

42ND YEAR. NO. 17413

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1905.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

**JAP ARMY PASSES
THROUGH FORTRESS****Magnificent Military Show at
Port Arthur.****THE ACTIVITY IN MANCHURIA****Kuropatkin Says Cossack Raid Succeeded—Another Huge Army to
Aid General Oyama.**

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army at Port Arthur, Jan. 16. — The victorious Japanese army yesterday formally entered Port Arthur. General Nogai, with his staff, entered first through the old town and took his stand in the public square of the new town. The army was represented by one regiment from each brigade. The procession, which was five miles long, was three hours passing the saluting base, after which the troops passed out of the city through the new town. The correspondents then visited the captured city for the first time. The old town buildings were badly smashed by shells, but in the new town the damage was slight. All the shipping in the harbor was badly damaged. Proposals of the surrender of Port Arthur were first made Dec. 29 at a council of war. General Stoesel was in favor of surrendering, but some of his general officers were bitterly opposed to it. The regimental officers and the troops were not consulted. The first news they had of the surrender was Jan. 1, after General Stoesel had communicated with the Japanese. The scenes following the surrender were disgraceful. Drunken soldiers filled the streets and refused to obey their officers. They destroyed the guns upon the positions they had defended, and came into the city without permission. The infantry looted the stores, and the troops had been given away, threw their rifles and ammunition into the harbor, and proceeded to break into the houses and loot and drink vodka until in a helpless condition. It was evident that the surrender was not necessary, as there were 3,000 effective men in the fortress. The supply of ammunition was short, but it was not exhausted. Food was scarce, but private stores were not requisitioned by the military. There is no difficulty in getting good meats in the city, even now, from the private possessions. A portion of the fortress was capable of defense for months longer. It was the opinion of the non-combatants that the surrender was unnecessary, as the troops were willing and able to fight to the bitter end. Gen. Stoesel was much blamed for what was characterized as a disgraceful conclusion of a splendid defense, which ended with the death of Major-General Kuropatkin, who was loved by the soldiers and was the life of the defense. Memorial services were held today in honor of the spirits of the Japanese dead, upon the plain north of the village of Shushui, a short distance from Port Arthur. Regiments representing the entire Japanese army were present. A shrine was erected on the plain, and the Japanese soldiers formed a circle around it. Gen. Nogai and his staff were present. Lunch was served afterwards in the city to all the officers present. It was a splendid spectacle.

Kuropatkin's Story.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16. — Gen. Kuropatkin has sent this report to the Emperor: "During the evening of Jan. 10 and a half companies of Japanese infantry and half a squadron of Japanese Dragoons were defeated with great loss. "On Jan. 11 a Japanese company and two squadrons which were occupying New Changang were driven out by our Cossacks, who occupied the place and afterwards pursued the company, defeating it and inflicting heavy loss. "The same night our patrols damaged the railroad line, telegraph line, and a train and two locomotives. "During these two days our cavalry defeated several small detachments, and captured one officer, fourteen soldiers and 500 carts, with stores. Our casualties were three officers killed, and ten wounded, and fifteen soldiers killed and forty-nine wounded. "On Jan. 12 our patrols damaged the railroad six miles from Yinkow. At 4 p.m., Jan. 12, a Russian detachment reached Yinkow. Our artillery cannonaded the station, set fire to the stores, and later stormed the station. The Japanese opened fire with rifles and machine guns, and our men sought shelter in ditches. And again attacked until they reached the railroad line, where a strong force of Japanese cavalry appeared, advancing from Tashikow. Our forces, being inferior, retired, carrying away nearly all the killed and wounded. The stores at Yinkow were ablaze the whole night."

Japs Are Active.

Russian Headquarters, Hun Shun, Manchuria, Jan. 16. — The activity of the Japanese is increasing along the whole front. They are attacking villages between the lines and are opening artillery fire at night. The Japanese are putting Chinese troops in training. From an observation tower, at Gaoiyang, Russian officers watched the Japanese instructing Chinese bandits, who have been formed into regular companies, to storm the heights. The first Japanese reinforcements from the army which was besieging Port Arthur began arriving at Liao Yang Jan. 11.

To Aid Oyama.

Rome, Jan. 16. — According to a dispatch received here from Tokio two hundred thousand reinforcements are ready to be sent to Field Marshal Oyama, who is operating against Kuropatkin at Shakhe River. Fifty thousand troops already have started on their way.

Another Jap Prize.

Tokio, Jan. 17, 2:30 p.m. — A Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer captured the Dutch steamer Wilhelmina, which was carrying Cardiff coal, to London, in the Tsushima Straits, Monday, and brought here to Sasebo.

Tokio, Jan. 17, 2:30 p.m. — A first-class armored cruiser is being constructed at the naval dock at Kure,

**HON. MR. ROSS
NOT CONSULTED****Mr. Gibson Tells of Interview
on Coalition.****THE ACTIVITY IN MANCHURIA****Premier KNEW NOTHING OF IT
Was Purely an Informal Suggestion
Made to Mr. Whitney and Was
Merely Tentative.**

Hamilton, Jan. 17.—Hon. J. M. Gibson was applied to this morning by a Times reporter for any statement he might desire to make with regard to the Sunday World's references to him on the subject of coalition. He stated that the World's article abounded in erroneous statements which in detail he would not pay any attention to. He admitted he had had a conversation with Mr. Whitney in the autumn of 1902 on the subject of how far it would be possible to put an end to the political conditions by parties coming together in even terms in forming a purely business government. The interview was entirely without any suggestion of coalition, and was regarded and understood by both Mr. Whitney and himself as confidential and merely tentative in its nature. Mr. Gibson continued: "My object was to see how far any suggestion which had been made about parties coming together might have met with his approval. I made no proposals. I did not assume to speak for anyone but myself, and everything so far as I went, was purely hypothetical and was so stated and understood. The details of the conversation I do not recall at present. I had subsequent interviews with Mr. Whitney on the same subject, but these were brought about by one of his prominent Conservative friends. The time may come when I shall feel at liberty to say more respecting these interviews and the way they were brought about. There was at no time any negotiation and it was so understood. The Premier alone could have negotiated any conversation on my part without his knowledge or authority. I mentioned to the Premier that I had had some of these conversations, but at the same time told him they amounted to nothing."

DID G. T. R. VOLATE WORD?**Said to Have Discriminated in Favor
of Portland, Maine.**

Montreal, Jan. 17.—Evidence of particular interest to Ontario shippers was given in the International and Grand Trunk arbitration case today. Mr. E. Tiffin, of the International Railway, showed that while an agreement had been made between his company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company by which the latter was to carry freight through the Grand Trunk, and the Grand Trunk was to carry freight through the International, the Grand Trunk advanced the rate for packages placed in refrigerator cars two cents as compared with the rate to Portland. The Grand Trunk was doing this because it was carrying its freight for St. John because it would be secured by C. P. R. steamers.

FITZGERALD VS. MCLEAY**The Case Settled in Terms of Consent Minutes.**

The case of Fitzgerald vs. McLeay, which was heard before his lordship in the assize court yesterday was settled "in terms of consent minutes." Defendant, in rebuilding his premises in the Watford, which had been partially destroyed by fire, had blocked up certain outlets on adjacent property belonging to plaintiff, thus making access to the plaintiff's music hall useless. The agreement reached was as follows: Plaintiff to have exclusive use of the ticket office and a couple of other doors, and the defendant to leave the rest of the place as used as a music hall. When it ceases to be used for that purpose, defendant will have the rest of the place. Plaintiff to leave the disputed doorway open, so that it can be used by the other party. T. G. Meredith for plaintiff, Cowan for defendant.

**GREAT RECEPTION
FOR HON. MR. ROSS****The South Wellington Electors
Crowd Into Guelph to Hear
the Premier.**

Guelph, Jan. 17.—The Liberals of South Wellington tonight showed the spirit with which ridings are redeemed when they tendered a magnificent demonstration to Premier Ross, who delivered to a monster meeting a splendid speech full of energy and of argument for the return of the Government. This gathering was continuation of the happy news sent out from time to time that "Downey is a goner," for the party rank and file are in high fettle, and better organized and united than for years past. The Premier, though worn by incessant campaigning, spoke for nearly an hour and a half, finishing in a fine burst of patriotic fervor, which led an old Scotchman to remark at the close: "Man, but that's the stuff." It was indeed the stuff to make opponents waver, to make friends rally and cheer, and to make every man and woman a better Canadian. In his defense of the Government his attitude might be described as that of the character of old: "Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny."

**The Dominion's Business;
Some Impressive Figures**

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The official figures of Canada's financial operations for the year ending June 30 were brought down yesterday. The receipts on account of consolidated fund amounted to \$70,669,816, and the expenditure on the same account to \$55,515,832. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was therefore \$15,153,984. The expenditure chargeable to capital was \$7,881,718, and \$2,946,578 was paid out on account of railway supplies. The sum of \$1,130,041 was paid on account of bounties. The note circulation was in September last \$12,638,397, and in October \$12,912,942, as against \$7,343,359, and \$7,358,020 in September and October respectively, 1897. Investments on the count of the sinking funds of the various loans were made during the year to the amount of \$2,315,066, and

**WHIPS CHOSEN;
SHORT SESSION****Premier Impresses Followers
With Desirability of an
Early Rising.**

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 17.—The first Government caucus of the session was held today, Senator W. M. Gibson presiding. The principal business was the appointment of whips. W. S. Calvert was appointed chief whip, and H. J. Logan was made assistant. This is a new office. George Grant was made whip for Ontario, Louis L. Avergne and Dan Gallery for Quebec, Alexander Johnson for the Maritimes, and J. G. T. Tiffin for Manitoba and Northwest, and Robert Macdonald for British Columbia. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who presided at the party's desirability of a short session, seeing there was little legislation before the House.

FIFTY-NINE PERISHED**Fall of Rock Caused a Huge Wave,
Which Sweeps Shore.**

Christiansburg, Norway, Jan. 17.—Fifty-nine persons perished as the result of an avalanche of rocks at Naesdal, north of Bergen, Sunday. A mass of rock was suddenly precipitated into Loenvand Lake from the neighboring hills, causing an immense wave 20 feet high, which swept the neighboring houses, houses, people and cattle were swept away by the rush of water. Thus far only four bodies have been recovered. A great storm today stopped the relief work, as the surrounding district is unable to send help.

Burglars' Big haul.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Information has reached this city from Lafayette, Ala., that a bank in that town was dynamited early today and \$40,000 stolen. A great search is being made for the burglars.

—Mr. Wm. Matheon, of Lucan, an archeologist, well known in this district, will be the chief speaker at a meeting of the Historical Society tonight.

**Czar's Citizens Agitate
To Bring About Peace**

New York, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Times from London quotes the London Times as saying that an agitation in favor of peace is being started by a number of prominent citizens of St. Petersburg, who have drawn up an address to the Czar, representing the uselessness of the war, and urging that as the Government has not proved itself competent to carry the war to a successful issue, it should not be allowed to continue to prove its capacity at the cost of blood and tears of the nation. The address has been largely signed by people of all classes in the capital and principal towns of Russia.

MURDERED IN MEXICO**Wealthy Chicago Mining Man Killed
by Bandits.**

Chicago, Jan. 17.—A. Sanger, 35 years old, a relative of Mrs. George M. Pullman, of Chicago, was slain by Mexican half-breed bandits in the mountain wilds of Sinaloa, Mexico. Robbery was the purpose of the murder. Mr. Sanger had been in the northern section of Mexico, along the Texas border for three years, interested in mining and ranches. His companion in these ventures was Geo. L. Stewart, of Chicago, who has just reached El Paso, Texas, with news of the murder. Mexican bandits were sent out after the murderers. Mr. Sanger was well-to-do.

THE NOMINATIONS**Will Open at 11 O'Clock and Will
Close at 2 P. M.**

Tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock the nominations for candidates for the Legislature will be accepted by Returning Officer Dignan in the city hall. The nominations will be held continually until 2 o'clock, when they will close.

Marconi to Wed.

Rome, Jan. 17.—Signor Marconi, of wireless telegraphy fame, according to the Patria is engaged to marry Princess Carolina Ruspoli, aged 21 years, the youngest daughter of Prince Francesco Ruspoli, master of the holy office, a high hereditary vatican position.

SNOW ON THE RIVIERA**Great Discomfort and Immense Damage Done to Flowers.**

New York, Jan. 17.—A Paris dispatch to the Herald says: The Riviera has been visited by snow and unusually severe weather, causing great discomfort and damage. At San Remo alone, flowers to the value of 5,000,000 (\$1,200,000), have been destroyed.

DEATH OF GRAND DUCHESS**Caroline of Saxe-Weimar Dies From Lung Trouble.**

Weimar, Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Jan. 17.—The Grand Duchess Caroline of Saxe-Weimar, died this morning of inflammation of the lungs, supervening from influenza. She was born in 1884.

BIG FINANCIAL SWINDLE**\$200,000 of Fictitious Stock Placed
on Paris Bourse.**

Paris, Jan. 17.—The police are investigating an enormous great financial swindle connected with the circulation on the Paris Bourse of \$200,000 of fictitious shares of a South African Mining Company. The swindle was made when a woman endeavored to negotiate a heavy loan from a Havre banker, offering bogus shares as collateral. When arrested she asserted that she had received the bonds from Baron De Chalprey, who recently was tried and acquitted on the charge of financial irregularities. A search of the baron's residence is alleged to have resulted in the discovery of a quantity of the fraudulent shares. He was arrested.

**GOVT. TO AID
PACIFIC LINES****\$50,000 in Estimates for Steam-
ship Service Between Van-
couver and New Zealand**

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The Dominion Government has decided to put a sum of \$50,000 in the estimates for a steamship service between Vancouver and New Zealand. The New Zealand Government will give an equal sum. This decision has been reached after considerable negotiations between the two Governments. It is understood that the present Australian line running to Vancouver is after the subsidy, and if successfully run to New Zealand the Government may make a deal with them. Canada enjoys the New Zealand preference and in this way a good trade may be worked up between the British colonies.

Sent to Kingston.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 16.—The three youths who when arrested last night were heavily armed, one of them attempting to draw on a constable, pleaded guilty to three charges of burglary in the police court this morning. Hunt, who escaped from the Mimico Industrial School, was sent to Kingston for three years, and McNair to the same institution for 2½ years. Brown, the third man, was remanded.

WITHIN THE ZONE**Cossack Raiders Did Not Break the
Chinese Neutrality.**

St. Petersburg, Jan. 17.—The government has not renewed the state of siege in many Russian cities, in the opening of the new year civil law in such places replacing military rule. The Russian papers protest against the imputation that Gen. Mischenko's cavalry violated Chinese neutrality even if, of which there is at present no evidence, they crossed the Liao River above New Changang, claiming that a small strip on the west bank is distinctly reserved as included in the sphere of hostilities. While the daring cavalry raid on the line of Japanese communications was welcomed as a happy augury of the operations of the new year the general staff does not give encouragement to the idea that it is a precursor of a serious Russian movement.

**ANOTHER ROYAL
MASSACRE LIKELY****Failure to Punish Regicides is
Bringing on Another Revo-
lution in Serbia.**

London, Jan. 17.—The correspondent at Vienna of the Daily Telegraph relates that the Serbian newspaper, the correspondent who foretold the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, three days before it happened, now predicts a revolution arising from dissatisfaction with King Peter's government for its failure to get rid of the regicides. The Daily Telegraph's dispatch asserts that a pamphlet, threatening the massacre of the regicides and the dethronement of King Peter has had a tremendous circulation in Serbia.

A Mormon Threat.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Eureka, Utah, says that Bishop Daniel Connelley, in an address before the Mormon young people's societies of that place, has denounced as traitors the witnesses in the Smoot investigation who have revealed the end of the house oaths and declared that they were to be shot to death for breaking their oaths.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Monday were: Highest, 19°; lowest, 13° above.

**MR. BECK'S GROSS NEGLIGENCE
OF LEGISLATIVE DUTIES****Records Show He Was Absent
Most of Time.****Yet He Drew His Full Indem-
nity for 1904.****Voted in Only Three Divisions in
1903—What Was He
Elected For?**

A member of the Legislature is required to deduct \$4 from his indemnity for every day of absence.

In the session of 1903 Adam Beck deducted \$56, or 14 days' allowance. He drew \$967, which included \$23 mileage.

In the session of 1904 Mr. Beck drew his full indemnity, \$1,000 and \$23 mileage. In so doing he made declaration that he had attended a sitting of the Legislature or of a committee of the Legislature every day when the House was in session.

Will Mr. Beck or his organ say that he was absent only 14 days in 1903?

Will they say that Mr. Beck was present every day of the session of 1904?

In 1903 there were eighteen divisions of the House. Mr. Beck

was present at only three, which were taken on the same day and related only to one question—the reference of the Gamey charges, to a commission. He was paired for fourteen divisions and unpaired for one.

In the fighting session of 1904, when the party whips made unusual efforts to secure a full attendance, there were thirty-one divisions. Mr. Beck was present at nine; he was paired for eighteen; and he was neither present nor paired for thirteen.

This record is official, and Mr. Beck cannot contradict it. It is notorious that he was seldom in the House during the two sessions of his membership. There is probably not a member of the Assembly who was so lax in his attendance and so indifferent to the duties entrusted to him by his constituents as Mr. Beck. Yet he had the assurance to draw his full indemnity for 1904, and his organ boasts him as a prospective cabinet minister! A man has no right to ask the suffrages of the people if he is not prepared to give a reasonable amount of time to their service.

The following is from yesterday's Sarnia Observer, under the heading, "A Mean Attack":

Mr. Adam Beck, of London, made his debut before a Sarnia audience at a Hanna meeting held here Thursday night. As a speaker, he is a poor specimen, and he left a very unfavorable impression personally by his unmanly references to Hon. Mr. MacKay.

If men, as a rule, followed Mr. Beck's example of referring to the private habits of their opponents, and told in public what they had learned by intimate social association with them, what he said about Mr. MacKay might as truthfully be said about most of those who were with him on the platform here. It is a very unusual and exceedingly distasteful style of attack, and stamps the individual who resorts to it as utterly lacking in the essential qualities of a gentleman.

If Mr. Beck came all the way from London to deliver himself of that little piece of discreditable tattle, it would have been better for his reputation if he had stayed at home.

A BATTLE TO THE DEATH**Brothers Killed While Resisting Ar-
rest in Southern City.**

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17.—While attempting to arrest Robert and James McBryde here last night Sheriff T. F. Connor was perhaps fatally stabbed. The McBrydes were both shot to death. Deputy Sheriff George Tamar was dangerously stabbed about the body and legs, and City Marshal G. Y. Taylor went out about the arms. The cause of the tragedy was an attempt on the part of the sheriff and his brothers, who resisted with knives and shot by the officers.

**DELIBERATE FALSEHOODS
BEING SPREAD IN CANVASS****Beck Supporters Misrepresent-
ing the Liberal Candidate
Wherever They Go.**

All sorts of falsehoods and mean insinuations are being circulated in the canvass against Mr. Rumball by the supporters of Mr. Beck.

The stories differ with the localities in which they are told. For instance, in East London, they say that Mr. Rumball once said that 75 cents a day was enough for any workman.

In the south end of the city, the figure is put at 50 cents a day, and in the north end it is put at \$1.20 a day. The stories are absolutely false. Mr. Rumball never made any such assertions as are attributed to him by the Beck canvassers, and he defies Mr. Beck's friends to prove them.

In his treatment of his own employees, Mr. Rumball shows that he believes in a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and he is perfectly willing at any time to compare his wage list with that of Mr. Beck.

The Free Press prints under sensational headlines some fiction to the effect that Mr. Rumball opposed the purchase of electric fans at Victoria Hospital, and pictures him as a cruel man who begrudged the spending of a few dollars to increase the comforts

of the poor patients. The story is made out of whole cloth—as are many more which appear from time to time in Mr. Beck's organ. The circumstances leading up to it are these: Mr. Beck, through his extravagance on the hospital board, found that he had no money with which to pay contractors, and that Auditor Jewell and City Treasurer Pope had refused to pay the bills. Mr. Beck came to Mr. Rumball in great distress of mind and wanted to know what he would do. Mr. Rumball replied to him: "Mr. Beck, if you will promise to be as economical as possible I will see that the unpaid bills come out of the general rate for the year." Mr. Beck nearly jumped for joy and said to Mr. Rumball, "If you will do that I will do anything you ask me." Thereupon Mr. Rumball instructed Treasurer Pope and Auditor Jewell to pay the bills to help Mr. Beck out of the hole.

Mr. Rumball told Mr. Beck at the time that if he did not curb his extravagant notions there would be another big overdraft for the year. At a special meeting at which the electric fans were mentioned, Mr. Beck said he had been telephoned to by a physician that some of the patients in the hospital were suffering from want of air, and that he (Beck) had ordered two electric fans. Mr. Rumball said that if the fans were necessary he had no objection to the purchase.

**MR. BECK'S SCHEME FALLS
HEAVILY ON THE TAXPAYERS****Assessment Increase Will Bleed
the Workingmen Here.****Tax Rate of Twenty Mills Ne-
cessary to Counteract It.****But This Low Rate is an Utter Im-
possibility—People Must Now
"Pay, Pay, Pay."**

A week from Wednesday is election day. At present there are but two candidates before the people—Mr. F. G. Rumball, the Liberal's choice, and ex-Mayor Beck, the Conservative standard-bearer.

In order to judge wisely between these two men it may be as well for the voters of London to look closely into each man's public record and see what each has done for the people of London.

And if the people do look closely into Mr. Beck's record as mayor of London they will see that the hardest and most uncalculated blow ever struck at the working classes of this city, or any other city, by a chief magistrate, was struck by Mr. Beck.

If this assertion is not true, let Mr. Beck deny it and let him bring proofs of his denial. Here are the facts:

During the three years of Mr. Beck's occupancy of the mayor's chair many wild-cat schemes came up, and at least one of them was railroaded through in, to say the least, a questionable manner. Expenditures were heaped upon expenditures, and at last it became patent to all—even to ex-Ald. Judd (then chairman of No. 1 committee)—that an increase in the tax rate was an absolute necessity. Mr. Beck said so, and other aldermen said so. Mr. Beck, reasoning apparently that the taxpayers of London were not to know what was going

**MR. BECK'S GROSS NEGLIGENCE
OF LEGISLATIVE DUTIES****Records Show He Was Absent
Most of Time.****Yet He Drew His Full Indem-
nity for 1904.****Voted in Only Three Divisions in
1903—What Was He
Elected For?**

A member of the Legislature is required to deduct \$4 from his indemnity for every day of absence.

In the session of 1903 Adam Beck deducted \$56, or 14 days' allowance. He drew \$967, which included \$23 mileage.

In the session of 1904 Mr. Beck drew his full indemnity, \$1,000 and \$23 mileage. In so doing he made declaration that he had attended a sitting of the Legislature or of a committee of the Legislature every day when the House was in session.

Will Mr. Beck or his organ say that he was absent only 14 days in 1903?

Will they say that Mr. Beck was present every day of the session of 1904?

In 1903 there were eighteen divisions of the House. Mr. Beck

was present at only three, which were taken on the same day and related only to one question—the reference of the Gamey charges, to a commission. He was paired for fourteen divisions and unpaired for one.

In the fighting session of 1904, when the party whips made unusual efforts to secure a full attendance, there were thirty-one divisions. Mr. Beck was present at nine; he was paired for eighteen; and he was neither present nor paired for thirteen.

This record is official, and Mr. Beck cannot contradict it. It is notorious that he was seldom in the House during the two sessions of his membership. There is probably not a member of the Assembly who was so lax in his attendance and so indifferent to the duties entrusted to him by his constituents as Mr. Beck. Yet he had the assurance to draw his full indemnity for 1904, and his organ boasts him as a prospective cabinet minister! A man has no right to ask the suffrages of the people if he is not prepared to give a reasonable amount of time to their service.

The following is from yesterday's Sarnia Observer, under the heading, "A Mean Attack":

Mr. Adam Beck, of London, made his debut before a Sarnia audience at a Hanna meeting held here Thursday night. As a speaker, he is a poor specimen, and he left a very unfavorable impression personally by his unmanly references to Hon. Mr. MacKay.

If men, as a rule, followed Mr. Beck's example of referring to the private habits of their opponents, and told in public what they had learned by intimate social association with them, what he said about Mr. MacKay might as truthfully be said about most of those who were with him on the platform here. It is a very unusual and exceedingly distasteful style of attack, and stamps the individual who resorts to it as utterly lacking in the essential qualities of a gentleman.

If Mr. Beck came all the way from London to deliver himself of that little piece of discreditable tattle, it would have been better for his reputation if he had stayed at home.

A BATTLE TO THE DEATH**Brothers Killed While Resisting Ar-
rest in Southern City.**

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17.—While attempting to arrest Robert and James McBryde here last night Sheriff T. F. Connor was perhaps fatally stabbed. The McBrydes were both shot to death. Deputy Sheriff George Tamar was dangerously stabbed about the body and legs, and City Marshal G. Y. Taylor went out about the arms. The cause of the tragedy was an attempt on the part of the sheriff and his brothers, who resisted with knives and shot by the officers.

**DELIBERATE FALSEHOODS
BEING SPREAD IN CANVASS****Beck Supporters Misrepresent-
ing the Liberal Candidate
Wherever They Go.**

All sorts of falsehoods and mean insinuations are being circulated in the canvass against Mr. Rumball by the supporters of Mr. Beck.

The stories differ with the localities in which they are told. For instance, in East London, they say that Mr. Rumball once said that 75 cents a day was enough for any workman.

In the south end of the city, the figure is put at 50 cents a day, and in the north end it is put at \$1.20 a day. The stories are absolutely false. Mr. Rumball never made any such assertions as are attributed to him by the Beck canvassers, and he defies Mr. Beck's friends to prove them.

In his treatment of his own employees, Mr. Rumball shows that he believes in a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and he is perfectly willing at any time to compare his wage list with that of Mr. Beck.

The Free Press prints under sensational headlines some fiction to the effect that Mr. Rumball opposed the purchase of electric fans at Victoria Hospital, and pictures him as a cruel man who begrudged the spending of a few dollars to increase the comforts

of the poor patients. The story is made out of whole cloth—as are many more which appear from time to time in Mr. Beck's organ. The circumstances leading up to it are these: Mr. Beck, through his extravagance on the hospital board, found that he had no money with which to pay contractors, and that Auditor Jewell and City Treasurer Pope had refused to pay the bills. Mr. Beck came to Mr. Rumball in great distress of mind and wanted to know what he would do. Mr. Rumball replied to him: "Mr. Beck, if you will promise to be as economical as possible I will see that the unpaid bills come out of the general rate for the year." Mr. Beck nearly jumped for joy and said to Mr. Rumball, "If you will do that I will do anything you ask me." Thereupon Mr. Rumball instructed Treasurer Pope and Auditor Jewell to pay the bills to help Mr. Beck out of the hole.

Mr. Rumball told Mr. Beck at the time that if he did not curb his extravagant notions there would be another big overdraft for the year. At a special meeting at which the electric fans were mentioned, Mr. Beck said he had been telephoned to by a physician that some of the patients in the hospital were suffering from want of air, and that he (Beck) had ordered two electric fans. Mr. Rumball said that if the fans were necessary he had no objection to the purchase.

**MR. BECK'S SCHEME FALLS
HEAVILY ON THE TAXPAYERS**

London Advertiser

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office107

Editorial Department134

Job Department175

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

An Enemy of Good Citizenship.

Mr. Beck, as mayor of the city might have earned a degree of public favor which he would have found convenient at this particular time; but he threw away his opportunity.

He was elected to municipal office under circumstances which gave him a free hand, and it rested with himself whether he would or would not follow the policy of his predecessor in treating the government of the city as business, and not politics.

Whether from resentment of his defeat in 1928, or in anticipation of his re-nomination for the Legislature in 1932, he conceived the idea of using, or abusing, his office to promote his political fortunes.

He sought and secured the co-operation of the Conservative machine in Toryizing the municipal service, as far as possible, by excluding Liberals from all share in civic affairs. The only Liberal assessor was discharged, and Liberals were eliminated from the school board, the library board, the board of health, the court of revision and all other municipal bodies, which could be reached by the machine.

The Liberals bore with this outrageous discrimination for three years, and even declined to organize in support of Dr. Campbell when he offered for the mayoralty in 1934, hoping that the tactics of the Conservative machine would be abandoned when Mr. Beck's mayoralty ambitions were satisfied.

When it became known that the Conservative party intended to place a mayoralty candidate and a complete ticket in the field for the present year and continue the insolent policy initiated by Mr. Beck, the Liberals were compelled to act in sheer self-defense. They succeeded in electing a mayor and five out of twelve aldermen, and compelled the Conservative executive to show some regard for fair play.

Politics were virulent enough in this city without importing them into the management of the business of the city, and setting citizens by the ears every January, merely to serve the selfish purposes of an egotist like Mr. Beck.

The system introduced by Mr. Beck is a crime against civic patriotism and the highest interests of the community, and the author of it should be punished as a public enemy.

More About the Soo.

Complete information as to the present state of affairs at Sault Ste. Marie is furnished by Mr. Newton W. Rowell, who has been acting for the Government in the negotiations with the reorganized company. As a result of the Government's loan guarantee of \$2,000,000, new capital amounting to \$3,500,000 went into the reorganization, making \$5,500,000. In addition confidence was so re-established that creditors to the amount of \$3,500,000 converted their claims into an investment in the property. The result was that the Speyer mortgage of \$3,500,000 was paid off, and that the company was provided with \$1,000,000 as working capital, in addition to raw material on hand, amounting to \$1,000,000. The company also retained \$1,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds, to be sold to meet its future requirements.

The claims of creditors amounting to \$2,500,000, with but few exceptions, have all been adjusted and settled. The operation of the various works has been resumed. The power plants, transit, ferry, traction, water and light, railway and steamship and other subsidiary companies are all in full operation. Development work is being carried on at the Gertrude and Elsie nickel mines near Sudbury with very satisfactory results. The daily output of the Helen mine this year is expected to average 1,000 tons per day. Every pound of ore which will be mined this year has already been sold at a good price, and part of the output for 1936 has also been sold. In its operations in the woods the company this winter expects to take out from fifteen to twenty million feet of pine, of pulpwood it will cut 30 to 40 thousand cords, of charcoal wood it has already in the woods, ready to be brought out, 100,000 cords. The charcoal plant at the Soo and on the line of railway is producing from ten to twelve thousand bushels of charcoal per day, 1,000 gallons of wood alcohol and 12,000 pounds of acetate of lime. The pulpmill is turning out 100 tons per day, the best daily average in the history of the company.

In connection with the steel plant one blast furnace has been in constant operation for several weeks, and is turning out between 240 and 250 tons of pig-iron per day. The other furnace, which is to be operated by charcoal, is about to commence operations, and this will bring the annual output of the blast furnaces up to 150,000 tons. The steel mill consumes more pig iron than the blast furnaces can at present produce, but the supply will be supplemented by the blast furnace at Midland in which the company is interested. The rail mill is turning out be-

tween 400 and 500 tons of rails per day, and under favorable conditions has reached even between 600 and 600 tons. The rails are of the very finest quality, and the C. P. R., after having made a most careful and searching inquiry, have given an order for 25,000 tons. The total output of the rail mill to the end of June has already been sold, the purchasers being the Intercolonial Railway, Temiskaming Railway, Pere Marquette Railway, Michigan Central Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The revival has given profitable employment to an army of workmen. The number employed varies slightly from time to time, according to the number of men in the woods in connection with the timber operations of the company, but the number of employees now on the payroll is about three thousand eight hundred. The payroll for the month of December was \$142,469. The monthly freight bill of the company amounts to between \$125,000 and \$150,000, and the average monthly expenditure of the companies at the present time for all purposes is about \$550,000. From 140 to 150 cars of freight come in and go out daily.

These results have been produced without the expenditure of a single dollar by the Ontario Government. The Government merely loaned the public credit, by guaranteeing the company's bonds to the extent of \$2,000,000. The interest on these bonds has been paid by the company out of its own earnings. As security the Government holds the Algoma Central Railway and its steamships, 600,000 acres of land granted to the company, \$5,541,000 of the company's stock, which is quoted at about 20 on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and \$2,418,000 of first-mortgage bonds, which are a first charge upon a plant in which \$30,000,000 has been invested.

It is difficult to conceive how the leader of the Opposition, who is required to treat public questions with some seriousness, could be so insensitively opposed to everything the Government brings forward as to charge it with throwing \$2,000,000 into Lake Superior! Is this the sort of statesmanship the people of Ontario want?

The Bank of Commerce.

A very striking proof of the wonderful progress of the Dominion in late years was cited by Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in his annual address to the shareholders on Jan. 10. He pointed out that during the past ten years the business of banking in Canada had increased as much as during the preceding eighty years.

The Bank of Commerce has fully shared this progress, as the annual report of the directors bears witness. The earnings for the year ending Nov. 30 were \$1,124,973, or nearly 13 per cent, on the paid-up capital of \$3,700,000. With the \$185,559 brought forward from profit and loss account, there was \$1,310,532 available for distribution, and of this two dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum required \$609,000; \$127,806 has been written off bank premises; \$25,000 has been transferred to pension fund; \$500,000 has been transferred to reserve account, bringing the reserve up to \$3,500,000 over 40 per cent of the paid-up capital; and a balance of \$28,728 has been carried forward to profit and loss. During the past year the bank has opened six branches in the west, and will soon open another, and as already announced, it has been decided to increase the paid-up capital stock of the bank to ten millions. The statement shows that, as compared with 1923, the deposits of the bank increased by \$7,675,000, bringing the total up to \$70,000,000 odd.

In another column will be found a full report of the annual meeting. The addresses of the president and general manager are well worth perusal, as both gentlemen speak authoritatively on conditions and problems of general interest.

A fair or an unfair man—which?

Don't let the Gameyettes get their fingers on Ontario's surplus.

Another week's work for Rumball will do wonders.

Mr. Rumball has never suffered from a Swelled Head.

All the labor legislation in Ontario has come from the Liberal party.

Mr. Rumball will attend strictly to public business when he is elected to the Legislature.

The policy of slander—the only one the Opposition boasts of—is proving a boomerang.

Mr. Beck's work at the Legislature was principally confined to drawing his salary.

The Samia Observer has taken Adam Beck's measure pretty accurately.

Mr. Beck was not in the Legislature half the time, but he may be good enough for a Whiskey cabinet.

If the Opposition had a leader like Mr. Ross, its prospects would be a good deal brighter in this election.

Ross is going to win the Province again, and London is going to help him.

It is not on record that Mr. Rumball as mayor voted himself a free macadam pavement or a bonus for his own factory.

To secure Miscampbell's election at the Soo in 1932 enough whiskey was poured out to float the Ruth and the Minnie M. together.

The moderator of the Presbyterian

PURITY EXHIBIT--NO. 4.

Before the bye-election in North Grey on Jan. 7, 1933, a Buffalo crook, named Mulloy, who had been brought into Ontario by the Tories during the general elections of 1927, appeared in Owen Sound in North Grey and called upon leading Liberal workers, claiming that he had been sent there to work in behalf of Mr. MacKay, the Liberal candidate, and demanded money. One gentleman upon whom he called, Mr. R. McMurchy, immediately went and saw Mr. William (now Judge) Hatton, who was Mr. MacKay's financial agent, and Mr. Hatton replied that the Liberals wanted no such characters in the riding, and gave orders that he was to be immediately deported, which was done. Mulloy then went to Dr. Hough, a leading Liberal in Warton, in the adjoining riding of North Bruce, and represented to him that he had been sent from Owen Sound to act in conjunction with him in buying votes in North Grey and asked Dr. Hough for money. Dr. Hough refused to have anything to do with him and Mulloy left for Toronto to see his Tory employers. The whole thing was a plot to entrap the North Grey Liberals, but fortunately it failed.

In March, 1933, two months after this episode, Mr. A. W. Wright, Conservative organizer, went to Buffalo and procured from Mulloy and a companion named Nelson, affidavits that they had been employed by the Liberals to take a gang of pluggers into North Grey, North Perth and North Norfolk. It is significant that these affidavits were sworn on March 29, 1933, just nine days after the notorious Gamey made his charges on the floor of the Legislature. It was the intention to read these affidavits on the floor of the House as a "supplement" to the Gamey charges. They were not so used. Why? Because Wright in drawing up Nelson's affidavit had made the fatal mistake of putting into Nelson's mouth the statement that he had been interviewed by Alexander Smith, the Liberal organizer, in Toronto, on Dec. 28, 1932, when Mr. Smith was not in Toronto at all. Wright took another trip to Buffalo, and on April 10, 1933 (Good Friday), he had a long interview with Nelson and Mulloy, in a saloon on Washington street. Afterwards Nelson and Mulloy offered to make an affidavit for the Liberals, explaining their connection with Wright, and went to a reputable lawyer in Buffalo named John T. Ryan, and gave him instructions for drawing up the same. Nelson then stole the document and was arrested and found guilty. During the trial Wright sat in the Buffalo police court as the friend and adviser of these two crooks. Nelson in his evidence in the Buffalo police court attempted to square himself on his statement regarding Alexander Smith, by swearing that it was Mr. James Vance and not Smith whom he had met in Toronto, and that Vance had represented himself as being Smith.

He repeated this story at the North Grey trial, and Wright, when in the box, was forced to admit that he had suggested the change in Nelson's evidence. It was conclusively shown that Nelson could not have been in Owen Sound at all, and the whole story was exploded. Nelson was shown to have had a very bad police court record in Buffalo. He swore, among other things, that he had been in Stratford on Sunday, Jan. 4, 1933, and had interviewed two reputable Liberals, Mr. O'Beirne and Mr. Harding; that he had left Stratford on Monday morning for Owen Sound, and had returned the same afternoon. This was proved by the train service to be an impossibility. Then Nelson had the audacity to swear that he might have gone to Owen Sound Sunday night by way of Palmerston, but it was shown that there were no Sunday trains. Besides, Nelson had sworn that he saw Mr. O'Beirne in Stratford on Monday morning. Mr. O'Beirne and Mr. Harding testified that they had never seen Nelson until they confronted him in court.

The court dismissed the charges and both judges—Chief Justice Moss and Justice Street—scathingly denounced Nelson and Mulloy. Said Justice Street:

"Wherever their story is brought into contact with that of persons in this country who are mentioned by them and are called, the statements of the men who are imported from the United States, and who are disreputable men on their own showing, are contradicted by a number of men in this Province who are admittedly respectable men—men who had not discredited themselves in the way that these two foreigners have done."

Said Chief Justice Moss:

"I do not regard either of these persons as being entitled to much credit in this court, having regard to the way in which they have been shown to have been untruthful in many respects, at all events during the course of this trial. * * * They have been met at every point in regard to their statements, so far as this constituency is affected. They have been proved to have stated in the box matters which in the face of the other evidence could not have occurred, and to such an extent has that appeared here that, speaking for myself, I would not be disposed to subject any man to any penalty on statements which they make concerning his conduct."

The Chief Justice, in allusion to the Liberals of North Grey refused to have any dealings with Mulloy, added:

"The very action that was taken when it was ascertained that Mulloy was here showed that they did not want such a man. The impropriety of such a man being in the constituency was plainly seen. His presence was a danger and a menace, and it was the wisest and best thing to put him out of the constituency in the best way they could. The best way was to get him out, and means it is not necessary for me to say. Whether other steps might not have been taken, it is not for me to say."

At all events, according to their evidence, acting as they had to act immediately, they were justified in getting him out in any way they could, and when he had been got away he seems to have endeavored to pursue the same course he pursued here of appealing for money to persons in the constituency who were friends and supporters of the respondent, and was rejected by them there as he was here.

"So I can say no more about the matter than that upon the evidence, as I view it, it would be impossible to hold these charges sustained."

Church of Canada, Dr. Milligan, supports Mr. Ross. The head of the great Methodist university, Chancellor Burwash, took the platform for a Liberal candidate.

Mr. Beck is a bitter dose for many loyal Tories. He is intensely disliked by the local leaders of the party who know him best.

Mr. Rumball was a fair and impartial mayor. Mr. Beck was the most violent and picaresque partisan that ever sat in the council chamber.

No one expects a member of Parliament to be present every day of the session without exception; but he ought to be there more than half of his time.

Billy Smith, of South Ontario, admitted in the box having spent \$1,200 to bribe voters for Calder, Conservative, in 1928. The party of purity was so grateful that it nominated him for the Commons in 1930.

Through a typographical error it was stated that one Conservative and seven Liberals had been reported for corruption since 1932. The figures should be reversed—one Liberal and seven Conservatives.

There was a faint hope that the Free Press would refrain for once from throwing mud, but it is hard to throw off the habits of a lifetime, and our contemporary is at its old dirty work again.

When the Sifton Company proposed to give the manufacturers and merchants of the city the benefit of electrical competition, where was Mayor Beck? He was afraid to say a word against monopoly for fear of antagonizing influential party friends.

The people of London have Beck to thank for mixing politics with the business of the city, and embittering the relations of citizens who should not be divided where the city's interests are concerned.

At a recent meeting of the Hamilton Ministerial Association, Rev. E. A. Henry, a Presbyterian minister, said in the course of an address: "It is partisanship that led the historic Conservative party to allow our constituencies and concession lines to be traversed by a self-sworn political adventurer in the person of the provincial member from Manitoulin. It is men of that type purchasable men and boodlers, who should cause us to hang our heads in shame, and they are produced by partisanship."

Mr. J. H. Rehorn, of 169 Landon street, Buffalo, N. Y., says of Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill—the Great System Treatment:

"This action is so different to anything else I ever used—Anti-Pill is so mild and gentle that I never thought it would cure my chronic constipation, but it did."

"Soon after the birth of my first child, 14 years ago, Constipation became a trouble. I used everything I heard of, but temporary relief was all I got. I must have used fifty different medicines in that time."

"I finally got so bad and at times I would have no relish for food, and what I did eat would distress me afterwards. I had headache, bloating, bearing down pains, backache, could not sleep well, easily tired and never felt rested."

"From the very first dose of Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill I began to feel better. Now I am well. It is wonderful."

Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill is sold by all druggists, or The Wilson-Pyle Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada. The price is 50 cents.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Oreosolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Specials
For Wednesday
Only.KINGSMILL'S
130 DUNDAS AND 131 CARLING STREET
LARGEST CARPET HOUSE IN CANADA
CARPET, FLOOR, LINEN, AND CLOTHING STORESSpecial Sale
of Finest
French Sateens

Here is an exceptional opportunity to secure one of the greatest bargains of the season. Special sale of the Finest French Sateens on Wednesday—for one day only. By comparison you will find our stock is unequaled both for quality and price

French Sateens for Underskirts

"SPECIAL BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES."

"WE SELL THE
MOST.""Quality
is the
Best
Economy.""WE SELL THE
BEST.""WHAT WE
ADVISE
IS SO.""We Slice
the Price,
Not the
Quality.""ONE PRICE TO
ALL
AND THAT THE
LOWEST."

On Sale Wednesday Only.

30c and 25c a yard is the regular price of this selection of Finest French Sateens or Satin de Lux Chene, which is very much like taffeta silk in appearance. There is a beautiful variety of flowered designs of fourteen different patterns and colorings from which to make your choice—blues, cadets, pink, rose, mauve, heliotrope, cerise, navy, etc. If you want material for an Underskirt now is your chance. Regular price 25c and 30c yard. All clearing Wednesday at one price—a yard.... **15c**

and the primaries go to the Thistles by default.

A number of competitions in which the Thistles of the city and district are soon to be pulled off at the Thistle rink. Play in the Ontario tankard and also for the district cup is on the card, together with the colts' league finals and the club competition.

OFFICERS INSTALLED

New Staff of Chelsea Lodge, S. O. E., Takes Over Its Duties.

The installation of the newly-elected officers of Lodge Chelsea, No. 37, of the Sons of England, took place in their lodgeroom on Friday evening last. Bro. Wm. Jenkins, district deputy grand master, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of members, in a very creditable manner. The officers are as follows: Past president, Bro. A. G. Stroyan; president, Bro. W. H. Bartlett; vice-president, Bro. Frank Gray; chaplain, Bro. Samuel Baker; secretary, Bro. Thos. Spettigue; treasurer, Bro. James Lutman; first guide, Bro. Ralph Lashbrook; second guide, William Corrin; third guide, Bro. Richard Corrin; fourth guide, Bro. Kenneth; fifth guide, Bro. Kelly; sixth guide, Bro. Lutman; jun.; inside guard, Bro. B. Spettigue; outside guard, Bro. J. S. Martyn.

Sore Throat and Coughs

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in **Creosolene Antiseptic Tablets**. They combine the germicidal value of Creosolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice. **10c. All Druggists.**

RICH MAN, POOR MAN, ETC.

There is no man but what is the better of a good life insurance policy—the rich man to protect his investments—the poor man to protect his family. There is no better company in which to place the life insurance than the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.

Get notes from V. Reeve, general agent, Masonic Block, 1.

THE NEVER-FAILING medicine, Hol-loway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

All efforts to establish the Salvation Army in Russia have so far been of no avail, said General Booth at Guildford, as the Russian Government has issued strict injunctions against the general or his followers crossing the frontier.

TO THOSE OF SEDENTARY OCCUPATION—Men who follow sedentary occupations, which deprive them of fresh air and exercise, are more prone to disorders of the liver and kidneys than those who lead active, outdoor lives. The former will find in Farmer's Vegetable Pills a restorative without question the most efficacious on the market. They are easily procurable, easily taken, act expeditiously, and they are surprisingly cheap, considering their excellence.

More cider is produced in the United States in a single year than in all the rest of the world in five years.

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

In boots, shoes, rubbers and over-shoes, a single year than in all the rest of the world in five years.

MAJESTIC.....JAN. 18, 19 A.M.
BALTIC.....FEB. 1, 3:30 P.M.
FLEETON.....FEB. 6, 10 A.M.
OCEANIC.....FEB. 15, 2 P.M.
MAJESTIC.....FEB. 22, 10 A.M.

First, second and third class at very low rates. Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled. E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

AUCTION SALE—Stock of Late J. E. ADKINS.

Sale Daily at J. H. HAVILL, Auctioneer.
2:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.

UNRESERVED SALE

at 2:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. each day, of the stock of the late J. E. Adkins. Be on hand at 674 Dundas Street. Any piece of goods will be put up for sale that you may wish. Bring your pocketbook well filled and secure goods at your own prices.

A. F. BASS, Successor to J. E. ADKINS.

Watchmaker and Jeweler,
674 Dundas Street, - East London.

Special Notice.

Cushions! Cushions! Feather and down cushions, 50 cents each. Goose feather pillows, mattresses, springs, beds, brass and iron beds, from \$3 each. Bedroom suits, sideboards, spring couches, fancy chairs, rockers, children's tables, at Hunt & Sons, Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north, Phone 997.

There is not a single statue in London on an Archbishop of Canterbury from Thomas a'Becket to Randall Davidson.

BICKLE'S Anti-Consumptive Syrup is an unparalleled remedy for colds, coughs, influenza and diseases of the throat and lungs. The fame of the medicine rests upon years of successful use in eradicating these affections, and in protecting mankind from the fatal ravages of consumption, and as a neglected cold leads to consumption, one cannot be too careful to fight it in its early stages. Bickle's Syrup is the weapon; use it.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

About sixty thousand waterwheels are used for manufacturing in the United States, yielding 1,300,000 horsepower, or one-quarter to one-third of the whole power used. Of this total 250,000 horse-power is used by the 2,000 mills in New England.

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

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool.

MAJESTIC.....JAN. 18, 19 A.M.
BALTIC.....FEB. 1, 3:30 P.M.
FLEETON.....FEB. 6, 10 A.M.
OCEANIC.....FEB. 15, 2 P.M.
MAJESTIC.....FEB. 22, 10 A.M.

First, second and third class at very low rates. Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

MAJESTIC.....JAN. 18, 19 A.M.
BALTIC.....FEB. 1, 3:30 P.M.
FLEETON.....FEB. 6, 10 A.M.
OCEANIC.....FEB. 15, 2 P.M.
MAJESTIC.....FEB. 22, 10 A.M.

First, second and third class at very low rates. Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

BEEHIVE

A Hard Soap
for
Easy Washing.

USE ONLY THE BEST

GILLET'S
PERFUMED
LYE

Is the STANDARD article

READY FOR USE
IN ANY QUANTITY.

For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds SAL SODA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT.

The German telegraph department is successfully using in its cables artificial gutta percha.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, Tuesday, 10th January, 1905.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking-house on Tuesday, 10th January, 1905, at 12 o'clock.

About 125 shareholders and others were present.

The President, Hon. George A. Cox, having taken the chair, Mr. F. G. Jennett was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. R. H. Temple and E. Cronyn were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Directors, as follows:

REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the thirty-eighth Annual Report covering the year ending 30th November, 1904, together with the usual Statement of Assets and Liabilities:

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year, was \$165,559 14. Net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$1,124,073 06.

Which has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends Nos. 74 and 75, at seven per cent. per annum \$600,000 00
Written off Bank Premises 127,806 41
Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution) 25,000 00
Transferred to Rest Account 500,000 00
Balance carried forward 28,726 39

The entire assets of the Bank have been, as usual, carefully re-valued, and all bad and doubtful debts amply provided for.

The earnings for the past year have been even more satisfactory than usual, and after writing off for Bank Premises \$127,806.41, and making a contribution to the Pension Fund of \$25,000, we have been able to add \$500,000 to the Rest.

During the year the Bank has opened new branches as follows: In the city of Winnipeg, a branch on Ross avenue and another on Portage avenue; in the Northwest Territories, at Lloydminster in Saskatchewan, Moosejaw in Assiniboia and Nanton in Alberta. Since the close of the Bank's year a branch has been opened at Clarendon in Alberta, and arrangements have been made to open in the near future at Melior in Saskatchewan.

Your Directors have concluded that the time has come when the balance of the unissued stock necessary to bring the paid-up capital of the Bank to the authorized amount, namely, \$10,000,000, should be issued, and a circular intimating this intention has recently been directed to the shareholders.

The various branches, agencies and departments of the bank have been inspected during the year.

The Directors have again pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the Bank have performed their respective duties.

GEO. A. COX, President.
Toronto, 10th January, 1905.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

30th November, 1904.

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation \$7,450,947 58
Deposits not bearing interest \$18,003,420 09
Deposits bearing interest including interest accrued to date \$2,455,931 27
Balances due to other banks in Canada 128,755 50
Balances due to other banks in foreign countries 242,531 85
Dividends unpaid 882 42
Dividend No. 75, payable 1st December 304,500 00
Capital paid up \$8,750,000 00
Reserve \$2,500,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward 28,726 39
\$21,055,798 31

ASSETS.

Coin and Bullion \$2,809,226 19
Dominion Notes 5,301,692 00
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation 400,000 00
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks 3,635,085 29
Balances due by other Banks 10,692 50
Balances due by Agents in Great Britain 5,894,865 42
Balances due by Agents of the Bank and other countries 2,103,565 34
Government Bonds, Municipal and other Securities 7,313,648 24
Call and Short Loans 10,460,092 59
\$37,919,967 67

NEW GUNS FOR INDIA.

London, Jan. 16. — The arsenal at Woolwich has received an order from the Indian Government for 132 guns,

not in themselves evidences of the presence or absence of prosperity. If this country, for many years to come, were to import more than it exports, the debts created to pay the balance might represent very wise investments. And where there is a large volume of capital, sometimes in the shape of money and sometimes in the shape of machinery or merchandise, coming into a country to represent investments by settlers or by foreign capitalists, it is not possible to state the real position with even reasonable accuracy. But to the extent that a decline in exports represents a real decline in purchasing power, and that an increase in imports represents an expansion in the scale of living, our foreign trade figures are very significant indeed.

In the five years from 1890 to 1894, inclusive, years mostly of expansion, the excess of imports was \$76,500,000. In the next five years—1895 to 1899, inclusive—three of which were years of close economy, the excess of exports was \$44,500,000, the last year showing a slight excess of imports. In the five years from 1900 to 1904, inclusive, all fiscal years ending in midsummer, the excess of imports was \$33,300,000, the first two years showing a small excess in exports. Of this \$33,300,000, however, \$45,600,000 is for 1904 alone, and it was apparently only by the concurrence of unusually large imports and unusually small exports that such a wide difference was possible. The difference of \$45,600,000 was a little more than \$30,000,000 more than for 1903, and this was caused by an increase in imports of nearly \$18,000,000 and a decrease in exports of over \$12,000,000.

There was a loss in exports of about \$10,000,000 in dairy products and eggs of \$3,000,000; and in cattle, bacon and other products, after some individual increases, the net decrease was about another \$3,000,000; in fisheries \$1,000,000 in lumber and kindred products, \$3,000,000. It is true these were partially offset by large gains in the net results from the products of mining and by gains in many minor classes of agricultural products, but even after having regard to a largely increased consumption at home, there was clearly a serious loss of purchasing power as compared with the previous years. And, except in the very important article of wheat, the year 1905, ending at midsummer, is likely to be a repetition of the year 1904.

One might have expected to see this loss of purchasing power reflected in the imports, but we cannot trace it there. Of the \$18,000,000 of increase in imports almost \$5,000,000 is for coal, and while some of this may be a real increase of business, much is doubtless part of the permanent loss arising from the unusual winter. Under about thirty headings, of which twenty-five are manufactured goods, we find large increases. Of these one of the most regrettable is nearly \$2,000,000 for iron and steel, and for iron and steel, and for agricultural implements, the reason for the increase being largely a temporary one. Seven other headings represent raw material or food stuffs.

The subject of reciprocal trade relations with Canada is now being discussed in the United States more widely than at any recent time. The Chamberlain proposals which, if put into action, seem to involve further preferences by Canada to Great Britain, and used freely as a bait for reciprocity, are, in the first place, our power of circulating notes is being used as closely as is practicable in such a large bank, and, in the second, we believe that the demands in the West, and in the East growing out of the development of the West, will be large enough in the early future amply to justify such a capital.

In the seconding of the adoption of the report, the Vice-President quoted some figures showing the growth of the Bank during the last ten years. The General Manager then spoke in part as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL MANAGER.

The year began with the feeling that our prosperity had for the moment reached its maximum and had been checked in some respects; and that while prosperity would doubtless continue, it might do so only on a somewhat lessened scale. At the end of the year, although many unfavorable features which could not have been foretold had appeared, we are more confident as to the immediate future than we were a year ago.

General Conditions. It may be well, before dealing more or less in detail with the various parts of the country, to refer to a few broader features. The check to speculation and to new enterprises would doubtless have made money much easier early in the year but for the changed position of our foreign trade. The ease in money in the United States has created a market for the best class of our securities, and many millions of bonds which otherwise might have had to await an improvement of conditions in England have lately been sold in the United States. In addition to this, large sales of Canadian securities have been made to international banking houses who have the command of all European money centres as well as of New York. Not only are these facts of great significance to the general credit of Canada, but they are a sufficient warrant of our ability to press with unusual vigor the many important enterprises in transportation now being or about to be carried on. Our outlook was never before so hopeful; large in scope or so hopeful; nevertheless, there are many minor features which are not in themselves favorable to rapid progress, and the effect of these may be partially seen in our exports and imports. I do not need to tell you that the amounts of the imports and exports of a country are

had a record of disappointment so unrivaled in these branches of industry. Farmers in these Provinces are better off only in a few localities, and while there are but few relatively who have had to break into the savings of the past, the majority have had a year with no material advancement. The results extraordinary winter left its mark in many ways. The important article of hay did not yield more than half a crop, and the pastures have been in a poor condition. This involved the purchase of hay elsewhere in large quantities, and the sale of cattle where farmers could not or did not wish to buy hay. Cereals of all kinds did badly; the fruit crop was, on the whole, satisfactory in quantity, and fairly so in quality, but prices have been very unremunerative indeed. In fishing, an industry so important that the lack of intelligent interest in it by inland Canadians is deplorable, the results are somewhat better than last year, but not what they have been in the past. In cod fishing there is an improvement over last year, but the catch was still quite unsatisfactory, this being attributed by some to lack of bait. The handling of the fish trade by the exporters shows with a revival of interest. When we consider that the fisheries of Nova Scotia produced, in 1903, the coal of Nova Scotia, twice as much as iron and steel, and that the forest, only a trifle less than the field crops, and as much as the orchard, the dairy, live stock, wool and eggs combined, it is not desirable that we should recognize such a great source of national wealth? In lumber, prices for deals have fallen badly, while products suitable for the United States and South America have done well. In consequence of the drop in deals, large stocks will be held over, and an attempt is being made to lessen the new cut by about one-half. In coal the large output of recent years has been maintained with a moderate increase, and prices have continued to be satisfactory. In most lines of manufacturing the volume is not lessened, and business continues to be satisfactory, especially with the large establishments which look to Canada as a whole for their market. In some of these the volume of business last year was the greatest ever attained.

In the important industries of iron and steel great progress has been made in lessening the cost of production, and although labor troubles seriously affected a situation already difficult enough, the outlook for the future is more promising than at any previous time. Business in general, although curtailed by the unfavorable conditions of which we have been speaking, including the loss of the West Indies has been increased, aided by a reduction in inland transportation charges, especially in the proportion of such rates to our ports as compared with those of other countries. The importance of this is obvious, and we are glad to know that the Halifax Board of Trade is carefully studying the possibilities of further trade conquests. We have no sub-tropical area, while the United States has enormous advantages in such a natural possession. The possibilities of the two islands in sub-tropical seas, wanting so much that we can produce, and capable of producing so much that we want.

Ontario. In Ontario the severe winter and cold spring destroyed much of the winter wheat, and the yield was so small that the higher prices did not compensate except in a few districts. Other grain crops, hay and pasture, and roots, have done very well on the whole. These, however, are used mainly for cattle, and while prices for cattle were at one time satisfactory, later conditions in Great Britain caused the price here to drop, so that many farmers who were not in a position to feed over the winter have sold at unremunerative figures. The price for hogs has also been less favorable to the farmer than in recent years.

In the dairy we had one of the worst years ever known for the dealers, and a bad year for the cheese makers. A large and expensive stock held over from last year was sold at a great sacrifice, and new cheese had in consequence to be marketed at a low range of prices. This being the case the quantity made fell off rapidly. In butter the conditions were more favorable, and this to some extent mitigates the situation, but, taken as a whole, the money return was between five and six million dollars less than in 1903. Since 1906 the lowest money return for cheese in any one year was \$12,065,000, the highest \$21,563,000, and in 1904 \$14,380,000. In butter the lowest return in the same period was \$2,097,000, the highest \$3,936,000, and in 1904 \$6,325,000. These figures, of course, apply to all Eastern Canada and not to Ontario alone.

There was in Ontario, as elsewhere in Eastern Canada, a beautiful crop of apples, but the return to the grower was unusually bad. We have in every direction of apples left lying on the ground to rot or unpicked on the trees because it would not pay to pick them. Still the best grade of apples sold at almost any time bring a good price in Great Britain. Why do we not sort them and grade them so that the best qualities may be clearly separable in price from the poorer apples? If we did, it is probably not true that the root-kidney would ever fail to be worth shipping. Do we not ruin the price otherwise by glutting the market with unsorted apples, good and bad, when it would always take the best of the crop at much better prices relatively than those which are now sold? But is this what our friends in the United States are striving for? It does not seem to us that any other kind of reciprocity would be of interest to Canada.

We may now devote some attention to the affairs of the various parts of Canada. The Maritime Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces the results either in yield or in price from the farm, the fisheries and the forest, were in almost all parts more or less unsatisfactory. We have not in many years

had a record of disappointment so unrivaled in these branches of industry. Farmers in these Provinces are better off only in a few localities, and while there are but few relatively who have had to break into the savings of the past, the majority have had a year with no material advancement. The results extraordinary winter left its mark in many ways. The important article of hay did not yield more than half a crop, and the pastures have been in a poor condition. This involved the purchase of hay elsewhere in large quantities, and the sale of cattle where farmers could not or did not wish to buy hay. Cereals of all kinds did badly; the fruit crop was, on the whole, satisfactory in quantity, and fairly so in quality, but prices have been very unremunerative indeed. In fishing, an industry so important that the lack of intelligent interest in it by inland Canadians is deplorable, the results are somewhat better than last year, but not what they have been in the past. In cod fishing there is an improvement over last year, but the catch was still quite unsatisfactory, this being attributed by some to lack of bait. The handling of the fish trade by the exporters shows with a revival of interest. When we consider that the fisheries of Nova Scotia produced, in 1903, the coal of Nova Scotia, twice as much as iron and steel, and that the forest, only a trifle less than the field crops, and as much as the orchard, the dairy, live stock, wool and eggs combined, it is not desirable that we should recognize such a great source of national wealth? In lumber, prices for deals have fallen badly, while products suitable for the United States and South America have done well. In consequence of the drop in deals, large stocks will be held over, and an attempt is being made to lessen the new cut by about one-half. In coal the large output of recent years has been maintained with a moderate increase, and prices have continued to be satisfactory. In most lines of manufacturing the volume is not lessened, and business continues to be satisfactory, especially with the large establishments which look to Canada as a whole for their market. In some of these the volume of business last year was the greatest ever attained.

Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Although the farmers in Western Canada were more prosperous in 1904 than their Eastern brothers, this is mainly due to the high prices for wheat. The winter, the worst in twenty years, marred the results of both farming and ranching in many districts. The late spring delayed seeding so that early prospects were not good for cereals. Fine weather following changed the outlook to one so good that the wheat crop was estimated as high as 75,000,000 bushels. Cool and damp weather in August developed rust, mainly in southern-central Manitoba, and in consequence of this estimate made by our Winnipeg manager and given in October to the English press. He along with other good authorities placed the total of wheat at about 60,000,000 bushels, worth about \$40,000,000. Other grains and hay have done as well, both in yield and price, as in 1903, and represent about \$10,000,000 in value to the farmer. While in a few districts where the rust was most serious, the poor yield and low quality affected the result to the farmer, and collections by merchants and others have been unsatisfactory, yet the majority of farmers had crops of about the same quantity with a larger money value, and the acreage being increased, the total result in money from wheat considerably exceeds the return either in 1902 or 1903. Many farmers did not, however, pay ordinary debts as well as usual, largely because of the low price of wheat. Canada has increased as much as in the preceding eighty years. A deposit of the people have not merely grown enormously in the aggregate, but they have grown from \$2.16 per head to about \$20.50. The bank's net circulation which, owing to the rapid multiplication of branches, must in the East, at all events, be shorter-lived than ten years ago, has, nevertheless, grown from \$2.25 per head to about \$11.16 in the same period, our foreign trade has grown from \$48.36 per head to about \$84.25. With the tide of the world's land-seekers set at last towards our Northwest, with our national credit at its highest, with plans for transportation adequate in scope at least for the immediate future, it is, perhaps, natural that we should need more of warning than encouragement.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried. An increase of \$10,000 in the Bank's annual contribution to the Pension Fund was authorized, and the usual resolutions, expressing the thanks of the shareholders to the President, Vice-President and Directors, and also to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager, and other officers of the Bank, were unanimously carried. Moved by Mr. Kilgour, seconded by Mr. Kingman: That the meeting do now proceed to elect directors for the coming year, and that for this purpose the ballot-box be opened and remain open until 3 o'clock, whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, the result of the election to be reported by the scrutineers to the general manager.

The meeting then adjourned. The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as Directors for the ensuing year: Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Robert Kilgour, W. B. Han-kin, M. Leach, Jas. Crathern, John Hoskin, K.C., L.L.D., J. W. Flavell, A. Kingman, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, President. At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, held subsequently, Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President and Robert Kilgour, Vice-President.

The corporation of Liverpool wanted some land to add to the city's water-works, but offered only \$2,000,000 for it, whereas the owner wanted \$2,285,000. But the parties submitted the matter to arbitration, and the arbitrators fixed the value of the land at \$692,555.

The presence of moisture in tobacco is, the Lancet believes, of some importance to public health, since the combustion of tobacco containing a large proportion of moisture is impeded, so are the chances of the poisonous principle being carried into the mouth.

Icebreaker a Good One. Ottawa, Jan. 17. The Government ice-breaker Montcalm is jamming away at the ice block at Cap Rouge, with considerable success, three-quarters of the mass having been broken. Deputy Minister of Marine, Lieut.-Col. Godeau says he is informed that the Montcalm has broken through to a depth of 25 feet, which almost guarantees the opening of the St. Lawrence. Godeau says he is informed that the Montcalm has broken through to a depth of 25 feet, which almost guarantees the opening of the St. Lawrence. Godeau says he is informed that the Montcalm has broken through to a depth of 25 feet, which almost guarantees the opening of the St. Lawrence.

IT IS AN ELIXIR OF LIFE. Since forgotten time men have been seeking for the Elixir of Life, which tradition says once existed. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is an elixir, before which pain cannot stand. It is made up of six essential oils carefully blended so that their curative properties are concentrated in one. It has no equal in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia and all bodily pains.

How Do You Know?

How do you judge crackers? By their crackling crispness—their snowy lightness—their appetizing deliciousness? That's the way to judge

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

Measure them by quality's standard and they score 100 per cent. If you haven't tried MOONEY'S, you've missed a treat in crackers.

WATER BOARD'S NEW CHAIRMAN

Mr. Fred Darch Chosen at Inaugural Meeting—Increase of Water Supply.

The inaugural meeting of the water commissioners for 1905 was held in the city hall yesterday afternoon. The first business of the commissioners was the election of a chairman for the year. Mr. Wm. Jones, who was chairman for several years, nominated Mr. Darch, the new member, for the honor, and Mr. Darch nominated Mr. Jones. The casting vote thus rested with Mayor Campbell, who supported Mr. Darch.

The report of Engineer Jennings, of Toronto, on the increasing of London's water supply, was accepted as read. The merits of the document were not considered, the commissioners agreeing to hold a special meeting next week, at which the reports of Mr. Jennings and Mr. Chipman will be informally discussed, and the board will take preliminary steps to some definite action. The commissioners expressed a desire to take the all-important question up at the earliest possible date.

Messrs. George F. Jewell and R. Handford were reappointed auditors for 1905. Complaints made by George White & Sons and the proprietor of the Brunswick House, against alleged excessive rates, were referred to the engineer to report.

The board decided to relieve Mrs. Byrnes from the payment of rates for 1904, she having been charged for several years past for a six instead of a five-room house.

The report of the pumping engineer showed an average of 3,200,000 gallons pumped daily since Jan. 1. The sale in the waterworks office is worth to such an extent that a new one is absolutely necessary. Messrs. Goldie & McCullough, of Galt, offered to furnish a new pump for \$475 and to save and maintain it for five years, this offer from the board decided to ask for a tender from J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto.

ON A GOOD FOOTING NOW

Canton London Elects Officers—Membership Growing.

Canton London, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant—the uniformed branch of the Independent Oddfellows—is on a good footing again after a lapse of several years, during which it has been almost entirely dormant. The membership list already includes the names of over thirty of the most prominent members of the order, in London, and the every prospect of its being increased.

At the last meeting of the Canton, the following officers were chosen: Captain—A. G. Somerville. Lieutenant—W. F. Darch. Ensign—S. W. Priestly. Clerk—J. L. Goodburne. Accountant—Lee Crawford.

The above are the commissioned officers. The warrant officers, including a standard-bearer and two guards, are to be appointed at another meeting. The Canton is at present without a supply of uniforms, but these are to be ordered in a short time. Major W. T. Stenberg, of this city, is a staff officer for the Ontario Regiment.

Saved From Consumption

Another Startling Case That Proves the Unquestionable Merit of Cattarhoze o.

Miss Louise Murphy, a well-known society belle, residing at 28 Monument street, Bedford, writes: "Kindly forward me three bottles of Cattarhoze, which I have found most valuable for catarrhal affections of the head and throat. Cattarhoze cured me of weak lungs and really saved me from consumption. I am recommending CATTARHOZE above all other treatments, knowing what great curative powers it possesses. I know others also who have benefited by Cattarhoze." In your case Cattarhoze would be useful. Why not get it today. Complete outfit \$1. trial size, 25 cents, at all dealers in medicine.

Icebreaker a Good One.

Ottawa, Jan. 17. The Government ice-breaker Montcalm is jamming away at the ice block at Cap Rouge, with considerable success, three-quarters of the mass having been broken. Deputy Minister of Marine, Lieut.-Col. Godeau says he is informed that the Montcalm has broken through to a depth of 25 feet, which almost guarantees the opening of the St. Lawrence. Godeau says he is informed that the Montcalm has broken through to a depth of 25 feet, which almost guarantees the opening of the St. Lawrence.

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society, MASONIC TEMPLE.

NOW is the time to begin a "savings account" if you have none. A dollar in our Savings Department grows continually greater, while a dollar in the pocket grows continually less.

Three and a half per cent allowed on permanent deposits.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

F. H. BUTLER, STOCK BROKER

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for free pocket manual. Long distance phone 1278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.



AND BEEF FLUID

Lead All Other Brands.

N. S. WILLIAMS, Broker, 113 Masonic Temple, Correspondent W. E. DYE & CO. (established 1890), Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. Long distance phone 1,122.

LATEST MARKETS

LOCAL MARKETS

London, Tuesday, Jan. 17. With the exception of hay, oats and stuff offered on the market this forenoon, sales were brisk in every line represented, and prices were firm, as per quotations.

Wheat—About 20 loads of oats were on the square; sales were brisk, at 50c to 51c per cwt.

Hay and Straw—There were 40 loads of hay offered; sales were fairly brisk, at 45c per ton, and 47c for straw for medium quality. Straw was more plentiful, at 8c per ton, or 35c for a small load.

There were not enough eggs, butter, potatoes or apples offered to warrant a change in prices.

Dressed Hogs—About 40 carcasses were offered; sales were brisk and prices higher, at 55c to 57c per cwt. for hogs, and 58c to 60c for pigs. The demand is good and prospects are that prices will be firm for the next few weeks.

Butcher's Meats—There was not a great deal offered, and not much was wanted; prices were as quoted.

BUTTER WANTED

Pound price or large lots. Highest prices paid. We can supply fresh eggs and good bakers' eggs at lowest prices.

FLAVEL'S, LIMITED.

Specialists: Eggs, Butter, Cheese and Poultry.

Phone: Office, 982; Market, 1,758.

STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for the Advertiser.

Open, High, Low, Close.

July	45 ³ / ₈	45 ¹ / ₄	45 ¹ / ₂	45 ¹ / ₂
Oats—				
May	30 ⁷ / ₈	31 ¹ / ₄	30 ⁷ / ₈	31 ¹ / ₄
July	31 ¹ / ₈	31 ¹ / ₈	31	31 ¹ / ₈
Pork—				
May	12 70	12 70	12 65	12 70
Lard—				
May	6 85	6 87	6 85	6 87
July	6 86	6 97	6 95	6 97
Short Ribs—				
May	6 70	6 72	6 70	6 75

You Are Forced to Admit

its incomparable value and flavor on a "teapot test."



Ceylon Tea, is leading all others. Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

Given the Gold Medal and Highest Award at St. Louis.

ALL FOR HER

"Don't be silly," retorted Annie. "Why should she marry Mr. Bradstone if she doesn't want to? You don't suppose that it was for his money—she, the squire's only daughter and heiress!"

And this argument of Annie's was put forward throughout the county whenever anyone expressed a sentiment that Mr. Bartley Bradstone should have carried off the prize which so many had coveted, or ventured to suggest that his name had something to do with his success. Why should she, the daughter of the wealthy squire of Hawkwood, want to marry money? And this argument was always found unanswerable.

Mr. Bartley Bradstone bore himself very modestly, considering the greatness of his victory. He was a little louder in his speech, perhaps, and there was a look of elation in his small eyes which was pardonable in a man who had snatched the Rose of Hawkwood before the envious eyes of far better men than himself, but his speech toned down and his look of elation diminished when he was in the presence of his betrothed.

He went to the range every day, and nearly every day he and Olivia rode or drove out together, accompanied by Aunt Amelia or one or sometimes both of the Penstone girls, and though Olivia was always cheerful and pleasant with him, it was a cold kind of cheerfulness, a forced sort of pleasantness. The paleness which Mary had remarked had not disappeared, and there had come into the dark eyes a far-away look which might represent the quiet joy of an engaged girl, but was rather sad and unsatisfactory for the man who loved her. And he did love her, more deeply and intensely, each day, with an absorption which only the truly selfish man who has set his heart upon gaining an object is capable of.

Three or four times a week he dined at the Grange, his place, as was the right, beside Olivia, and all through the dinner she sat and listened when he spoke, and answered when a reply was necessary, with the same far-away look in her eyes, the same pallor on her cheeks.

One evening, after dinner, when the squire and Bradstone had come into the drawing-room for their tea, which Miss Amelia was dispensing with nods and bows and wreathed smiles, that lady said, suddenly:

"Oh, Edwin! What is this I hear about Bertie? Is it true—that he can't be true—that he has gone off suddenly to Australia to shoot lions?"

Olivia was sitting on a low chair beside the open fire, and she looked up at her lap, page downwards, her eyes fixed on the tall elms that lined the drive. For a second a warm flush rose to her face, but for a second only, and her gaze did not falter.

"I shouldn't think it could be true," replied the squire, drily, "seeing that it is impossible."

"There are no lions in Australia, unfortunately," Miss Vanley, explained Bartley Bradstone, as he carried the cup of tea to Olivia.

"No? To really? How interesting! You are always so well informed, Bartley. But is it true that he has gone off to some other dreadful place amongst wild beasts and savages?" she persisted—for to Miss Amelia's departure beyond, say Italy and France, was a ravaging wilderness.

"He has gone out on a hunting and shooting expedition, yes," said the squire, absently.

"Now, I do call that so stupid!" exclaimed Miss Amelia. "Why in earth couldn't he be satisfied to remain at home? Why did he go, do you know? Some love disappointment, I suppose, and she laid her head on one shoulder and sighed."

"I don't know," replied the squire. "He did not come and bid me good-bye, and I only heard of the boy's departure from Mr. Faradene—"

Olivia was waiting for her teacup for some milk, which Bartley Bradstone had brought her, and it slipped suddenly from her fingers, spilling the tea over her pure white frock.

Bartley had his handkerchief out, and he was dabbing at the stain.

TRY TO ESCAPE BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Look Well to Your Kidneys—Keep Them Healthy and Thus Avoid Incurable Diabetes and Bright's Disease.

If you would avoid Bright's disease take Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once—no delay about their action, which is swift and thorough. In every case complete cure attends their use.

Read the following symptoms—they tell if your kidneys are sick or well—whether or no you require a medicine such as Dr. Hamilton's Pills:

WATCH YOUR WATER. Does it smell bad? Is it red, bloody? Painful and too frequent? Does it drip? Discolor the linen?

After standing 24 hours, if the urine is cloudy, highly colored, stringy, contains sediment like brickdust, then

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE DISEASED.

To protect your system against the further inroads of kidney complaint rely on Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They give instant relief to the backache, those dragging sensations, desire to urinate too often or too seldom. You'll feel invigorated and braced, your appetite will improve, sleep will be restful. No medicine on earth will do you more lasting good. Price 25 cents per box, or five bottles for \$1. at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

GALT JUNIORS DEFAULT THEIR FRIDAY GAME TO THE HORTONS

The Hortons received a telegram this morning stating that the Galt juniors had decided to default their game for Friday night with the local juniors. Galt will play its home game, nevertheless.

The standing of the local intermediate teams is as follows:

Group 11— Won. Lost. To. Woodstock 4 0 4 London 3 2 3 Paris 2 3 3 Stratford 2 2 4 Ingersoll 1 2 3 "Defaulters" 0 0 0

Group 12— Won. Lost. To. Goderich 2 0 2 St. John's A. C. 2 3 3 Clinton 1 4 4 Alisa Craig 3 2 3 St. Marys 0 2 3

WOODSTOCK AND RAMBLERS IN A HARD FOUGHT GAME

Visitors Were Kept Busy by Their Much Lighter Opponents—Rough Play.

Woodstock's much-touted team of hockey imports came to London last night, and in one of the fiercest battles ever contested on local ice, won from the Ramblers, 12 to 4. Everyone was highly delighted with the result, and London did not expect to make such a good showing against the Woodstock combination. The latter had taken on an attitude that they were invincible, and when it became known that five of their men were imports the London management had small hopes doing credit to the city.

And when the Cornwallis, rather, Woodstock-players appeared on the ice, London's chances indeed were weighed half as much again as London's. Every one of their men was of unusual size, and London's light forward line held out as it did in such a battle is not short of wonder.

Men were laid out on several occasions, but of the men who were hurt not one was a London player. Woodstock went at it to mix things up, and used their weight. They played like local players, light and fast, but with a great many of the tricks in stock as they had them. At times there were shared thrives upon the ice, and this laying off of players was what lost London the game. Individually the Woodstock team was stronger than London's, but the latter's defense was made up of three men, rushes in which brute force was used were made, and this kind of game told against the local team. Woodstock appears to depend to a very great extent on this brute strength, and when it comes to "mixing up" the work, the team generally do some unnecessary rough work. They met their lions in London's defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

For when there were relaxations from the cut-and-slash style, the puck generally went to the Woodstock goal. Speaking of the location of the play, it is putting it mildly to say that in this respect London was superior. Shots were made twice as many as in the Woodstock goal, but Woodstock had a faculty of suddenly bunching before its goal, and it was next to impossible to shoot through such a bunch of players and legs. This should reflect no discredit upon Reynolds, for of the two goal-minders the London defense last night, and Woodstock went home less physically than they came down. If the game had been scientific hockey, London would have done much better.

the cup successfully against the Wellingtons, of Toronto, Jan. 21, 5 to 3 for Victoria; Jan. 25, 5 to 3 for Victoria. Afterwards they lost the cup to Montreal, March 13, 1 to 0 for Victoria; March 15, 5 to 0 for Montreal; March 17, 2 to 1 for Montreal.

1902—The Victorias, of Winnipeg, played for the cup in Montreal and were beaten by the first team 8 to 1, on Jan. 28. The second was a tie, 2 all. The third was won by Winnipeg by 4 to 2 but the deciding match went to the Montrealers, 4 to 1.

1904—Ottawa became defenders and their first contest was against the Marlboroughs, of Toronto, O. H. A. champions. They retained the cup 5 to 3 and 11 to 2. Brandon, the Manitoba champions, were the next to fall, 6 to 3 and 9 to 3. Meanwhile there was sandwiched in between the famous game at Montreal with the Wanderers, which was drawn, but which was so rough that Ottawa refused to continue the series.

It is a custom in some stores to offer special commissions to clerks to dispose of broken lines, that is, they will give the salesmen a commission on the sale of these—to clear them out.

Our policy is to give the public the advantage.

We therefore hold what we call a "Lonely" sale about once a year—at which time we dispose of all the broken lines.

When our lines were complete we sold these at \$20.00, \$18.00, \$15.00, and \$12.00, but now the labels are out, and they all sell at one price, \$10.00.

The sooner you call the better choice.

458

Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON 146 DUNDAS STREET also ST. THOMAS AND STRATFORD.

Immense Size Sponges, sale price 10c each. **WOODS' FAIR** See our Special Tables, 3c Up.

Highest Possible Grade Skates

Every pair guaranteed, full nickel-plated, all going. Just half price. We quote a few; we have many others. Come early.

1 pair No. 11, Henry Boker's Hockey Skates, full nickel plated, regular \$3.00. Sale price \$1.50

1 pair No. 11, Henry Boker's Beauty Racer, full nickel plated, regular \$3.00. Sale price \$1.50

1 pair No. 11, Mick-Mack, for speed in hockey, full nickel plated, regular \$4.50. Sale price \$2.25

Visit our Fancy Goods Department. We carry all the little things of China Toilet Sets, all at special prices.

32 flat rolls, high-grade Crepe Paper, assorted patterns and colors. Always sold at 15c. Sale price now, per roll 7c

Big assortment of Wool Fascinators and Silk Shawls.

See our Special Tables, 3c Up. **WOODS' FAIR** Immense Size Sponges, sale price 10c each.

SAVE 25 PERCENT

OF YOUR FUEL BILL BY USING

GENUINE GAS COKE.

A Ton of GENUINE GAS COKE contains as many heat units as a ton of the best hard coal. Clean. No Clinkers. Burns to an ash.

DELIVERED Large Size, per ton..... \$5.00 Crushed, per ton..... \$5.50

Large Size, per ton..... \$4.50 Crushed, per ton..... \$5.00 IN YARD

City Gas Company,

TELEPHONE 364. 215 DUNDAS STREET.

The Best Grocery Bags in Canada

ARE MADE BY

THE E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED.

HULL, CANADA.

Light Bags are securely wrapped in red paper and every package branded "LIGHT."

Heavy Bags are wrapped in blue and branded "HEAVY."

DONALD McLEAN, Agent, 426 Richmond Street

Suing a Minister.

Ottawa, Jan. 16. — J. U. Vincent, French-Canadian lawyer, of Ottawa, has sent notice of action for \$25,000 damages to F. R. Latchford. He claims to be the only Ottawa lawyer who drove through South Renfrew with Mr. Thompson, Mr. Whitney's son-in-law, and that Mr. Latchford's charges of bribery made in his speech at Dublin, Ont., could have referred to no other than he. It will be re-

membered Mr. Latchford said an Ottawa lawyer to offer a South Renfrew Liberal \$100 to turn Conservative.

MANY PATENT medicines have come and gone, but Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup continues to occupy a foremost place among remedies for coughs and colds, and as a preventive of decay of the lungs. It is a standard medicine that widens its sphere of usefulness year by year. If you are in need of something to rid yourself of a cough or cold, you cannot do better than try Bickie's Syrup.

Consumption begins with a cold. If you check the cold you prevent consumption.

By the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine you can cure the cold and avoid the risk of serious developments.

It lessens the coughs, aids expectoration, clears the choked up air passages, heals the raw and inflamed membranes and thoroughly cures the cold.

There are many newer medicines than Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, but few that have been so long before the public, and none with such a grand record of success in curing disease and consequent enormous sales.

Especially in the treatment of croup, bronchitis and severe chest colds, a great prescription of Dr. Chase has easily taken the lead. It is far more than an ordinary cough mixture, and can be depended on even in the most serious cases.

Don't be satisfied with new and untested remedies, when you can obtain Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine from any dealer at 25 cents a bottle.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

1902—Winnipeg, Victoria defended

