. Whit-
 ney's courage and firmness that the
 Conservative press can invent, will
 not alter the fact that he has backed
 down.

By the Free Press we are accused of
 suppressing all compliments to Mr.
 Beck at the fisheries meeting the other
 night, and of refusing to publish a
 letter signed by men of both sides of
 politics, taking us to task for the omis-
 sion. The Advertiser is not that
 kind of a paper. The report of the
 meeting was very condensed, and it is

likely the eulogiums of Mr. Beck were
 cut out to make room for more im-
 portant points. At any rate the over-
 sight was not intentional. As for the
 letter, it is signed by only one man, a
 prominent Tory, who appears to be
 more anxious to make party capital
 than to help along the cause. As for
 Mr. Beck the citizens will be behind
 him in any effort he puts forth to rid
 the Thames of net fishing.

"Didn't know it was loaded" is the
 Ontario Government's excuse for dis-
 carding its school policy.

It is just as well to remember that
 the text book commission, whose re-
 port is being used as party capital,
 was composed of Conservatives, one of
 whom, the chairman, is the head of the
 party machine in St. Thomas.

Rev. Dr. Mifflin told an audience
 the other night that intoxicants are
 not necessary in this country—that if
 men in this exhilarating climate drank
 to the extent they do in the Old Coun-
 try, they would kill themselves. The
 doctor believes that if our winter
 weather is not meat for us it is at
 least drink.

The city of Ottawa is ahead of Lon-
 don in providing for a garbage re-
 moval system. But in the matter of
 milk inspection Ottawa has been away
 behind. For many years London has
 had an up-to-date inspection of dairies
 and dairy herds, and a periodical an-
 alysis of all milk supplied the city,
 the results being published. Why Ot-
 tawa has neglected this most essential
 precaution till now it is hard to under-
 stand.

"We do not remember having seen
 the word 'Canadianism' until reading
 an extract from the Montreal Star,
 quoted in another column. It is a
 good word. Let us all show more
 Canadianism." — Victoria, B. C.,
 Colonel.

What sort of a place is Victoria any-
 way? They do say that native Vic-
 torians look down upon mere Canadians
 as usurpers and upstarts, and this may
 explain the Colonist's belated discovery
 of the word "Canadianism." Better
 late than never.

Our local contemporary must be
 proud of its report of the West Mid-
 dlesex Liberal convention. It reveals in
 that sort of thing. Readers of the Free
 Press were told that the meeting at
 Mount Brydges was one long discord,
 and that the feeling was so bitter that
 delegates left the hall in anger. There
 is not a word of truth in this. A more
 enthusiastic party convention has not
 been held in the riding. There was not
 a jarring note from beginning to end.
 The delegates to the Conservative con-
 vention two days before cannot say
 that The Advertiser abused their hospi-
 tality in the same way. A reporter
 is admitted to conventions of the op-
 posite party by courtesy and should re-
 spect the privilege.

Snapshots of
the Legislature

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 1.—It remained for the
 second sitting of the newly-opened
 Legislature of Ontario to give the
 members of the press gallery some-
 thing of real import to transmit to
 that great and practically all-compre-
 hensive body of citizens the Province
 over, who get their only knowledge of
 legislative happenings through the
 daily newspapers. The formal opening
 on Thursday, Jan. 24, had, of course,
 cut a considerable figure in Toronto's
 society and official service, giving, as it
 did, an opportunity for the displaying
 of elaborate toilettes by the ladies,
 and the wearing of more or less gor-
 geous uniforms, robes or gowns on the
 part of the military officers, consuls,
 judges and others entitled to such dis-
 tinctive habiliments. The proceedings
 also occupied considerable space in the
 evening papers, which printed the
 speech from the throne in full, accom-
 panied by glowing descriptions of the
 scene, which were (to give away a
 professional secret) entirely works of
 the imagination, as all were written,
 put in type, and in some cases printed,
 long before the actual hour of the
 opening. But aside from its success as
 a social function, there was nothing
 noteworthy about the opening.

The Government of the day, be it
 Liberal or Conservative, in its prepara-
 tion of the speech from the throne, al-
 ways carefully follows Talleyrand's
 description of the use of language to
 conceal thought. If the Province were
 dependent each year upon the perfum-
 tory message delivered by the Lieu-
 tenant-Governor as a source from
 which to glean a forecast of the ensu-
 ing session, it would generally go
 sadly astray in its estimate. Very of-
 ten, and sometimes of necessity, the
 most far-reaching and important mea-
 sure of a whole session has not been
 foreshadowed at all in the speech from
 the throne. Last year, for instance, the
 Government's intentions regarding the
 power question were not made known
 until the session was far advanced,
 and the present legislative gathering
 may witness the introduction of one
 or more important measures, of which
 no intimation was given in the speech.

The mover and seconder of the reply
 to the speech from the throne in their
 addresses on Friday had nothing of
 startling nature to impart to their
 hearers, nor was it expected that they
 would have. This amiable custom of
 having two Government members in-
 duce in empty platitudes on the wide-
 spread prosperity, the bountiful har-
 vest, and the lovely weather, all ascrib-
 able to the virtues of the party in
 power, is one of those things whose
 purpose, as Dundreary says, "No fel-
 low can find out." The two orators
 of the occasion did as well as the
 usual run of their predecessors.

It therefore looked as though the
 first two days of the session were to
 pass without striking incident when
 just before adjournment Premier Whit-
 ney arose and portentously announced
 that he had a statement to make.
 These words from Mr. Whitney are al-
 ways a signal for the pricking of ears,
 for habits of the House have become
 aware of the Premier's penchant for
 making announcements in a spectacular
 manner, as witness his red-fire tactics
 last session when stating the Govern-
 ment's intentions regarding the min-
 ing of the Gilles' limits.

Mr. Whitney, before coming to the
 point in the present case, first spoke
 a word of congratulation to the new
 leader of the Opposition, Hon. George
 P. Graham. It was a very brief word,
 for while Mr. Whitney aims to be con-
 scientiously just in his administration
 of the Province as a whole, irrespective
 of the varying political leanings of its
 component parts, he maintains his per-
 sonal conviction, bred through long
 years of opposition, that Liberals as
 individuals should really pass through
 some probationary period of repentance
 and punishment before being consid-
 ered worthy to mingle on terms of
 equality with himself and his Conser-
 vative cohorts.

The subject of Mr. Whitney's an-
 nouncement was the Government's
 minimum salary for school teachers.
 This provision had been introduced
 with great noise last year, but the
 Government had had the fact borne in
 upon them that while it met with the
 general approval of the school teach-
 ers themselves, and the dwellers in
 urban centers, the rural ratepayers
 were by no means enamored of the
 measure. In fact, there were distinct
 mutterings of discontent throughout
 the Province, meetings were held,
 sweeping resolutions carried, rural
 members given their instructions. In
 short, the Government saw it must do
 something to retain the good will of
 the farmer voters. Hence, the Premier's
 announcement of the Government's in-
 tention to increase the rural school
 grants from \$178,000 last year to \$262,-
 000 this year, the increase being mostly
 for equipment and to supplement sal-
 aries. The Premier's manner through-
 out his statement indicated his inward
 conviction that he was once more doing
 the popular thing, instead of, as re-
 marked after by the new leader of the
 Opposition, spending nearly a quarter
 of a million to cover the Government's
 retreat. Mr. Whitney's sonorous tones
 as he rolled forth the figures of this
 year's total grant of \$380,000, and com-
 pared it with the late Government's
 1904 grant of \$118,000, showed plainly
 that he was proud of this three-fold
 increase of expenditure, and that he
 challenged the Opposition to say one
 word in condemnation of it. Meanwhile
 the Province will wait with interest
 to see if the agricultural ratepayer ac-
 cepts the Government's liberality in the
 spirit in which it is offered.

The Ontario Municipal Association is
 putting up a strong fight throughout
 the Province for the repeal of section
 608 of the municipal act of 1903, which
 makes municipalities liable for all
 damages caused by their neglect to
 keep in repair roads, streets, byways
 or bridges. From every part of the
 Province come petitions in batches,
 praying for the repeal of the section,
 but at present there is little prospect
 that they will be effectual.

One of the most influential of the
 ministers of the crown, when spoken
 to on the subject this week, remarked:
 "We are certainly getting a flood of
 petitions. I have a big bunch to put
 in myself for my constituents."

"Then when will the section be re-
 pealed?" he was asked.

"I do not know that it will be re-
 pealed at all," was his reply. "I do
 not see myself why it should."

And until the Government makes a
 formal statement on the matter, all
 that the Municipal Association can do
 is to send in more petitions.

HIS PROGRAMME.

[Toronto Telegram.]

As for Hon. G. Graham, he has nothing
 to do but:

1. Lay out a programme.
 2. Lay out the Whitney Government.

THE THAW TRIAL.

[New York Sun.]

The court, its whole appanage and per-
 sonnel, is handed over, from its opening
 to its close, to a horde of photographers and
 draughtsmen. Every development of the
 case is posed for the press, precisely as if
 it marked a stage in a prize fight or an
 episode in a vaudeville show. The unhappy
 tale is pictured in every quality of
 ridicule and degradation: they are ex-
 hibited to the public and to their families
 in all the merciless exposure of alleged
 caricature; they are dragged from their
 privacy and their liberties, are pilloried in
 intolerable parade as if they were the black-

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO
Specials For Tonight

NEWS OF INTEREST FOR TONIGHT'S SHOPPERS—7 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

LADIES' VESTS

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed, Fleeced
 Vests, long sleeves, natural
 color, regular value 25c, today
 and tonight only, at 19c

LADIES' DRAWERS

3 dozen Knee-Length Drawers,
 ribbed, fleeced, ladies' and
 misses' sizes, worth 25c, today
 and tonight 17c

PAPER AND ENVELOPES

Large Size Writing Pads, ruled
 and unruled, worth 15c, tonight
 10c

Ruled Writing Paper, on sale to-
 night, 2 quires for 5c
 White Envelopes to match, 2
 packages for 5c

Large Rolls Perforated Toilet
 Paper on sale tonight 8 rolls 25c
 Large package Toilet Paper on
 sale tonight 6 packages 25c

Japanese Paper Table Covers, a
 few only, were 25c, tonight 15c
 Old Blue Semi-Porcelain Bowls,
 were 8c, at 5c

VALENTINE POSTCARDS

A select variety of Valentine
 Postcards new, on exhibition.

PRETTY WAISTS

More beautiful Waists than we
 ever showed before, made of
 sheer white lawns, batistes and
 mulls, exquisite embroideries
 and laces used in their make-
 up. We invite you to see our
 ladies' waist showing tonight.
 Prices \$1 to \$5

CENTER PIECES

18 only Fancy Satin Damask
 Center Pieces, 30 inches square
 worth 75c and \$1. On sale to-
 night for 50c

CUSHION TOPS

Lithographed and Printed Denim
 Cushion Tops, worth 35c, on
 sale tonight 25c
 Mercerized Cushion Cord, all col-
 ors, was 10c yard, tonight for 5c

HOSIERY

Samples of Ladies' and Boys'
 Ribbed Cashmere Hose, some
 have double heels, toes and
 knees. Extra good hose 35c up
 Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose,
 double heels and toes, pure all-
 wool hose. Worth 40c pair, at
 3 pairs \$1

KID GLOVES

Rouillon Long Suede Gloves, 12
 button length, black and gray.
 Special \$2 25
 Rouillon Long Kid Gloves, 12-
 button length, black, white, tan
 and gray, fitted and guaranteed
 Special \$2 75
 Heavy English Mocha Gloves, 2-
 clasp, Special \$1

CHILDREN'S MITTS

Boys' Black Wool Mitts for
 school wear, Regular 35c and
 50c. On sale tonight 25c

BOYS' OVERCOATS

Come tonight for one of these
 Overcoats at \$2; full range of
 sizes to fit boys 8 to 15 years.
 Splendid dark tweeds. See
 them tonight; usual \$3 50 and
 \$3 95, for \$2

NECK FURS

6 only, American Muffs, colonial
 shape. Regular \$10 and \$10 50,
 for Mink Marten Stoles, satin lined.
 Regular \$10, tonight for \$6 50
 American Sable Ruffs, were \$10
 and \$10 50, for \$7 50
 Mink Marten Stoles, satin lined.
 Were \$5, tonight for \$3 50

9 ONLY FUR-LINED COATS

Gray, fawn, castor and blue Handsome Three-Quarter Fur-Lined Coats, three-quarter length,
 squirrel lined, mink-marten collars and revers. Were \$50 and \$60.....\$35

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

not criminals instead of decent citizens
 performing a public duty. This, we sub-
 mit, cannot continue indefinitely if the
 system of trial by jury is to endure.

WORK AND TALK.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Ten million women in the United States
 do their own housework, and the remain-
 der make it a theme for discussion at
 afternoon teas.

A GRAND OLD MAN.

[Ottawa Journal.]

Gen. Booth has left England on what is
 expected to be his last tour of the world.
 Spirits of the Gen. Booth type succumb
 hard, however, and the Salvation Army's
 Grand Old Man may be spared to much
 further usefulness.

CURIOUS DISHES.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

"A couple of lax sandwiches, if you
 please."
 "We don't keep 'em, sir."
 "Ah, don't you? A crumey, then."
 "Sorry, but we don't carry crumies."
 "Then give me bubble and squeak."
 The waitress, with a sour smile, shook
 her head.
 "Toad in the hole?"
 "No, sir."
 Red with rage, the man clapped on his
 hat and left the eating house.
 "He is an English emigrant," the wait-
 ress said. "Lots of English emigrants come
 here, and they are always asking for the
 queerest dishes—bubble and squeak, lax
 sandwiches, toad in the hole, crumies, etc.
 It would pay us to serve them these dishes,
 and we'd do so, only we don't know what
 they are."

WORST OF THE BARGAIN.

[Hamilton Times.]

Ontario made a mighty poor exchange
 when she swapped George W. Ross for J.
 Pliny Whitney.

SOCIAL TACT.

[Nos Loisirs.]

He—Oh, please, Mlle. Jeanne, do not call
 me Mr. Durand.
 She (coolly)—Oh, but our acquaintance is
 so short. Why should I not call you that?
 "Well, chiefly because by name is Du-
 pont."

CAUSE TO STRIKE.

[Kansas City Star.]

Since the price of Swiss watches has been
 advanced 15 per cent, the workmen should
 also demand an increase, on the plausible
 ground that their time is more valuable.

DOG EATS \$250 DIAMOND.

[New York Times.]

Frank R. Harff, jun., of Main street,
 Orange, N. J., has a terrible dog valued at
 \$1, which has a diamond valued at \$250
 somewhere in its fangs. The dog swallowed
 the stone last Sunday. Its owner is
 considering having an operation for the
 removal of the precious stone.

On Sunday afternoon, while enjoying a
 romp with Mr. Harff, the dog took hold of
 its master's ring finger, gave a gentle bite
 and then a gulp. The canine jumped back,
 looked puzzled, and then swallowed hard.
 Mr. Harff looked at his ring, and the dia-
 mond was gone. The dog has been kept
 in close confinement since it swallowed its
 expensive meal. Specialists have been con-
 sulted on the case.

A GOOD MOTTO.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]

The announcement of Mr. Graham, the
 new Liberal leader, that "the Liberal party
 is not going to ride with its back to the
 engine, but proposes to live in the present
 for the future," should be cut out, repro-
 duced in large, readable type, becomingly
 framed and hung up in every political
 club room in the Province, Liberal and
 Conservative, as an inspiration to the one
 and a warning to the other.

DRAM-DRINKING AND BUSINESS.

The Dominion Bank

Proceedings of the Thirty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION BANK was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1907.

Among those present were noticed:

Mr. W. D. Matthews, James Carruthers, Wm. Ross, W. R. Brock, J. J. Foy, A. Munro Grier, J. J. Dixon, L. H. Baldwin, W. Glenney (Oshawa), Aemilius Baldwin, F. J. Harris, W. C. Harvey, W. J. Dixon, J. G. Ramsey, W. Crocker, R. Mulholland, P. Leadley, W. C. Crowther, Jas. Matthews, David Kidd (Hamilton), W. T. Ramsay, R. M. Gray, J. T. Small, S. Samuel, J. A. Proctor, W. Cecil Lee, G. N. Reynolds, W. G. Cassels, Wm. Davies, F. J. Phillips, H. Gordon Mackenzie, J. Gordon Jones, R. J. Christie, H. B. Hodgins, S. Noxon, Ira Standish, David Smith, A. W. Austin, H. W. A. Foster, Cawthra, Mulock, F. D. Benjamin, Jas. Scott, F. H. Good, A. R. Boswell, J. F. Kavanagh, A. Foulds, E. C. Burton, Victor Cawthra, W. Mulock, Jun., F. J. Stewart, A. H. Campbell, Jun., J. D. Trees, A. Bell, Richard Brown, C. A. Bogert, and others.

It was moved by Mr. L. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. F. D. Benjamin, that Mr. W. D. Matthews do take the chair, and that Mr. C. A. Bogert do act as secretary. Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the Report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

The Directors beg to present the following Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1906:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th December, 1905	\$249,437 97
Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1906, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	539,360 36
	\$788,798 33
Dividend 3 per cent, paid 2nd April, 1906	\$30,000 00
Dividend 3 per cent, paid 2nd July, 1906	30,000 00
Dividend 3 per cent, paid 1st October, 1906	30,000 00
Dividend 3 per cent, payable 2nd January, 1907	30,000 00
	\$120,000 00
Transferred to Reserve Fund	400,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$28,798 33

RESERVE FUND

Balance at credit of account, 30th December, 1905	\$3,500,000 00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	400,000 00
	\$3,900,000 00

With great regret we have to record the sudden death in May last of Mr. Theodore G. Brecht, the late General Manager, who had been in the service of the Bank continuously since 1875. He was the Chief Executive Officer for seven years, during which short time he accomplished much for the development and welfare of the Institution.

Mr. C. A. Bogert, Manager of the Montreal Branch for eight years, and who entered the Bank more than 25 years ago, was appointed to succeed him.

On account of the continued expansion in the business of the Bank, your Directors have decided that it is an opportune time to issue the remaining one million dollars of authorized Capital Stock; and, having in view future requirements which may reasonably be expected, have approved of a bylaw to be submitted for your consideration at the Annual Meeting, which provides for a further increase in the Capital Stock to the extent of one million dollars. This will make the total authorized Capital five million dollars.

You will also be asked to consider a bylaw increasing the number of Directors from seven to nine, which it is thought to be advisable owing to the diversity of our interests throughout Canada, and the gradual extension of our operations.

During the twelve months just closed branches of the Bank were established at the following points, and when expedient, desirable sites were purchased and suitable offices erected: In the Province of Ontario, at Chatham, Dresden, Peterboro, Tilbury, Windsor and in Toronto, at the corners of Avenue Road and Davenport Road, and Queen Street and Broadview Avenue; in the Province of Alberta, at Calgary and Edmonton, and at Regina, Sask.

In addition we have to inform you that in December last the private banking business of Messrs. John Curry & Co., at Windsor, was acquired under terms advantageous to the Shareholders, which transaction included the purchase of a commodious building, well situated in this important center.

It was found necessary to provide larger premises for our North End Branch, Winnipeg, and for this purpose a valuable property has been secured.

The Directors, following their usual custom, examined the Securities and Cash Reserves of the Bank as on December 31st, 1906, and found them to be correct; they also verified the Head Office Balance Sheet, including all accounts kept with Foreign Agents.

Every Office of the Bank has been carefully inspected during the past twelve months, and each Branch has been visited by the General Manager since his appointment in May last.

E. B. OSLER,
President.

The Report was adopted.

Bylaws were passed increasing the number of Directors from seven to nine, and providing for an increase of \$1,000,000 in the Capital Stock, which will make the total authorized Capital of the Bank \$5,000,000.

The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the year, and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, R. J. Christie, T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., Wilmot D. Matthews, A. M. Nanton and E. B. Osler, M. P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P., was elected President, and Mr. Wilmot D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

General Statement

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	\$2,691,956 00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$6,384,018 53
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	31,512,137 94
	\$6,576,156 47
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	199,340 06
Balance due to London Agents	2,729,862 88
Total Liabilities to the Public	\$42,491,345 51
Capital Stock paid up	3,000,000 00
Reserve Fund	\$3,900,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss	28,798 33
Dividend No. 97, payable 2nd January, 1907	90,000 00
Former Dividends unclaimed	107 25
Reserved for Exchange, etc.	61,144 74
Reserved for rebate on Bills Discounted	122,983 15
	4,263,023 47
	\$49,694,379 28

ASSETS

Specie	\$1,110,131 11
Dominion Government Demand Notes	3,465,530 00
Deposit with Dominion Government or Security of Note Circulation	150,000 00
Notes of and Checks on other Banks	2,113,531 39
Deposits due from other Banks in Canada	1,052,744 48
Deposits due from other Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	1,121,290 69
	\$9,013,327 67
Provincial Government Securities	239,302 85
Canadian Municipal Securities and British or Foreign or Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	696,130 79
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	2,149,255 67
Loans on Call secured by Stocks and Debentures	3,703,134 50
	15,801,161 49
Bills Discounted and Advances Current	32,915,267 70
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	20,516 40
Bank Premises	950,000 00
Other Assets not included under foregoing heads	7,433 70
	33,598,217 50
	\$49,694,379 28

C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 31st December, 1906

WILL THE C. P. R. INVADE LABRADOR?

Big Road Reported About to Open Up That Wilderness.

FABULOUSLY RICH IN ORES

Harbor at Cape Charles, Which May Be the Objective, Is Open Nine Months in the Year.

Quebec, Feb. 1.—Railway men, civil engineers and legislators not in the secrets of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are culling their brains to discover the motive that led the company to acquire an option upon the controlling interests of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company. It now transpires that the C. P. R. management have had in mind the acquisition of this local railway for the past two years, and finally went to work to get control through the agency of the Montreal brokerage firm of Messrs. Forget.

The general consensus of opinion in regard to this deal is that the C. P. R. are on the eve of entering upon one of the largest propositions ever conceived by a Canadian corporation, and have for their aim no less an object than the development of the whole practically unknown northeastern part of Canada, so rich in mineral resources. At the same time they will seek a new outlet on the southeastern extremity of Labrador for the exportation of the great grain and other products of the west and Canadian Northwest to the European markets.

A Great Proposition

At first sight this may appear absurd to the minds of the general public, but there are engineers, both civil and mining, who have been through this country, and are convinced that the C. P. R. are fully aware of the vast stores of mineral wealth that lie hidden in the Hudson Bay and Labrador, and which they no doubt have in their mind's eye for future development.

Geological explorers who have been through the Hudson Bay and Labrador say the deposits of iron ore in that part of Canada are by far the greatest in the world. They have discovered that the belt of magnetic minerals, namely, gold, silver, copper, mica and deposits of asbestos, extends from the Cobalt to the northeastern points of the Labrador, and declare that one day "Canada will wake up to discover that the 'frozen north' abounds in fabulous wealth."

"The Canadian Pacific Railway management have their staff of explorers and experienced engineers, and are not ignorant of the facts," said one of the best-informed geological explorers in Canada today. He has made a thorough study of the Hudson Bay and Labrador coast, but refused to allow the disclosure of his identity for publication. He said that he had no authoritative knowledge of what the C. P. R. really had in their mind, but he judged that they were wide awake to their own interests, and having acquired all particulars in connection with Canada's great northern country, not only meant to be the pioneer in its development and share in the benefits of its future, but also sought to extend their great transcontinental railway to Cape Charles, which lies at the eastern southern extremity of the Labrador, at the entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, that are open to navigation at least nine months of the year, from May to January inclusive.

In this opinion, this was an object the C. P. R. had in view, not for a passenger route, as the railroad run would be too long and tedious, but as an outlet for grain and other Canadian products. He said that a direct line to Cape Charles from Quebec would not be greater in distance than one thousand miles, and it would not only save from two to two and a half days' time, but the ships would be clear of all danger and the run to Liverpool only a little over three days for fast freight boats.

The Problem of Winter

Speaking of the snow difficulties in the winter months, the explorer said there was less snow by half on the Labrador than in Western Canada, and a railway would not meet with half the difficulties in respect that are generally experienced in the North. He said the Hudson Bay and the Labrador coast, and in fact, the whole northern country, simply teemed with mineral resources, and the iron deposits along the Labrador coast were something immense. It is true that magnetic iron with its titanic depreciation largely abounds, but there were also large deposits of hematite ore, which was most valuable, and the day was not far distant when clients would be sent forward and invent a process that would remove the titanium effects from the magnetic ore that would give it great commercial value for manufacturing purposes. When the day did arrive the resources of Canada in this one particular would be the richest in the world. There was located at Nastapoka, at the east side of the Hudson Bay, one of the largest deposits of magnetic ore in the world, which was now commercially valueless on account of its titanic properties.

The explorer spoken to said it was only 800 miles from Winnipeg direct to Hamilton Inlet, but a railroad built from the former to the latter place direct would not be of any value on account of the closed condition of the waterways, and, besides, the Hamilton Inlet was too far inland, and like the James Bay, too shallow for ocean steamers, and the same would be said of Port Churchill. But he did not see many advantages in a line from Quebec to Cape Charles, one thousand miles from Quebec. That would make the C. P. R. a formidable competitor in freight service to the Grand Trunk Pacific or any other transcontinental railway line that would be built in the future, and he felt convinced that Cape Charles, located at the eastern end of the southern extremity of the Labrador, was the objective point of the C. P. R., in their acquisition of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, and the electric railroad from St. Joachim to Murray Bay. He added that an ocean terminal or freight service at Cap Charles would not only save distance, time and fog danger, but would save at least 3 per cent in insurance premiums.

MAY BURN UP DEPOTS

Dakotans Say They Will Use Road's Property Unless Given Coal.

Washington, Feb. 1.—A telegram received at the interstate commerce commission's headquarters from New Rockford, N. D., today says that the fuel famine there is so serious that the people in less than 48 hours will burn railroad property for fuel. The dispatch says:

"Railroad on this branch not making any effort to relieve us. Have had no freight this year. No mail for twelve days."

The commission repeated the dispatch to President Elliott of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and asked him if something could not be done to relieve the situation. The following message was received from Mr. Elliott:

"Regret to say that relief trains, in spite of all we have been able to do, have not been able to get by Carrington. Snow and storms have been so great that trains have been stuck, and we damaged snowplows in trying to get through the heavy drifts. Hope very much to get everything through there not later than Thursday. Our people are doing everything that can be done on this branch and on others."

PARIS PLANS A WORLD THEATER

Great Project for Advancement of Art on Stage Launched in France.

New York, Feb. 1.—Announcement is made that under the auspices of a select committee composed of men and women distinguished in the social and artistic life of Paris, there is being planned there a magnificent building for the Champs Elysees for theatrical and concert purposes of a high class, under the name of the Theater Lyrique des Champs Elysees.

It is intended that the new Paris theater will work in connection with the new National Theater in New York. It is planned that the great actors of all the European and American nations shall have an opportunity to be heard at the Paris theater.

Desiring to make it of exceptional interest, the French committee decided to establish supplementary committees in England, Austria, Belgium, Russia and Spain. Realizing "the ever-growing number of Americans annually visiting or having temporary residence in Paris," and the number of American dramatic and musical students in the city, it has been determined to ask American co-operation and representation.

Supplementing the other foreign committee, an American committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. The associate members of the committee are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles T. Barney, James Stillman and William K. Vanderbilt.

Already the European committees have furnished \$500,000 subscriptions toward the \$700,000 which is estimated the project will cost, and it is expected that the remaining \$200,000 will be provided through the influence of the socially and financially powerful committee formed here.

The French committee includes Lady De Grey, the Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Rutland, the Countess of Dudley, Lady Maud Warrender, Lady Bertie and Sir Ernest Cassell.

The Spanish committee is under the chairmanship of the Infante Eulalie, and the Austrian committee is in process of formation by the Princess de Metternich. The Belgian committee is under the care of Baronne Lambert de Rothschild, and the Russian committee is under the patronage of the Grand Duchess Vladimir.

Discussing the plans for the theater, Mr. Kahn said:

"This building, which is to be erected immediately on the site of the Cirque d'Ete on the Champs Elysees, will be the gathering place of the artistic apostles of England, Germany, France, Russia, Belgium, Austria, Spain and America."

"This splendid undertaking will be in a way affiliated with the new theater to be erected in this city. The city of Paris has just granted for the Theater Lyrique at a nominal rental for 50 years the site of the old Cirque d'Ete."

"In addition to theatrical performances and concerts there are to be fetes, teas, receptions, exhibitions of various kinds—in fact, no feature is to be omitted to make the Theater Lyrique a center of artistic and fashionable life in Paris."

"This committee of financial and social leaders in America will work in co-operation with the French and other European committees, with the view of making this stupendous enterprise for their mutual benefit and closer artistic association."

"We hope there will be an interchange of artists between the two theaters. Many of those who will appear on the stage of the projected Theater Lyrique naturally, we hope, will be heard in the productions we will plan for the new theater."

SENT PAPER FREE

Rutland, Vt., Feb. 1.—Chancellor W. W. Miles gave a preliminary hearing at the Rutland county courthouse today on a petition in chancery brought by the minority stockholders of the Rutland Herald and Globe Association, the corporation publishing the Rutland Daily Herald and Weekly Herald, asking that a receiver be appointed to take control of the organization and that its books be open to the stockholders.

The principal petitioners are U. S. Senator Redfield Proctor and E. J. Morse, of Rutland. The petitioners allege that Percival W. Clement, president of the Herald and Globe Association, has subverted the property to his own ends since he gained control of it in 1884.

Mr. Clement now holds 160 of the 300

share of stock. The chief allegations are that during his political campaign Mr. Clement had not paid a sufficient sum of money for thousands of papers sent free to voters, and that he has denied the minority stockholders access to the books of the association, are also made. No decision was given today, and the hearing was then adjourned to Feb. 25.

KAISER ON THE ELECTION

Berlin, Feb. 1.—An Imperial receipt has been issued in which, acknowledging his numerous birthday greetings, the Kaiser says:

"These messages were full of boundless enthusiasm at the national spirit displayed by the German electorate, which so far as a great majority of it is concerned, has given the whole world brilliant proof of the sound patriotic sense of the German people, of its appreciation of the great civilizing tasks of the present day, of confidence in the future of our fatherland, and of unswerving loyalty to the Emperor and the Empire."

The Kaiser has allocated \$25,000 of the sum collected in the high school for naval purposes on the occasion of his silver wedding, to establish a fund for the maintenance, advancement of professional enthusiasm and a healthy love of sport among the youth of the poorer classes training for the navy.

ROGERS SETTLES FOR \$1,500,000

Oil Magnate Will Not Further Fight Suit in Boston Gas Case.

Boston, Feb. 1.—A compromise settlement of the suit of George Wharton Pepper, the receiver of the Bay State Gas Co., of Delaware, against Henry H. Rogers, of New York, to recover profits of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 on account of the sale of the several Boston gas companies, was announced in the United States circuit court this afternoon.

An agreement reached by both parties was submitted to Justice Putnam, who, although he had stated that so far as he was concerned, "there would be no trouble," declined to give his formal assent to the settlement until an amended and satisfactory petition was presented at a hearing set for tomorrow morning.

Under the terms of the compromise agreement, which was submitted to the court today, Receiver Pepper accepts an offer of \$1,500,000 from Randall Morgan, treasurer of the United Gas Co., of Philadelphia, in consideration of an abandonment of the claims of the Bay State Gas Co. against Mr. Rogers and in consideration also of stock in the Bay State Gas Co. now held by the Bay State Gas Co. This stock amounts to about 30,000 shares. Mr. Morgan acts for Mr. Rogers in the settlement.

For several years the suit of Receiver Pepper against Mr. Rogers has been pending in the United States courts here. The aim of Receiver Pepper was to secure profits alleged to have accrued to Rogers, through the sale of stock in the various Boston gas companies to interests representing the New England Gas & Coke Co., while Mr. Rogers was serving as trustee of the Bay State Company.

It was claimed that by virtue of the sale of stock he was enabled to make vast profits which Receiver Pepper contends rightfully belong to the Bay State company. Some time ago Judge Putnam, who heard the case, ruled that the defendant, Rogers, was bound to make an equitable division with the Bay State Gas Co. of his profits in the transaction. Prof. John O. Gray, of Harvard University, was named as master in the case.

RHEUMATIC AGONY

Nothing Reached the Root of the Trouble Until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Were Used.

"I suffered almost untold agony from rheumatism for several years. I was confined to bed. I had the best of medical treatment, but nothing seemed to reach the root of the disease until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These have completely restored my health." This strong endorsement is made by Mrs. Edna Morrill, of Woodstock, N. S., a lady who had practically been given up as incurable by doctors. She further says: "I suffered for over two years and rheumatism seemed to be firmly implanted in my system. At the outset I was able to attend to my household duties, but at night I suffered the greatest pain. I at once began to take medicine, but my condition actually grew worse. I was attended by a skillful doctor, but was ultimately forced to remain in bed, suffering untold agony with every movement. Finally the doctors told me the trouble was incurable. One day I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to do so. Presently the pains were not so severe, and I began to feel myself gaining. Shortly after I was able to go about, and in less than three months I was perfectly well. For this condition my thanks are gratefully due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Mrs. Morrill by driving the rheumatic poison out of her blood. They actually made new blood. They don't act on the bowels. They don't bother with mere symptoms. They go right to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why they have cured the worst cases of anemia (bloodlessness), headache and backaches, kidney trouble, indigestion, neuritis, nervousness and the special ailments of girls and women whose blood supply becomes weak, scanty or irregular. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

You don't draw very many commissions on the things you are going to do. There is said to be such a thing as friendly criticism, but it never looks the part.

London, Ont., Jan. 29, 1907.

An Open Letter

TO THE INVESTING PUBLIC:

One year ago I was directing attention to the stock of the Guanajuato Amalgamated Gold Mines Company, as an opportunity for safe and profitable investment. This stock began selling at \$2 per share, shortly afterwards it was advanced to \$3, and again to \$4, and eventually withdrawn from the market at par \$5 per share. The company has now a completed plant at their mine La Luz, State of Guanajuato, Republic of Mexico, costing over \$500,000, and are treating at a handsome profit 300 tons of ore per day. The stock is already on a dividend paying basis. All who purchased in London and dis-trict through me got their stock at \$4 per share and less, and as the Company is now paying a dividend on the par value, they are all well pleased with their investment.

Since February last I have been talking the merits of the stock of the Northern Life Assurance Company, and pointing with much confidence to the prospect that within one year the Company would be paying a dividend, and within three years the stock of this Company would be greatly enhanced in value. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that I have seen \$43,000 added to the public's investment in this stock during the past ten months, and now notice by the Annual Report under date of 22nd inst., covering the business for the past year, that the Directors feel "able to declare a dividend next July and to continue semi-annually thereafter to maintain such payment."

During New Year's week I was asked to undertake the selling of a block of the stock of a new industry for London, which on first presentation looked very inviting, and which I am glad to say proved still more attractive the further I investigated its origin and its prospects. I refer to the stock of the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company, Limited, which I consider one of the best opportunities for safe and profitable investment which has ever been offered to the people of London. Before undertaking the sale of this stock, however, I went to Battle Creek, where I found the parent Company with three factories, one of which turned out 40,000 cases of toasted corn flakes during the month of December, another of which had a capital investment of over \$55,000. I found its shipping department unable to fill the Company's orders within the time desired. This in January, 1907, was certainly a wonderful showing for a Company which made its first shipment in April, 1906. I found that such cities as Chicago and St. Louis had already taken over fifty carloads each (600 cases per car). Interviewing some of the principal banks, they informed me that the stock of this Company, the Sanitas Nut Food Company, Limited, of Battle Creek, Michigan, was not obtainable at any price, and the last known transfer of the stock was made at \$25 per share, par value \$100, and it was generally understood that the Company's profits on the first year's operations had exceeded \$100,000. This parent Company has sold the exclusive rights for the manufacture of their products in Canada to the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company, Limited, and are now installing a plant here, with a capacity of 250 cases (36 packages to the case) per day, and the plant is in running order and turned over to the Canadian Company this market is being supplied by the Battle Creek product, duty paid, and a demand is already created for Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flakes, which stands alone in its class. The Canadian Company has been capitalized for \$100,000, and it is the intention to leave \$50,000 of this in the treasury. Over \$40,000 has already been taken up in London, and the remaining \$9,000 you now have the opportunity to subscribe for any part of \$25,000. Just here let me say that "while it is well to wait until you see it is a good thing, it is not well to wait till everyone sees it; you will then be too late."

The prospectus published elsewhere in this issue is very clear, covering every requirement of publicity asked for by the act under which the Company is incorporated, and anyone will readily see the great future this industry has before it in producing under exclusive right an article of such exceptional merit and individuality, for a market already created. For a new industry for London it offers an opportunity for everyone having \$100 or more to have a share in the handsome profits that are assured, and while the investment in this stock will be just as safe as if deposited in a bank in the city it will make this difference to the owner, that instead of getting 3 or 4 per cent per annum as the rent from the use of his money by the bank, he will enjoy a dividend of a much larger amount, while the value of his shares will be increasing from month to month. There is only \$25,000 worth of this stock available at the present time, therefore I invite your early consideration of it as an investment that will be on the market but a short time, and suggest that you send in your subscriptions early to either the Bank of Toronto, where application forms may be had, or to

JAMES E. MACDOUGALL,
Investment Broker,
Room 300, Temple Building.

EVERYONE IS BUYING

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

[MAPLE LEAF LABEL]

It is pure, healthful, nutritious and very digestible. Absolutely pure.

THE COWAN COMPANY, Limited, TORONTO

4in-4

A strange etymological history is that possessed by the word "canteen," which has caused so much talk in temperance and army circles. Its origin is correctly assigned to the old Latin "quintana," which literally means the great fifth rank or "fifth in order." The quintana (via) was a street in the Roman camp, so called because it came between the fifth maniples, or company, and the sixth. Here all the business and marketing of the camp is done and

"quintana" eventually came to mean a market. ILL-FITTING BOOTS and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns. As soon as a man finds out that his belief interferes with his temporal welfare he begins to do things to his belief. HIRSH'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

The North American Life Assurance Company

Held its Annual Meeting at its Home Office, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1907. The President, Mr. John L. Blaikie, was appointed Chairman, and the Managing Director, Mr. L. Goldman, Secretary, when the following report was submitted:

New Business	The policies issued for the year, together with those revived, amounted to the sum of \$4,364,694, being less than the new business transacted for the previous year. Owing to the conditions prevailing in the life insurance business on this continent, the directors considered that in the interests of the policyholders the reduction in expenses was of greater importance than expansion in new business, and in this respect the statement presented shows they have been eminently successful, by making the very large reduction of about five per cent in one year in the ratio of expenses to premium income. This percentage of reduction has resulted in the material saving in expenses of \$48,996 49, as compared with the previous year.
Saving in Expenses	
Cash Income	The cash income for the year from premiums, interest, etc., was \$1,746,544, showing the satisfactory increase for the year of \$86,430 94.
Payments to Policyholders	The amount paid on policyholders' account was \$589,195 68, and of this amount the sum of \$366,179 53 represents payments for dividends, matured endowments, etc.
Assets	The assets increased during the year by the sum of \$351,050 79, and now amount to \$7,799,064 45.
Addition to Reserve	After making ample provision for all liabilities, including special addition to the reserve fund, and paying a relatively large amount for dividends to policyholders during the year, there was a handsome addition made to the surplus, which now amounts to \$650,209 08, the year's work, from the financial standpoint, being the best in the company's history.
Net Surplus Increased	
Assets Safely Invested	The assets of the company have been, as heretofore, invested in the best class of securities; a detailed list of these will be published with the annual report for distribution.
Full Report Sent to Government	As heretofore, the company's books were closed on the last business day of the year, and in due course full reports, with detailed list of securities held by the company, were sent to the Government.
Monthly Audit	A monthly examination of the books of the company was made by the auditors, and at the close of the year they made a thorough scrutiny of all the securities held by the company. In addition to the examination of the securities by the auditors, a committee of the board, consisting of two directors, audited these securities each quarter.

Owing to Dominion legislation providing that judges should not be directors of corporations, the first vice-president, Hon. Sir William R. Meredith, K.C., who had been associated with the company for many years, much to its advantage, felt compelled to resign his position on the board of the company, and the directors accepted the same with great reluctance.

It will be the duty of this meeting to elect a director to fill the vacancy thus created.

The insurance legislation enacted in New York State, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1907, had the effect of our manager and agents there declining to accept the statutory terms of remuneration, and it was, therefore, found necessary to cease writing new business in the State. Provision has been made at the Syracuse office to look after the interests of policyholders in that State, while the large deposit will remain there for the security of policyholders in the United States.

The care and attention manifested in their duties by the company's officers, provincial managers, inspectors, district agents, and all other agents, are deserving of the highest commendation.

L. GOLDMAN, J. L. BLAIE, Managing Director, President.

The Annual Report, showing marked proofs of the solid position of the Company, and containing a list of the securities held, and also those upon which the Company has made collateral loans, will be sent in due course to each policyholder.

Angus Elliott, District Manager, Masonic Temple, London.

EARTH TREMORS FOR FEBRUARY

Hugh Clements, Meteorologist, Prophesies Quakes Throughout the British Isles.

London, Feb. 1.—"There will be seismic and volcanic action of varying violence over Europe in February," said Hugh Clements, the meteorologist, who successfully predicted some of the recent terrestrial disturbances. His statement was in response to a question asked him as to the earthquake probabilities for the coming month.

"Earth tremors," he continued, "are likely to be felt about Feb. 21 in the eastern counties of England and along the Anglo-Scottish border. These will spring from solar and lunar effects, exactly like those which caused the devastating volcanic eruptions and earthquakes in the Island of Krakatoa in August, 1883. The high gales now sweeping over Great Britain are the forerunners of coming disturbances of the earth's crust.

"The sun and moon, by means of their joint attraction from their common center of gravity, are drawing up the air in large areas toward the east, and in consequence the winds are rushing in that direction to fill up the vacuum. The earth, like the air, will respond to this attraction in our country when the force reaches its maximum power here, as it will toward the last week in February. The tidal positions then will be found to be an exact replica of those of Krakatoa in 1883.

"Do not understand me to hold that the earth waves are increasing in violence and imperiling the human family. They are performing just as they have performed for countless ages. As we have always had oceanic tides, so we have always had earth tides and air tides. Such a thing as absolute stability is unknown in nature. That the room in which we stand is vibrating, instruments of sufficient delicacy would show. This fact produces the shortness of our senses. The ignorance of the accepted scientists of these matters is most astonishing. Lord Kelvin is a great mathematician and electrician, but he knows nothing about what makes the earth tremble and vomit fire, nor what produces floods and hurricanes.

"Professor Milne and Dr. Lockyer are equally uninformed. All attributes of rain and heat and cold, heat and cold cause gentle breezes from land to water, and vice versa, but never a cyclone or a tremendous rainstorm. These are the results of air depressions due to the pumping action of the sun and moon.

"My studies and predictions relative to the monsoons of India and Central Asia have established the hypothesis to the satisfaction of any mind not hypnotized by scientific orthodoxy. I have repeatedly foretold the day and hour when the sun and moon would empty India and Persia of air and bring the monsoon sweeping inland from the Indian Ocean. I have

foretold with the same success when the depressions in the Indian Ocean would reverse these terrible atmospheric movements.

"What I need is to convince the world of the correctness and incalculable value to mankind of my method of calculation. An office with an adequate staff of observers and mathematicians could then forecast meteorological, hydrographic and seismic conditions and events with a degree of exactness undreamed of by science today, thus mitigating disasters and fatalities on land and sea.

"At present I am closely occupied with ordinary duties and have only a few hours in the evening for scientific inquiries. This accounts for my 'muttering generalities' where I would fain be specific."

INSURANCE INVESTMENTS

Govt. Representative Says First Mortgage Railway Bonds May Be Permitted.

New York, Feb. 1.—Fifty members of the University of Toronto Club and their friends were present at the annual dinner of the association last night at the Hotel Astor. President Thompson, of the club, in replying to the toast, "The President," said: "Who does not admire Teddy and his big stick? We drink to a third term for him."

Following the dinner, toasts to King Edward and President Roosevelt were drunk, according to the strains of "God Save the King" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," respectively.

Among the guests were: Prof. John Galbraith, principal of the School of Practical Science, Toronto; Prof. Alfred T. De Lury, University of Toronto; Miles M. Dawson, attorney of the royal Canadian commission in this city; Dr. Peterson, president of McGill University; and Dr. MacCann, vice-president of Queen's.

HERO SAVES TRAIN; MUCH GLORY

A Northwestern Engineer Braves Death for Duty.

TERRIBLY HURT BY STEAM

President Hughtitt and Other Officials Will Give Him a Splendid Watch.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The finest watch that money can buy—the kind of a watch that an engineer can back with his reputation—is on its way to the hospital at Boone, Iowa, where "Lew" Shull, engineer of the Northwestern's fast mail train, lies suffering from severe injuries. The finest dinner that the finest caterer in the west can produce is being prepared for one of the bravest men who ever threw open an engine throttle, when the doctors say he is able to enjoy it.

At the dinner high officials of the Northwestern will tell "Lew" Shull that not every man would have saved the fast mail under the conditions which he saved it on the night of Jan. 5.

And that is why President Marvin Hughtitt, of the Northwestern, and the operating officials are sending this engineer a watch with this simple inscription upon it:

TO L. H. SHULL
For his Fidelity
to Duty, Jan. 5th, 1907.

This is also why a vice-president of a great railway system is going to leave his many duties and go to Boone when "Lew" Shull gets out of the hospital and present him with the watch. Such deeds as that which Shull accomplished on that January night are often read in story books, but in real life they do not often happen.

No. 10 is the Northwestern's fast mail train eastbound, and when a man climbs into the engine seat he knows that he has no time to hesitate if he is going to maintain his reputation and keep the fastest run on the line.

On the night in question Shull had met with some bad luck and he was a few minutes off his schedule. He knew, however, where he could make it up, and when he hit the straight stretch of track leading into Belle Plaine he pulled her over another notch and No. 504 went sliding down the slight grade at an 80-mile clip.

The monster had scarcely swung into her gait, however, when there was the sound of an explosion and Shull found himself on the cab floor with his freeman lying beside him. The back stud bolts on the boiler head had blown out and two big streams of blinding, scalding steam were pouring into the cab, making it an inferno in which no man could remain long and live.

Both Terribly Hurt

The force of the explosion had blown both the engineer and the freeman from their seats and had left them terribly scalded and bruised on the cab floor. Although scarcely able to see or to stand, Shull made a desperate effort to reach the throttle. The scalding steam drove him back with added injury. A second attempt to reach the air brakes made him realize that if he was to save the fast mail it must be in some other way.

Shull wondered in a vague way how long he and his freeman had been lying on the floor, and whether No. 10 had yet down past a danger signal. He knew that not far ahead of him were two interlocking plants, and no man could tell how the signals would be set on either. In his reckoning, if he had not been unconscious, the first one must be dangerously near.

In the meantime the freeman, George McVey, had climbed onto the engine steps and was hanging on for his life, out of reach of the blinding steam, but in a bitter wind, which cut his burns like a keen knife blade.

Shull hesitated only a moment and then climbed painfully up the huge coal pile in the tender and on over to the "blind end," which happened to be an express car. Almost too weak to accomplish the task, he made his way down the rear of the tank and pounded upon the door of the express car.

He knew that the messenger would be very likely to take him for a robber and shoot him, but he persisted while the engine careened down the grade like a mad thing, bereft of all control.

At last it seemed an age to Shull—the messenger threw open the door, and Shull found himself looking into the barrels of two revolvers. The messenger quickly recognized the engineer and lowered his weapons as Shull staggered past him and on into the tender of the express car. He reached the handle and pulled the emergency brake.

The engine, with its long line of swaying mail and express cars, had flown into Belle Plaine, and swept past the depot at a rate of fully 90 miles an hour. The tower man caught a flash of the empty cab and of a wild figure clinging to the steps of the engine. He hastily wired Boone that No. 10 was "running wild," with an empty cab.

About that time, however, Lew Shull was staggering in at the messenger's door, and half a mile east of the town No. 10 came to a sudden stop and her engineer lay unconscious upon the floor of the express car.

SOCIALISTS EXECUTE BANDIT

Kill Man Who Attempted to Obtain \$500 From Russian Rank

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Feb. 1.—Socialists today carried out the execution of a bandit who made a successful attempt to secure \$500 from the Commercial Bank of Warsaw.

The man entered the bank this afternoon and asked the director to give him the money. His request was refused, whereupon the man sat down in the waiting-room and announced his intention of remaining there until he received the money. The bank officials feared to ask the police for help and, therefore, allowed him to stay.

A Socialist member of the bank's staff telephoned to the Socialist headquarters, and explained the situation. Two men from headquarters at once came over to the bank. They approached the man in the waiting-room, quickly threw a sack over his head and then blew out his brains with a revolver.

The police have not interfered with the men who did the killing.

ACID THROWERS AT BANQUET

Students Burned and Youth Is Kidnapped by Band of Ruffians.

Appleton, Wis., Feb. 1.—A band of twenty ruffians, after cutting the electric light wires and darkening the dining-room of a hotel at Kaukauna last night, rushed into the room, where 120 students of Lawrence University were seated, and threw sulphuric acid about. Henry Steeps, of Eureka, Burke Lawton, of Twin Bluffs, J. Lundy, of Milwaukee, Leland Nye, of Thorpe, and Miss Hazel Touton, of Edgerton, were burned badly by the acid, and the clothing of many of the students was burned.

Before the uproar subsided the ruffians escaped, dragging Nye with them. They took their captive some distance away and were applying a coat of tar to him when the students and police intervened.

The students drove to Kaukauna for a banquet. The motive for the attack is unknown. The police say they know some of the members of the band, and that they will be arrested.

SOVEREIGN LIFE'S SHOWING

Shareholders Hear Reports of Splendid Advancement of the Company.

One of the most interesting specimens of financial literature issued in connection with the end of the fiscal year by any Canadian corporation, is the annual report of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada, and the addresses delivered by the president and members of the directorate of that company at the annual meeting.

The Sovereign Life is recognized as occupying a unique position in the field of Canadian life insurance, inasmuch as it has not only been built up, without an impairment of capital, which heretofore has been considered a necessary part of the business of young insurance company, but it possesses a basis of reserve known as the British office Om. tables of mortality, which constitutes the severest standard ever voluntarily adopted by any company in Canada.

The Dominion Government Act, compelling all life insurance companies to strengthen their basis of reserve, was passed to secure a condition which in the case of the Sovereign Life has been in force ever since its origin. This legislation means that the older companies not possessing the standard of reserve required by the Government must reconstruct their old business in order to attain a position which the management of the Sovereign Life, with commendable foresight, established when the company came into existence.

The statement presented to the shareholders by the president and managing director, Mr. Addison H. Hoover, showed a steady, solid, conservative growth, which had resulted at the end of the fourth year in the possession of assets of \$48,823, the new business amounting to \$305,328, which, as the president pointed out, was entirely satisfactory both in value and quality for a company four years of age.

Another point emphasized in the annual address of the president was the fact that the company's investments were all in carefully selected municipal debentures and bonds which, as he pointed out, were, when expenses of insurance were deducted, even more remunerative than mortgages. In this connection the president announced that the interest upon the company's investments had always been more than sufficient to pay the death losses of the company, during the past year, not only provided for this item, but had been ample to meet the cost of the expenses of directors' fees, home office salaries and clerical help.

Reference was also made to the pleasing fact that the searching investigation of the Royal Insurance Commission had, in the case of the Sovereign Life, shown a strict conformity with the insurance act in every detail and had given the company, in the matter of administration of its affairs, an absolutely clean bill of health.

Mr. Walter C. Wright, of Boston, Mass., the consulting actuary of the company, submitted a report, in which he stated that there was so little question of the superior financial position of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company, he did not deem it necessary to quote figures.

The report of the board of directors was adopted unanimously, and other addresses were made, in which great praise was expressed for the carefulness of the selection of new assurers by the company's medical department, the actual death loss being less than half of the expected mortality cost.

Three hundred and ninety-two eggs distributing stations are maintained by the Government in Ireland for the purpose of bettering the poultry of that country. Many meetings are held each year to promote Irish poultry interests.

WOODS' FAIR

Price and Quality Are the Crucial Tests in Deciding Where to Buy—Two of Our Strong Points.

NEW VALENTINES

Our new Valentines are now in and displayed on our counters. They are, without exception, the prettiest line we have ever handled, and range in price from 2c up to 25c. Also Valentine Postcards, something new and novel, sale price, 2c for 5c, and 5c each. Call and get yours before they are all picked over.

New shipment of Laces, Insertions and Beadings, in French and German Vals, dainty patterns, sale price, 50 yard to 250 yard. Latest designs in Stamping Patterns, just arrived from New York. Eyelet, shadow and coronation, for centers, cushions, waists, and suits. We make a specialty of stamping, and everything is done at right prices.

Monogram Cushions 43c

Monogram Cushion Tops, stamped in different designs for embroidery, sale price, 43c

J. M. THOMSON, Proprietor.

IN COLD WEATHER START YOUR MORNING MEAL WITH

SHREDDED WHEAT

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"SALOME" RULED OFF

But Conried May Produce It at Another New York Theater.

New York, Feb. 1.—A decision to discontinue the presentation of the Strauss opera, "Salome," at the Metropolitan Opera House was reached today at a conference between directors of the company owning the opera house and the representatives of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, which leases the building.

It was agreed that the production of the opera came within the provisions of the lease that the opera must be approved by the owners of the building and that no performance can be given if objected to by them.

Mr. Conried will probably produce "Salome" in the New Amsterdam Theater.

Mr. Conried says it is not a matter of money making with him, but that he has made a contract with Richard Strauss, the composer, to give ten performances of "Salome" in New York and that this contract will be executed to the letter. He points out also that the performances are not on subscription nights, so that regular subscribers will lose nothing if they do not care to attend the performances of "Salome."

Olive Fremstad, who sang the part of Salome, was born in Norway, but was brought to this country by her parents when only 12 years old. Her first public appearance was made in concert with Anton Seidl and she then disclosed a remarkably beautiful mezzo-soprano voice.

She was taken to Germany to study with other American girls by Mme. Lill Lehmann. Through Mme. Lehmann's intercession she was given a hearing at Bayreuth. Her success there was such that she immediately secured a permanent engagement at the opera house at Cologne. She was afterward engaged for the Royal Opera House at Munich. She has always been regarded as a great success in Germany as Carmen. She is now about 35 years old.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—5:45 a.m., *6:45 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m., 7 p.m. Arrive—5:45 a.m., *12:10 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m., 11:20 p.m. *To, and from Walkerville, without change.

Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley. 1 Between London and St. Thomas only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—8:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., *10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east *11:30 a.m., 5 p.m., *11:30 p.m., From the west—*5 a.m., *8:35 a.m., *9:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—*5:05 a.m., 8:45 a.m., *5:25 p.m., For the west—*11:38 a.m., *8:10 p.m., *11:35 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily.

Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

** From Chatham only.

*** Runs only to Chatham.

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Whoop! Did you hear that pair of splashes at the Jubilee Rink last night? Oh, 'twas rich! Not only were the Orions, runners-up in the City Hockey League race, battered, banged and rudely handled, but the Hortons, the much-vaunted Hortons, leaders in the race, were handed one huge lemon by the heretofore unfortunate "Recluses." And now the wisecracks (?) are howling in unison, "I told you so!"

Canada is certainly getting together a great collection of athletic organizations. The trouble is that the different bodies, instead of working in unison, are bucking one another with might and main. The latest to come to light is to be known as the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada, and its sole excuse for existence is that it wants to do battle for supremacy with the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union. Too many leaders are worse than no pilots at all, and the new body will not be hailed with much enthusiasm outside of Montreal, its birthplace.

And now it appears that some of the charges of professionalism floated by the Guelph people are pipe-dreams and almost utterly void of truth. It will be remembered that these allegations were only made after Guelph's hockey teams were put down and out for being on the shady side, and were doubtless in the nature of spite charges. The Toronto Star says of the matter: The O. H. A. executive met last night to consider the charges brought by Mr. Irving, captain and manager of the Guelph Hockey Club. They remained in conclave until midnight, but when they had cleared the smoke away from Mr. Irving's charges, but little real fire was discovered. However, the end is not yet. The session was adjourned to meet again next Thursday, when Irving, whose sole documentary evidence last night consisted of a contract signed by Peter Charlton and himself to play hockey in the Western Ontario Hockey Association for the Victoria O. A. C. Club, of Guelph, during the season of 1902-3, for \$12 a week, will endeavor to produce more evidence in black and white to back up his monumental suspicions. Irving Ardagh and George W. Ingraham, of the St. George's, subscribed unhesitatingly to the declaration of their amateur standing, submitted to them, and were absolved. Irving had thought to urge against Ardagh except those mildewed baseball charges. He "thought" that Ingraham had played for Midland in a shady game in Coldwater or Fenelon Falls or some other place in the cool and chilly north country, but was not sure. Hillier, Forbes and Roberts, of the Stratford Indians, all signed the declaration and were granted the crown of the hockey righteous. Hillier and Forbes both played lacrosse in Chicago last summer, when one professional played on the team, but they got nothing. This was the trip when the game was played on Sunday.

Even the tiny Lindsay Midgets are apparently not proof against professionalism, for we are now informed that three of the players, Koyle, McDougall and Stoddard, must face the O. H. A. executive at an early date and give an account of their doings for the past six months. The three players were formerly of Fenelon Falls, the northern hockey-player breeding spot.

The average devotee of the strenuous ice games would scarcely dream of looking to the ranks of the oft-bested Marlboros for pros, but Tyner, their goalkeeper, has been brought up short and is undergoing a microscopical examination at the hands of the O. H. A. executive. He took an affidavit that he had never received a cent of money for playing hockey, nor had he ever asked for it, but he admitted that a friend of his—Bert Collins—had written to Guelph, asking if he could be placed there, as he desired to attend the collegiate institute there. He did not know what was in the letter, though he knew that it had been written. Mr. Irvine offered to produce the letter, and Tyner's case will come up again next Thursday.

For reasons entirely beyond the control of the Grand Opera House management, the Burns-O'Brien fight pictures, which were to have been shown here, have been canceled by Miles Brothers, who are exhibiting them.

Archdeacon Hindley, of Melbourne, who attended a boxing meeting in that city recently, after seeing all the bouts, made a short speech. Among other things, he said: "I know of no better exercise for the body—and for the temper—than boxing. Under certain conditions a tap on the nose is twice blessed. It blesses him that gives and him that takes. The one who gives learns the lesson of caution. Probably the second lesson is more useful than the first. In looking round I think I see a different picture than the one that is presented of you sometimes. One might imagine that the spectators would be men very flabby, somewhat bleary and leery, looking at a brutal contest that had no redeeming features. Now, most of you look as if you were athletes. I hope the day is soon coming when every man will be able to take care of himself, and I think the main advantage perhaps is not in being able to do so, but in learning how to do so. In this a man learns how to control himself in most of the relations of life."

Bulger, in the New York World, says: As usual, ballplayers are springing up all over the country with statements to the effect that they will not sign contracts unless they are paid more money. In ten years the writer has heard 899 players make this same crack and 899 of them have gone on and played. Some of them got what they were looking for and some did not. When the financial bee whispers to a player who wants \$5,000, that he had better take \$4,000 than nothing, he usually listens and is wise. Still the players who deserve it usually get the raise. It is understood on good authority that Hal Chase will get an increase this year of between \$500 and \$1,000. Hal certainly deserves it, and Frank Farrell is not the owner to let a man of that kind start in a season dissatisfied. Tim Jordan, of Brooklyn, will also probably come in for a raise.

Flight Fan.—The different boxing champions who have won titles at the lowest class weights, are as follows: Billy Edwards, lightweight, 124 pounds; Tom Sayers, heavyweight, 149 pounds; Fitzsimmons, middleweight, 150½ pounds; George Dixon and Cal McCarthy, featherweight, 108 pounds; Terry McGovern and George Dixon, featherweight, 118½ pounds. Think of a man weighing only 149 pounds holding the heavyweight championship! Jeffries, the present champion, weighs about 220 pounds in fighting trim. Bob Fitzsimmons only weighed about 165 pounds when he held the title, while Jim Corbett weighed close to 185 pounds.

This is rich, rare and juicy. Catcher George Gibson, of the Pittsburgh Pirates' baseball crew, and a native of this city, says that he will not ask for a raise in salary, as he considers that he did not play well enough last year. It is now up to Barney Dreyfus to encourage such examples of "George Washington" honesty by voluntarily boosting the wages of the young man Gibson, by his stand, has set a precedent in baseball annals and the record is one which should stand for some time. The idea of a baseball player writing a letter like this to a big league manager: "Inclosed please find my sentence for the coming summer, signed and complete. I sincerely trust that I will be able to give better returns than I did last year, for, in view of that showing, I cannot fail to realize that I am not entitled to a cent more in salary. I certainly did get started poorly last year, but I am determined to do better during the season of 1907. This season I have made up my mind to either get up where the money is or go down and out."

Vertly, the baseball world is becoming more modest in its demands each season.

Somebody out Chicago way is dreaming the dream of the press agent. A dispatch from the city of wind and prize fighters states that Burns and Mike Schreck have signed up and will meet as soon as a \$20,000 purse is offered for the bout. Experts at the game estimate that the match should draw at least \$1,893 17. Come again, press agent.

Mike (Twin) Sullivan and Harry Lewis have signed up to meet at Denver on the 22nd of this month. The "Twin" should put it on Harry, but one can't tell what will happen. Long distance forecasts are dangerous.

The once invincible Morris Wood was trimmed in the mile and 800-yard events at Saranac Lake recently, by Logan, of Verona. Wood is certainly a fast one, and Logan must be good to have beaten him. When Wood appeared at Duquesne Garden, Pittsburgh, last year, he won all events in such easy fashion that the local men were made to look like cart-horses. And they have some pretty good men in Smokeville at that.

Already, the prophets are at work trying to figure out the winners in the coming big league baseball races. Can't you pick the probable leaders? SOUTH PAW.

Grappler Rogers a Ring Possibility in Near Future

New York, Feb. 1.—"If you train hard for a little while and take off that fat you shall easily beat any man in America—yes, or in the world, may be."

So said the great Hackenschmidt, the Russian lion, two years ago, after wrestling a stubborn training bout with a gigantic amateur known as Joe Rogers. The amateur had made a hard fight of it. Hackenschmidt did not throw him at first, but kept tugging and hauling until Rogers became agitated. The giant was nearly as huge around the waist line as he was around his enormous chest or bulky shoulders. He was fat and out of shape.

Since that time Rogers has been in hard training. He has taken up the wrestling game. He weighed 308 pounds

stripped, when he trained with the Russian lion. Now he weighs only 265 and in comparison to his former bulk has assumed an appearance that is almost sylphlike.

Rogers has been wrestling under the name of the "American Apollo." In Canada he has won two big tournaments, beating the best men out of Europe. Now he is about to go to England, where he will challenge Hackenschmidt, and to France, where he will meet all of the best European wrestlers. If Hack comes over here, soon, which is likely, Apollo will wait for him. If he is successful with Hackenschmidt, the "American Apollo" may go in for fighting, and if he does there will at last be a man in the game who will meet Jeffries, the California giant, on equal terms, so far as size and strength go.

IRVING CHARGES BEFORE EXECUTIVE

Some of Them Fall Through, But Others Will Be Ventilated Next Week.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—The O. H. A. executive met at the King Edward last night to consider Mr. Irving's charges against certain well-known hockey players and transact general business. Nothing definite was arrived at in the cases against Tyner (Marlboroughs), McGinnis (Berlin), Mickus (Waterloo), Whitcroft, Crowley and Morgan (Peterborough), Johnston, Munn and Brady (Galt), were left over to next Thursday, when the executive will again meet. At this meeting three Lindsay Midget players who are reputed not on the level will be asked to appear.

Mr. Irving, of Guelph, was present, and stated that he could only produce one document, saying that he had legal advice not to show any more. This document was a contract between himself and Pete Charlton to play with the Victorias—O. A. C.—in 1903 in the W. O. H. A. for \$12 per week. Mr. Wetlaufer pointed out that at that time Mr. Irving was on the executive of the W. O. H. A.

The charge that Pete Charlton's certificate was canceled by President Wetlaufer of the W. O. H. A., in 1902, on account of his being a professional, was denied by Mr. Wetlaufer, who stated the reason the league is a professional was canceled because he was not a resident of Berlin after the first championship game had been played, having been moved to Toronto. Cutten's case was somewhat similar, but as he is at present in the Manitoba League, nothing was done. The present Berlin management and Mr. Wetlaufer were exonerated.

Mr. Irving said he had no charge against Kneel, of Berlin, but would like him to take a declaration. Cases against Kneel and Forbes for having played lacrosse with Bill Hanley, a professional, last summer in Chicago, and Johnston, of Galt, who played with the Galt baseball club last spring, against the Toronto team, were all ruled out on the ground that the rule prohibiting players participating in games with or against professionals did not come into force until this year.

Re Eddie Gould, Midland, Mr. Irving thought the first year Mr. Gould went there the club was not on the level. Mr. Gould stated that he was not a member of the executive that year, but as far as he knew everything was all right.

AMERICANS WILL STAND PAT, SAYS FARRELL

New York, Feb. 1.—In view of the widely circulated yarn to the effect that Hal Chase is at loggerheads with the New York American League club over the salary question, President Farrell stated yesterday that Chase received a salary of \$2,500 last year, not \$1,500, and that the player had made no personal demand as yet for an increase in pay.

Chase more than earned his salary last year, and nobody knows it as better than myself. When we send a contract to him in a few days, Chase will find that he has received a liberal increase over last season's figures, and as he is a very fair-minded young man, I do not believe that he will refuse to sign. Chase is, in our opinion, the finest first baseman in America.

"As I have said before, the Americans will stand pat. We have a fine lot of young, hustling players, who made a strong fight for the pennant last season, so that we have reason to believe that they will give an excellent account of themselves again."

"We will not waive claim to Pitcher Hildebrand, and hope to secure him in time."

City Hotel, London, Feb. 11 and 12. Putting a toupee on your bald head is equivalent to putting back the hands of the clock for ten years. You must consider your appearance in this competitive age. Soon enough to look old when you are old. And your health is a big item, too. Protection from colds, coughs, etc. Be wise, and see Prof. Dorenwend as above.

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STRONG INFIELD FOR THE GIANTS

"Skip" Mullin Likely To Be Permanent Second Baseman for Mugsy McGraw.

New York, Feb. 1.—If things work out according to Hoyle, "Skip" Mullin, of Baltimore, is liable to be the next permanent second baseman of the Giants.

Mullin was tried out once before in the big circuit, but he was a little too verdant for fast company, and had to take a post-season course of training with the minors. Three years ago he batted .203 in the Eastern League. That was frowned upon. The next year he came up to .243. Last season he clipped the ball around the lot at a .293 gait, and is, therefore, justly entitled to a diploma. That's the reason McGraw grabbed him, and McGraw usually knows what he is doing.

There are three men in the fight for second base on the Giants. They are Mullin, Strang, Hanfman, and a possibility of Tommy Corcoran. Strang is too good a utility man to be used regularly at second base, and for this reason it is believed that Mullin is in steady job. Strang led the club in batting last season, and did it playing practically every position on the club. As a fielder, Eastern League experts say that Mullin has no superior. Now, he is understood that a fast fielder in the Eastern League is a fast fielder in the National League. Don't ever get it into your head that these minor leaguers can't play ball. Seems to me I have seen a few clubs have to get up and hustle while playing exhibition games in the spring. It is not always the minors who get away tugging at the "hind feet." That's merely a jog at somebody's memory. No offense meant.

Hanfman is a raw recruit from New Haven, and they do say up that way that he is a "powerful good hustler." Down east Hanfman was a matinee hero for fair, but from present appearances he will have to break a few records to get the job ahead of Sammy Strang and Mullin. Hanfman had a tryout at the Polo Grounds last fall, and many of you fans saw him. At third base he operated nicely, but very few snapshots were taken of him lining out three-baggers.

BATTERS BORN; FIELDERS MADE

Jesse Burkett an Example of How Man Can Be Taught to Field.

"One does not need to go very deep into baseball history for verification of the diamond axiom—still disputed by many fans—that while great batters are born that way, great fielders can be fashioned from the veriest tyros in that department of the national game," says the Cleveland Press.

"Jesse Burkett was signed by the Cleveland club because it was known that the 'crab' could bat and with the full understanding of the fact that he could not field. Jesse at once became Jim McAlleer's protégé. McAlleer wasn't much of a hitter, goodness knows, but he was the most marvelous outfielder the game has ever known."

"Now," said McAlleer, "Jesse can't teach me to bat. That's an art that cannot be learned. But I can teach him to field, and I will." And McAlleer did. Jim's association with Jesse, the slugger, did not help McAlleer's hitting, but Jesse's proximity to Jim the dexterous in Cleveland's outfield, converted him into one of the really high-class fielders of the old days.

"Who does not recall Burkett's first season Cleveland—in left field—when McAlleer played center field all of the time and left field most of the time? The spectacle day after day of McAlleer darting far into Burkett's territory and rescuing a liner or a towering fly that Jesse had 'lost' furnished the most thrilling chapter in the history of baseball in Cleveland."

"And then there were McAlleer's old cries: 'Back, back, Jes! all the way to the fence!' 'Go in fast for that out!' 'Look out for the wind!' and so on as Jesse's eyes and quick ears anticipated Burkett's judgment of the balls batted into left field. Jesse was an apt pupil and in a few months he could take care of his garden all alone."

"Yes, the greatest batters of the game were born great batters. The mighty Del was a natural mighty hitter. So were Brouters and Browning and Anson and all the other old-time sluggers. Larry could always hit the ball. So, too, could Keeler and Flick. The mediocre batters—the .225 and .275 men—although they may sometimes stump in their hitting, will never

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company

ADDISON H. HOOVER

President and Managing Director
182 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. Dec. 31st, 1906.

Assets	Liabilities
Municipal Debentures and Bonds, Cost \$377,445.28. Par value \$384,683 54	Amount computed to pay all the Company's liabilities upon the total insurance in force (British Offices On. 3 and 2½ per cent. Tables) \$191,390 41
Policy Loans 16,812 78	Less reserve on policies reinsured in other Companies 1,089 91
Cash in Banks and Head Office 628 73	\$189,400 50
Office Furniture 2,684 78	Being \$7,287.50 in excess of the Dominion Government Standard Min. 3½ per cent. Tables.
Agents' Ledger Balances (secured) 14,233 29	Death Claims Reported (proofs not completed) 2,000 00
Interest accrued 4,111 86	All other liabilities 142 00
Deferred and Outstanding Premiums, less cost of collection (Reserve thereon included in liabilities) 16,174 37	Surplus to Policyholders 247,086 54
	\$438,629 04

Capital Stock Paid up \$243,473 26

Receipts	Expenditures
Insurance Premium \$93,395 18	Death Losses \$ 4,300 00
Less Re-Insurance Premiums 1,666 20	Surrendered Policies 2,820 15
	Office Salaries, Directors' Fees and Clerk Hire 5,888 39
Interest 16,096 63	Commissions and Salaries to Agents 20,788 35
Capital Stock 17,877 58	Travelling Expenses and Medical Fees 2,236 35
Premiums on Capital Stock 1,623 75	Auditors' Fees and Law Costs 889 34
	Advertising, Printing and Stationery 2,829 84
	Taxes and License Fees 1,378 43
	Rents, Exchange, Postage and Telegrams, etc. 4,627 36
	Balance 79,118 68
	\$127,923 94

Debentures and Bonds Owned by the Company

City of Brantford \$ 5,000 00	Town of Dunnville 10,141 65
City of Calgary 10,000 00	Town of Fort William 14,022 20
City of Chatham 10,495 35	Town of Kincardine 10,227 62
City of Guelph 5,063 04	Town of Leithbridge 10,000 00
City of Greenwood 15,000 00	Town of Medicine Hat 10,550 70
City of Hamilton 7,300 00	Town of Port Arthur 10,000 00
City of Hull 10,000 00	Town of Portage la Prairie 10,000 00
City of Moncton 10,000 00	Town of Petrolia 28,000 00
City of Nelson 10,000 00	Town of Pembroke 5,159 86
City of Niagara Falls 10,177 61	Town of Portage la Prairie 10,889 14
City of Regina 15,000 00	Town of Revelstoke 15,000 00
City of St. Catharines 24,000 00	Town of St. Boniface 10,000 00
City of Stratford 10,000 00	Town of Seaford 6,000 00
City of Toronto 10,000 00	Town of Sault Ste. Marie 10,000 00
City of Vancouver 10,000 00	Town of Trenton 9,912 45
City of Victoria 9,905 60	Town of Walkerton 2,313 34
City of Winnipeg 17,000 00	Municipality of Neebing 2,006 00
City of Windsor 11,435 08	
Town of Chatham, N.B. 10,000 00	
	Total \$384,683 54

ADDISON H. HOOVER.	ROBT. E. MENZIE.	W. M. GERMAN, K.C., M.P.
WILLIAM DINEEN.	ALEX. F. WEBSTER.	JOHN MCLELLAND.
THOMAS BAKER.	J. T. HORNIBROOK.	E. GUSS PORTER, M.P.
A. E. DYMENT, M.P.	JOSIAH B. KING.	STEPHEN NOXON.
EDMUND E. SHEPPARD.	JAMES DIXON.	

HOCKEY.

PLAYED TO A TIE.

The picked team from the Hardware League played the strong Pardon-Gillespie team to a standstill last night, the final score being 2-2. The lineup: Pardon—Goal; Gillespie—Goal; Brown; point, G. Davis; cover, W. Kilpatrick; rover, A. Black; center, S. Phillips; right, T. Pardon; left, W. Pardon.

"Picked Team—Goal, Bland; point, T. Hughes; cover, Davies; rover, Shortell; center, A. Hughes; right, Thornton; left, Producers.

Referee—T. Tucker.

Goal Judges—J. Walker.

Timers—W. B. Gillespie and Hefferman.

BILLY HEWITT ILL.

Mr. W. A. Hewitt, secretary of the O. H. A., is dangerously ill. He suffered a relapse some days ago, and was very low last night.

CRAIG ALL THE WAY.

Alisa Craig, Feb. 1.—Despite the fact that Alisa Craig was handicapped by having to play three juniors, owing to illness of the seniors, they easily defeated Hensall here last night by a score of 6-2. Alisa Craig played rings around Hensall, especially in the first half, when the Alisa Craig goal tender was not called upon to stop a single shot on goal, while there was a perfect bombardment of the Hensall goal, but Craig only managed to get four past McLeod, who played a star game for the visitors. In the second half Craig took it easier, and played defense, although the Hensall defense were kept busy watching their goal. Each team added two in this half. For Hensall, McLeod in goal, and Bawden at point, played a great game, while Parker was the star of the Craig outfit.

Rickard, of Hensall, refereed the game.

TILBURY GOT IT.

Tilbury, Feb. 1.—Tilbury and Chatham hockey teams played an exciting game here tonight. At half time the score was Chatham 6, Tilbury 3. During the first nine minutes of the second half Tilbury scored two goals, and one minute later put the puck a foot inside the Chatham net. The goal umpire raised his hand for a goal, but when the goal tender quickly pulled the puck out, he declared it no goal. A dispute arose, and Chatham team left the ice. The game was awarded to

TILBURY, AS IT CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE GONE HAD PLAY BEEN CONTINUED.

GOES TO KENORA.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—Whitcroft, the great rover of the Peterboro Hockey Club, has finally succumbed to the blandishments of Tom Phillips, and will tonight accompany the captain of the Kenora Thistles and Eddie Geroux back to the west.

Geroux and Phillips have waited over for the purpose of securing Whitcroft's consent to change of residence, and have finally succeeded.

The cash consideration is not mentioned, but it is very large.

It is also understood that Phillips was after an Ottawa player, and expected to land him today.

The remainder of the Kenora team left for the west last Tuesday.

TILBURY TO TACKLE DETROIT.

Detroit, Feb. 1.—Saturday night the Tilbury, Ont., hockey seven plays in Detroit, meeting the D. A. C., and next Tuesday the D. A. C. aggregation goes "over" to play a return game with the Tilburys.

It certainly looks as though hockey had caught on. The enthusiasm at the Woodward Avenue Club is high, and plans are already under way to take a big bunch of D. A. C. rosters to Tilbury next week.

Though Tilbury is a mighty strong team, the locals are in fine shape and have hopes of taking at least one of the two games. The Canadians have the advantage of having veterans. They also had a lot of good practices recently, there having been good ice for the past two weeks in Tilbury.

THE GUN.

WON BY ONE BIRD.

The Dorchester and Gladstone gun clubs met at Gladstone on Thursday, and participated in a friendly match at clay pigeons, with the following result:

DORCHESTER.

Possible. Hit

W. Richmond 15 10

A. C. Stelk 15 9

W. Pinfield 15 13

C. Wallace 15 15

J. Rennie 15 9

R. Wallace 15 13

C. Richmond 15 14

A. Wallace 15 10

J. O'Brien 15 9

R. Townsend 15 3

GLADSTONE.

Possible. Hit

J. Brodie 15 14

J. Thompson 15 19

J. Johnson 15 12

STRATEGY.

He had been complaining to a friend that he could not get his wife to mend his clothes. "I asked her to sew on a button on this vest last night, and she hasn't touched it," he said.

At this the other man assumed the air of a patriarch. "Never ask a woman to mend anything," he said.

"What am I to do, then?" inquired the other.

"Exactly as I do," was the reply. "You haven't been married very long, and I think I can give you some serviceable suggestions. When I want a garment mended I take it to my wife, flourish it round a little and say: 'Put this in the rag-bag. It is worn out.' You let me look at it," my wife says. I give it to her, and she examines it. 'Why, John, she is sure to say, 'I never knew such extravagance! This is a perfectly good vest. All it needs is—' And then she mends it."—Ladies' Home Journal.

It Will Cure Any Cold or Cough. It prevents and positively cures La Grippe

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PROSPECTUS

BATTLE CREEK TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO.

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO.

Limited

To be incorporated under the "Ontario Companies' Act."

Capital, \$100,000.00

Divided into 1,000 Shares of \$100.00 Each

OBJECTS—The Company is being formed for the purposes and objects following:

(1) To acquire by purchase and take over the real estate, plant, machinery, trade marks, trade formulae, good will and effects of the Battle Creek Health Food Company, Limited;

(2) And to manufacture and sell "Sanitas Toasted Corn Flakes," "Korn Krisp," and other cereal foods, etc., etc.

PROPERTY—The property being purchased from The Battle Creek Health Food Company, Limited, consists of real estate and factory situate on Grey street, in the city of London, Ontario, together with the plant, machinery and good will of the business, also the trade marks, trade names, and secret formulae for manufacturing.

The purchase includes as well all rights under, and is subject to the provisions and obligations in an agreement dated December 10, 1906, entered into with the Sanitas Nut Food Company, Limited, of Battle Creek, Michigan, and Dr. John H. Kellogg, referred to hereafter more particularly.

ALLOTMENT AND ISSUE OF STOCK—The purchase price payable to The Battle Creek Health Food Company, Limited, is \$25,000.00, which is to be paid by the allotment of two hundred and fifty fully paid shares of stock in the new Company.

It is proposed also to issue and sell an additional four hundred and fifty shares, or \$45,000.00 of stock, out of the proceeds of which will be paid the cash payment of \$30,000.00, payable under the said agreement of the 10th December, 1906, and the balance of \$15,000.00 will be used for enlarging the factory, working capital, etc.

The remainder of the capital stock, \$30,000.00, will not be issued at present.

"SANITAS TOASTED CORN FLAKES"—The health foods of Battle Creek, Mich., are famous the world over; and Dr. John H. Kellogg, their originator, has now produced in "Sanitas Toasted Corn Flakes" what is undoubtedly the best article of the kind on the market.

The success that has attended the manufacture and sale of "Sanitas Toasted Corn Flakes" has been phenomenal. The first machine was installed at Battle Creek, Michigan, in April, 1906, and now three factories are in operation there to supply the demand.

"Sanitas Toasted Corn Flakes" were introduced into Canada in July, 1906, by Mr. T. H. Robinson, the agent for the factory at Battle Creek, Michigan, and met with the same immediate success as in the United States, the difficulty being to obtain sufficient goods to fill the orders received. The tariff regulations of the Dominion were also a drawback.

The Battle Creek Health Food Company of London, Ontario, which has for some years been manufacturing health foods under an arrangement with Dr. John H. Kellogg, has recently purchased from him and The Sanitas Nut Food Company, Limited, of Battle Creek, Michigan, the exclusive right to manufacture and sell, within the Dominion of Canada, "Sanitas Toasted Corn Flakes" and a corn granose biscuit called "Korn Krisp." The purchase price for these rights is \$75,000.00, payable \$30,000.00 in cash and the balance of \$45,000.00 is to be paid out of half the net profits of the business, without interest. The purchase also included machinery to be installed at the factory in London, Ontario, sufficient to manufacture two hundred and fifty cases of "Sanitas Toasted Corn Flakes" every twenty-four hours.

There are several other valuable concessions in the way of advertising and assistance in developing the Canadian business, which will greatly help to insure its absolute success.

Mr. T. H. Robinson is to remain with the Company without remuneration until the daily output and sales amount to one hundred cases per day.

It is intended to confine the business at present to the manufacture of "Sanitas Toasted Corn Flakes," and it is estimated that these goods can be made and sold at a net profit of over \$1.00 per case.

One hundred cases per day for three hundred working days in the year would produce thirty thousand cases with a net profit of \$30,000.00.

The factory, however, will have a capacity of over two hundred and fifty cases per day, and if—as is confidently expected will soon be the case—the output and sales reach two hundred cases per day, there should be an annual net profit of \$60,000.00.

INCORPORATION—The names, descriptions and addresses of the original incorporators of The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company, Limited, and the number of shares subscribed for by them are as follows:—

Charles R. Somerville, London, Ontario, Manufacturer,	50 shares
Thomas Baker, London, Ontario, Manufacturer,	20 shares
William F. Roome, London, Ontario, Physician,	10 shares
George W. Miller, London, Ontario, Advertising Agent,	15 shares
William Spittal, London, Ontario, Accountant,	10 shares
Robert Wallace, London, Ontario, Gentlemen,	10 shares
John M. Moore, London, Ontario, Civil Engineer,	10 shares
Archibald A. Campbell, London, Ontario, Real Estate Dealer	5 shares

All the above except Messrs. Somerville and Baker, are shareholders in The Battle Creek Health Food Company, Limited, and are subscribing for the number of shares in the new company mentioned above, in addition to their present holdings of stock.

No provision has been made for special qualification of the Directors or for their remuneration, nor has any minimum subscription for shares been fixed. The amount payable on application and allotment on each share is the par value thereof, and no further call may be made upon shares subscribed for.

The amount payable to The Battle Creek Health Food Company, Limited, for good will, secret formulae, rights, etc., is \$9,500.00, and is included in the purchase price of \$25,000.00.

The Company expects to pay a commission for procuring subscriptions for part of the shares in the Company at the rate of from five to seven and a half per cent.

The preliminary expenses of the Company are estimated to be not more than \$3,000.00.

The agreement dated 10th December, 1906, made between the Sanitas Nut Food Company, Limited, of Battle Creek, Michigan, and Dr. John H. Kellogg, of the one part, and the Battle Creek Health Food Company, Limited, of London, Ontario, of the other part, and an agreement dated the 10th day of January, 1907, made between the Battle Creek Health Food Company, Limited, of London, Ontario, of the first part; Maxwell David Fraser, Trustee for and on behalf of the new Company, of the second part, and the shareholders of the Battle Creek Health Food Company, Limited, of the third part, may be inspected at the offices of the Company, 584-6 Grey street, London, Ontario, during business hours.

This prospectus has been duly filed with the Provincial Secretary.

Dated at London, Ontario, this 23rd day of January, 1907.

Provisional Directors:

W. F. ROOME,
ROBT. WALLACE,
GEO. W. MILLER,
WM. SPITTAL,
A. A. CAMPBELL,
JNO. M. MOORE,
THOMAS BAKER,
C. R. SOMERVILLE.

All Checks must be made payable to The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company, Limited.

Application for Shares to Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company, Limited.
CANADIAN OFFICE AND FACTORY: LONDON, ONTARIO.

I hereby subscribe for and agree to take..... shares (par value of \$100.00 each) of the Capital Stock of The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company, Limited, and to pay therefor at the office of the Company, in London, Ontario.

Witness my hand and seal at..... this..... day of..... 190.....

WITNESS, SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT.

SEAL

Copies of Prospectuses may be had and Subscriptions for Stock may be made at Bank of Toronto, London.

MOLLINEUX REPORTS THE THAW CASE

Man Who Once Occupied Death Cell Engaged to Write Up Famous Trial.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Harry Thaw's trial is being followed by Parisians with breathless interest. Thaw is not entirely unknown here in a certain class more renowned for hospitality than virtue.

Then again in every respect—the social position of the principals, the motive of the crime and the beauty of the woman concerned in it—the case is pre-eminently one to appeal to the Parisian imagination, which is always stirred by the psychological crisis evolved from the conflicting passions of husband and wife, and a tertium quid, and known here as "dramas passionnels."

So the newspapers are reporting the trial with exceptional fulness. Mr. Roland B. Mollineux's reappearance on the public stage as a commentator of the Thaw case for the Herald, has imparted an additional element of interest to it so far as Parisians are concerned. In referring editorially to this detail, under the headline "A Competent Reporter," a headline that in the circumstances is rather lugubrious, the Figaro says:

"Journalists are compelled to write about so many varying topics that they would have to be the embodiment of knowledge to be invariably above criticism, but for fortunate coincidences sometimes arrange matters admirably. One such case has just occurred. Our readers are familiar with the details of the sensational case now being tried in New York, one that is exciting the keenest interest. Never was there a cause of celebre better calculated to arouse public attention.

"Well, our contemporary the New York Herald has engaged to follow the case and report it. Mr. Roland B. Mollineux, son of a general in the American army. Mr. Mollineux six years ago took part in sensational criminal proceedings tried before the same court. In fact, he played the principal part in a sensational case of poisoning. He was accused of having poisoned a woman and was sentenced to death.

"Happily for him the sentence was not carried out. After a judicial struggle that extended over a couple of years the ghastly verdict was annulled and a second trial ordered. Finally the prosecution was abandoned and Mr. Mollineux was liberated. But in the meantime he had spent months in the death cells in Sing Sing prison.

"During the Thaw trial Mr. Mollineux will live through his terrible experiences once more. Better than any one else he will understand the sufferings of the prisoner and the speeches of counsel for the defense. In a word, he will feel the essence of the ordeal. He cannot fail to instill an accent of truth and pathos into his reports. Certainly

he will not regret that he is six years older than when he underwent a similar trial.

"Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that this precedent will not awaken a spirit of emulation in police court reporters, who should reflect that any efforts to become experts by practical experience of crime will involve them in all sorts of difficulties."

A MILLION DOLLAR ISSUE

Annual Report of the Dominion Bank Shows Great Prosperity.

The annual report presented to the shareholders of the Dominion Bank was of the most satisfactory nature, showing that while the business done was larger than ever and the usual dividend of 12 per cent was paid, the reserve fund was strengthened by an addition of \$400,000, and now stands at the splendid total of \$3,900,000. This large addition to the reserve has been made possible by the profits earned during the year, which aggregate \$559,380, after all deductions for management, bad and doubtful debts, and other necessary expenditure have been made. The assets of the bank now reach the total of \$49,894,879, the principal items being: Specie, \$1,110,131; Dominion Government demand notes, \$3,405,530; deposit with Dominion Government, \$150,000; notes and checks on other banks, \$2,113,531; balance due from other banks in Canada, \$1,062,744; balance due from banks outside of Canada, \$1,121,936; Provincial Government securities, \$30,302; various Canadian, municipal, British and colonial securities, \$696,131; railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, \$2,140,265; loans secured by stocks and debentures, \$3,709,134; bills discounted and advances made, \$22,915,237; bank premises (including branches), \$950,000, and other minor assets, \$27,949.

The directors were authorized to issue at once the additional million dollar stock which they some time ago resolved authority to issue, and they were further given power to issue an additional million stock at any time deemed advisable to do so. This will make the authorized capital of the bank \$5,000,000, and the paid-up capital \$4,000,000. The present issue will be offered to the shareholders at \$20 per share. The directors were increased from seven to nine, and are Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, R. J. Christie, T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K. C., M. L. A.; Wilmut D. Matthews, A. M. Nanton and E. B. Osier, M. P.

The two new directors are Messrs. Carruthers, of Montreal, and A. M. Nanton, of Osier, Hammond & Nanton, of Winnipeg.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. E. B. Osier, M. P., was elected president, and Mr. Wilmut D. Matthews vice-president, for the ensuing term.

The London branch of the Dominion Bank has enjoyed its share of the prosperity of the bank as a whole, and under the competent management of Mr. M. E. Holden will undoubtedly thrive more than ever in the future.

KIPLING PLACED IN FRENCH NOVEL

Dingley, the Famous Author, Awarded Goncourt Prize as Year's Best Story.

London, Feb. 1.—Dingley, the Famous Author, which has been awarded the Prix Goncourt as the best French novel of the year, is generally regarded as based on a study of Kipling. Anyhow, the notorious famous author bears a striking resemblance in many respects to the living one. He is portrayed as an Englishman of letters who has won fame at 40; whose verses soldiers sing when they set out to fight, and who has supreme confidence in the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race. While his countrymen are getting the worst of it in the earlier stages of the Boer war, he conceives the idea of stimulating patriotic pride by writing a novel in which a worthless loafer, entitled as the story finds himself, and develops into a conquering hero. That sounds quite Kiplingian. To get the proper local color for his book he goes to Cape Town with his wife and child. Leaving them there he starts for the veldt. A message reaches him that his child is dangerously ill, and he goes back to Cape Town to be captured by a Boer, who on hearing his story lets him go and assists him on his way. By this means he succeeds in reaching his child in time to kiss it before it dies.

In the course of the war the Boer is taken prisoner and condemned to death. It is then Dingley shows that he is no true Kipling after all. He refuses to intercede for the chivalrous foe who had befriended him and he is executed. Dingley's novel makes a big hit. Its dramatic incidents are shown by a bioscope in a London music hall. And the picture of the execution of the Boer arouses tremendous enthusiasm. The book is not calculated to promote the entente cordiale. And friends of Kipling will resent the association of his characteristics with those of a dastardly ingrate. But it is a powerful, and stirring life in all its phases, close range instead of depending on their imaginations for characters and incidents. Fame has come to them earlier than it did to Kipling, and brilliant literary careers are predicted for them.

ASK D'AMON

Don't worry over trifles. If you must Graydon yesterday afternoon had a

THE RIVERHEAD MURDER

Strong Evidence Against Dr. Simpson By His Mother-in-Law.

Riverhead, L. I., Feb. 1.—The trial of Dr. James W. S. Simpson, charged with the murder of his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner, was abruptly adjourned today until Monday, because of the illness of a juror.

At yesterday's sitting Mrs. Horner took the witness stand. After telling of the shooting, she related events intended by the prosecution to show that there had been trouble between the dentist and Mrs. Horner. She was considered the most important witness thus far sworn.

She testified that her husband came down stairs on the night of the shooting; that Simpson followed him to the kitchen; and that she heard a shot, and then rushed out and saw the doctor, as she saw her husband's body on the floor, "I hope God will forgive you for what you have done."

Dr. Simpson's reply, according to her testimony, "I hope he will."

Mrs. Horner said that after the shooting she met Dr. Simpson on the stairs, and he remarked, "Now I'll make you happy."

"It's too late," was her reply. She said that when the dentist was arrested she refused to shake hands with him until her daughter pleaded with her, and that then she called him back and said good-bye to him. The prosecution then went into the question of the threat said to have been made by Dr. Simpson.

She said that once Dr. Simpson remained away overnight; that her husband asked him where he had been, and that the defendant replied that he had been "with the boys in Manhattan."

She said her husband retorted that the dentist had been squandering his money again on dissolute women, and bringing disgrace to the family. She also testified that Mr. Horner threatened to cut off her credit with tradesmen because Dr. Simpson did not pay his board. There was friction between Simpson and Horner because of this, she said.

She told of Dr. Simpson bringing home a revolver and of her cautioning him to be careful. His reply, she said, "It's a wonder I did not use it on him when he had the trouble about Dr. Prior."

Mrs. Horner said she referred to her husband. She said that the dentist said when he came home intoxicated that if anyone but "Bartley" had spoken to him about the matter there would have been trouble. On another occasion when Dr. Simpson refused to go to the funeral of Dr. Prior, she said Horner called him a rake and a coward, and added: "If it had not been for Dr. Prior you would have been a murderer." Horner left, and Dr. Simpson then said: "If Bartley continues to talk like that there will be trouble."

When court convened for the night session, District Attorney Furman announced that Mrs. Horner had collapsed from being on the witness stand and that she could not go on with her testimony. Her daughter, Mrs. Simpson, wife of the defendant, was so wrought up over the condition of her mother that she would not be able to

take the stand at present, Mr. Furman declared.

Mrs. Horner resumed the stand today and told of a quarrel between her husband and Simpson, during which the former called the latter a vile name but later, at her request, apologized, the men shaking hands.

THE MARLBOROUGHS

A Settlement Finally Reached, and the King is Greatly Relieved.

London, Feb. 1.—An authoritative statement embodying what the family desires to say on the case of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough was issued tonight. It is:

"The difference between the Duke and the Duchess of Marlborough have been settled privately. The children will arrive at Sunderland House today and the duchess and her children will proceed to the continent early next week."

This statement is somewhat ambiguous owing to the possible interpretation that the duke and duchess have settled their differences and resumed their marital relations, but the family expressly desires to let it stand as it is. In other well informed quarters the statement is taken to mean that the duke and duchess have arranged privately a settlement of terms under which both will have the care of the children for a portion of the year and other details. In other words, the children will now pass six months of the year with either parent.

It is understood that the duchess will continue to make Sunderland House her London home, while the duke will have two headquarters at a west end hotel, as he has done since October last.

King Edward has been made acquainted with the full terms of the settlement through the duke himself, who had an audience of his majesty at Buckingham Palace today. There is great relief in royal and social circles that the affairs of the Marlboroughs will not get into the courts.

The duchess has not been very well lately, and as she thinks well of the cure at Mont Lere, France, after a short sojourn in Paris, she will proceed to the Riviera with her sons. It is said that the duchess will have an audience of Queen Alexandra while in Paris next week, and this is one of the reasons given for her decision to go abroad now.

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D'AMON, AT BENNETT'S NEXT WEEK.

If there's anything you want to know, ask D'AMON. He can answer it truthfully and readily. His reputation is world-wide. Manager Alroz has secured him at great cost for next week. Every person in London should see him at Bennett's next week.

BELL OUTFIT, \$1.25

This useful Electric Bell Outfit will give the small boy a chance to be his own electrician. Toy Motors, Dynamos, Lighting Outfits reduced during February.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES

We are giving special bargains in the above and Combination Chandeliers for the month.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR HOUSE WIRING.

ROGERS ELECTRIC CO., 179 Dundas Street
TELEPHONE 577. LONDON, ONT.

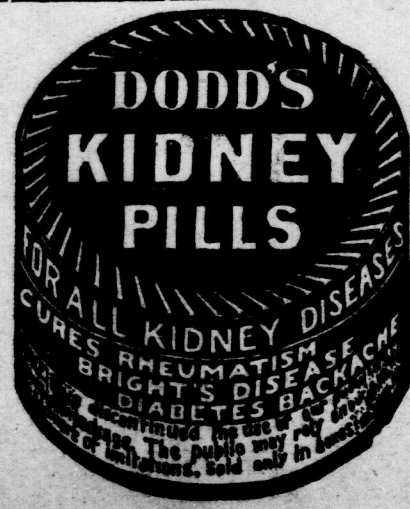


Ladies' Attention

is particularly directed to the visit of
PROF. DORENWEND
on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 11 and 12, at the
City Hotel, London

We have just received the latest styles in
HAIR GOODS

and we specially request your inspection on above dates.
See His Pompadours, Transformations, Wigs, Waves, Etc.



ALBERTA CATTLE KILLED BY COLD

The Deep Snow Prevents Them
From Getting Grass—Loss
30 to 40 Per Cent.

Mr. E. B. Stone, of this city, who has recently returned from the far west, stated to The Advertiser today that never since 1886 has such severe weather been experienced in Alberta as this winter. The cattlemen are the chief sufferers, while travel is almost at a standstill.

Since his arrival in this city Mr. Stone has received several letters from ranchers and businessmen in Alberta, one being from his son, who is at present on Mr. Stone's ranch near Lethbridge, and one from the manager of the branch of the Molsons Bank in Calgary. All the letters show that although trade in every line has been good and everything has been booming, the severe weather, with very heavy snowfalls, is playing great havoc with the live stock on the ranches, and many of the cattlemen expect to lose from 30 to 40 per cent of their stock before the winter is over, simply because the deep snow prevents cattle from getting at the grass.

It is usual for the ranchers to make a certain amount of provision against such weather by stacking up large quantities of hay, which if the spell of bad weather are short, as is usually the case, will bring their cattle through with very little loss. But this season's heavy fall of snow and the cold weather have continued so steadily and for so long a time that even those who have made some provision, find it insufficient and are losing heavily.

In the last few winters the snowfall has been so light and the weather so mild that many of the ranchers ceased to bother with hay, and the result is that thousands of cattle are now starving to death on the ranches. When the cattle cannot find any food and become hungry they get restless and stampede, and eventually become exhausted and drop down and die, as is often the case, a blizzard comes up, and they run foul of a wire fence where they are entangled, and are crushed and trampled one another to death.

The horses fare better than the cattle for they can root down under the snow and get grass where cattle will starve.

Speaking of the emigration, Mr. Stone said that all reports were to the effect that it had not been retarded one particle by the severe weather and that hundreds of thousands of American landseekers continue to invade the country.

The sale of cattle last fall was very large, Mr. Stone said, and prices were good, therefore, the losses this winter will probably not be so much felt as under other conditions.

Mr. Stone is very enthusiastic about Alberta, and thinks it will become the richest province in Canada. The prosperity there is a boon, he says, but is healthy and will probably last. "If I were a young man," he said, "and even if I had no money, I would just stay in this part of the country long enough to pack my goods and raise money enough for my railway fare, and I would go west as fast as I could get there, where there is \$10 to every \$1 here, and where there is every opportunity open for a young man to become rich."

LECTURE ON CONSUMPTION

To Be Delivered in St. Mary's Hall by
Judge Barron on Monday Night.

Through an error, for which The Advertiser was not responsible, it was announced that Judge Barron, of Stratford, would speak in St. Mary's Hall, East London, last night on "Tuberculosis, and the means to prevent its spread," and the means to prevent its spread, and the means to prevent its spread.

Judge Barron is president of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and is thoroughly conversant with the important subject upon which he will speak. For many years he has taken a deep interest in ways and means to prevent the spread of the white plague, and his address will be sure to prove one of great benefit to the community, and of much interest to his hearers.

The lecture will be open to all, and no admission will be charged.

St. Mary's Hall is located on the corner of York and Lyle streets, East London.

The death of Mr. John Jacques occurred yesterday afternoon at the family residence, 141 Drenay avenue, Mr. Jacques was a stationary engineer, had been the resident of the city for many years. He is survived by his wife, one son, Mr. Percy Jacques, of this city, and two daughters—Mrs. R. Logan, of London, and Mrs. Thomas Short, of Glen Falls, N. Y. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon from the family residence.

Resigned Position

Mr. L. R. Foley has resigned his position as assistant gas and electric light inspector of the London inspection district. The electrical company in which Mr. Foley has an interest has made such rapid strides that he feels it is incumbent upon him to devote his time to his business interests. The many friends of Mr. Foley will regret that force of circumstance have compelled him to resign, as he has proved himself to be a very efficient servant, and has filled the position with great capability.

The Itch Fiend

That is Salt Rheum or Eczema, one of the outward manifestations of scrofula. It comes in itching, burning, oozing, drying, and scaling patches, on the face, head, hands, legs or body.

It cannot be cured by outward applications—the blood must be rid of the impurity to which it is due.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has cured the most persistent and difficult cases. Accept no substitute for Hood's; no medicine acts like it.

ONE ENCAMPMENT IN LONDON NOW

Harmony and Adelpian Encampments Are Merged, With New Staff of Officers.

An important event in fraternal society circles was consummated in the Oddfellows' Hall last night, when two encampments—Harmony, No. 3, and Adelpian, No. 38—were merged. The name of the combined encampments has not as yet been decided upon.

The merging of the encampments was performed by Grand Patriarch J. Powley, assisted by Patriarch E. Morrey and the Unity Encampment, No. 21, degree team, all of Ingersoll. The Patriarchal degree was put on by the visitors in splendid style, their work winning the admiration of the local Patriarch.

The following officers for the new encampment were installed: C. P. S.—W. Priestley; H. P.—Joseph L. Goodburne; S. W.—Wm. Ferguson; I. W.—Wm. Richman; R. S.—John Kirkpatrick; P. S.—Thomas Howard; Treasurer—Joseph Sanders. Harmony Encampment was instituted in London in August, 1869, and Adelpian in June, 1879.

It was agreed that the work of the two encampments could be better carried on if they were amalgamated, and the work was carried out without a hitch.

After the interesting ceremony, all present sat down to a splendid spread which had been provided, and a number of gentlemen addressed the gathering. Among the speakers was ex-Mayor (Dr.) C. T. Campbell, past grand sire of the Oddfellows.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mrs. G. I. Walker, of this city, is spending a few days in Aylmer.

—Mr. John Baker, formerly of the City Gas Company, leaves on Wednesday morning for Vancouver, B. C.

—Mrs. Thomas Coleridge will receive on the first and third Mondays, instead of Wednesdays, at her home, 770 Helmut avenue.

—The King Street Presbyterian Church has recently undergone considerable improvement. Reopening services will be held tomorrow.

—The meetings of Rev. Principal Waller's Bible class, which have heretofore been held on Tuesday afternoons have been postponed indefinitely.

—At the Chicago National Show, the greatest show of the west, T. A. Pauls, of London, won on his black minocars three firsts, two seconds, one third and one fourth prizes.

—It is understood that an effort will be made to have Hon. Dr. Pyne, minister of education, open the addition to Chesley avenue school. It is likely the ceremony will take place within a fortnight.

—The docket at the police court this morning was very small. All the prisoners were drunks. John Mackenzie was fined \$10, and Joseph Armstrong and John Penneccott were remanded for one week. Two first-timers were allowed to go.

—The board of managers of the King Street Presbyterian Church has elected the following officers for 1907: George H. Barr, chairman; George Duncan, secretary; W. Richmond, financial secretary; Joseph Saunders, treasurer; D. MacEachren, auditor.

—"Organizer" writes to The Advertiser: The keynote of the London district convention held in the Dunkin Street Church on Thursday afternoon and evening was "An Outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the London District." The people of God are confidently expecting a gracious visitation of a widespread revival in this city.

—It is understood that the city engineering department will begin work on the Dundas street sewer this spring. April. If it is found that the frost is not very deep in the ground under the old cedar block pavement, there is a probability that work will be commenced sooner, as it is the intention of the city to have the street paved this summer at all hazards.

—Owing possibly to the statement that an undertaking business in Stratford, conducted by a Mr. Harrison, had changed hands, a report has gained currency that Mr. Harrison, the undertaker in the east end of Dundas street, had sold out, which is altogether a mistake. Mr. Harrison wishes to correct this false impression, which has already caused him some loss.

—The death took place yesterday at the Annsa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas, of Mr. William Doherty, a former resident of this city, and brother of City Solicitor Doherty, St. Thomas. He ceased, who was in his 84th year, came to Canada from County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1850. He lived a few years in Kingston, then coming to London, when he went to St. Thomas. For many years he was a foreman on the L. and P. S., retiring some twelve years ago. His wife has been dead ten years. He leaves two sons, W. B. Doherty, city solicitor, and John Doherty, of London, England.

SOUTHWESTERN TRACTION LINE
The Southwestern Traction Company has almost completed its plans for the extension of the line to Delaware in the early spring. It is also the intention of the company to connect at St. Thomas by means of the street railway line of that city with the lines of the Michigan Central.

AN INCIPIENT FIRE.

A small blaze which started in a pile of rubbish at the rear of a Chinese laundry on Dundas street, near Wellington street, gave the firemen a run at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The damage was very slight, the firemen extinguishing the blaze just as it had spread to a portion of the room in which the trouble started.

CLEVER WORK OF PUPILS.

Inspector Edwards has in his office some very fine samples of constructive work done by the pupils of the junior grades of the public schools of London.

JESSIE MACLACHLAN

Famous Scottish Vocalist Will Be Heard at the Grand on February 5.

The concert-loving public of the city will be pleased to hear that St. Andrew's Society has arranged to give the annual Scottish concert on the 5th of February in the Grand Opera House. These concerts are always a rare musical treat and their popularity is evidenced by the liberal patronage they receive. This year the officers have decided that it shall, if possible, eclipse all predecessors. Neither expense nor trouble has been spared, and a galaxy of concert stars, such as seldom appears on one platform, has been secured.

BRILLIANT HINDOO SPEAKS OF AIMS

(Continued from Page One.)

prize. "Of course," said Mr. Sing, "I use the word dogs in a metaphorical sense." (Laughter.) Instead of this peace, law and order reign supreme in India now. Internally there are no more things of civil wars. Externally there is no danger of invasion of India. He felt delighted that the European bogey which kept the world in constant consternation is wiped off the chess board for a time at least. People of my country, in fact, all the Orient, talk of Russia as a dead man, past all danger and molestation.

"India is bound to have external peace and freedom from external attacks. Even to the most superficial of observers it is patent that India is becoming an Ireland in a political sense. The agitation for self government has been going on for 25 years. It has now reached a very acute stage, and if the demands of those who are constitutionally agitating are not met in a liberal, square way, England shall have to face in a political sense, another Ireland. Educated men have always been the leaders of the masses, and when the number of the literates reaches a point where it can be estimated being fully three or four times the entire population of Canada, it is no use denying that it represents a good deal of latent reserve force. The uneducated and unlettered take their cue from the educated."

"Anyone who has followed the trend of political struggle in India knows that India is not fighting to dismember herself from the Empire. (Applause.) India has reached that state when it cannot remain gazing with indifference; that although belonging to one and the same Empire, she should be governed by an altogether different and inconsistent policy from that employed by England towards other members of the Empire. A constitutional struggle is different from an outbreak of disloyalty. (Applause.) Instead of being driven to the cry for self-government, India is one of the greatest compliments which it is in the power of the people of India to give to the education that England has placed in the reach of the India young men and women. Without entering into the prophesy of the future it may be said that the next few years will see the reversal of the present political order in India, which allows no voice in the government of the country to the sons of the land."

"India suffers from military aggrandizement. Fully thirty-one times the money expended on education is spent on the upkeep of an unnecessarily large army. Russia is dead so far as India is concerned."

Indians are pre-eminently loyal. Any educational success achieved in India figures into insignificance when the figures of the literates there are put side by side with those of Japan. While Japan has been able in less than 40 years to rank as high as any other European country, in the number of men and women who can read and write there are nearly 300,000,000 in India who cannot neither read nor write."

Continuing, Mr. Sing said the people of India have learned during the years the great blunder committed by those who were responsible for the framing of the educational policy of India. When India was taken over by Britain it occupied a pre-eminently the foremost position in the Orient. The industries that flourished there have died out or are fast dying out. They have been literally killed out of the aggressive countries of the west, while the new industries of India, being unprotected with favorable tariffs, have not achieved the success they could have otherwise scored. The cumbersome methods in business, manufacture and agriculture are still in existence, and this fact has been brought to the attention of the people by the agitation for self government. The Indian Government give additional attention to popular education, the natives are setting a worthy example for the Government to follow them. Nationalization in India is the result of the modern education, and of late years its propagation has received a great deal of attention from the people of India. The Hindustani, the Hindi and the English are taking their places as the common means of exchanging thoughts and views, and with this better understanding of each other, amity and toleration, instead of religious and caste feuds and prejudices, are becoming the order of the day. The sentiment of the people can be gauged from the "Made-in-India" movement, which will supply the place of the protective legislation which is acknowledged to have been the great building factor of the industrial and commercial wealth of Japan. The greatest deficiency of the India of yesterday was lack of patriotism. The India of today is on the right road when it conceived the "Made-in-India" sentiment and it is assured a bright future when it shows unmistakable signs of fostering this spirit. The India of today stands for order and constitution and for the past being even at the mercy of any foreign invasion. It seeks to know itself, laments its defects and deficiencies, is proud of its wonderful good heritage, but is anxious to put forth its best effort at the mercy of the India of tomorrow. The India of today sticks with its ancient traditional and religious sentiment of loyalty to the empire with which its fate was linked in the years gone by.

Slanders and backbiters are like white wings—they never grow weary.

JESSIE MACLACHLAN

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Miss Jessie MacLachlan, "The Queen of Scottish Song," whose popularity with Canadian audiences increases with each appearance, and whose rendering of Scottish songs has endeared her to Scotchmen the world over, has been secured.

The chief attraction, however, is Mr. Douglas Young, who is reputed to be "The greatest living Scottish tenor." He comes direct from his great New York success, where his ballad singing was declared to be the best heard this season. Londoners are fortunate in having an opportunity of hearing this great artist.

Mr. John McLinden, the famous Glasgow "cellist," who delighted large audiences throughout America last season by his exquisite playing, has again been secured.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, the noted Glasgow pianist, will also be on the programme.

With such artists, the high concert reputation of St. Andrew's Society should not suffer.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY INSTRUCTION.

Introduced into the London College of Telegraphy and Railway Instruction.

The establishment of a wireless telegraphy station in the city of London, which is being seriously considered at the present time, brings to the minds of the people more clearly than ever before that this wonderful discovery is fast being put to actual use on land as successfully as it has been already in the case of the wireless telegraph. A course of instruction in the use of the wireless telegraph instruments, and will give the student a course of instruction in its history, manufacture and future prospects. Citizens wishing to secure admittance to these lectures may do so by securing special permission at the college office, Molsons Bank Building, Phone 2328.

In view of this fact Mr. F. E. Osborn, manager of the London College of Telegraphy and Railway Instruction, wishing to have his college up-to-date in every respect in the telegraphy line, has made a special study of the wireless system, and has introduced a course of instruction in its use for the benefit of his students. For the present Mr. Osborn has secured the assistance of Prof. J. J. Turner, together with the use of his wireless telegraph instruments, and will give the student a course of instruction in its history, manufacture and future prospects. Citizens wishing to secure admittance to these lectures may do so by securing special permission at the college office, Molsons Bank Building, Phone 2328.

IT'S CANDLEMAS DAY
And as Bruin Can't See His Shadow
It's a Biff for Winter.

Today is Candlemas Day—the day the bear is supposed to come out for the purpose of deciding whether he will continue to hibernate for a further spell or whether he will dust off his Sunday clothes, and raid a neighboring sheep pen. The bear who could see his shadow, Mr. Sing said, with the aid of a pair of binoculars, would be a danger, however. According to the time-honored sign, the back bone of the present winter is broken.

HOCKEY.

SAWBONES WORSTED.

The Meds had the skidoo sign hung on them last night by the McNea & Son hockey team in a friendly contest at the Elmco street rink. McNea's 3, Sawbones 2. That was the line-up; McNea's—A. Poulton, goal; A. Torrey; point; M. Munro, coverpoint; H. Calhoun, rover; G. Gregory, center; C. Sawyze, left; W. Collins, right. Meds—J. Folinsbee, goal; G. Copeland, point; H. T. Tenney, W. E. Findlay, Featherston, rover; M. Folinsbee, center; King, left; J. Stapleton, right.

UNDERWRITERS' BANQUET

Life Insurance Men of London Hold Pleasant Event at Kennels.

The Life Underwriters' Association of London held its first annual banquet at the Kennels last night, about 40 of the members and their guests being present.

President A. S. McGregor, of the local association, was master of ceremonies, and amongst the members present were: Walter Smith, H. E. Gates, Fred H. Heath, S. F. Glass, Vivian Reeve, George McBroome, Israel Taylor, Charles F. Glass, Alex. Gillen, C. E. German, A. N. Udy, L. Carpenter, J. V. McDonald, W. G. Francis, J. P. Tennant, H. T. Tenney, W. E. Findlay, Edmund Reid, Angus Elliott, A. C. McIntyre, J. G. Anderson, Jas. Connor, of London; T. G. McConey, honorary president; H. S. Cox, vice-president, and W. S. Milne, secretary of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, all of Toronto, and Messrs. Jacob Taylor, of Clinton, and J. B. McDonald, of Stratford.

Messrs. McConey, Tenney, Cox, Reid, Findlay and Milne responded to the various toasts, touching on many matters of interest to the insurance men.

Mr. Milne, who is secretary of the Dominion Life Underwriters' Association, and editor of Money and Risks, addressed the meeting at some length.

Mr. Milne is one of the promoters of this association movement in Ontario, and is one of the most unselfish workers connected with it. He advised the agents not to be visionary, not to dream. He knew of some agents who

BALM-ZOIN

Balm-Zoin is a delightful lotion for healing and softening the skin. We have made it for a long time, we have never heard anything but praise for it, and its sale increases all the time.

It is used by a very large proportion of the ladies of this locality, and, as we believe, as perfect a preparation as can be made.

It heals and soothes, and removes all roughness and redness of the skin. It is not greasy or sticky. Gloves can be worn immediately after applying.

Affords a light, delicious, wholesome beverage that strengthens and tones the system.

BLACK, GREEN, MIXED—25c to \$1.00 a lb.—ALL GROCERS

W. T. STRONG

Chemist and Druggist
184 DUNDAS STREET.

began the year with a vision of a million dollars, and by December they were quite satisfied if they could see \$50,000 for their year's work.

Mr. Ed. Reid, actuary of the London Life Insurance Company, and Mr. W. E. Findlay, secretary of the Northern Life, both heartily congratulated the association on its success, and brought greetings from their companies which, they said, were in sympathy with the work of the association.

After the speeches a musical programme was furnished, Messrs. Conger, Blisset and Cox assisting. Mr. J. Brundie, manager Columbia Phonograph Company, entertained the guests with several selections.

A vote of thanks to the visitors of the Dominion Life Underwriters' Association for their presence and assistance in the programme was moved by S. P. Glass, seconded by Vice-Chairman H. E. Gates, and it carried unanimously.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, Feb. 2.

Wheat—Open High Low Close
May 78 78 78 78
July 78 78 78 78

Corn—Open High Low Close
May 39 39 39 39
July 39 39 39 39

Port—Open High Low Close
May 17 17 17 17
July 17 17 17 17

Lard—Open High Low Close
May 9 9 9 9
July 9 9 9 9

Short Ribs—Open High Low Close
May 9 9 9 9
July 9 9 9 9

Stock Markets.

Montreal, Feb. 2.

Canadian Pacific, Ask Bid
Havana, Ask Bid
Havana, Ask Bid

Minneapolis, Ask Bid
Montreal Street Railway, Ask Bid
Montreal Street Railway, Ask Bid

Toronto Street Railway, Ask Bid
Twin City Electric Railway, Ask Bid
Twin City Electric Railway, Ask Bid

Halifax Electric Railway, Ask Bid
Colo. Cotton, Ask Bid
Colo. Cotton, Ask Bid

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R. & O. Navigation, Ask Bid
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Medical Authority Decries the Use of Solid Foods Between Meals

Blue Ribbon Tea

Affords a light, delicious, wholesome beverage that strengthens and tones the system.

BLACK, GREEN, MIXED—25c to \$1.00 a lb.—ALL GROCERS

Write for our Circular on

Rio De Janeiro Tramway L. & P. Co.

Just issued for the first time containing information in regard to **ORGANIZATION FRANCHISES EARNINGS, Etc., Etc.**

Baillie, Wood & Croft
42 King Street West, Toronto

LOCAL MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1.
The attendance at the market today was fairly large, considering the wet weather. There was a brisk demand in every line, and prices were firm. On the whole it was one of the most satisfactory markets since the holidays.

Grain.—Oats sold well and higher prices were secured; sales were made at \$1.00 to \$1.12, the bulk sold at \$1.10 per cwt. Barley sold at \$1.05 per cwt. Wheat went at \$1.60 per bu.

Hay and Straw.—Several loads of hay were brought in, which were bargained for at \$12.50 to \$13 per ton. Straw is decidedly scarce, and the prospects are that prices will remain firm, and possibly may go higher.

Butter and Eggs.—There was a brisk demand for the light supply of butter; prices were firm, at 25c to 26c for choice, and 24c to 25c for pound butter. Eggs were not very plentiful, and the demand was fairly brisk, at 24c to 25c for the basket lot.

Vegetables and Fruits.—Potatoes were quite plentiful, and moderately priced, at 75c to 80c per bag; onions are higher, at \$1 per bu.; turnips are dull, at 20c to 25c per bag; parsnips sold fairly well at 50c per bu.; lettuce was in good demand at 20c per dozen; celery sold quickly at 40c per dozen; rhubarb was in demand at \$1 per dozen; cabbages were higher, at 60c to 80c per dozen, according to size.

Apples.—The supply was more than sufficient for the demand; sales were a trifle slow, at 50c to 80c per bag, or \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel.

Poultry.—Prices were higher; old fowls are in great demand, as there is a considerable quantity being shipped to Montreal; about 8c per lb. live, or 9c dressed was paid; chickens sold at 8c per lb. alive, or 10c to 11c dressed; by the pair, 50c to \$1.00 alive, or 70c to \$1.20 per pair dressed; turkeys sold mostly at 12c to 15c per lb. dressed, or 10c to 11c alive; ducks were not very plentiful, and many were wanted; sales were made at \$1 to \$1.25 per pair dressed; geese sold at 10c per lb. not many offered.

Dressed Hogs.—About 30 offered; prices ruled at \$8.75 for heavy, to \$9 and \$9.50 for light; nearly all sold at \$9 per cwt. Live hogs—The price for Monday's shipment will be \$5.50 per cwt.; this is an advance of 2c over last week's price; pigs were held at \$5.50 to \$5.80 per pair for pigs 6 to 10 weeks old.

Butcher's Meat.—There was some excellent beef offered; in fact, it equaled some that was offered at Christmas, and for this 87c was paid; for ordinary beef \$8.50 to \$9.50; lamb was firm, at \$12 to \$12.50 per cwt.; veal sold quickly at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; mutton, 87c to 89c; pork was in demand at 10c per lb. for forequarters and 11c for hindquarters.

Hides and Tallow.—Hides are 1/2c per lb. easier, at 9c for No. 1, 8 1/2c for No. 2, and 7 1/2c for No. 3. Tallow is steady, at 3 1/2c for rough and 5 1/2c to 6c per lb. for rendered.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Butter—Creamery, 24c to 25c; whole milk, 23c to 24c. Cheese—Steady, 15c to 16c.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 1.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.58.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 1.—Credit balances, \$1.58.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 1.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 1/2c; 15c; 16c.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Feb. 1.—Petroleum, 20 francs 60 centimes.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 1.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refined, 2 1/2c; centrifugal, 96c; test, 5 1/2c; molasses, 2 1/2c; refined, steady. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 1.—Sugar—Centrifugal, 10s 4d; Muscovado, 8s; beet sugar, February, 8s 4d.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 2.—The market continues firm, but generally unchanged; Manitoba continue very firm, with light deliveries at western points. Corn is a firm, with light offerings. Quotations: No. 1 white winter, 70c to 71c; No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; No. 2 mixed, 70c outside; Manitoba firm, No. 1 hard, 85c to 86c; No. 1 northern, 82c to 83c; No. 2 northern, nominally 79c to 80c.

Corn—Firm.—No. 3 yellow, 54c to 55c; at Toronto, No. 3 white, American, 50c to 51c; Buckwheat—52c to 54c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 37c to 37 1/2c; Rye—60c to 70c.

Flour—Ontario 90 per cent patents, \$2.65 asked, \$2.63 bid; Manitoba, first patents, \$2.60; second, \$2.55.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.
Liverpool, Feb. 2.—Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red western winter, 6s 1d; Futures firm; March, 6s 5 1/2d; May, 6s 5 1/2d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 6s 4d; Futures firm; March, 6s 4 1/2d; May, 6s 4 1/2d.

Chesapeake—Canadian fine white strong, 6s 4d; do, colored strong, 6s 4d.

Beef—Extra India mess strong, 7s 9d; Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 5s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, quiet, 5s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 5s 6d; long clear middle, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 5s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 5s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, steady, 5s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, strong, 4s 6d; American refined, in pairs, firm, 4s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city, 3s, nominal.

STOCK MARKETS.

Petroleum.—Steady, 6 1/2c. Hope (at London)—Pacific coast steady, 23 1/2c to 24 1/2c. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 5s.

STOCK MARKETS.
R. C. Becker, stockbroker, received the following by private wire from Barlett, Fraser & Carrington today:

New York, Feb. 2.—Noon.—There was a great deal of disappointment expressed on the publication of the bank statement, which showed an increase in loans of \$1,852,000. The cash item did not reflect the loss indicated in the preliminary estimates, and the decrease in cash was only \$500,000. The big increase in loans and no offsetting gain in cash brought about a decrease in surplus reserves of \$2,928,700. This brings surplus down to \$12,500,000. Weakness was displayed in the security trading in the market and many stocks broke sharply. This seemed to reflect the vigorous effort of the bear crowd and it was in the nature of a drive. The undertone of the market became somewhat better in the later trading after the publication of the bank statement did not yield as might be expected. The figures in the late half hour approximated the closing prices of yesterday and did not reflect any undue weakness. No special attention was paid to the Japanese war talk, which seemed to be disregarded in important quarters. The market is entirely professional and there is no reason to expect anything but irregularity until the important interests take a hand in the market.

TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 1. Morning. Afternoon. Ask. Bid. Ask. Bid.

Canadian Pacific 181 181
St. Catharines 75 75
Rio Janeiro Tramway 45 45
Sao Paulo Tramway 110 110
Toronto Railway 112 112
Twin City, Minn. 102 102
Winnipeg Railway 178 178
Northern Pac. 98 98
St. L. & N. 125 125
St. L. & C. N. 125 125
General Electric 130 130
City Dairy, com. 38 38
City Dairy, pref. 38 38
Consumers' Gas 200 200
Dom. Coal, com. 59 59
Dom. Coal, pref. 59 59
Dom. Telegraph 120 120
Electrical Dev. 50 50
Mackay, com. 70 70
Mackay, pref. 70 70
Mexican L. & P. 52 52
N. S. Steel, com. 71 71
Nipissing Mines 235 235
Ont. & Qu. Appello 100 100
Toronto Electric 161 161
Bank of Commerce 222 222
Bank of Hamilton 217 217
Imperial Bank 222 222
Metropolitan Bank 192 192
Bank of Ottawa 226 226
Sovereign Bond 132 132
Standard Bank 231 231
Bank of Toronto 235 235
Agricultural Bank 125 125
Canada Landed 125 125
Canada Permanent 128 128
Central Canada 160 160
Dom. Savings 71 71
Hamilton Provident 124 124
Landed Banking 124 124
Huron & Erie 188 188
London & Canada 107 107
London Loan 118 118
National Trust 150 150
Ontario Loan 134 134
Real Estate 110 110
Toronto Mortgage 80 80
Dom. Steel, bonds 78 78
Mex. Electric, bds. 82 82
Mex. Power, bds. 82 82
Rio, bonds 78 78
Sao Paulo, bonds 95 95
Afternoon Sales: Rio, 15 at 45 1/2; Mexican L. & P., bonds, 1,000 at 82 1/2; Dominion Telegraph, 1,000 at 125; Mexican L. & P., bonds, 1,000 at 78 1/2; Sao Paulo, 25 and 25 at 132 1/2; Canada Permanent, 10 at 126; Bank, 10 at 265; Bank of Commerce, 1 at 176; General Electric, 25 at 129, 15, 25 and 25 at 129, 25 at 130; Consumers' Gas, 5 at 201, 20 at 201.

COBALT.
All mining stocks bought and sold. Private wire to Toronto, New York and Boston.

H. C. BECHER,
432 RICHMOND. PHONE 213.

MONTREAL.
Montreal, Feb. 1. Morning. Afternoon. Ask. Bid. Ask. Bid.

Canadian Pacific 179 179
Rio Janeiro 79 79
Min. & St. Paul, pref. 110 110
Montreal Railway 218 217
Twin City, Minn. 102 102
Toronto Railway 110 110
Twin City, Minn. 102 102
Detroit Railway 78 78
Halifax Railway 105 105
Toledo Railway 29 29
Colored Cotton 101 101
Price 107 107
Textile, pref. 90 90
Dom. Steel, com. 77 77
Dom. Steel, pref. 77 77
Dom. Steel, com. 60 60
Dom. Steel, pref. 60 60
Dom. Steel, com. 94 94
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Bell Telephone 140 140
Ogilvie, pref. 124 124
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Mackay, com. 71 71
Mackay, pref. 71 71
Mexican 53 53
Laur. Paper, pref. 104 102
Colored Cotton 57 57
Ohio Traction 31 31
Montreal Cotton 123 123
Textile, pref. 96 96
Bank of Montreal 140 140
Bank of N. A. 148 148
Merchants Bank 169 169
Bank of Montreal 169 169
Bank of Quebec 139 139
Union Bank 153 153
Bank of Montreal 153 153
Bank of Commerce 179 179
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Mex. Electric, bds. 82 82
Hochstadt 158 158
Textile bonds, A. 92 91
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Textile bonds, C. 90 91
Mexican, bonds 97 96
Havana, bonds 85 85
Rio Janeiro, bonds 90 90
Power, bonds 97 97
Halifax Ry., bonds 104 104
Dom. Coal, bonds 99 99
Laurentide, bonds 109 109
Winnipeg Elec. bds. 106 106
Dom. Steel, bonds 77 77
Montreal Ry., bonds 112 112
Ogilvie, bonds 107 107
Woods, bonds 107 107

COBALT.
All mining stocks bought and sold. Private wire to Toronto, New York and Boston.

H. C. BECHER,
432 RICHMOND. PHONE 213.

MONTREAL.
Montreal, Feb. 1. Morning. Afternoon. Ask. Bid. Ask. Bid.

Canadian Pacific 179 179
Rio Janeiro 79 79
Min. & St. Paul, pref. 110 110
Montreal Railway 218 217
Twin City, Minn. 102 102
Toronto Railway 110 110
Twin City, Minn. 102 102
Detroit Railway 78 78
Halifax Railway 105 105
Toledo Railway 29 29
Colored Cotton 101 101
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Dom. Steel, com. 77 77
Dom. Steel, pref. 77 77
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Bell Telephone 140 140
Ogilvie, pref. 124 124
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Mackay, com. 71 71
Mackay, pref. 71 71
Mexican 53 53
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COMMISSION FOR FREE TEXT BOOKS

(Continued from Page One.)

some being worse than the readers. The exceptions are three of Foran's publications, which are typographically excellent. The system of having three or four authorized books on one subject should be done away with, enabling the publisher to produce one necessarily large, at a lower price. No paper having mechanical pulp in its composition should be used in text books. The 7-cent writing and drawing books should be reduced to 5 cents, and the 10-cent writing book to 5 cents. The cost of scribbling and exercise books is a burden on parents, and some scheme should be devised to relieve them. Toronto pupils get all their supplies at a cost of 14 cents per pupil per year, paid by the city, while in towns where parents buy individually the cost is nearly \$1 for each pupil.

The list of books authorized for high schools and collegiate institutes is unnecessarily large, with duplicates in many subjects. Subject could be fully treated in one book for each. When a pupil moves from one high school to another he frequently has to buy many books, at a cost of \$1 to \$8. School libraries should be the place of supplementary text books.

The Age of a Book.
Many of the books have been authorized for more than ten years. While change for the sake of change is not desirable, a consultation should be held over any book after it has been in use five years. If with slight revision it could be brought up to date, it should be licensed for three years more. If found unsatisfactory in another year, the change should be announced to public and publisher at the same time.

The cost of all high school books is too high and should be materially reduced. The annotated texts in English, Latin, Greek, French and German should be less than one-third their present prices.

The ruled blank books made by some enterprising publishers should be prohibited by the department, as their cost is exorbitant. The pupils might do their own ruling.

A table of high school books is given, showing books costing 9 cents, and retailing for 50 cents, while one costing 20 cents sells for \$1.25.

A Special Inspector.
The system of inspection of text-books on behalf of the department has been entirely inadequate. The commissioners recommended the appointment of a special inspector, at a good salary, who would protect the department and keep the books up to standard. He should have a library, to which would be added all the leading textbooks published in the United States or Great Britain. He should keep in touch with the inspectors, and thus discover any and all defects in the books sent to the schools.

Free Text Books.
Speaking on the subject of free text-books, the report says:

"Everyone now favors a system of free education. Maps, globes, etc., are now supplied free, and there seems no valid reason why textbooks should be an exception. Indeed, there are many cogent reasons why they should be so supplied. Objections have, as in other quarters, recently disappeared before the basic principle that education is maintained in the general interests of the whole Province, rather than for the individual or for any particular locality."

"The evidence concerning free text book systems indicates that this is a subject to which the department should direct its serious attention. The success of a free text book system depends almost entirely on those who administer it. The teachers must keep a watchful care over books, to see that they are kept clean and in good condition. In Toronto, and Kingston, cleanliness is aided by supplying a new manila cover for each book twice a year. The evidence from these two cities, as regards durability, is in strong contrast with that from Hamilton and Brantford."

"There is a marked tendency in all progressive communities on this continent toward this system. No place that has ever adopted it has gone back to the old system. It would be of special advantage in the newer and more sparsely-settled districts in Ontario."

"In Ontario, a beginning might be made by supplying readers and other public school books to all school boards at cost. Later on readers might be supplied to rural schools free of charge. Text books might be supplied in small quantities that they are not in a position to secure as close prices as the school board in a city of the size of Toronto. On public school books alone, the Government might purchase for the school boards at a very large saving annually. In the State of Delaware, the books are supplied directly from the publishers to the school boards, but all bills are sent to the state treasurer, paid by him, and the amount deducted from the annual grant. This system, with slight modifications, might be found admirably suited to this Province."

"A very enjoyable time was spent last evening at Society Hall, Dundas street east, when Lady Princess of Wales, No. 2, took great pleasure in entertaining the St. Thomas League, Princess of Wales, No. 3. After the royal business the members partook of the good things provided, after which speeches, songs and music were given. Miss Gladys Trump, of St. Thomas, gave a recitation, 'The Trump,' which was very interesting. The visitors returned home on the late train. It is expected that the ladies will have several such gatherings during the year."

Malta Vita
"The Perfect Food"

The grocer who offers you something "just as good" has no regard for your judgment or your health. It's delicious.

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Hortons Get a Severe Jar in the City League Series

Lose to Hermits by Three to Two—The Waterloos Also Defeat the Hermits.

The hockey game at the Jubilee Rink last night uncorked some surprises, for the hockey enthusiasts of the city.

The Waterloos defeated the Hermits by 3 to 2. Both games were good and fast, full of clever plays and great, deserving of the large crowd present.

The first match, Waterloos vs. Hermits, was very close, and ten minutes overtime had to be played to break a tie. The result was a surprise to many, although those who knew predicted that the Waterloos, who were at the bottom of the ladder in the beginning of the season, but have strengthened themselves greatly with some new and fast blood in the team, would finish the season as a winning team. At every appearance the Waterloos have been stronger, and last night they brought out a new cover-point, Mahler, formerly of Delaware, who looks likely to lead the forward line in acquiring some combination, and their shooting is the best in the league.

Orients Brought Good Game.
The Hermits played up their regular lineup, and although they were defeated, they certainly put up

TIME AFTER TIME

young people who have been inclined to take a course in a college because it was a little cheaper, or have been led to believe that a position awaited them after two or three months at college, have told us that they made a mistake. How could it be otherwise. The

F.C.B.C.

does good work, and offers no bait.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

To Ladies and Gentlemen

In view of the coming season, and also the fact that I have just returned from the eastern markets, would respectfully suggest that you call on me, and discuss your intended purchases of spring clothing.

O. LABELLE,
229 DUNDAS STREET.

For Sale

TOBAGGANS,
SNOWSHOES, SKATES,
HOCKEY STICKS,
SKATE STRAPS,
BOYS' PUCKS, SHIN GUARDS,
ANKLE SUPPORTS,
HOCKEY PANTS,
SWEATERS, GAUNTLETS, ETC.

AT

185 DUNDAS STREET
Gurd's Good Guns

Wall Paper

We are now showing the newest ideas in Wall Paper.

Colerick Bros.
212 Dundas Street.

R. K. COWAN

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldg., next Court House, London.

The Western Business College
has REGULAR COMMERCIAL, SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING, AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. COURSES OF STUDY COMPLETE, PRACTICAL AND UP-TO-DATE.

Students may enter either day or evening classes at any time. Call and see us or write for particulars.

W. C. COO, C.S.R., President.

Kindling Wood 75c
Delivered, per load.
LONDON BOX CO.
309 BATHURST ST.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Limited
Examinations, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 30, 31, Feb. 1, at local centers as well as at the Conservatory. It is not necessary to be a pupil of the Conservatory to take the examinations. Ask for Curriculum. Phone 1101.

W. CAVEN BARRON, Principal

SMITH, SON & OLARKE
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended.
Rubber-tired funeral cars.
118 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 585
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678
Residence on Premises.

D. A. STEWART
(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
Reasonable charges. Best equipment.
Open day and night. Residence on premises.
184 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 459
GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Manager.

ELLIOTT & OLMSTED
Removed to 236 Dundas.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS
Open day and night. Residence on premises. Phone 1775.

R. H. SMITH, Contractor and Builder
Manufacture of Cement Blocks and Sills.
Phone 1549.

MONUMENTS GRANITE AND MARBLE
Artistic Design. Prices Reasonable.
THE D. WILKIE GRANITE CO
493 RICHMOND ST., LONDON. wly

4 Per Cent
allowed on special deposits in Savings Bank.

4 1/2 Per Cent
allowed on security of first-class debentures.

London Loan & Savings Company
434 Richmond Street, London.

Huron & Erie Loan & Savings COMPANY.

Debentures

For one hundred dollars and upwards; one to five years.

4 PER CENT

Executors and trustees are authorized by statute to invest trust funds in these debentures.

O. A. Somerville, Manager
OFFICES—440-442 Richmond Street.
LONDON, ONTARIO

Order Hamilton's

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

Order Hamilton's

Thos. Wilson

Merchant Tailor

212 Dundas Street
Higgins Block. Telephone 596

D. & H.

Lackawanna Coal

It is a positive and recognized fact that good coal is the best and most economic fuel on earth. It is also a fact that our coal is like **BLACK DIAMONDS**. It is hard, shiny, clean. It burns a bright red. It gives immense heat. It burns to ashes. It satisfies you in every way. Please try our order today. Also Best Hardwood.

Brown & Cooper
Corner of Adelaide Street and G. T.

202 Dundas Street.



Eyes Improperly Fitted With Glasses

are receiving a great injury. The muscle of the eye will accommodate to suit a wrong correction, thereby causing additional eye-strain.
OUR METHODS of examining the eyes for glasses make mistakes impossible. OUR GLASSES are made on the premises and must coincide with the examination. THE TAIT-BROWN OPTICAL CO., Exclusive Opticians,
237 Dundas Street.

CUT GLASS

FOR

Wedding Gifts

Our new stock of Cut Glass presents an unrivaled assortment for wedding gift buyers. Inspection invited.

Thos. Gillean
402 RICHMOND ST.

Johnston Bros' XXX BREAD

Is Notably Pure

Johnston Bros' XXX Bread has always been recognized as the best and purest bread to be had. Its purity, deliciousness and nutritiousness have made it the favorite bread for home tables. Ask for it. At any grocer's.

JOHNSTON BROS. Phone 818

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Saint N. Sing, journalist, of Rawal Pindi, Punjab India, is to address the Auditorium meeting of men on Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—“Can Christ Be Charged With

Oh, Yes—A Clock

When you think of buying a Clock, think of Summer. Clocks of every kind, and all prices. Perfect timekeepers.

SUMNER

The Jeweler

380 RICHMOND STREET.



JOHN MANN & SONS
Phone 470.

Ladies!

Ward's Sale

Is On

There are heavy discounts in prices on all our lines.

Cut Glass and Cut Prices go hand in hand.

It will pay you to come and buy now. Slashing decreases will amaze and delight buyers.

Combs go at low prices.

These are all French designs and exclusive goods.

Umbrellas, Opera Glasses, Clock Ornaments, Chime Clocks all away down.

Don't neglect this chance. During all February our prices will stay away down.

This is a real sale. Come and buy now.

C. H. Ward & Co

374 RICHMOND STREET.

Bread

Should be pure besides being nourishing. It should be made by proper methods. There should be no chance of impurities entering into it. That is the kind of bread we make—good, pure, sweet, nourishing bread. That is the kind of bread you want. It is the kind you will get when you buy our bread.

Parnell's Phone 929

Firm, Rosy Gums

Result from the use of fragrant ODONTINE. It makes the teeth healthy, and healthy gums will follow. ODONTINE (C. & L.) thoroughly cleanses and preserves the teeth and enamel.

Only 25 Cents.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists.
216 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Breach of Promise? will be Rev. T. T. Shild's subject tomorrow evening in Adelaide Street Church; morning, “Prayer's Guarantee.”

—Mr. W. G. Nott, of Toronto, was in the city this week, before leaving for his winter home in Cuba. Mrs. Nott and Master Gordon will live at 616 Wellington street for the winter months.

—Mr. C. L. Hodgins, a pupil of Mr. J. Parnell Morris, will render a solo at St. James' Church, South London, tomorrow evening.

—Mr. H. Leman, of Berlin, has accepted the position of steward of the Travelers' Club. He was formerly steward of the Priory Club, of Berlin.

—Mrs. L. H. Martyn, of Lorne avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rickard, of Bowmanville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Martyn, of Berlin.

—The Toledo Courier-Journal has passed into the hands of Mr. Robert Booth, of that place. Mr. Booth is a graduate of The Advertiser office, but has been in Toledo for several years. He is also a cousin of Ald. Booth.

—Huron College students will take the following appointments tomorrow: Port Dover, H. M. Shore, B.A.; Lucan, G. B. Cox; Millbank, T. J. Hamilton; Port Burwell, C. F. Washburn; Ridgeway, W. R. Westby.

—The vacancy on the Schubert Ladies' Quartet, caused by the removal from the city of Miss Ethel Mills, has been filled by the appointment of Miss Rowe, soprano soloist of the Wellington Street Methodist Church.

Advertiser Correspondence

LOCAL OPTION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
This is what the three-fifth vote means.

Forty-three places carried the act. In fifty-six the temperance people were beaten as far as heard from.

Had it been a straight majority vote the temperance people would have carried the act in eighty-six places and been defeated in thirteen.

Here is another overwhelming temperance vote. Let the battle cry be, “Down with the three-fifth majority clause, and give us equal rights.”

T. B. SCOTT.
Vanneck, Jan. 30.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Your readers may be interested to learn that up to the present time I have received \$98.82 on behalf of the famine sufferers in China. Some of this has come by post from outside points, but the bulk of it is from the city.

Two Sunday school classes and one private school of little children have interested themselves and given liberally. All except the last few gifts were in time for last Monday's China mail.

The terrible sufferings of our fellow-creatures in China should touch all men's hearts and lead to self-sacrifice on their behalf. The like condition of awful trouble and need might be ours but for the mercy of God. My friend, Dr. Henry M. Woods, of the Presbyterian Mission, who has worked for nearly twenty years at Tsing Kiang Fu, says that there are half a million of people crowded together in mat huts outside that city. Disease of various kinds in addition to smallpox, which has been reported, are certain to follow the starvation, unwholesome food, and unsanitary crowding together of such a multitude. As your telegrams have stated during the past few days it seems probable that a population of ten millions will be directly affected by destitution and hunger, and apart from widespread, large and repeated gifts from abroad an appalling number must fall victims before the next five months have elapsed.

F. A. STEVEN.
China Inland Mission, 359 Dundas street, London.

MESSAGE OF SECRETARY ROOT

He Voiced American Acknowledgment of the Wonderful Industrial Progress of Canadians—Americans Are Waking Up to the Greater Canada.

The speech of Elihu B. Root, Secretary of State for the United States, at the dinner of the Canadian Club at Ottawa the other night, stirred the pride and patriotism of loyal Canadians. The secretary not only brought a message of international amity and goodwill, but he voiced the popular recognition of the wonderful progress which Canada is making in things industrial and educational.

That many of this phenomenal prosperity is due to the invasion of the Dominion by American capital and American industry is also fully acknowledged on this side of the border. Americans have been so busy developing their own mines and constructing industries that they have not kept pace with Canadian progress. Now that their energies and capital are being drawn in this direction they are waking up to the future of a Greater Canada.

No wonder they are astonished. Fortunes fabulously large are being dug from the mineral wealth of the Dominion, and the vast wheat fields of the Canadian Northwest are destined to become in time the great granary of the western world. American manufacturing plants are being duplicated in Canada. Instead of sending American-made goods through customs houses into Canadian markets they are building Canadian plants to supply Canadian demands and Canadian tastes.

They are using Canadian raw material and Canadian labor. This is what Canada wants. A notable example of the wisdom of this course is furnished by the manufacturers of shredded wheat. For many years the Canadian demand for shredded wheat was supplied from the big plant at Niagara Falls. The company finally decided that Canada was entitled to an industry of its own, and accordingly built a plant in Canada for the manufacture of shredded wheat bliscuit and triscuit out of Canadian wheat. The process of manufacture and the machinery for the same are a duplicate of that in use in the home plant, and the same high standard of quality and purity is maintained in the Canadian shredded wheat.

Although this plant has been in operation a little over a year, the sales for the year show an increase of 50 per cent over the sales of the previous year. It is a strong testimonial to the wisdom of the company in making the manufacture of shredded wheat a Canadian industry. Canadian lovers of this world-famous cereal food have the satisfaction of knowing that it is not only made in Canada, but is made of the choicest Canadian-grown wheat. Here is an object lesson for American manufacturers who are seeking to increase the Canadian market for their products.

Only One “BROMO QUININE”

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Similar named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Tablet is a WHITE PACKAGE, with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE.

Fashions in Hair.

The present style of dressing the hair is most elaborate one, and unless you are well provided with locks of your own you must have recourse to the artistic creations of the hair-dresser. An excellent opportunity occurs, as the renowned Prof. Dorenwend will be at the City Hotel, London, on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 11 and 12, 1907, and he will be pleased to demonstrate what is most becoming to you, free of charge.

53k-txt&bw

The Standard Bank of Canada will open an office at Strathtroy on Feb. 1.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

ARVA.

Arva, Feb. 1.—The funeral of the late George Allen was held here on Wednesday afternoon, the service being conducted by Rev. Archdeacon Richardson.

The people of this vicinity have followed with interest the actions of our township councilors in their dealings, not only in the township council, but at the county and city boards in regard to purchasing the Proof Line road. Although the matter has been laid over until June by the county, it is still hoped that an amicable agreement will be reached before that time, and that the bone of contention will be banished ere long.

The board of health held their regular meeting in the town hall on Monday last. There are no cases on the list for the division court, which will be held here on the 6th inst.

Mr. George Briery, of Detroit, who has been here a few days attending the funeral of his grandfather, will return to Detroit on Saturday.

Mr. James Hobbes has purchased the farm formerly owned by Wm. Fraleigh, and will remove there in the spring.

WALLACEBURG.

Wallaceburg, Feb. 1.—Rev. Mr. Strachan, of Glencoe, preached in Knox Church last Sunday.

Rev. Walter E. Millson, of Romney, was a visitor at the Methodist parsonage this week.

The Imperial Orchestra furnished a choice programme at an entertainment held in the Methodist Church on Monday evening, and another in the Foresters' Hall on Tuesday evening. This orchestra, which is becoming quite famous, is composed of nine boys.

George Wickens has returned to Alberta. Harry Woodrow has gone to Winnipeg.

Mrs. P. T. Barry and daughters are moving to Chatham.

Mrs. Lloyd Bauslaugh has returned from Chatham, where she attended the funeral of her father.

J. T. Saint has purchased the Hinegan Bros' stock of furniture.

Rev. J. E. Holmes, of Blenheim, was a visitor here this week.

Mr. Amos Powers and Mrs. Anna Hanna were united in marriage at the Methodist parsonage on Wednesday afternoon by Rev. Mr. Cosens.

A very successful entertainment was held in the Baptist Church on Monday evening.

ALVINGTON.

Alvinston, Feb. 1.—Reeve Donnelly, J.P., was tendered a reception on his return from Barrie, in honor of his being elected warden of Lambton County.

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To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Your readers may be interested to learn that up to the present time I have received \$98.82 on behalf of the famine sufferers in China. Some of this has come by post from outside points, but the bulk of it is from the city.

Two Sunday school classes and one private school of little children have interested themselves and given liberally. All except the last few gifts were in time for last Monday's China mail.

The terrible sufferings of our fellow-creatures in China should touch all men's hearts and lead to self-sacrifice on their behalf. The like condition of awful trouble and need might be ours but for the mercy of God. My friend, Dr. Henry M. Woods, of the Presbyterian Mission, who has worked for nearly twenty years at Tsing Kiang Fu, says that there are half a million of people crowded together in mat huts outside that city. Disease of various kinds in addition to smallpox, which has been reported, are certain to follow the starvation, unwholesome food, and unsanitary crowding together of such a multitude. As your telegrams have stated during the past few days it seems probable that a population of ten millions will be directly affected by destitution and hunger, and apart from widespread, large and repeated gifts from abroad an appalling number must fall victims before the next five months have elapsed.

F. A. STEVEN.
China Inland Mission, 359 Dundas street, London.

MESSAGE OF SECRETARY ROOT

He Voiced American Acknowledgment of the Wonderful Industrial Progress of Canadians—Americans Are Waking Up to the Greater Canada.

The speech of Elihu B. Root, Secretary of State for the United States, at the dinner of the Canadian Club at Ottawa the other night, stirred the pride and patriotism of loyal Canadians. The secretary not only brought a message of international amity and goodwill, but he voiced the popular recognition of the wonderful progress which Canada is making in things industrial and educational.

That many of this phenomenal prosperity is due to the invasion of the Dominion by American capital and American industry is also fully acknowledged on this side of the border. Americans have been so busy developing their own mines and constructing industries that they have not kept pace with Canadian progress. Now that their energies and capital are being drawn in this direction they are waking up to the future of a Greater Canada.

No wonder they are astonished. Fortunes fabulously large are being dug from the mineral wealth of the Dominion, and the vast wheat fields of the Canadian Northwest are destined to become in time the great granary of the western world. American manufacturing plants are being duplicated in Canada. Instead of sending American-made goods through customs houses into Canadian markets they are building Canadian plants to supply Canadian demands and Canadian tastes.

They are using Canadian raw material and Canadian labor. This is what Canada wants. A notable example of the wisdom of this course is furnished by the manufacturers of shredded wheat. For many years the Canadian demand for shredded wheat was supplied from the big plant at Niagara Falls. The company finally decided that Canada was entitled to an industry of its own, and accordingly built a plant in Canada for the manufacture of shredded wheat bliscuit and triscuit out of Canadian wheat. The process of manufacture and the machinery for the same are a duplicate of that in use in the home plant, and the same high standard of quality and purity is maintained in the Canadian shredded wheat.

Although this plant has been in operation a little over a year, the sales for the year show an increase of 50 per cent over the sales of the previous year. It is a strong testimonial to the wisdom of the company in making the manufacture of shredded wheat a Canadian industry. Canadian lovers of this world-famous cereal food have the satisfaction of knowing that it is not only made in Canada, but is made of the choicest Canadian-grown wheat. Here is an object lesson for American manufacturers who are seeking to increase the Canadian market for their products.

Only One “BROMO QUININE”

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Similar named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Tablet is a WHITE PACKAGE, with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE.

Fashions in Hair.

The present style of dressing the hair is most elaborate one, and unless you are well provided with locks of your own you must have recourse to the artistic creations of the hair-dresser. An excellent opportunity occurs, as the renowned Prof. Dorenwend will be at the City Hotel, London, on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 11 and 12, 1907, and he will be pleased to demonstrate what is most becoming to you, free of charge.

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The Standard Bank of Canada will open an office at Strathtroy on Feb. 1.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

ARVA.

Arva, Feb. 1.—The funeral of the late George Allen was held here on Wednesday afternoon, the service being conducted by Rev. Archdeacon Richardson.

The people of this vicinity have followed with interest the actions of our township councilors in their dealings, not only in the township council, but at the county and city boards in regard to purchasing the Proof Line road. Although the matter has been laid over until June by the county, it is still hoped that an amicable agreement will be reached before that time, and that the bone of contention will be banished ere long.

The board of health held their regular meeting in the town hall on Monday last. There are no cases on the list for the division court, which will be held here on the 6th inst.

Mr. George Briery, of Detroit, who has been here a few days attending the funeral of his grandfather, will return to Detroit on Saturday.

Mr. James Hobbes has purchased the farm formerly owned by Wm. Fraleigh, and will remove there in the spring.

WALLACEBURG.

Wallaceburg, Feb. 1.—Rev. Mr. Strachan, of Glencoe, preached in Knox Church last Sunday.

Rev. Walter E. Millson, of Romney, was a visitor at the Methodist parsonage this week.

The Imperial Orchestra furnished a choice programme at an entertainment held in the Methodist Church on Monday evening, and another in the Foresters' Hall on Tuesday evening. This orchestra, which is becoming quite famous, is composed of nine boys.

George Wickens has returned to Alberta. Harry Woodrow has gone to Winnipeg.

Mrs. P. T. Barry and daughters are moving to Chatham.

Mrs. Lloyd Bauslaugh has returned from Chatham, where she attended the funeral of her father.

J. T. Saint has purchased the Hinegan Bros' stock of furniture.

Rev. J. E. Holmes, of Blenheim, was a visitor here this week.

Mr. Amos Powers and Mrs. Anna Hanna were united in marriage at the Methodist parsonage on Wednesday afternoon by Rev. Mr. Cosens.

A very successful entertainment was held in the Baptist Church on Monday evening.

ALVINGTON.

Alvinston, Feb. 1.—Reeve Donnelly, J.P., was tendered a reception on his return from Barrie, in honor of his being elected warden of Lambton County.

The Saving Man Is His Own Benefactor

And every day brings him an inheritance. Save all the money you can now—while you are in the springtime of life—and lay up a reserve fund for advancing years.

The best way to form this important

The Ghost of Lochrain Castle

OR THE UNDERGROUND SYNDICATE.

BY MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON.
Author of "The Lightning Conductor," "Princess Passes," Etc.

Elspeth could only fancy that Mr. Trowbridge must have said something to annoy or offend Mr. Grant, possibly criticizing some defect in the management, with insolence, which Mr. Grant, as subordinate, had not been able to resent. She felt sorry for the pale young man, and smiled at him in a sweet and friendly way, as she asked if there was any work for her to do between then and four-thirty.

He did not answer at first, or even seem to have heard her question, though his eyes were fixed intently upon her, as if he would have spoken. Jumping up, he began walking about the small room in a restless uneasy way, like an animal in a cage.

"I am glad you have come—glad you have come, Miss Dean," he said at last.

"Were you wanting me?" she inquired.

"Yes—no. I mean I am glad you have come to Lochrain. I am not happy here. I am a man with no place to satisfy it. I have been eating my heart out, with no one to speak to as a friend—no one I would have cared to speak with in such a way. But the first moment you looked up into my face yesterday I felt the presence of a kindred spirit. I want to have you for a friend. May I think of you so?"

"Please do," said Elspeth, rather puzzled and not quite at ease, but still with kindness in her heart for her fellow employee. She was very far from sure that she was a kindred spirit of Mr. Grant's, but she was quite willing to be his friend.

"Thank you. Shake hands upon that," he said, seizing her hand and crushing it so hard that she scarcely refrain from crying out. "Before long I may feel your friendship by asking help as only a woman can give. But I shall not make selfish demands upon it. I can't explain how at this moment, though you will know what I mean be-

fore long."

"You are very good," replied the girl. "But you haven't told me yet whether I am wanted for the spare hour and a half before 4:30?"

Grant seemed to wake from a feverish dream. "Yes—yes!" he said. "I told you about this morning—has sent to know whether there is any one who can write from his dictation a few letters which he is very anxious to get off as soon as possible. I suppose you will have to go to him, though I don't quite like the idea. Indeed, I suggested to Mr. McGowan that I might do what was wanted, but he thinks I have some work which I can't do, must do for him this afternoon. Rather inconsiderate, I call it. However, patience is the word for the present. Everything may be very different soon. Captain Oxford has a little room opposite Mr. Kenrith's, and Mr. Kenrith is a friend of his. He has told him that handsome sitting room which you saw this morning. Captain Oxford has been moved over there for the afternoon, and it is to be at his disposal each day after lunch, as often as he likes, while he is on sick list. Very kind of Mr. Kenrith, I call it, quite unnecessarily kind. Anyhow, that is where you will find the interesting invalid."

There was bitterness in Grant's voice, and it was clear to Elspeth, as it had begun to be earlier in the day, that the manager's assistant did not like Captain Oxford. This, for some perverse reason, made her the more curious to see the young man of whom she had heard so much that was interesting and ever mysterious. It seemed, therefore, that whenever she went to Mr. Kenrith's sitting room, she was destined to look forward with more than ordinary interest to the events that awaited her on the other side of the door.

What would he be like, this young man who loved Lady Hilary Lambert, and was loved by her in return; who had begun life as a foundling, and made a career for himself in the army; who had won John Kenrith's friendship and loyal admiration; who was labeled "dangerous" by Lady Lambert, and bitterly disliked by James Grant?

This was the thought in her mind as she tapped at the door of Mr. Kenrith's sitting room, for the second time that day.

John Kenrith himself opened it, and somehow she had the conviction—concoited though it might have been—a more typewriter—that he was present for her sake, to introduce her to Captain Oxford and put her at her ease.

His first words confirmed the impression. "I ran in before keeping a golf engagement, to see if you were here, as I heard you were coming," he explained. "My friend, Captain Oxford, met with a rascally poacher, or some one of that ilk. It's supposed, and was shot in the arm of course, the arm that has been hurt before. That's usually so, isn't it? He can't be able to help himself much for a day or two, though it's the left arm, for he has lost a good deal of blood and is rather weak. I think you'll letters this afternoon; say three or four at most; and I'm sure he'll listen to your advice, and rest afterward, though he doesn't like playing invalid. Now come and be introduced. See, there he is on the sofa over there."

Kenrith led Elspeth across the large room toward a comfortable sofa, piled with cushions among which could be seen the back of a man's head—a well-shaped head, thickly covered with close cropped, rippling bronze hair. In an instant she saw the face, which turned toward her as she approached, at Kenrith's side, and as the handsome eyes and lips smiled faintly in greeting, the girl gave a slight start of surprise.

"Why?" she asked herself eagerly, "where have I seen him, or someone exactly like him, only a short time ago?"

CHAPTER V.
Tangled Threads.

A second glance at Captain Oxford assured Elspeth that, despite the haunting likeness to some other face, she had certainly never seen him before. He was not a young man who had been easily forgotten, and the girl did not wonder that he had attracted Lady Hilary. Not only was he remarkably good looking, but he seemed to have a certain magnetism about him, like his hair, and only a few shades darker than his sunburned skin—he must be honest and sincere. If there were a mystery about his adventure of last night, she told herself, it could be nothing of which he need be ashamed.

When Elspeth had been made acquainted with Captain Oxford, Kenrith left them alone, and went off to play golf—perhaps, the girl thought grudgingly, with Lady Lambert.

She wrote two or three short letters, which she would not have judged to be very important, and then came a pause. "Don't you think you ought to rest now?" she asked, remembering Mr. Kenrith's instructions.

"Yes," the young man answered. "I'm not going to ask you to do any more letters today. But," he hesitated, and Elspeth took up the sentence where it broke off, inquiring if there were anything further that she could do for him.

"Yes, there is something," he said. "My friend, Mr. Kenrith, told me you traveled up in the same carriage with him yesterday, and with Lady Lambert and her daughter."

Elspeth's eyes brightened, she knew what would please him now, and she did not see any wrong in doing it. "Oh, yes," she answered, "it was so crowded, they put me in first-class, and Lady Hilary Lambert was so sweet about it. I never saw such a lovely girl as she is, and as sure she is as nice as she is beautiful."

Captain Oxford's face lighted up, and he smiled, showing his white teeth. "You are very quick in forming your

impressions, evidently," he said. "But I believe in the kind of admiration that begins at first sight."

"So do I, and love, too," said Elspeth. "If I were a man I should have fallen in love with Lady Hilary Lambert at first sight. As it is, I would do anything I could to please or help her, and I told her so this morning."

"What? You've been talking together this morning? I was going to try and pump you, without letting you find out what I was doing, but now I begin to see it isn't necessary to do that."

"It isn't a bit," laughed Elspeth. "If you really don't mind my saying so."

"Mind? Why, now that I know you are such a staunch ally of hers, it will simply be paradise to have a chance of talking about her. Do tell me, since we've come down so quickly to 'bad rock,' as the Americans say, how did you find out that I was in love with Lady Hilary Lambert?"

"I shall tell all the truth."

"Why, of course."

At this encouragement Elspeth proceeded to give Captain Oxford a short sketch of the journey, how she had heard his name mentioned by Mr. Kenrith; how Lady Lambert had not seemed pleased with the news that he was staying at Lochrain Hydro; and how she (Elspeth) had fancied from the look on Lady Hilary's face that her emotion was very different.

"You have guessed right. I thought you would. And I shouldn't wonder if Kenrith guessed, too. He admires Lady Lambert very much, but he is against her where I am concerned. He didn't know till yesterday that she disapproved of me as an acquaintance daughter, though if he weren't so unworried in some ways, despite his shrewdness in others, he might have guessed how it would be with her. He has too much money himself to care about whether others have it or not, or even think of it; fortunately for me, otherwise she would perhaps not mind so much. As it is, I'm sure she would have thanked Heaven devoutly if I had been killed last night out of her daughter's way for ever, instead of just winged, and laid up for a day or two."

Elspeth shuddered. "It doesn't matter so much to you about what she feels," said the girl. "But do you really think that it was a poacher who shot you by mistake for a keeper?"

"No, I'm certain it was not," he answered.

"Mr. Grant and, I suppose, Mr. McGowan are certain it was."

"I haven't told them everything. I have my own reasons for not doing so," said Captain Oxford, thoughtfully. His face changed to sternness as he spoke, and Elspeth wondered if she

puzzled England in general, and Scotland Yard in particular for years. It's supposed, you know, to be an association banded together to commit crimes for important clients who don't wish to commit themselves. Several famous murders have been set down to the account of the Underground Syndicate, but though there have been clues and traces, there have never been enough to help the police to make arrests, or even actually suspect any one person. They have, as it were, heard stirrings beneath a veil, but the veil has never been lifted. Now, if I were a very rich man with millions to leave to relatives, or if I were in any one's way, I could say to myself—because of certain things that have happened—'Alas, the Underground Syndicate has put a black mark against my name.' But that is absolutely nobody, except Lady Lambert—who would be the better off for my death; and poor Lady Lambert, even if she were prepared to go to such lengths to wipe out a would-be son-in-law, couldn't afford to pay the Syndicate's prices. They charge thousands for their own account, such as relieving people of their jewels. I often warn Kenrith that he had better look out."

"It didn't try to listen," the girl apologized, "but I couldn't help being interested, because it seems such a romance, and Lady Hilary is such an ideal heroine for a love story."

"Bless her, I should think she was!" exclaimed the young man. "The only heroine possible for a love story of mine, even if I were banished to some far country, and knew that I could never see her again. She knows I love her, of course, and I do think she likes me a little, but I am afraid she will never go against her mother's wishes, and marry me. Perhaps I oughtn't even wish it, for she is so lovely, she could have anybody, and I'm a poor man heavily handicapped in many ways. But I can't rise to such heights of unselfishness."

"I'm sure she would help you to rise to that," said Elspeth, absolutely on Captain Oxford's side now.

"Do tell me why you think so—or do you only say it to be kind?"

"I think so, because of something that happened this morning," and then she told him how Lady Hilary had been as one struck with a blow, on hearing from the gossip of Lady Ardcliffe that he had been dangerously wounded. She told him how she had managed to give the girl news of the real state of his health, when she heard of it from Mr. Grant.

"You really do seem to have been sent here by Providence, Miss Dean," said Captain Oxford, half laughing, half serious. "Of course, you guessed why I asked that I might have you to write letters for me?"

"You hoped that, as I had seen Lady Hilary, you might get me to talk about her, and that is just what has happened."

Try Nature's Cure for Bronchitis

How can anything taken into the stomach ever hope to cure the bronchial tubes?

Rank nonsense, says the physician, to use cough mixtures, tablets or atomizers.

Better send healing medication into the tiny air cells of the bronchial tubes. How can it be done?

By Catarrhazone, an antiseptic vapor that goes everywhere the air you breathe goes, treats the bronchial tubes with Balsam and Essences so healing, so soothing and demulcent that all soreness and cough fade right away.

So health-laden and powerfully healing is Catarrhazone that cure is guaranteed for every type of catarrh, throat trouble and bronchitis. Better try Catarrhazone yourself.

Large Catarrhazone, sufficient for two months' treatment, price \$1; small (trial) size, 25c, all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.



"It sound too extraordinary," said Elspeth. "I don't believe there is such a syndicate, really, do you?"

"No, I don't," replied Captain Oxford. "As you say, it is too fantastic. People will get up any theory to account for crimes which remain mysteries; and I believe that rather a sensational morning paper is responsible for suggesting the idea that there was a syndicate. After a murder that baffled the police last year, the editor published a series of extraordinary anonymous letters that served the object of selling the issues in which they appeared, if no other."

At this moment the resident doctor appeared, to see how his patient was getting on, and Elspeth was banished from the room. It was now her hour of freedom, and she was glad of it, for she had much to think of. She went to her room, where tea was sent to her, and rested luxuriously on the old-fashioned sofa. What a wonderful day it had been, she thought. More had happened in it, than happened in weeks in her old London life, where one day told another, and she forgot whether it was Monday or Saturday. She seemed to have been plunged into the midst of many lives, and to have some influence, large or small, upon each one. It was almost as if she, an insignificant young girl, a paid employee of the hotel, were watching the performance of a play in a theatre, which she alone had the right of entrance.

When You May Expect Paralysis

Paralysis in some form is the natural result of neglected diseases of the nerves, but paralysis, instead of coming on suddenly, as is generally supposed, is almost invariably preceded by months or years of warning symptoms. Sleeplessness, headache, failing memory, loss of vigor and energy, stomach troubles, weakness in the mornings, and certainly yield to the reconstructive influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, or if neglected lead to paralysis, locomotor ataxia, or insanity.

You may think this a strong way of putting it, but it is the truth, nevertheless, and it is impossible to emphasize it too strongly, for the reason that many people who have these symptoms vainly imagine that they will pass away of themselves.

New nerve force must be added to the body and this can best be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which is sold at 50 cents a box, 6 for \$3.00, at all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto.

She tried hard to join all the different loose threads, which she felt vaguely ought somehow to match together, but she could not find the way; and at last the effort culminated in an absurd jumble which was a dream. Sleep did her good, although her nap was short, and she awoke with a start, fearing that she had missed her next appointment; but it was only half past five, and ten minutes later, with smooth hair and bright eyes, she was in Mr. McGowan's room. He was there, and had kind things to say concerning the reports he had received of her work during the day. This was encouraging, and the girl felt very happy as she went to begin her hour of work with Mr. Trowbridge. She did not like him much, but she fancied that he could be very amusing and, whatever else it might be, she was sure that her time in his society would not be dull.

In the great hall, through which she had to pass on her way to Mr. Trowbridge's sitting-room, she saw him deep in talk with Lady Hilary. He was leaning against the wall, and she saw his elbow on his knee, lost to everything but his interest in the beautiful girl who listened with an indifference which she did not try to hide. His back was turned towards Elspeth, but Lady Hilary saw her, and with a word to Trowbridge, which Elspeth did not hear, sprang up and gave the young stenographer a look which said "Come to me."

The two girls met half way across the hall, and Lady Hilary handed Elspeth a book. "A pretense," she said hurriedly. "Open it anywhere, and we will seem to be talking about it. Now, have you seen him? Mr. Kenrith happened to mention you were going to write for him this afternoon."

There was no need to speak the name. Elspeth knew who was meant by "him," and she doubted very much that Mr. Kenrith had "happened" to speak.

"Yes," she answered, as her head and Lady Hilary's were bent over the book. "He only wanted me because he had heard that I'd traveled in the same carriage with you, and hoped I could be got to talk about you to him. He confessed that after I'd been in the room a little while. Oh, Lady Hilary, he worships you. I do wish I might take the liberty of saying something."

"Say it, quickly. It won't be a liberty."

"It's only that I do hope nobody will persuade you to give him up, because such a love can come but once in a life, it seems to me, and—"

"Hush! Here comes that Mr. Trowbridge," whispered Lady Hilary. "Oh, he is most oppressive. I wish Lady Ardcliffe hadn't introduced him to mother. I'm afraid I'm going to have trouble with him." Her voice changed suddenly, as Trowbridge, strolling towards them, came within hearing distance. "It will be good of you, Miss Dean, if you will copy out the poem for me. As it's a volume out of the hotel library, I—"

She stopped, for her purpose was served. Trowbridge had paused close beside them and must have heard all that she intended him to hear.

"I will do it gladly this evening," said Elspeth. "For the next hour, my time belongs to Mr. Trowbridge."

"Lady Hilary and I were just having a rattling good argument," said he. "I was on the point of convincing her that I was right and she was wrong, so I will give up half my share of you for to-morrow. Copy out the poem she wants, Miss Dean, and when you have finished, come to my sitting-room."

London College of Telegraphy and Railway Instruction.

Why the inducements offered by this College should be taken advantage of by every young man and woman in the country, BECAUSE

We absolutely GUARANTEE POSITIONS to all our graduates. Telegraph operators earn from \$45 to \$150 per month. Good operators need never be out of employment.

It offers more inducements for advancement than any other line of trade. Eighty-five per cent of the Railroad Officials rise from the Telegraph Department.

And because we can teach you this trade in from four to seven months at a very small cost.

Our night classes offer an opportunity to those at present employed to better their position without loss of time.

Call, write, or phone 1826 for particulars. F. S. OSBORN, Principal. MOLSONS BANK BUILDING.

Elspeth moved away obediently. The book really was a volume of verses by a minor poet, and though Lady Hilary had probably selected a page at random, the girl copied it in her own room, with her own machine. In half an hour she went down again, and this time Lady Hilary and Trowbridge had both vanished from the hall. Elspeth had brought the typed poem, and the book, in case she should meet Lady Hilary, but not seeing her she took them on to Mr. Trowbridge's sitting-room. He himself stood just outside the half open door, speaking with the handsome woman. Elspeth had heard spoken of as Countess Radepolski, but as the girl approached, with a slight shrug of the shoulders the Countess left him. "Be careful, that's all," Elspeth thought she heard her say; and Trowbridge's expression was not quite so pleasant as it had been, though he forced a smile to greet the stenographer.

To be Continued.

TESTED BY TIME—In his justly-esteemed pills, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world one of the most unique medicines offered to the public in late years. Prepared to meet the want for a pill which could be taken without nausea, and that would purge without pain, it has met all requirements in that direction, and it is in general use not only because of these two qualities, but because it is known to possess alternative and curative powers which place it in the front rank of medicines.

A really good thing isn't apt to need a press agent or a special brand of advertising.

See that you tie so you can untie.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

This Centrepiece FREE

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY

Size 18x18 inches

Young children of 5 new designs

CARNATIONS, POPPIES, HOLLY, VIOLETS or AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES

Write to day enclosing 25 cents in stamps or coin and state design wanted

This is the biggest offer we ever made. We do it to convince every woman that the HOME JOURNAL is the greatest magazine published in Canada, containing Health and Beauty Department, Cooking, Household Hints, Wit and Humor, Fashion Notes, Important Foreign News. Sent 25 cents for one year's subscription to the Home Journal and the Centrepiece. 8 Address CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, 8

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LEE HING LAUNDRY.

Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Standup collars ironed so will not be broken. Ladies' dresses fitted. Vests ironed. Goods called for and delivered. JOINT TOM, manager, 485 Richmond, Phone 1234. Formerly at 312, Dundas street.

DOLLAR PACKAGE FREE!

Man Medicine Free.

You can now obtain a large dollar-free package of Man Medicine—free on request.

Man Medicine has cured thousands upon thousands of weak men. Man Medicine will cure you; restore you to full strength. Man Medicine cures vital weakness, nervous debility, early decay, discouraged manhood, blood poison, brain fog, backache, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble and nervousness.

You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full-dollor package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, with full directions how to use it. The full-dollor package free, no payment of any kind; no receipts; no promises; no papers to sign. It is free.

All you want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curiosity, but that you want to be well, and become your strong, natural self once more. Man Medicine will do what you want to do—make you a real man.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to write. We send it free to every discouraged man. Interstate Remedy Co., 572 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich. 524-0004

A MOTHER'S PRIDE

A mother's greatest pleasure is in seeing her little ones bright, playful and healthy. The well child is a blessing to the home, but the sick child is a regular little tyrant. A few doses of Baby's Own Tablets will make the sickly child well, or an occasional dose will prevent sickness. There is nothing to equal these Tablets as a cure for stomach and bowel troubles. They make teething easy, break up colds, expel worms and cure simple fevers. Baby's Own Tablets are sold under the guarantee of a Government analyst not to contain one particle of opiate—they never do harm—always good. Mrs. G. M. Kemp, Carleton Place, Ont., says: "I have given Baby's Own Tablets to my little one since he was a week old, and have found them a splendid medicine. At eleven months he weighed over 26 pounds." The Tablets are sold by druggists or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

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London College of Telegraphy and Railway Instruction.

Elspeth could only fancy that Mr. Trowbridge must have said something to annoy or offend Mr. Grant, possibly criticizing some defect in the management, with insolence, which Mr. Grant, as subordinate, had not been able to resent. She felt sorry for the pale young man, and smiled at him in a sweet and friendly way, as she asked if there was any work for her to do between then and four-thirty.

He did not answer at first, or even seem to have heard her question, though his eyes were fixed intently upon her, as if he would have spoken. Jumping up, he began walking about the small room in a restless uneasy way, like an animal in a cage.

"I am glad you have come—glad you have come, Miss Dean," he said at last.

"Were you wanting me?" she inquired.

"Yes—no. I mean I am glad you have come to Lochrain. I am not happy here. I am a man with no place to satisfy it. I have been eating my heart out, with no one to speak to as a friend—no one I would have cared to speak with in such a way. But the first moment you looked up into my face yesterday I felt the presence of a kindred spirit. I want to have you for a friend. May I think of you so?"

"Please do," said Elspeth, rather puzzled and not quite at ease, but still with kindness in her heart for her fellow employee. She was very far from sure that she was a kindred spirit of Mr. Grant's, but she was quite willing to be his friend.

"Thank you. Shake hands upon that," he said, seizing her hand and crushing it so hard that she scarcely refrain from crying out. "Before long I may feel your friendship by asking help as only a woman can give. But I shall not make selfish demands upon it. I can't explain how at this moment, though you will know what I mean be-

fore long."

"You are very good," replied the girl. "But you haven't told me yet whether I am wanted for the spare hour and a half before 4:30?"

Grant seemed to wake from a feverish dream. "Yes—yes!" he said. "I told you about this morning—has sent to know whether there is any one who can write from his dictation a few letters which he is very anxious to get off as soon as possible. I suppose you will have to go to him, though I don't quite like the idea. Indeed, I suggested to Mr. McGowan that I might do what was wanted, but he thinks I have some work which I can't do, must do for him this afternoon. Rather inconsiderate, I call it. However, patience is the word for the present. Everything may be very different soon. Captain Oxford has a little room opposite Mr. Kenrith's, and Mr. Kenrith is a friend of his. He has told him that handsome sitting room which you saw this morning. Captain Oxford has been moved over there for the afternoon, and it is to be at his disposal each day after lunch, as often as he likes, while he is on sick list. Very kind of Mr. Kenrith, I call it, quite unnecessarily kind. Anyhow, that is where you will find the interesting invalid."

There was bitterness in Grant's voice, and it was clear to Elspeth, as it had begun to be earlier in the day, that the manager's assistant did not like Captain Oxford. This, for some perverse reason, made her the more curious to see the young man of whom she had heard so much that was interesting and ever mysterious. It seemed, therefore, that whenever she went to Mr. Kenrith's sitting room, she was destined to look forward with more than ordinary interest to the events that awaited her on the other side of the door.

What would he be like, this young man who loved Lady Hilary Lambert, and was loved by her in return; who had begun life as a foundling, and made a career for himself in the army; who had won John Kenrith's friendship and loyal admiration; who was labeled "dangerous" by Lady Lambert, and bitterly disliked by James Grant?

This was the thought in her mind as she tapped at the door of Mr. Kenrith's sitting room, for the second time that day.

John Kenrith himself opened it, and somehow she had the conviction—concoited though it might have been—a more typewriter—that he was present for her sake, to introduce her to Captain Oxford and put her at her ease.

His first words confirmed the impression. "I ran in before keeping a golf engagement, to see if you were here, as I heard you were coming," he explained. "My friend, Captain Oxford, met with a rascally poacher, or some one of that ilk. It's supposed, and was shot in the arm of course, the arm that has been hurt before. That's usually so, isn't it? He can't be able to help himself much for a day or two, though it's the left arm, for he has lost a good deal of blood and is rather weak. I think you'll letters this afternoon; say three or four at most; and I'm sure he'll listen to your advice, and rest afterward, though he doesn't like playing invalid. Now come and be introduced. See, there he is on the sofa over there."

Kenrith led Elspeth across the large room toward a comfortable sofa, piled with cushions among which could be seen the back of a man's head—a well-shaped head, thickly covered with close cropped, rippling bronze hair. In an instant she saw the face, which turned toward her as she approached, at Kenrith's side, and as the handsome eyes and lips smiled faintly in greeting, the girl gave a slight start of surprise.

"Why?" she asked herself eagerly, "where have I seen him, or someone exactly like him, only a short time ago?"

CHAPTER V.
Tangled Threads.

A second glance at Captain Oxford assured Elspeth that, despite the haunting likeness to some other face, she had certainly never seen him before. He was not a young man who had been easily forgotten, and the girl did not wonder that he had attracted Lady Hilary. Not only was he remarkably good looking, but he seemed to have a certain magnetism about him, like his hair, and only a few shades darker than his sunburned skin—he must be honest and sincere. If there were a mystery about his adventure of last night, she told herself, it could be nothing of which he need be ashamed.

When Elspeth had been made acquainted with Captain Oxford, Kenrith left them alone, and went off to play golf—perhaps, the girl thought grudgingly, with Lady Lambert.

She wrote two or three short letters, which she would not have judged to be very important, and then came a pause. "Don't you think you ought to rest now?" she asked, remembering Mr. Kenrith's instructions.

"Yes," the young man answered. "I'm not going to ask you to do any more letters today. But," he hesitated, and Elspeth took up the sentence where it broke off, inquiring if there were anything further that she could do for him.

"Yes, there is something," he said. "My friend, Mr. Kenrith, told me you traveled up in the same carriage with him yesterday, and with Lady Lambert and her daughter."

Elspeth's eyes brightened, she knew what would please him now, and she did not see any wrong in doing it. "Oh, yes," she answered, "it was so crowded, they put me in first-class, and Lady Hilary Lambert was so sweet about it. I never saw such a lovely girl as she is, and as sure she is as nice as she is beautiful."

Captain Oxford's face lighted up, and he smiled, showing his white teeth. "You are very quick in forming your

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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

NOTABLE PEOPLE 6. 6. 6.

Lady Clancarty's (Belle Bilton's) death serves to call attention once more to the lamentable inefficiency of all alleged remedies for cancer. About two years ago Lady Clancarty, having been pronounced incurable by the foremost Irish specialists, including Sir Arthur Vernon Macan, president of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland, was taken by her husband to Paris and placed under the care of a French cancer specialist.

She spent nearly nine months under the specialist's care and was pronounced completely cured. Six months later the malady reappeared and she succumbed to her sufferings.

Lady Clancarty's marriage met with so much opposition on the part of her husband's family, and the early years of her wedded life were signalized by so much animosity on their part, that it is pleasant to be able to relate that

late Earl of Clancarty, had failed to fulfill his promises to furnish her with adequate support during the absence of her husband in Australia.

The trial came to an end then and there, amidst manifestations of sympathy for the unwilling petitioner, who left the court in the company of the respondent and co-respondent arm in arm. As the late earl thereafter refused to do anything for his son, Lady Dunlop returned to the stage and earned the livelihood of her husband and herself until about a year later, when their accession to the honors and entailed estates through the demise of the old peer placed them beyond want and enabled the present Lord Clancarty to return the loans which he had received from Wertheimer. The late earl had left everything away from him, and he could possibly alienate therefrom. Lord Clancarty thereupon brought suit against his mother, and

coed him in his dignities—the second being selected by his father—and the patent also provides that in the event of the male line of this specially favored son becoming extinct the earldoms of Breadalbane, of Orkney, and of Holland, with the viscounties of Tay and Pictland, should go to any heirs whatsoever, that is to say, through the female line. From this it will be seen that there is but little likelihood of the titles of the present Lord Breadalbane, who was created a marquess by Queen Victoria, ever becoming extinct.

As in the case of so many other British peerages, those of Lord Breadalbane have been the subject of legal suits and claims to the honors. Thus, the father of the present marquess, who was a cousin of his predecessor, had his succession to the peerages and estates contested on the alleged ground that his father had been of illegitimate birth. His grandfather, Captain James Campbell, had eloped with the wife of a county doctor, Christopher Ludlow by name. They lived together as man and wife in Scotland, and some time afterwards a son was born to them. There seems to have been a remarkable lack of definite information as to the date of the demise of the deceased husband, Mr. Ludlow, and the claimant to the honors and estates insisted that the late Lord Breadalbane's father, namely: William John Campbell, of Glenfalloch, had been born prior to the death of his doctor, and was, therefore, illegitimate. The case excited an immense amount of interest by reason of the extent of the issues at stake, the Breadalbane estates being among the largest and most valuable in Scotland. After a long trial the late Lord Breadalbane was given the benefit of the doubt and was confirmed in the possession of the peerages and property by a majority of the judges composing the final appeal court.

The Breadalbane estates exceed half a million acres in extent, and stretch in one unbroken line for more than a hundred miles in length, from Taymouth Castle, which is the marquess's principal country seat, Taymouth Castle, which is the marquess's principal country seat, Taymouth

Castle is a magnificent place, containing which Queen Victoria waxed enthusiastic in the description which she gives in her published "Journal" of her visit there with the late prince consort, away back in the '40s, especially relating her attempt at butter-making in the splendid dairy. In a white china churn, with a handle of solid silver, Lord Breadalbane, who is a tall, handsome, stately man, decorated not only with the Order of the Garter and of the Thistle but also with a medal for saving a man from drowning, the peril of his own life, was held in high favor by the late Queen Victoria, who saw much of him when he was lord steward of the royal household, and who repeatedly designated him to represent her as lord high commissioner at Edinburgh. Her Majesty's full of attentions for his venerable sovereign, and always used to send, not only quantities of hothouse fruit and flowers, but also his fine service of gold plate valued at the million dollars for the use of the queen when she stopped at Perth for luncheon or dinner at the station restaurant on her way to and from Balmoral, that is to say, about four times a year. With regard to his fruit, he possesses at Anchmore, one of his places in Perthshire, the most famous strawberry crop, which enjoys a world-wide reputation, and is nearly twice the size of the historic vine of Hampton Court. Its annual yield of grapes averaging 5,000 bunches.

Lady Breadalbane is a tall, handsome woman, a most gracious hostess, and a sister of the present Duke of Montrose. She is not only a magnificent shot, with many a fine stag to her record, but also a splendid whip, and has recently published a new and revised edition of her standard work on horse breaking, in which she is acknowledged adept. She may be said to have inherited her knowledge of horses and her fondness for everything in the nature of sport from her mother, Caroline, Duchess of Montrose, so famous for the British turf as "Mrs. March," and who has been represented on the American stage, not altogether kindly or justly, as "The Sporting Duchess."

The duchess was a kind-hearted old woman, passionately fond of racing, and whose highly colored and extremely pictorial language did not prevent her from being religious in her own particular way. Thus, having come to the conclusion that she ought to do something for the spiritual welfare of the men and boys of her own racing establishment, and of their similar stables at Newmarket, she built and endowed a church there for their special benefit, and which was attended by most of the other members of her set at Newmarket. Having thus built and endowed the church, she was desirous that the people whose benefit she had in view should neglect no advantage in connection therewith, and nothing was more amusing on Sundays to see the old marchioness march up the aisle leading by the hand a young man, who was thrust them into a pew, and released her hold on their ears, she would then proceed to the altar and make her own devotions with a look of pious satisfaction which was most edifying to behold.

Lady Burdett-Coutts' widow has taken the unusual step of causing his lawyers to publish in the various newspapers over his signature, an authorized statement regarding the disposition of the property of the multi-millionaire baroness. This statement bears out what I have already pointed out in these letters, namely, that the bulk of her estate, as well as her majority ownership of Coutts' bank, passes under the will of Harriet, Duchess of St. Albans, to the baroness's nephew, Mr.

Money Coutts. The baroness's suburban home at Highgate, known as Holly Lodge, where so many Americans have enjoyed hospitality, as well as her house on Piccadilly and Stratton street, are left to her widower, along with all other property at her disposal, this being in addition to the annuity of \$250,000 a year which she settled upon him at the time of her marriage.

If I refer to this statement of the lawyers of Mr. Burdett-Coutts, it is because it mentions that "in the year 1881, on her marriage with Mr. Burdett-Coutts, the baroness, in order to avoid litigation, effected a compromise with the successors named in the duchess's will, surrendering to them a considerable portion of the income from the trust estate." If the baroness in question were her sister, the late Mrs. James D. Money-Coutts, and her son, Mr. Money-Coutts, both of whom strongly opposed the marriage.

The litigation referred to was on the subject of the nationality of Mr. Burdett-Coutts. For, according to the will of the Duchess of St. Albans, it was expressly provided that she should retain the ownership in the Coutts Bank, that is to say, the bulk of her fortune, if she married a foreigner, or even a naturalized alien. Now, William Ashmead Bartlett, whom she married, was born in Brooklyn, of a father born at Plymouth, Mass., and whose grandfather was likewise a native of the United States. Yet he claimed to be an Englishman, on the ground that neither his father nor his grandfather, and his great-grandfather, had ever taken any steps to forfeit their English citizenship. It was doubtful whether he could have upheld this contention in an English court of law. The compromise, entailing a heavy pecuniary sacrifice on the part of the baroness was necessary at the time of her marriage.

Lord Aberdeen, when he visited Pius X. the other day at Rome with his wife, was received at the Vatican with royal honors, in spite of his representation that his call was a purely private one, the position as to the date of the demise of Ireland he was entitled to be received in state. Lord Aberdeen, although he is not only a member of the Church of England, but also an elder of the Free Church of Scotland, taking advantage of his position as such when staying at his place in Aberdeenshire to occasionally occupy the pulpit of the parish church. He is a member of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, and it will be interesting to see how his enthusiasm about the graciousness and benevolence of the Pope will affect in the future his pulpit oratory.

Pius, however, prevented their doing so, and he was not permitted to sit down with them at the table, but he did sit with them for over half an hour. The homage which the viceroy has thus paid to the Pope is not likely to impair his popularity in Ireland, and it will be interesting to see how his enthusiasm about the graciousness and benevolence of the Pope will affect in the future his pulpit oratory. A long trial the late Lord Breadalbane was given the benefit of the doubt and was confirmed in the possession of the peerages and property by a majority of the judges composing the final appeal court.

King Alfonso has intimated that he will meet his mother-in-law, Princess Henry of Battenberg, at the frontier and escort her in state to Madrid when she comes to Spain next month for the purpose of being with her daughter, Queen Victoria, at the time when the latter expects to present to her husband and to the nation an heir to the throne. Princess Henry will be quarantined at the beautiful palace of the Pardo, situated in a royal park, about six miles from the capital, and where, it may be remembered, she resided with her daughter during the few days that intervened between their arrival at Madrid last summer and the departure of the royal couple. The king has made arrangements that Princess Henry, during her stay in Spain, should be treated not merely as a foreign royal visitor, but also as a member of the royal household, and as such, should be in the closest relations with the queen's mother.

The inexorable laws of Spanish court etiquette will prevent the young queen from nursing her own baby, but she will be permitted to nurse a wet nurse to the future heir-apparent are already being recruited from that particular province which from time immemorial has enjoyed the monopoly of serving the crown in this particular fashion. But in spite of all objections and opposition, Queen Victoria has had her way about her doctor, who is an Irishman, and about her professional nurse, who is an English Catholic.

While on the subject of Spain, it may be of interest to mention that the queer practice, now confined to Spain alone, and according to which a husband becomes by marriage invested with his wife's hereditary honors and titles, is derived originally from England. Until the early part of the seventeenth century a commoner in England wedding a peeress in her own right became entitled thereby to a writ of summons as a peer of Parliament for the duration of her life. At her death he ceased to be a peer of Parliament, and if he retained his wife's title it was only by courtesy since otherwise there would be, after the succession of his wife's heir, two peers of the same name and title voting as such in the House of Lords. This practice was abolished in 1706, and it is at least a pity that it was not abolished earlier. The late Lord Burdett-Coutts was created a baroness, yet her Brooklyn born husband remained in the House of Commons and did not share his wife's honors.

This custom, now obsolete in England, of husbands sharing the peerages of their wives, still exists in Spain, having been introduced when Emperor Charles V. first instituted the grandees. There when the wife dies and she inherits titles and honors pass to her son, her husband is compelled to abandon them, and the late Duke of Almodovar, who presided at the Algeiras conference, and who owed his title of duke to his having married a duchess in her own right, ceased to be a duke when she died, a few weeks prior to his own demise.

The outward robe of the Pope's red and made from the wool of the lambs of the convent of St. Agnes, near the Porta Pia. The cloak and cape are lined with purple and trimmed with gold lace the sombrero, or hat, is red, and has a gold cord and tassel. Beneath the cloak is worn an alb, made also of wool of the lambs of St. Agnes, and girt about the waist with a sash of white more antique, garnished with gold fringe. The Pope's hands are burdened with kid mittens and his feet are burdened with a pair of slippers worn over his ordinary shoes. The total value of his wardrobe is said to be \$150,000.

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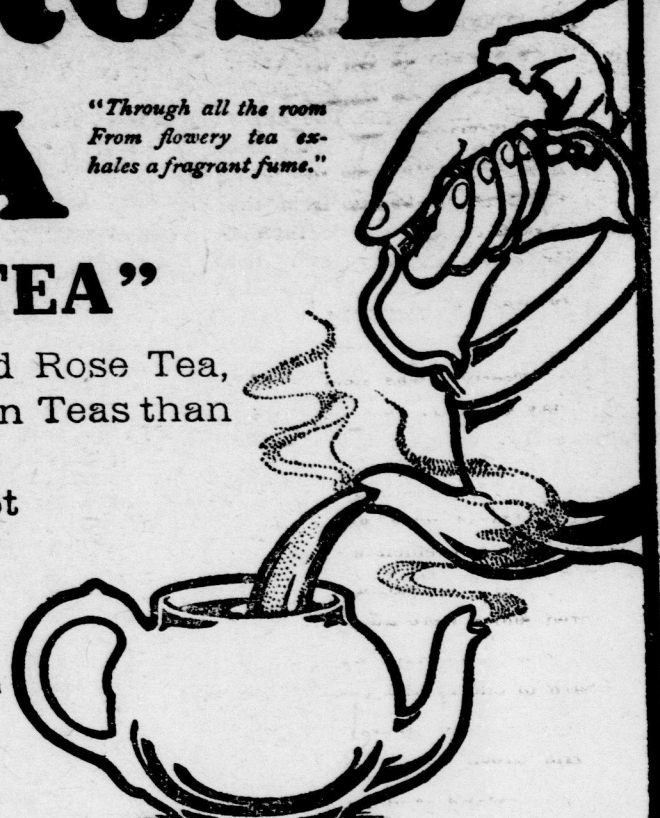
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SIDE-STEPPING THE REAPER

By Cy Warman in "The Canadian West."

The Honorable Peter Jansen, State

Senator of Jansen, Nebraska, became interested in the Canadian West some six years ago. He bought a large tract of land in the Quill Plains, upon which he planned to found a German Mennonite settlement. Among the settlers came John, a brother of Peter. John says he came to Canada to die, but it was all so interesting he neglected, or put it off from year to year.

He homesteaded near Quill Lake, for the widow and children would want a home. He began breaking and sowing and reaping his new fields. God gave him abundant harvests and he began with oxen, but when he had taken some money out of the earth he bought himself cattle and some horses.

But before we go into this I must tell you what he told me in the smoking-room of a sleeper the other day. When they had staked out their homestead and selected their house place they came on with their tents and camp kettles, and some things that for the children's sake they could not leave behind.

The trail was dim, and the pioneer had paused to get his bearings. When softly, sweetly over the wild grass, there came to him the sound of music. Grand Trunk Pacific will pass them to finish the day, swung into the old trail, crossed a bit of open prairie and learned to ride a reaper or a cayuse. They "bust" their own bronchos and can throw a rope. One day two of the girls were going out to town, for the Canadian Northern has come, passing them on to the north—and soon the homesteader sweating and silently swearing at a binder. One of the girls got down and asked the young man to let her have a look at the machine. The young man thought he had trouble enough with the machine, without being bothered by inquisitive young women, but he was too polite to say

what he thought. The girl got out a monkey-wrench and monkeyed with the machine for a few minutes, then took up the oiler and dropped a little oil on the troubled reaper, adjusted a few levers and chains—then mounted the seat and set the thing going.

"This year of our Lord, John Jansen, who came to Canada to die, cut four hundred acres of wheat. In the wide pastures are blooded cattle and other cattle ranging on the open plains. He has taken up choice lands that lie about his homestead until he has a great plantation. Naturally, his love of land led him to buy more than he could hold and he had to begin selling. Thus, without planning to do so, he became a land-buyer and a land-breaker, building up a comfortable fortune.

By breaking and sowing, and reaping rich reward, John Jansen has demonstrated the richness of the soil where he has settled, and the coming of the railways has so enhanced the value

of his holdings that today, with a total capital investment of six thousand dollars, he could probably clear up a net profit of one hundred thousand.

And what has happened to Jansen is happening to hundreds of homesteaders and will happen to thousands of others in this Canada West.

CY WARMAN.

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are saved suffering—and mothers given rest—when one uses

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That shows our faith in GIN PILLS. Try them and let them prove what they can do for you.

BILLING BRIDGE, Dec. 1st, 1904. "I am sending for \$1.00 worth of your GIN Pills for the kidneys, for I find that they are doing me good. Please send them as soon as possible. I gave a trial of them to my neighbors and they recommend them very highly."

Yours truly, MRS. DONALD MCCARTHY.

50c. a box—6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer does not handle them.

SOLE DRUG CO. WINNIPEG, Man.



Explained.
"Why does a colored man always carry a razor?"
"Oh, I suppose in case he might want to cut an undesirable acquaintance."

she eventually succeeded in living down all the prejudice against her, not only in the case of Lord Clancarty's kinsfolk, but also of society. His mother and sister nursed her throughout her last illness with the utmost tenderness and affection, following her to the grave, where their manifestations of grief and the loving inscriptions attached to the flowers laid on the coffin bore evidence to the sincerity of their sentiments, while all the leading county families of Galway were represented at the obsequies.

In fact, there has rarely been a case where a matrimonial alliance between the peerage and the music hall stage, contracted under such extremely adverse circumstances, turned out such a success in a social sense. For the girl whose picture figured in every shop window as Belle Bilton, and who was the heroine of one of the most extraordinary divorce cases on record, ended by entirely defeating the boycott to which she had been at first subjected, and in winning the affection and respect of those very relatives of her husband who had been the initiators of all the former legal proceedings against her.

It may be recalled that her husband, while still Lord Dunlop, decided to marry her on the strength of the toss of a coin, that his father thereupon cut off his allowance, and only consented to restore it on the understanding that he would leave for Australia, intimating that the girl would be looked after during his absence. Before Lord Dunlop had been many weeks in Australia he learned, not only that nothing had been done for his music hall wife by his parents but that they had taken advantage of the power of attorney which he had been induced to leave with his father to institute proceedings against her for divorce, naming Isidor Wertheimer, the art dealer, as co-respondent.

Lord Dunlop immediately returned to England, reached London while the trial was in progress, made a most dramatic and unexpected appearance upon the scene, asked permission to address the court, and then and there proclaimed that the divorce proceedings had been instituted without his knowledge or consent, that he was devoted to his wife, had not the slightest wish to divorce her, and that Wertheimer, far from having been the Don Juan who had wrecked his home, had on the contrary, been the generous friend who had helped his wife and himself out of many a financial difficulty, and who had saved Lady Dunlop from destitution, when his father the

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SCANDRETT BROS.

AN INTERESTING PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

PRINCESS ROSETTA
POP CORN
MAN

[By Mary E. Wilkins.]

The Bee Festival was held on the sixteenth day of May; all the court went. The court ladies wore green silk scarves, long green floating plumes in their bonnets, and green satin petticoats, embroidered with apple blossoms. The court gentlemen wore green velvet tunics with rose-gold buttons, and green silk hose. Their little pointed shoes were adorned with knots of flowers instead of buckles.

As for the King himself, he wore a thick wreath of cherry and peach blossoms instead of the crown, and carried a white thorn-branch instead of his scepter. His green velvet robe was white velvet instead of ermine. The Queen wore a garland of violets around her golden head, and the hem of her gown was thickly studded with primroses. But the little princess Rosetta surpassed all the rest. Her little gown was completely woven of violets and other fine flowers. There was a very skillful seamstress in the court who knew how to do this kind of work, although no one except the Princess Rosetta was allowed to wear a flower-cloth gown to the Bee Festival. She wore also a little white violet cap, and two of her nurses carried her between them in a little basket lined with rose and apple blossom leaves.

All the company, as they danced along, sang, or played on flutes, or sang little songs and silver bells. No one except the King and Queen rode. They rode cream-colored ponies, with silken reins, wound with flowers for bridle-reins.

The Bee Festival was held in a beautiful park a mile distant from the city. The young trees were green, and velvet, and spangled all over with fallen apple and cherry and peach and plum and pear blossoms; for the park was set with fruit trees in even rows. The blue sky showed between the pink and white branches, and the air was very sweet and loud with the humming of bees. The trees were all full of bees. There was something peculiar about the bees of this country. When the court reached the park, they all tinkled their bells in time, whistled on their flutes, and sang a song which they always sang on these occasions. Then they played hide-and-seek among the flowers, and the bees flew around them, and seemed to know them. The little Princess, lying in her basket, crowed and laughed, and caught at them when they came humming over her face. Her nurses stood around her, and waved great fans of peacock feathers, but that did not frighten the bees at all, they were so tame.

The court's lunch was spread on a damask cloth, in an open space between the trees. They were biscuits of wheat flour, plates of honey-comb, and cream in tall glass ewers. That was the regulation lunch at the Bee Festival. The Bee Festival was nearly as old as the kingdom, and there was an ancient legend about it, which the poet laureate had put into an epic poem. The King had it in his royal library, printed in golden letters and bound in old gold cloth.

Centuries ago, so the legend ran, in the days of the very first monarch of the royal family of which this king was a member, there were no bees at all in the kingdom. Not a child in the whole country had even the little princess and princesses in the palace, had ever tasted a bit of bread and honey.

But while there were no bees in this kingdom, one just across the river was swarming with them. That kingdom was governed by a king who was the tenth cousin of the first, and not very well disposed toward him. He had stationed lines of sentinels with ostrich-feather brooms on his bank of the river to keep the bees from flying over, and he would not export a single bee, nor one ounce of honey, although he had been offered immense sums of money for them.

However, the inhabitants of this kingdom, in their dispositions, and the children so teased the bees, which were stingless and could not defend themselves, that they rebelled. They stopped making honey, and one day they swarmed, and flew in a body across the river in spite of the frantic waving of the ostrich feather brooms. The other king was overjoyed. He ordered beautiful hives to be brought for them, and instituted a national festival in their honor, which ever since had been observed regularly on the sixteenth day of May.

Up to this day there were no bees in the kingdom, one just across the river had been so hardly treated; and every body was kind to them and even paid them honor. The present king had established an order of the "Golden Bee." The Knights of the Golden Bee wore ribbons studded with golden bees on their breasts, and their watchword was a sort of "Bee-z-z-z," like the humming of a bee. When they were in full regalia they wore also some curious wings made of gold wire and lace. The Knights of the Golden Bee comprised the finest nobles of the court.

In addition to them were the "Bee Guards." They were the King's own body-guard. Their uniform was white with green cuffs and collar and facings, and on the green were swarms of embroidered bees. They carried a banner of green silk worked with bees and roses.

So the bees might fairly have been considered the national emblem of Romalia, for that was the name of the country. The first word which the children learned to spell in school was "Bee-e, bee," instead of "B-o-y, boy." The poorest citizen had a bush of roses and a beehive in his yard, and the people were very fond of who could

not have a bit of honey-comb at least once a day. The court preferred it to any other food. Indeed, it was this particular Queen who was in the kitchen eating bread and honey in the song.

But to return to the Bee Festival on this special sixteenth of May. At sunset when the bees flew back to their hives for the last time with their loads of honey, the court also went home. The cream-colored ponies the King and Queen rode pranced lightly in advance, their slender hoofs keeping time to the flutes and the bells; and the gallants, leading the ladies by the tips of their dainty fingers, came after them with gay waltzing steps. The nurses who carried the Princess Rosetta held their heads high, and danced along as bravely as the others, waving their peacock-feather fans in



They bore the little Princess in her basket between them.

their unoccupied hands. They bore the little Princess in her basket between them as lightly as a feather. Up and down she swung. When they first started she laughed and crowed; then she became very quiet. The nurses thought she was asleep. They had laid a little satin coverlet over her, and put a soft veil over her face, that the damp evening air might not give her the croup. The Princess Rosetta was quite apt to have the croup.

The nurses cast a glance down at the veil and satin coverlet which were so motionless. "Her Royal Highness is asleep," they whispered to each other with nods. The nurses were handsome young women and they wore white lace caps, and beautiful long darned lace aprons. They swung the Princess' basket along so easily that finally one of them remarked upon it.

"How very light her Royal Highness is," said she.

"She weighs absolutely nothing at all," replied the other nurse, who was carrying the Princess, "absolutely nothing at all."

"Well, that is apt to be the case with such high-born infants," said the first nurse, and they all waved their fans again to the music.

When they reached the palace, the massive doors were thrown open and the court passed in. The nurses bore the Princess' basket up the grand marble stair, and carried it into the nursery.

"We will lift her Royal Highness out very carefully and possibly we can put her to bed without waking her," said the head nurse.

But her Royal Highness' ladies-of-the-bed-chamber who were in waiting set up screams of horror at the remark, that it was a wonder that the Princess did not awake directly.

"O-h!" cried another lady, tossing her lovely head scornfully, and giving her silken train an indignant switch; "the Princess posing her Royal Highness to bed without the silver cup of posset, which I have here for her!"

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"And without taking her rose-water bath," cried another, who was dabbling her little fingers in a little ivory bath filled with rose-water.

"And without being anointed with this Cream of Lillies!" cried one with a little ivory jar in her hand.

"Or even having her curls brushed!" cried a lady as if she were fainting, and she brandished an ivory hair brush set with turquoises.

"I suppose," remarked a lady who was very tall and majestic in her carriage, "that this nurse would not object to her Royal Highness being put to bed without—her nightgown, even?"

And she held out the Princess' little embroidered nightgown, and gazed at the Head-nurse with an awful air.

"I beg your pardon, humbly, my ladies," responded the Head-nurse meekly. Then she bent over the basket to lift out the Princess.

Everyone stood listening for her Royal Highness' pitiful scream when she should awake. The lady with the cup of posset held it in readiness, and the ladies with the Cream of Lillies, the violet and almond pomade and the ivory hair brush looked anxious to begin their duties. The Prima Donna stood with her song in hand, and the

Just below where he stood were the nests which had been hollowed out, and the gravel bank, weakened by the undermining, suddenly crumbled away beneath his feet. He flung out his arms as though to catch his balance, but it was of no avail; his footing was too insecure. Over he pitched headlong, with a rush and a rattle and a clatter of falling gravel and a heavy thud upon the bank below, down which we heard him roll over and over to the railroad at the bottom. There was a few seconds of breathless silence, and then we one and all ran to the edge of the cliff and looked down.

We could see Binney where he lay, quite still and silent, and the first thought to a lot of us was that he was dead. He had fallen partly across the track, and there was no means by which we could reach him without going a quarter of a mile or so around to the level bit of railroad beyond. Then one of the boys, with more presence of mind than the others of us, shouted to Lambkin, and we all took up the cry:

"Lambkin! Lambkin! Lambkin!"

There must have been something in our voices of more than usual moment, for he turned around immediately, and he had nearly reached the trestle bridge which, as I have said, was some distance away, but he followed our motions as we pointed downward where Binney lay, and I think he saw the enemy who had wronged him so bitterly lying across the track, and the crumbled bank and the burrow in the gravel slope where he had fallen.

At that moment there came a sudden sound as dreadful to our ears as the tramp of doom; it was the whistle of the down express. It sounded far away, but it was coming thundering toward the cut where Binney lay across the track, at the rate of a mile a minute.

Lambkin heard the whistle as well as we, and he turned sharply in answer to the sound. He stood quite still for an instant, looking up the track and across the bridge, his back turned to us—and if I could only tell what passed through his mind in that moment, he would be able to decide at once whether he was a hero or a prig.

Did he reason within himself that he would not have time to reach Binney and drag him off the track before the express would be upon them? Or was it only half-instantive to think of stopping the oncoming train? If I could know that for certain in my mind, I could then answer the question easily enough. For it was only for a moment that he stood thus, this need he ran rapidly toward the trestle bridge.

As he reached the bridge head the oncoming whistle blew again, nearer and more clearly—and again for an instant Lambkin paused. Then he ran white, and tossed aside the veil and the satin coverlet. Then she gave a loud scream, and fell down in a faint. The ladies stared at one another.

"What is the matter with the Head-nurse?" they asked. Then the second nurse stepped up to the basket and reached down to clasp the Princess Rosetta. Then she gave a loud scream and fell down in a faint.

The third nurse, trembling so she could scarcely stand, came next. After she had stooped over the basket, she also gave a loud scream and fainted. Then the fourth nurse stepped up, bent over the basket and fainted. So all the Princess Rosetta's nurses lay fainting on the floor beside her basket.

It was contrary to the rules of etiquette for anyone except the nurses to approach nearer than five yards to her Royal Highness before she was taken from her basket. So they crowded together at that distance and craned their necks.

"What can all the nurses?" they whispered in terrified tones. They could not go near enough to the basket to see what the trouble was, and it seemed very necessary that they should.

"I wish I had a telescope," said a lady with the hair brush.

But there was none in the room, and it was contrary to the rules of etiquette for any person to leave it until the Princess was taken from her basket.

There seemed to be no proper way out of the difficulty. Finally, the first fiddler stood up with an air of resolution, and began unwinding the green silk sash from his waist. It was eleven yards long. He doubled it, and launched it at the basket, like a lasso.

It was nothing in the code of etiquette to prevent the Princess approaching us before she is taken from her basket," he said bravely. All the ladies applauded.

He threw the lasso very successfully. It went quite around the basket, and then he drew it gently over the five yards. They crowded around and looked.

The Princess Rosetta was not in the basket!

(To Be Continued.)

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A SMART LOT OF BOYS.

If the boys of Canada wish to keep their reputation for smartness, they must get a hustle on them. Within the last year the boys of Japan, none of them over 15 years old, have turned out typewriters, telephones, pianos, doors, locks and some of the most ingenious mechanical toys ever placed on the market. Most Japanese boys have great natural skill with tools, and there is now a shop at Tokyo run by a boy, in which 50 other boys are constantly at work. A Chinese boy is almost too stupid to bait a fish-hook, but a young Japanese is as sharp as a razor. In almost every case he works at the bench all day and attends school in the evening to learn the English language.

LAMBKIN:
WAS HE A HERO OR A PRIG?

was now standing. I do not know how my own face appeared, but I shall never forget how ghastly white the other boys were, and how wet their cheeks were with tears.

The train had run back to the station long before we had come to the spot where it had been standing, and when we, running all the way, reached Tangledeale, panting and sobbing with parched and dry throats, we found he had been taken on to the school in Dr. White's deaturn — for he was not dead.

One of the most vivid of my boyhood's recollections is of my last interview with Lambkin. He had always made more show of liking for me than for any other boy at the school, and a few days before vacation Lambkin's mother came into the playground one morning, and asked me whether I would not like to come up and see Richard.

In my private gallery of past things I have a vivid mental picture of Lambkin in a bed in the matron's room; of a square of sunlight lying across the foot of the counterpane, of his face, white and thin, of bandages, wreathed about his head, and of his left arm in wooden splints. In the fullness of my sympathies I remember offering him a little flying-squirrel that I had raised from toothless infancy.

However, Lambkin did not accept of my offering; he said with a voice precise and mincing, though faint and weak with sickness, that he did not think it right to make pets of wild animals.

Such is the story of Lambkin. Not long ago, I am almost sure, I saw him in a parlor car on my way to New York. He was dressed in the long black coat and the white tie of a minister, and there was a young lady with him, whom I fancied from his actions might be his wife. I had half a mind to speak to the gentleman, and, if it proved to be Lambkin, to ask him whether he ran out upon that trestle bridge knowing what he was doing, and doing it deliberately, hoping to stop the express, or to bring help from the station for Binney. But I let the opportunity go by, and so I have never been quite able to decide in my mind whether he was a hero or whether he was a prig.

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"Step-Mother Joe," or the Boy of the Cave and the Woods.

CHAPTER VI.

During the month that followed Joe's adventure with the bear, the weather was so cold and the snow so deep that he did not go far from his cave. He had the best of luck with his trapping, and it took up all his time to see to them and preserve the skins of animals caught. He lived well and his health was good, and for a lonely day now and then he would have been fully content.

After a month the weather broke, and one day he was rejoiced to see farmer Knox make his appearance. He brought meat, potatoes and coffee, and as he was taking the train he said:

"As you had not been down to the farm, we got to worrying about you, and feared you might have got hurt or fallen ill. I am glad to find you all right, and to see that your traps are set with the game. You have already got at least thirty dollars' worth of furs on hand. If you wish, I will take them down and keep them in the house until you are ready to come off the mountain."

He wanted to know all about how Joe had got along, and when told of the bears and the wildcats he was much interested. He remained at the cave for two hours, and before leaving he said to Joe:

"You know about the horse thieves and counterfeiters before you came up here. I told you then I had no cause to think they were on the mountain, but I have changed my mind. More horses have been stolen, and more coin put into circulation. I shouldn't wonder if the horse thieves were also the counterfeiters, that their headquarters were near by."

"Would the men be in a cave?" asked Joe.

"They would be sure to be. As to the horses, they would be hidden away in some of the little valleys or ravines. There are places where they could get more or less grass all winter, and of course the men would steal grain for them whenever they could. A farmer living only a mile from me had forty bushels of grain taken from his barn the other night. They must have been taken to feed horses hidden away somewhere. If you could get the gang of bad men and let the sheriff know it, the rewards would make you a rich boy, but I must warn you that it will be very dangerous for you to go tramping about. If they caught you they would think nothing of killing you."

"I may do some looking about, sir," replied Joe, "and if I do, I will be very cautious. I don't want to fall into the hands of such men."

That afternoon while Joe was seeking to his traps, he was constantly thinking of the horse thieves and counterfeiters. It was so after supper before he lay down, and next morning he got up with the determination to take a long walk along the mountain to the north. The weather had turned so warm that the snow was fast melting, and he set out at an early hour and took a luncheon with him.

He found a much rougher country to the north. There were many gullies or ravines breaking in, and now and then he found a blind road that had been cleared by men hauling out railroad ties or cord-wood. He had walked five miles, and was looking for a place to sit down and rest, when he heard the neigh of a horse not far away.

It was possible that some farmer was hauling out ties, but the sound gave the boy a great start. He listened for a long time, but the neigh was not repeated. His heart was beating much faster than usual, and he slowly advanced, picking his way among the great boulders and between the trees.

He had covered nearly half a mile of ground when he came upon a wide and deep ravine. Its sides were grown up with trees and bushes, and he could not see to the bottom, but his nose indicated to him that there were horses hidden there. The count rose up, and he could not be mistaken. Horses hidden away in such a place as that meant the presence of the horse thieves, and perhaps the counterfeiters.

The boy was pretty badly scared as to what boy would not have been?—but after awhile he determined to get a closer look.

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the cave, he found the skeleton of a man, and a purse containing a thousand dollars in gold.

The doctors who examined the human bones said that they were those of a man who had been dead for at least fifty years. It was concluded that he was some tourist who had fallen over the cliff where the goat had, and no one coming to his aid, since, he had crawled into the cave and died of starvation. The boy's father was permitted to keep the gold, and will use it to give his son an education.



A SPELLING BEE.

THERE'S MORE THAN ONE WAY TO SPELL MAN.

[By Frank H. Street.]

"I am going to have a spelling-bee tonight," said Uncle John, "and I'll give a pair of skates to the boy that can spell 'man' best."

The children turned and stared into one another's eyes.

"Spell 'man' best, Uncle John? Why, there's only one way!" they cried.

"There are all sorts of ways," replied Uncle John. "I'll leave you to think it all up!" and he buttoned up his coat and went away.

"What does he mean?" asked Bob.

"I think it's a joke," said Harry thoughtfully, "and when Uncle John asks me, 'I'm going to say, 'Why, man, of course.'"

"It's a conundrum, I know," said Joe, and he leaned his head on his hand and settled down to think.

"Time went slowly to the puzzled boys, for all their fun that day. It seemed as if after supper time would never come, but it came at last, and Uncle John came, too, with a shiny skate-runner peeping out of his pocket.

"Uncle John did not delay; he sat down and looked straight into Harry's eyes.

"Been a good boy today, Harry?"

"Yes-ee," said Harry, flushing. "I did something Aunt Mary told me not to do, because Ned Barnes dare me to. I can't bear a boy to dare me. What's that got to do with spelling 'man'?" he added, half to himself.

But Uncle John had turned to Bob.

"Had a good day, my boy?"

"Haven't had fun enough," answered Bob, stoutly. "It's all Joe's fault, too. He boys wanted the pond to ourselves for

THE CRIME OF JOHN TAWELL; HIS ARREST BY TELEGRAPH

First Time on Record When the Wires Were Used to Catch a Criminal—Posing as Honest Quaker He Lived Dual Life.

The late Mr. Witt, Q.C., the English barrister, in his extremely interesting reminiscences, refers briefly to the trial of John Tawell for murder in March, 1845, at Aylesbury. John Tawell's crime was committed at Salt-hill, near Slough, where he was in the habit of visiting a Mrs. Hart, to whom, according to some accounts, he had been secretly married. However, that may be, it is almost certain that he murdered this poor woman in the fear that his conduct would become known to his second acknowledged wife, a Quaker lady, with whom he was living in good repute at Berhampstead. There, passing as a man of large property, he subscribed to Quaker schools and various benevolent schemes. He wore the Quaker dress, and used the Quaker mode of speech. It was doubtless his fear of exposure that led him to plan a violent escape from his entanglement at Salt-hill.

TAWELL NOT A QUAKER.

Nevertheless, the popular idea that a Quaker was hanged for murder in front of Aylesbury jail on March 28, 1845, was, and is, erroneous. The facts are that John Tawell was brought up in a Church of England family, but that as a young man he was attracted by the principles of Friends, and joined that body. Some years later he committed a forgery and was transported to Australia, whence, in due time, he returned, as convicts sometimes did in those days, with considerable wealth. He now desired to re-enter the society from which, as a consequence of his fall, he had been expelled, but the Friends were not satisfied to take him back, and he had not been reconciled to them when, on New Year's Day, 1845, he left the Jerusalem Coffee House, in Cornhill, on the journey that was to bring him to the scaffold. Telling the waiter that he would leave his overcoat at the coffee house, and that he intended to go to the west end, he went to Paddington, and took the 4 o'clock train to Slough.

THE WHISPER OF THE WIRES.

I will briefly pass over the crime. Tawell poisoned Mrs. Hart with prussic acid, which he introduced into some beer. From that moment suspicion was on him. Panic probably seized him, for he left the house even while his victim lived. His movements in the neighborhood were wayward and uncertain, but at last he returned to Slough, Station, pursued from the first by watchful eyes and muttering tongues. He was seen to take a first-class ticket to London, and to depart on the next train. No official pursuer was yet on his track, and his plan was to vanish in the London crowd, and then mingle with his usual associates. He imagined, in his blind madness, that he ran a winning race, and not even the sight of the telegraph wires above the rushing train suggested to him that science had altered the handicap. But on Slough platform there stood one man who did not forget what was possible. This man, a clergyman named Champneys, at once told his dark suspicions to the clerk of the telegraph, and a message suitable to be sent by Slough station was hastily concocted. The man's Quaker garb furnished a valuable point of description, and it was just here that the telegraph proved itself oddly inadequate. The code contained no sign for the letter Q. But the clerk disposed of the difficulty by writing "KW." The message which passed over Tawell's head, long before he saw the smoke of London, ran as follows:

"A murder has just been committed at Salt-hill, and the suspected murderer was seen to take a first-class ticket for London by the train which left Slough at 7.42 p.m. He is in the garb of a Quaker, with a brown greatcoat, which reaches nearly to his feet. He is in the last compartment of the second first-class carriage."

This message was at once acted upon at Paddington.

"I BELIEVE YOU WERE AT SLOUGH YESTERDAY."

On his arrival, Tawell took an omnibus from Paddington to the city. He had no idea that the man who stood on the footboard with the conductor, and to whom he actually handed his sixpence, was a police-officer. The man seemed to be a friend of the conductor, for he helped to hand passengers in and out of the vehicle. Not for an instant did Tawell suppose that all his interest was centered in himself. Alighting at the Bank, the unhappy man walked across the road to the foot of the Wellington statue and looked anxiously around him. Breathing more freely, he walked to the Jerusalem Coffee House and claimed his overcoat. The officer quietly followed, and waited

for him to come out. Still restless, Tawell crossed London Bridge and showed himself at the Leopard Coffee House in the Borough, and then, doubling back, walked to Canon street, and entered a lodging house in Scott's Yard kept by a Quaker. Here Tawell's pursuer seems to have been content to leave him for the night, but next morning he returned to the house with another officer. Tawell had gone again to the Jerusalem Coffee House. There he presently heard from a stranger's lips the question, "I believe you were down at Slough yesterday?" The news-papers made Tawell answer, "My status in society places me above suspicion; thou must be mistaken in thine identity." It is not probable that Tawell used these incorrect words; but it is recorded that for a year or two afterwards a familiar reply to the recognition of a friend was, "Thou must be mistaken in thine identity." The fact is that Quaker diction, whether reported seriously or in joke, has generally been blundered by newspapers.

AYLESBURY PRISON.

The fact that Tawell had been arrested through the agency of the tel-

HOW TO COMMAND SUCCESS; QUALITIES NECESSARY TO IT

Success Not Deserved Declared To Be Impossible—Optimistic Fatalism One of the First Things That Should Be Cultivated—Opportunity to Succeed for Every Person With Ability.

Go from the East to the West, as the sun and the stars direct thee; Go with the girde of man, go and encompass the earth; Not for the gain of the gold; for the getting, the hoarding, the having; But for the joy of the deed; but for the duty to do.

Go with the spiritual life, the higher volition and action; With the great girde of God, go and encompass the earth.

—Arthur Hugh Clough.

Success! What a beautiful word it is! Who will deny that it is the most beautiful word in the dictionary? Who would not choose it out of the whole world of words? Perhaps there is no other word so often on the lips of men and surely there is none other so often in his thoughts or so constantly close to his heart. The boy takes it for his motto. He dreams over it to himself. It is not his own word, but some day it shall be. "Some day," he says, "I shall win success." Not the chiming of all the gold pieces on all the bank counters of the world, not the gentle rustle of all the world's paper money, is so sweet to him as the sound of that word, "success." What a word it must be to do with! "Thank God, I have won success!" So soon as a man can say that, death has lost half its sting, for no little of our fear of death is the fear that we may die before we have succeeded. When our success is sure, ours, death means only new worlds for us to conquer. But, in that hour, we shall need to be sure that it has been a true success, or fairly won; success which our own inmost hearts affirm—not merely exterior success, which one's sincere self knows to be false, or of which it may be ashamed. Such, it is needless to say, is no true success; for an essential element of success is peace. The man who is nearest success, how humiliating is success we have not deserved! But, actually, such a thing is impossible. We get all we deserve, and deserve all we get.

THE TRUTH ABOUT OURSELVES.

This may seem a hard—or easy—saying; but, if pondered, I believe it will be seen to justify itself, not from the standpoint of cheap optimism, which merely ignores the stern facts of life, but from that of an experience which has seen many a man. Of course, the usual margin must be allowed for that element of accident which enters into all human affairs, or occasionally upsets the best-laid schemes of mice and men. The swift runner in the world may have the race, the race is in the hands of the swift; but it usually is—in fact, so uniformly as to make the few exceptions of no account. To deserve success is to "command" it.

Success consists in getting out of yourself all the good there is in you, or out of life all of worth there is in it for you. As to whether or not a man has done this, he alone is the ultimate judge. His own soul will tell him truthfully about the matter in the end, even though for many an intervening year he may have stifled the ache of failure with flattering sophistries. Sooner or later—too often later—we tell ourselves. If we have failed we know it too bitterly. There is no need to print our names in the Gazette. When we have failed, we must be honest with ourselves, that we have not succeeded. If our dream was to be rich, and we have ended poor, it is no use pretending that we are as well off, or that we have "moral compensations" which adjust the balance. Let us face it manfully. We have failed. Better luck next time, maybe, but meanwhile we have flatly or completely failed. After all, success is success, and if we have missed it, it is no use pretending that we have found a substitute. There is no substitute. Of course, we may say that we don't mind having failed. Some grapes are very sour and grow particularly high.

When one says that to deserve success is to win it, it by no means follows that success is easily won. Which is to win it, it is no light matter.

graph caused an immense public sensation. Men looked at the wires with awe, and with a new comprehension of the strange power of which they were the transmitters. The invention was in its infancy, and it is a curious fact that if Tawell had left the train at any station between Slough and Paddington justice would have been thrown off the scent and his escape might have been complete. But once arrested his conviction was certain. Yet he was not himself of this opinion, and it is said that he ordered his carriage to convey him from the assize court on his acquittal. The hopeless nature of the defense may be judged by the fact that his counsel, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, resorted to the desperate theory that the prussic acid from which Mrs. Hart died in a few minutes came from the pips of apples she had eaten. In consequence he was long known as "Apple-pip" Kelly. After the verdict, Tawell admitted his guilt, and he was hanged on March 28, 1845, in front of Aylesbury Prison. The late Mr. Joseph Smith, the learned bibliographer of Quaker literature, told me that he well remembered the London newspapers shouting the tidings of the execution, and emphasizing it as a Quaker event. I have shown that Tawell had been disowned by the Quakers; but I think it highly unnecessary, and even absurd, to insist on this. The Quaker disturbance of mind which accompanied the event surely ran the risk of misinterpretation—as who should say, if only he had been a Baptist! Murderers are not respecters of creed, and no doctrinal sheep-folds are immune from abnormal outbreaks of human nature, nor are they dishonored by them.—T. P.'s Weekly.

KLEPTOMANIA GERM DISEASE

PARISIAN DOCTOR CLAIMS TO HAVE MADE DISCOVERY.

French Papers Took Proposition Seriously at First—Now Are Poking Fun at It.

The French newspapers seem puzzled by the announcement that a Parisian physician has discovered that kleptomania is a germ disease of very wide prevalence, and that he has by a happy accident succeeded in isolating the microbe of it. Some of them took the proposition seriously at first, but now they are all poking fun at it. The original yarn includes an account of the manufacture of an anti-germ-quick serum and its application in a number of cases with astounding results. According to the story, about 150 drops of blood are taken from a vein in the arm of an unconscious patient, and the blood is placed in a hermetically sealed tube until the red corpuscles become separated from the serum. The latter is then put through a series of cultures in sterilized lymph, just as is done with the virus of hydrophobia, and finally it is brought to a degree of attenuation where it is curative instead of stimulative. The details of the process, of course, "are as yet kept secret."

When a lady who finds herself dangerously attracted by articles on the store counters or in her friends' boudoirs, or a gambler who tires of the game, or a promoter of the house resolves to take the cure, two drops of the serum are subcutaneously injected. In simple cases a single treatment is said to render the patient immune against temptation for eight days. In difficult cases several inoculations are necessary to ally the itch of the palm.

Forty-eight speculators in wildcat securities are described as having lost all inclination to take risks after applications of the serum varying from three to a dozen. Seven others, though not losing all interest in the ticker, still became conservative in their operations, and six weeks after treatment showed no tendency to relapse. Those who at first showed symptoms of backsliding received heavier doses and responded in a satisfactory manner under this heroic treatment.

THE FAILURES.

This is, no doubt, sufficiently evident. Yet, like all obvious truths, it is being continually overlooked by the competent failure, the man that, one would say, ought to have succeeded—for he had the capacity. Such failures are usually explained by lack of opportunity, but the kindly fiction deceived no one. If there is one thing the world is full of, it is opportunity. The market is overstocked with it. Opportunity is as common as gifts, no man seeks for it as common as gifts, no man seeks for it as common as gifts, no man seeks for it as common as gifts.

On the other hand, it is obviously out of the question to form a stock company to manufacture and administer the serum. The stock would have to be floated in the usual way, and at first it would be a purely speculative offering. The inconsistency is obvious. On the whole, the jokers think the Government ought to take the matter up. The serum should be manufactured in public laboratories, with material secured in the prisons. There should be a compulsory law for its application in certain cases, especially to stockbrokers and promoters of stock companies, and sons of wealthy fathers who exhibit a tendency to gamble. Among the classes privileged to receive treatment gratuitously at their own request are men with small incomes and large families, and all men with extravagant wives.

One paper laments that the Panama Canal was sold to the United States before the discovery was made, for, under protection of the arm, it believes that great work might have been accomplished without national bankruptcy.—New York Sun.

EXTERNALLY OR INTERNALLY, IT IS GOOD.—When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil opens the pores of the skin, and drives the few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing, and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

A stop in life seems to be the crying need of a great many people rather than a start.

ANOTHER GRAVE'S Worm Exterminator has the latest sale of any single preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little one.

None of us like to be talked about unless we can choose the characteristics and attributes to be discussed.

It is just as easy to point out the proper course as it is to fail to take it.

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Made by a scientific blending of the best Cocoa beans grown in the tropics—the result of 126 years of successful endeavor.
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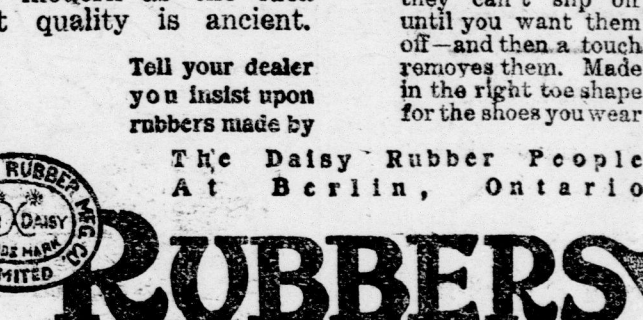
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ruff-suff hard usage, in all kinds of bad weather,—that's what shows the honesty that backs "Our Daisy" advertising. But even that test doesn't tell why there's double wear in every pair—though it proves there is. It's a simple matter of using toughened honest rubber in the right way, in a factory that's as modern as the idea of honest quality is ancient.

Tell your dealer you insist upon rubbers made by

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At Berlin, Ontario



GREAT DISCOVERIES MADE BY CHANCE

ORIGIN OF THE TELESCOPE, MEZ-ZO-TINT PROCESS AND PORCELAIN.

The invention of the laryngoscope was due to chance. "I longed," said the late Manuel Garcia, "to see a healthy glottis exposed in the very act of singing. One day in the fall of 1854 I was strolling in the Palais Royal, when suddenly I saw two mirrors of the laryngoscope in their respective positions as if actually before my eyes. I went straight to Charriere, the surgical instrument maker, and was supplied with a dentist's mirror. Returning home, I placed against the uvula the little mirror, then flashing on its surface with a hand mirror a ray of sunlight I saw at once the glottis wide open before me, so fully exposed that I could see a portion of the trachea."

The potters' art owes much to accident. When on a journey in 1720, Simon Astbury chanced, on halting at Banbury, to notice that one of his horse's eyes was much inflamed. He consulted an ostler, who threw a red-hot flint into a pail of water, thereby reducing the former to a powder, which he applied to the injured eye. Astbury, who had watched the process, perceived therein the solution of a problem that had long perplexed him. He procured a cartload of flints, had them fired and pulverized, and having mixed the powder with plicey and water applied it to his ware, which, thus, after the final baking, acquired the white shine he had so long sought.

DISCOVERY OF PORCELAIN.
Equally extraordinary was the discovery in 1703, of the essential ingredient of white porcelain by John Frederick Bottinger. He noticed one morning that his wig was unusually heavy, and on inquiring the reason of his servant was told that it was owing to the powder, a peculiar kind of white earth then much in vogue for dressing wigs, with which it was covered. Was this the substance for which he had so long and vainly sought? He submitted it to experiment and discovered therein that kaolin the want of which had up till then prevented him obtaining complete success.

To Prince Rupert we owe the mezzotint process. Chancing one morning to be strolling through Brussels, he came upon a soldier cleaning his gun, which, having been left out in the rain all night, was somewhat rusty. To the



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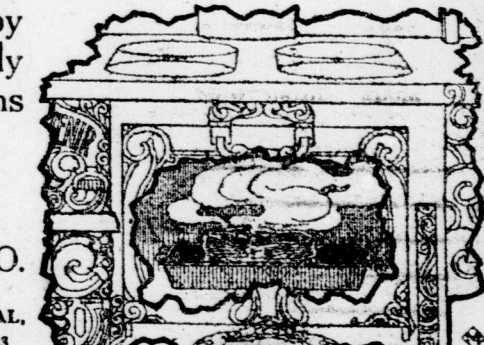
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