LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

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47th YEAR, NO. 20159 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1910—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LIBERALS GAINED THREE SEATS IN THE POLLING ON FRIDAY

Each Side Has Gained a Total of 21 Seats in 497 Contests.

GOVT. MAJORITY OF 47 RECORDED

Premier Asquith Is Again Elected—Unionists Sustained Unexpected Losses Yesterday.

FRIDAY'S GAINS.
Government.

Liberals—
Cumberland (Cockermouth Div.)
Essex (Saffron-Walden Div.)
Suffolk (Lowestoft Div.)

GAINS TO DATE.

Government	21
Unionists	21

RECAPITULATION.

Seats in House	670
Seats Heard From	497
Seats To Be Polled	173

STANDING OF PARTIES.
Government.

Liberals	178
Nationalists	55
Independent Nationalists	7
Labor	32
Total	272

Opposition.

Unionists	225
Government Majority	47

THE PARTY GAINS.
Coalition.

The Liberal and Labor gains to date are: Manchester, S. W., Rochester, Peckham, Exeter, Wakefield, Cheltenham, Woolwich, Sunderland (two seats), Whitehaven, Coventry, Burnley, Southwark West, Stepney, Bow and Bromley, Bedford, Radnorshire, Lincolnshire East, Cumberland, Essex and Suffolk.—21.

Unionists.

Unionist gains to date: Salford S., Ashton-under-Lyne, Warrington, Darlington, King's Lynn, Grimsby, Wigan, West St. Pancras, North Islington, Liverpool (Exchange), Birkenhead, St. Helen's, Plymouth (two seats), Dudley, Cardiff, Newton division Lancashire, Melton division Leicestershire, Eskdale division Cumberland, Lancashire (Darwen), Cheshire (Altrincham).—21.

[Associated Press.]

London, Dec. 10.—A Liberal gain of three seats from the Unionists on the returns announced today, once more equalized the tally, the coalitionists and the Unionists having captured 21 seats from the other.

The Liberal gain the Cockermouth division of Cumberland, where Sir Wilfrid Lawson won with a majority of 511 over his successful opponent of last January, Sir J. S. Randees, was not unexpected.

However, the Unionists had not contemplated such an early loss of the SaffronWalden division of Essex, and the Lowestoft division of Suffolk, from which constituencies they had turned out the Liberals in the preceding elections.

Premier Elected.

Premier Asquith comes back to the House of Commons from the east division of Fife with a majority 260 less than he received before, while Col. Sprot, his Unionist opponent, increased his vote by 247.

In the election returns so far complete tonight the Government coalition has a lead over the Opposition of 47 seats in the new parliament. The state of the parties this evening is:

Government Coalition.—Liberals 178, Nationalists 55, Independent Nationalists 7, Labor members 32, Total, 272.

Opposition.—Unionists 225.

Healy's Defeat.

Outside of the defeat of Timothy Healy, Nationalist, in his old constituency, Louth, which is attributed to Cardinal Logue, who last January voted for Healy, forbidding the priests to participate in the election, Friday's results did not produce any surprise, unless it was in the failure of the Liberals to recapture Denbigh. The result in this Welsh borough is characteristic of the whole election. W. Ormsby-Gore won the seat last January by eight votes, and this time he increased his majority by one vote, although the polling on both sides fell off.

Offered a Seat.

Mr. Frewen has offered his seat for Cork to Mr. Healy, but Healy has declined it, for he intends to try to upset the election at Louth of Richard Hazleton, Nationalist, alleging illegal practices on the part of his opponents.

Two members of the cabinet, Premier Asquith and Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, were involved in Friday's contest. Mr McKenna obtained a re-election at Monmouthshire North, although he was unable personally to take part in the campaign because he recently underwent an operation, and Mr. Asquith was also victorious.

The Liberal Majorities.

The Liberal majorities in Lanca-

Continued on Page Eleven.

BIG LOOP RADIAL TO TAKE IN LONDON

Imperial Traction Company Is Seeking Incorporation at Ottawa.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—A company to be known as the Imperial Traction Company is applying for incorporation with power to build a loop line taking in Hamilton, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, St. Marys, London, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford and back to Hamilton. It is proposed to build extensions to Niagara Falls and Sarnia. The Sarnia branch will likely be started from a point between Stratford and St. Marys, and that to the Falls from near Hamilton.

KILLED HIS FATHER AND THEN SUICIDED

Young Man Was in Poor Health and Probably Insane.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 10.—News of a dreadful tragedy reached here this morning from Danville, a man meeting his death at the hands of his son, who afterwards took his own life. The men were James Houston, sen., and James Houston, jun., the former was found dead in the furnace-room, where he had been working with his son, with evidences that he had been killed by a blow on the head with a hammer. On investigation being made, the body of the son was found with his throat and body cut in a dreadful manner. The injuries being apparently self-inflicted. The son, who returned from Victoria, B. C., only a short time ago, had been in poor health of late.

SIX MONTHS TO QUIT COUNTY GIVES CITY

And Will Attempt to Collect Arrears in Rent From Municipality.

The county council this morning carried the motion put by Reeve C. W. Hawkshaw, of Lucan, to eject the city from the county property on the corner of King and Thames streets.

The city will be given six months' notice to vacate and steps will be immediately taken to collect $200, rental for the premises. The understanding with the county was that the city would pay $100 a year, but for the past two years but $5 has been paid. If necessary legal steps will be taken to collect the arrears.

It is said that the county has no particular use for the property at present, but the city will be given notice to remove all buildings which have been erected, leaving only the fences.

One of the councillors suggested that the place would be very fine as a playground, but the general impression was that after having the use of the place for the past twenty years, the city has no legitimate grievance in being asked to leave now.

The buildings in question are used by the waterworks department and the board of works.

The country treasurer this morning paid out $644 36 as expenses to the county councillors. The petit jurors at the county court, which closed yesterday, drew $527 99, and the grand jurors $186 72.

BRYAN IS AGAINST A WALL STREET MAN

Says He Will Not Stand for Anyone of That Ilk Running for Presidency.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 12.—William J. Bryan has served notice on the Democratic party that he will be flatly against the nomination of an eastern candidate for the presidency in 1912, who bears any taint of Wall street. In an editorial in his Commoner, Bryan declares the party to be more radical today than ever before. He says

"The Democrats are being asked to accept Wall street leadership—not because of any Democratic principle advanced, but because Wall street promises victory. In 1892 the Democratic party won a victory on the tariff issue but as soon as the election was over, the Wall street financiers demanded the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and secured thereby a shameless use of patronage by the coercion they now so well know how to practice. And what was the result? A Republican triumph more sweeping than any before, and more sweeping than any since, excepting 1904, when Wall street again promised victory. The defeats of 1896, 1900, and 1908 were not so disastrous as the defeats of 1894 and 1904."

TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.
[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—The executive committee of the Strathcona Trust is in Ottawa today conferring with the members of the militia council regarding details of the administration of the fund to promote physical and military training in the schools.

HOLIDAYS ON MONDAY.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—An order-in-council has been passed making Monday, Dec. 26, and Monday, Jan. 2, public holidays, as Christmas and New Year's Day fall on Sundays.



MISS BARBARA GILCHRIST.
Who was recommended by No. 1 committee of the board of education yesterday for the position of visiting nurse.

SEVEN MEN WERE KILLED IN CROW'S NEST MINE

An Awful Catastrophe Reported From British Columbia Coal Fields.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Calgary, Dec. 10.—A terrific explosion occurred in the Western Canada collieries mine at Bellvue in the Crow's Nest Pass last night. Forty-five men are entombed. Out of twenty men removed, seven are dead, and the others badly burned. The victims are all either Italians or Swedes.

ENGLAND MAY FORCE KOMURA TO RESIGN

Has Had Very Serious Differences of Opinion With Others.

[Associated Press.]

Tokio, Dec. 9.—The resignation of Count Komura, minister of foreign affairs, must be regarded as an event of the not far distant future. Protracted ill-health may be given as the primary cause when the announcement is made, but there are other causes leading up to that which will be generally regarded in Japan as an unfortunate necessity. Of late it has been an open secret that differences of opinions existed between Marquis Kasuet and his minister of foreign affairs.

The new tariff law enacted this year goes into effect next July, and the negotiations for conventions form the groundwork for these differences. Perhaps the effect of the statutory tariff upon foreign relations was not given sufficient consideration, but at any rate, Japan's ally, Great Britain, has been giving much trouble to the foreign office in this connection.

Ambassador Kato, in London, it is reported, has not been in full sympathy with his Government, or rather has advocated more liberal dealing with Great Britain as an ally. The result is that there will be changes in the statutory tariff, or conventional tariffs must be made alongside of the statute.

Count Komura's friends assert that he was misled into making certain statements, which he is now obliged to retract, or would be obliged, if he were a party to the changes now contemplated, consequently the resignation.

A canvass of the situation in the search for Count Komura's successor would probably result in the nomination of Mr. Kato himself, and his recall from London may be regarded as not unlikely.

ROBERT MARSHALL KILLED.

Saskatoon, Dec. 9. — Robert Marshall, aged 33, an employee of the C. P. R. Telegraph Company since March, died instantly this morning, as a result of a fall from a pole on which he was working. He was a native of Scotland, and had a brother living somewhere in Ontario.

BURNED FATHER'S BARN.

Cayuga, Dec.10.—Lloyd Smelser came up for trial before Judge Douglas on a charge of burning his father's barn, and was found guilty. R. S. Colter conducted the defence and Crown Attorney J. A. Murphy prosecuted. The chain of evidence was connected up by two detectives from Noble's Agency. The judge deferred sentence until Dec. 20.

The charge against Mrs. Amelia Smelser, of issuing threatening letters, was withdrawn at the request of the crown attorney. Lloyd pleaded guilty previously to issuing threatening letters, and will be sentenced on both charges on Dec. 20.

THE WEATHER

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Dec. 10—8 a.m.

Today—Moderate to fresh southeasterly to southerly winds; higher temperature, with light snowfalls.

Sunday—Fresh to strong westerly to northwesterly winds; mostly fair and colder, with some light local snowfalls or flurries.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Max.	Min.	Weather.
Victoria	46	40	Clear
Calgary	34	6	Clear
Winnipeg	20	12	Fair
Port Arthur	20	16	Cloudy
Parry Sound	0	—10	Fair
Toronto	8	8	Fair
Ottawa	6	— 8	Clear
Montreal	8	— 2	Clear
Quebec	14	— 4	Fair
Father Point	20	8	Cloudy

Minus (—) means below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

Very cold weather prevails from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces, with temperatures considerably below zero in northern districts.

A shallow depression is centred over the upper lake region, accompanied by light snowfalls:

Colder weather is again setting in over the Western Provinces.

MISS BARBARA GILCHRIST MADE VISITING NURSE

Graduate of Victoria Hospital Appointed to the City Schools.

At the meeting of No. 1 committee of the board of education held Friday afternoon, Miss Barbara Gilchrist, assistant superintendent of the Niagara Falls Hospital, was recommended to be appointed visiting nurse for the schools of this city. There were many applications, but hers was the most acceptable. Her salary will be $800 per annum.

Miss Gilchrist graduated from Victoria Hospital in June, 1910, taking the bronze medal. Prior to taking up nursing she taught for three years, and is in that respect quite familiar with the work required of her.

THE FINAL SESSION OF COUNTY COUNCIL

All Business Disposed Of and Two New Bylaws Passed Today.

The final session of Middlesex county council for 1910 was held this morning, when all business on hand from June last was disposed of.

Two new bylaws were carried, one naming Mr. Turnbull to continue as the county's representative to Victoria Hospital, and the other authorizing the redemption of $40,000 of debentures.

The proposal to erect a county hospital at the town of Strathroy, was laid over until January, when the new council will be given an opportunity to wrestle with the problem.

A special committee composed of Messrs. Glass, Miller, Macfie and Hodgins was selected to superintend the repairs to the county jail.

SAYS THAT HE HELPED RAID CHICKENCOOP

Witness Testifies That Companion Choked and Carried Off Thirty Birds.

Charles Lancaster was brought before Judge Macbeth at the court house this morning to answer a charge of having stolen 30 chickens from Alfred G. Taylor, of the Base Line.

Donald Snell was the chief witness called by the prosecution, and swore that he and Lancaster arranged to commit the theft, and that they remained at a King street hotel on the night in question until after the closing of the bars, when they started out to Taylor's place. He said that Lancaster broke the window in the chicken house, and entered, choking some thirty birds, and handing them out to be placed in bags by the witness. Snell said that he helped carry the bags to the road, when he was smitten with a desire to get out of the deal altogether. He then returned to Taylor's barn, and reposed in a hay stack until morning.

Taylor was also placed on the stand, and told of the number and the quality of the stolen chickens. The case is in progress.

Lancaster was remanded until Tuesday, when the judge will give his decision

WAS FINED $100

Leamington Man Had Cased Whiskey Hidden in His Barn.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Leamington, Dec. 10.—About a week ago Chief of Police Booth and Local Option Detective Smith raided the barn of Charles Chambers and found some cased whiskey, which is contraband goods in Leamington. Information was laid against Chambers for selling and keeping whiskey for sale in prohibited territory. Mr. Chambers' trial came off yesterday, with the result that he was fined $100 costs, with the option of paying his fine on the day of conviction or go to jail. Chambers, having plenty of friends in town, soon had the amount necessary to satisfy the court, and consequently is free again. There was no evidence proving that Chambers had sold or offered for sale any spirituous liquor, but this did not save him. Mr. Chambers said the contraband goods were consigned to another party from some boat plying on Lake Erie, and he had been engaged to deliver them at Point Pelee.

MONEY FOR NURSES' HOME.

Niagara Falls, Dec. 12.—The clock on the city hall, which registers the amount collected for the $10,000 nurses' home here as a King Edward memorial, reached the $9,000 mark today. A generous donation of $2,500 was made by the Canadian Niagara Power Company, and $500 came from the Ontario Power Company.

HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED.
[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Montreal, Dec. 9. — The Canadian picked up by the London police wandering on the Thames Embankment a few weeks ago, with his memory a complete blank, has been positively identified as Raymond F. Way, of Tamworth, Ont. The discovery was made through the publication of the man's photograph and description in the press. Mr. Way's father, who is in the insurance business, on seeing the photo, recognized it as that of his son, who left home on Feb. 25 last to go to California. The young man evidently has travelled a great deal since that time, from the correspondence in his possession, but it is a mystery how he came to go to London.

MR. FIELDING IMPROVING.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—Hon. W. S. Fielding is now at Old Point Comfort, Va., where he expects to remain for some time. Advices received here state that his health is steadily improving, and that the facial paralysis from which he was suffering when he left Ottawa is gradually disappearing.

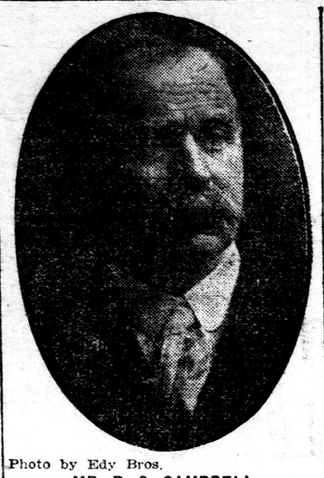


Photo by Edy Bros.
MR. D. S. CAMPBELL.
Warden of Middlesex, Who Was Presented With a Gold Watch by His Fellow-Councillors.

SURGEON OPERATED AND DROPPED DEAD

Famous Physician Worked for Three Hours to Finish Work.

[Associated Press.]

Chicago, Dec. 9. — Dr. J. Hequemberg, a prominent surgeon, dropped dead in St. Joseph's Hospital just after he had successfully performed a delicate operation. "I'm not feeling well," said the surgeon, as he entered the operating room, "but this work must be done."

For three hours the surgeon worked on the man who lay on the operating table.

"It's over; he will live," announced the surgeon when the work had been completed. "But I am feeling badly. I must lie down," he added in a moment.

On his way to a rest room the surgeon gave a gasp, threw up his hands and fell dead to the floor. Heart disease was given as the cause of death.

HAND BADLY BURNED BY BOILING SUGAR

Employee of a Wholesale Confectionery Company Meets With a Painful Accident.

Albert Holdaway, a young Englishman employed at D. S. Perrin's, had his right hand horribly scalded yesterday, when a kettle of boiling sugar which he was carrying slopped over. The sugar had been heated to more than 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and young Holdaway was carrying a receptacle containing about 100 pounds of it, when he bumped into a barrel. Fortunately, only the back part of his hand came in contact with the boiling sugar, which burnt into the flesh and made a terrible wound. Holdaway was rushed to Victoria Hospital, where Dr. Burdon dressed the burns.

LOST HIS JOB

Magistrate Griffin, of Delhi, Removed by Government's Order.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Magistrate J. W. Griffin, of Delhi, has been removed from office by Attorney-General Foy, on the recommendation of the Ontario Government.

Complaints, it is alleged, have been made to the attorney-general's department by local option enthusiasts concerning the administration of the law, and an investigation was made by J. M. Mallone, inspector of legal offices, and on the report of this inspection the removal of Mr. Griffin was recommended.

CHECK FOR SANATORIUM

McClary Foundry Employees Send $105 25 for Byron Institution.

Sheriff Cameron, secretary of the London Health Association, today received a check for $105 25 from John Barned, treasurer of the McClary Foundry Consumption Sanatorium Aid Association. The McClary employees have taken a great interest in the Byron sanatorium, and their aid is greatly appreciated by the Health Association.

BILL HAS PASSED.

Edmonton, Dec. 9.—The Alberta and Great Waterways Railway bill passed its third reading in the Alberta Legislature yesterday afternoon, without amendment and without further vote. The bill provides that the proceeds from the sale of the bonds, now in the Edmonton banks, be turned into the general funds of the province. The second reading, it will be remembered, carried by 25 to 1 votes, after proposed amendments had been defeated.

DIED IN CHINA.

Toronto, Dec. 10. — Word was received in Toronto this morning by cable of the death by smallpox of Mrs. Harold M. Clark at Welshwei, Honan, China. Mrs. Clark, who left Toronto only a few weeks ago for the Presbyterian mission field in Honan, was a sister of Rev. A. E. Armstrong, secretary of the laymen's missionary movement. She was married to Mr. Clark last August.

WILL SURRENDER.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 10.—A naval battalion revolted, but after being cannonaded this morning, has offered to surrender.

A NEW RAILROAD.

San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua, Dec. 10.—Several English engineers have arrived here to survey for a railroad from Rama to San Ubaldo, on the east side of Lake Nicauragua.

DUMPED THE OPIUM.

Kansas City, Dec. 10.—A wagon load of opium, valued at $14,000, was dumped into the Missouri River here yesterday by Government officials. The drug was seized in raids upon Chinese dives here last summer.

DRAMATIC SCENE AT MURDER TRIAL

Clerk Declares Woman He Sold Revolver to Was Not Hattie LeBlanc.

CASE MAY NOW DROP

Accused Girl's Attorney Maintains That Absolutely No Case Has Been Made Out Against Her.

Cambridge, Dec. 9.—One of the most dramatic moments in the trial of Hattie LeBlanc for the murder of Clarence F. Glover, of Waltham, came today, when Thomas J. Coffey, formerly a salesman in a Boston sporting goods store, testified that he had sold the revolver with which Glover is alleged to have been killed to a woman, and then as he gazed upon the smiling face of the 17-year-old defendant, he said slowly, and with positiveness, "No, that is not the woman."

Mr. Coffey, who is now studying for the priesthood at the College of the Holy Angels, Buffalo, N. Y., was unable to give a good description of the woman who purchased the weapon, further than to say that she was 30 or 35 years of age, and spoke English.

It was with the expectation that the defence would rest its case before adjournment today that the trial of Hattie LeBlanc for the murder of Clarence F. Glover, was resumed.

When court adjourned last night, Melvin M. Johnson, chief counsel for the little 17-year-old, French-Canadian, announced that he had only a few witnesses to call to the stand, and he expected to be able to introduce the rest of the testimony before the end of today's short session. Hattie LeBlanc will not take the stand in her own defence. The girl's attorney expressed the opinion that the prosecution has not proved any case against her, and that no story from the defendant is needed, other than the introduction by the prosecution of the transcript of the examination of the prisoner at the Waltham police station on the night of her arrest. Mrs. Alma M. Roche, formerly a domestic in the Glover home, was on the witness stand when court adjourned last night, and her cross-examination by District Attorney Higgins was begun when court opened today.

DEFENDS POLICY

Hon. MacKenzie King Speaks of New Navy at Berlin.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—Hon. Mackenzie King was the guest of the Laurier Club here last night, and took occasion to present the naval policy of the Administration. He went back to the original resolution introduced by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, amplified by Sir Wilfrid, with the suggestions of Hon. R. L. Borden adopted, and thus passed unanimously by Parliament. He traced the contortions of the Conservative leader and others of that party on the question since that time, emphasizing their attitude favoring Dreadnoughts to prosecute war, as against the sane and steadfast stand of Sir Wilfrid for a Canadian naval service to assist Britain to maintain peace.

The latest shift of Mr. Borden in suggesting a referendum in the face of Parliament's unanimous action indicated the instability of Mr. Borden.

ARE NOT SATISFIED

Toronto Street Railway Investigation May Cause Further Trouble.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Toronto, Dec. 10.—"We are not satisfied," said Mayor Geary this morning, with reference to the course of the Ontario railway and municipal board on the street car question. His worship intimated the city might do something by way of obtaining redress if the railway board persisted in its support of the Toronto Railway Company's contention, but he would not hint at what move would be made. 'The board's position is absolutely untenable," said he, speaking of the postponement of the board's decision, pending a report as to whether or not the pay-as-you-enter system was properly workable on the present cars, yet permitting the system to continue until Dec. 19. We are waiting until Dec. 19 in a prayerful attitude," was all Counsel Drayton would say about the matter.

DECEMBER GRAND JURY ON COUNTY BUILDING

Finds the Jail in Excellent Shape, Also the Hospitals.

The grand jury empanelled for the December session of the county court, which concluded its business yesterday at the courthouse, brought in a presentment that failed to do anything but laud the present county buildings, which are generally considered the legitimate prey of grand jurors. However, the fourten men in charge at this sessions confined their remarks pretty generally to the manner in which the building is kept up.

Sanatorium Approved.

The Byron sanatorium for consumptives was very well spoken of by the jury expressing the hope that the county council would give the $4,000 grant asked for by the London Health Association for the institution.

Victoria Hospital, the insane asylum and the home for incurables were visited, and reported to be in excellent condition.

The jail was found in good condition and clean. A recommendation was made for an increase in the salaries of the matrons.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Denver, Col., Dec. 9. — Cenkyo Mitsunga, a Japanese, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was tried on the charge of murdering Mrs. Katharine Wilson, a white woman, by whom he had been hired to assist in housecleaning.

CITY NOT MAKING LIGHT CONTRACTS

Unable to Sign Up Until Rate Problem Is Settled.

EXPERTS ON SCHEDULE

Meantime the London Electric Is Reported To Be Doing a Rushing Business.

The contest for the control of the market for electricity is on in earnest, and it must be admitted that the London Electric are making a strong bid for patronage.

For the past week hundreds of contracts have been signed in their office, both for domestic and commercial lighting.

Today their offices were filled with applicants, and it was stated that four men were kept busy arranging for light contracts.

Besides these there were some motor agreements arranged. This sort of business will be hard for the city to obtain, it is claimed, owing to the fact that it will cost from $100 to $1,000 to install new motors to take care of Niagara power. The machines at present in use are practically of no value for Falls energy, as they cannot be used for alternating current, the kind supplied by the city plant.

"We are not worrying," an official of the company informed The Advertiser. "We have been busy for days making new contracts, and we have no difficulty in getting the people to sign up. Our proposition is clear and easily understood, and that is one reason the consumers are remaining with us."

The contracts are all signed for a year. This practically means thirteen months, as the agreement will run a month after the completion of the term contracted for, as it requires a month's notice to terminate.

In the meantime no contracts have been signed by the city department. As a matter of fact, there have been many applications for service, but nothing definite has been promised the prospective customers for the simple reason that power prices are somewhat in the air as yet.

The Rate Problem.

A great effort is being made to get the Niagara power rates down to a point where it is certain that they will compare favorably with the best the London Electric can offer.

Not only are the local engineers working on the problem, but also Chief Engineer Sothmann, of the hydro-electric commission, and three of the experts of his staff. They were furnished with all the data necessary last week, and are now figuring out a schedule to be submitted to the board.

It will be ready next week, when a special meeting will be held to consider them.

Together with the hydro-electric commission's figures will be submitted the local board's, and the most favorable adopted.

If at all possible, there will be then a rate struck that will be lower than the London Electric Company's closest figures.

In other words, competition will be met by a reduction of the rate in order that the city may not be at a disadvantage in the campaign for the power market.

"We intend to give the people the advantage of the lowest possible rate we can get," said Chairman Pocock. "We will give them the advantage of competition, and we will demonstrate that the people's proposition is the very best possible to conserve their interests. We are going to win, and make no mistake about it."

LANGEVIN JARS THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS

Question of Manitoba University May Cause Much Trouble.

Winnipeg, Dec. 9.—That the English-speaking Roman Catholics of Manitoba do not see eye to eye with the authorities of St. Boniface Roman Catholic College, is the stand taken by the college regarding Manitoba University, was made plain today in a statement by Dr. Devine, before the university council. Dr. Devine has until recently been official representative of St. Boniface College to the university council, but was requested to resign a short time ago when he protested at a meeting of the college board that the English-speaking Catholics were not in accord with the views of French-Canadian brethren, and favored a university with teaching faculties. Dr. Devine called a meeting of the English-speaking Catholics, at which a unanimous vote favored a university with a faculty rather than affiliation as a separate institution. He also protested that at a meeting of the college board Archbishop Langevin presided, although not a member of the board.

BENT GOODS COMPANY GETS INCORPORATION

Capitalization of Local Company Is Placed at $50,000.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Dec. 10.—A new company just incorporated as announced in this week's Gazette, is the Forest City Bent Goods Company, at a capital of $50,000, to deal in bent woodwork for furniture. The provisional directors are F. G. Lumball, W. Wright, D. J. Cowan, R. G. Edgecombe, F. A. Bryan and A. N. Bryan.

ROEBUCK TO RUN.

Cobalt, Dec. 9.—One hundred and twenty-five delegates at a convention here yesterday elected by a large majority A. W. Roebuck, editor of the Temiskaming Herald, and formerly connected with the Toronto Daily Star, to be Liberal candidate for the Provincial House in the Temiskaming riding. His only adversary for nomination was Taylor, pipe merchant, of Cobalt. Outside speakers announced to attend failed to appear. A public meeting was held at night. Mr. Roebuck was enthusiastically applauded.

FATHER PROSECUTES SON.
[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Hamilton, Dec. 9. — Another case of a father prosecuting his son for theft has been announced. Some time ago Thomas Wood gave his son John $400 with which to purchase some cattle. The son skipped and is now under arrest in Winnipeg for stealing the money. He will be brought to Hamilton for trial.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

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

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

NORTH END—2-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, all modern conveniences. Lot 40x159.6 feet. Price, $3,000.

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

FOR SALE FOR REMOVAL—HOUSES NOS. 567, 569, 580, 582 AND 584 ONTARIO STREET. THESE HOUSES WILL BE SOLD BY TENDER TO BE REMOVED FROM THE PROPERTIES BEFORE THE FIRST OF APRIL NEXT. LOOK OVER THE HOUSES AND SEND IN A TENDER IN A SEALED ENVELOPE MARKED "TENDER," TO US.

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

ELIAS STREET—Brick veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, electric light and fixtures, porch. Lot 33x100 feet. Price, $1,700.

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

TECUMSEH AVENUE—2½-story red pressed brick, cement and cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, hard wood floors downstairs, large porch, balcony at rear, lot 40x120 feet to a lane. Price, $4,000.

TALBOT STREET—2½-story red-pressed brick, cement foundation, slate roof, 5 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, hot water heated, mantel and grate, kitchen cupboard, verandah. Lot 33.6x70 feet. Call for particulars.

TALBOT STREET—Frame semi-detached cottage, 2 bedrooms in one, 3 in other, cement and iron 2-story workshop and stable at rear. Lot 158 feet deep. Price, $2,600.

EDWARD STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas for cooking and lighting. Lot 33x140 feet. Price, $1,150.

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

DUNDAS STREET—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 60x316 feet. Price, $3,200.

DEAN STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, cellar, chicken coop, fruit and shade trees, lot 48x139.6 feet. Price, $1,400.

2 2-3 acres Pipe Line near Wonderland, frame cottage, stone foundation, barn, poultry house, hog pen, etc., good poultry farm. Price, $1,200. Would exchange for 40 or 50 acres.

GROSVENOR STREET — 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bath and w.c., furnace. Lot 33x140 feet. Price, $2,600.

SOUTH LONDON — 1¾-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 2 bedrooms, room for bath, gas and electric light, lot 40x185 feet. Call for particulars.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Bridport street, 2½-story red pressed brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, mantel and grate; lot 42x140 feet. Call for particulars.

150 ACRES—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, cellar, furnace, new bank barn, stone stables under, cement floor, drive barn, good well and windmill, clay loam. Will trade for small farm or city property.

PROSPECT AVENUE — Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms and den, modern conveniences, lot 46x140 feet. Call for particulars.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—2½-story brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, kitchen cupboard, laundry with stationary tubs, lot 35x121 feet. Call for particulars.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1½-story brick, brick foundation, with cement block facing, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, verandah, lot 30x132 feet. Price, $3,000.

LONDON SOUTH—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 33.4x120 feet. Price, $2,300. Easy terms, $20 down and $20 per month.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 30.5x150 feet. $1,650.

MAITLAND STREET—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, gas, lot 33x109 feet. Price, $2,350.

RAILWAY STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences; lot 40x160 feet. Price, $3,200.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story red brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Price, $2,600.

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

FIVE ACRES, city limits south—No buildings, splendid soil; first-class place for market garden or poultry; twelve minutes' walk to Traction Company's line, fifteen minutes walk to Ridout street belt. Cheap, $600.

120 YORK STREET—2½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, double deck porch, conservatory; large lot. Splendid place for a traveller. Call and get order to see house.

JOHN STREET—2½-story brick, stone-faced foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences; lot 23x250 feet. Price, $4,000.

HILL STREET—1½-story frame, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, furnace, piped for gas; lot 50x80 feet. Price, $2,800.

TO LET—472 Park avenue; 2-story brick house; modern conveniences; rent, $40 per month.

SOUTH LONDON—One of the best residences; large lot, and good buildings. Call for particulars.

KENNETH AVENUE—1½-story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 30x100 feet. Price, $2,400.

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

FACTORY SITES on inter-switching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

HILL STREET—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas, good cellar, barn, lot 45x195 feet. Price, $1,450.

VACANT LOT, BECHER STREET, 30x125 feet. $700.

HORTON STREET, central—Frame cottage, semi-detached, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms. Price, $2,400.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, hard and soft water, barn, lot 33x135 feet. Price, $1,450.

SIXTY ACRES CLAY LOAM—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn 60x38 feet, on blocks, pigpen, henhouse, drivershed 20x40 feet, good repair; 12 acres of beech, maple and rock elm, good timber, good orchard (apples and pears), good well, windmill at house. Price, $3,700.

THE RIDGEWAY—2-story brick, all modern, fine residence, low price.

THE BEST VACANT LOTS in the north end. Call for particulars.

FINE LOT on Elmwood avenue near the Normal School.

VACANT LOT on Mount Pleasant avenue. Call for particulars.

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

Consult Our List

The man who thinks of buying a farm should make himself acquainted with the quality, locality and price of all the farms best suited for the kind of farming in which he wishes to engage. This we can assist him in doing if he sends for our catalogue of farms for sale in Ontario. This catalogue is mailed free to anyone who sends for same.

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

No. 6429—50 acres in the Township of Sombra, County of Lambton, soil clay loam, 10 acres timber, drained by tile and open drains, ½ acre of mixed fruit, 1½-story frame house 18x24, stable 20x32, and granary 18x22, 1½ miles to Brigden market, railway station and postoffice.

No. 6424—190 acres in the Township of Elma, County of Perth, soil clay loam, 1 acre of apples and pears, 1½-story frame house 30x30, frame bank barn 40x110, stabling under all barn, driveshed 18x20, henhouse, woodshed and pigpen, buildings in good state of repair, 5 miles to Atwood market, 12 miles to Listowel.

No. 6402—130 acres in the Township of Colchester South, County of Essex, soil black loam, 11½ acres of apples, 2-story brick house 20x30, wing 18x22, barn 36x72, a number of other outbuildings, 4 miles to Harrow market, 1 mile to Marshfield railway station, and ½ mile to Vereker P. O.

No. 6380—100 acres in the Township of East Williams, County of Middlesex, soil part clay loam and part sandy loam, 10 acres mixed timber, 5 acres of orchard, mostly apples, 1½-story brick house 18x26, frame barn 36x56 with cement basement, 3 miles to Parkhill market, railway station and postoffice, 8 miles to Ailsa Craig.

For further list of farms which we have for sale, see today's Free Press, or send for our catalogue of farms for sale in any county north or west of Toronto.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.

TELEPHONE 696. 78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Real Estate For Sale

For Sale—Two nice lots on Oak street.
For Sale—Three nice lots, Egerton street.

For Sale—Three lots in Cronyn Park.

For Sale—Modern double brick house, in Brougndale.

For Sale—Frame cottage, Dame street.

For Sale—Two lots on Florence street, on easy terms.

For Sale—Three large lots on Emery street.

For Sale—One hundred desirable homes in the City of London, to suit poor or rich.

I have a number of 50-acre and 100-acre farms that I would exchange on city, town or farm property.

It will pay you to call, write or phone me.

To Let—Brick house, Wellington street; $10.

To Let—Frame house, Wellington road; $8.

To Let—Cement house, Dame street; $11.

To Let—Brick house, Hamilton road; $8.

To Let—Frame house, Cheapside street; $7.50.

To Let—Frame cottage, Pall Mall street; $8.

To Let—Frame cottage, Pall Mall street; $9.

Call, write or phone.

SAMUEL WILSON

Real Estate and Fire Assurance Agent.
Building Contractor.
Rents and Mortgages Collected.
Money to Loan.
OFFICE: 155 WELLINGTON STREET, London, Ont. b

WINTER FAIR CLOSED.

Guelph, Dec. 9.—The winter fair practically came to a close at noon, though this afternoon the sale of dressed carcasses is taking place with a large crowd in attendance. All the out-going trains are filled with visitors going home. One and all declare that the 1910 winter fair is the best yet held. James Leask, of Greenbank, captured the honors in the beef class.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. A. Campbell

Real Estate, Loans and Investments.

428 Richmond St.

LONDON, ONT.

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

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

100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR Derwent. Apply D. McIntyre, Niles-town. 29g-t

$2,500, FOR QUICK SALE—TWO-STORY brick, solid walls; lot 45x259 feet; modern, nearly new. Apply 50 Elmwood avenue. 55bc-ywt

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY RED pressed brick, all modern conveniences; north end. Apply 326 St. George. 47tf-tyw

THREE ACRES, 2½ MILES TO THE city market; new frame cottage on cut stone foundation, with new furnace; barn and chicken coop 50 feet long in connection; small store and postoffice in connection; on easy terms of payment. Apply Anderson & Hatch. b

NEARLY NEW FRAME COTTAGE for sale in the east end, close to the factories; can be bought cheaper than it could be built, and on very easy terms of payment. Aply George A. Hatch, auctioneer. b

TWO-STORY BRICK-VENEER HOUSE, modern, in good locality. Box 7, Advertiser. 57-t

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

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

OTTAWAY AVENUE—New 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, furnace, bathroom, lot 36x140. Price, $2,300 for a quick sale.

PICCADILLY STREET—2-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, side and front verandah, frame barn, good lot. Price, $4,650. Inspect this property.

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

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

HAMILTON ROAD—Five acres, sandy loam, new 1½-story frame house on cement foundation, 7 rooms, verandah; close to city limits. Must be sold, hence our price is much reduced.

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

OTTAWAY AVENUE—1¾-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms, two cellars, lot 40x180 feet. Price, $2,000.

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

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

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

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

HILL STREET—A new 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, furnace, gas, nice lot. Price, $2,300.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 52x208 feet, to a lane. Price, $5,000.

TECUMSEH AVENUE, near Ridout street—A new two-story red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 40x119 feet. Price, $2,750. Owner leaving city.

P. WALSH
PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

Anderson & Hatch

ROOM 22,
BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS.
LONDON. PHONE 2322.

50 acres—On very easy terms of payment, or will exchange for a house in the city.

$6,000—One-seventh interest in 7,424 acres of land on the north and south banks of the Nechace River, near Fort George. The above lands were selected five years ago, and offers a great inducement to any party who has the money, and approved of by the parties holding the land.

$2,800—1½-story red pressed brick house; modern. Terms: $100 cash, balance monthly.

$2,600—Wellington street; 1½-story brick.

$4,400—Bridport street.

$900—Just outside the city limits; lot 205x150.

$2,500—Waterloo street; brick cottage and brick stable.

Nearly new frame cottages in the east end. Will be sold on easy terms at a great sacrifice. Apply at once.

Houses of all kinds and descriptions in all parts of the city for sale or to rent.

$17—Modern house, King street, to rent.

$23—Bridport street, to rent.

$14—Dufferin avenue, to rent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,500 general stock, store and dwelling, $3,500. Terms: One hundred cents on the stock; store and dwelling on very easy terms of payment.

$8,000 stock of drygoods in one of the best towns in Western Ontario. Now doing a first-class business.

$2,500 general stock. Now doing a first-class business in a good village near London, or will accept an active man as partner.

Hotel for sale in one of the best towns in Western Canada.

$450—First-class laundry in a good northern town, consisting of 4 large rooms on the first floor of the main street, 7 horsepower engine, large rotary machine, starching machine, etc., having a number of agencies in the surrounding towns and villages.

$300—Good butcher business. Average sales per day, $30. No opposition within 7 miles.

$2,000 general stock, brick store and dwelling.

$3,000 stock of groceries, boots and shoes. Rent of store, $80 per year.

$1,200 store and dwelling in a good county town. Postoffice and telephone office in connection. No opposition. A good opportunity.

$1,000 stock of groceries in the city. Now doing a first-class trade. Speak quick if you want a first-class business.

Grocery business with store and dwelling in the city. On very easy terms of payment.

GEO. A. HATCH, Auctioneer. J. G. ANDERSON, Insurance Effected.

FINE GOLD WATCH FOR WARDEN CAMPBELL

Gift From Councillors Marks Termination of His Term.

Warden D. S. Campbell, whose term of office in the Middlesex county council terminates with the passing of the session, which will be concluded today, was this morning presented with a fine gold watch by his fellow-councillors.

The warden was unaware of what was to happen until he was called to the council chamber shortly before noon, where the presentation occurred.

Mr. Campbell made a fitting reply to the address, which follows:

"To Donald S. Campbell, Warden of the County of Middlesex:

"Dear Sir,—We, your fellow-members of the county council of the county of Middlesex for the year 1910, at this, the last meeting of the year, desire to take advantage of the occasion to extend to you the assurance of our goodwill towards you, and our appreciation of the faithful and impartial manner with which you have discharged the duties of the important office of warden of this county. We are mindful of your generous consideration for the opinions of your fellow-councillors, your conscientious hewing to the line in all that you conceive to be right, has commanded our respect. In selecting you as our leader at the beginning of the year we were cognizant of the fidelity with which you had in past years discharged the various duties intrusted to you. We marked you out as the one best able to preside over our deliberations. Now, that the year is drawing to a close, we are sensible of the fact that we were not mistaken in the estimate we placed on you. While we ask you to accept these assurances of our esteem and regard for you, we desire to give expression to our feelings of appreciation for the many courtesies you have extended to every member of this council. We ask you to accept this watch, as a slight, tangible token of our regard for you, and as it may remind you of passing time, may it in future years recall to your mind the happy associations in the county council of 1910.

"Signed, on behalf of the members and officials:

"JOHN A. McGUGAN,
"A. K. HODGINS
"C. M. MACFIE,
"S. F. GLASS,
"F. W. ATKINSON."

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED — WEATHER PROBS: COLD. — SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED

Extra Forces Are Here TO HELP CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

Children's Warm Winter Coats and Dresses



Just as easy to choose children's garments as ladies' in our Ready-to-Wear Department, and be perfectly suited and absolutely satisfied. Our range is so great the question is not what can I get, but which will I choose. This department has been a growing one for years, and more space has been given to the display of misses' and children's garments this season than ever before, which is appreciated by every mother who has the dress problem to solve for a family of girls. Dresses as well as coats, and every other article of wearing apparel will be found here in fine assortment.

Child's Coat of Serge, made in navy and cardinal, double-breasted box coat, lined and interlined, sizes 3 to 6 years. For **$2.75**

Child's Coat of Frieze, made in navy and cardinal, double-breasted, roll collar, patch pockets, collar and cuffs and coat trimmed with soutache and military braid, sizes 2 to 5 years. For **$4.75**

Child's Coat of Broadcloth, made in cardinal and navy, double-breasted box coat, roll collar, edges of collar, cuffs and front of coat finished with and trimmed with soutache braid, lined and interlined, sizes 2 to 6 years. For **$6.50**

Child's Buster Dress of Velvet, made in brown, navy and green, trimmings of white and red braid, lined through, sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. For **$2.85**

Child's Middy Dress of Serge, body and sleeves of plain navy or green, collar and cuffs, kilted skirt of plaid, sizes 3 to 5 years, ... **$3.25**

Seven, nine and ten years **$3.50**

People Shopping Earlier in the Day This Year

Not only earlier in the season but earlier in the day. Scores of people arrive these days at the opening of the store and many have their shopping completed by 11 o'clock, taking leisure and quietness, using judgment and care, and giving full decision of artistic taste to each and every purchase. No need for hurried selection if you come during the new shopping hours, from 8 to 11. **By carrying the smaller parcels from now until Christmas as far as convenient,** earlier and more regular service with the larger ones will be the result.

You'll save time in going from floor to floor by using the elevators on west side. They are less crowded.

If a Woman Has Thoughts of Furs or a Fur Coat



It wouldn't be a bad idea to place this advertisement where her husband or father will see it, or better still, she might direct his steps to the Smallman & Ingram fur store, where suggestions in plenty will come of themselves.

Ladies' Astrachan Coats, 34 inches long, well lined, semi-fitted, double breasted, high collar ..... **$32.00** to **$43.00**

Ladies' Near Seal Coats, 32 inches long, semi-fitted, shawl collar, best quality, silk or satin lined **$55.00**

Ladies' Persian Lamb Coats, 30 inches long, double breasted, bright medium curl, for **$169.00**

Black Persian Pony, 50 inches long, shawl collar, semi-fitted, black satin lining, for **$95.00**

Natural Sable Ruff, 68 inches long, satin-lined ends, finished with 10 tails, two heads and claws, for **$16.50**

Natural Sable Empire Ruff ..... **$15, $18** and **$20**

Natural Sable Large Pillow Muff ..... **$30** to **$39**

Western Sable Empire Muff ..... **$7** to **$10.50**

Western Sable Rug Muff **$12.75**

Western Sable Ruffs and Stoles ..... **$8.50** to **$15**

Marmot Rug and Drum Muffs ..... **$6.50** to **$16.50**

Marmot Stoles... **$5, $5.75, $7.50, $10, $13.50, $15**

Misses' Gray Lamb Muffs ..... **$4.75, $5, $6** to **$9**

Misses' Grav Lamb Neckpieces ..... **$5, $6.50** to **$10**

Ladies' Persian Paw Sets ..... **$16.75** to **$20**

Special in Manicure Sets $1.50 and $2.75



Just a few dozen of these specially-priced sets. A deposit will reserve one if you are not ready to take it. Best selection now.

Seven-Piece Silver Manicure Set, in nicely padded box, **$2.75** Contains quadruple silver plate nail file, corn knife, cuticle, tooth brush, salve jar, buffer and manicure scissors, as cut. Only **$2.75**

Four-Piece Quadruple Silver Plate Manicure Set, in heavy floral design and neatly padded. Box contains salve jar, nail file, extra large buffer and manicure scissors. Only **$1.50**

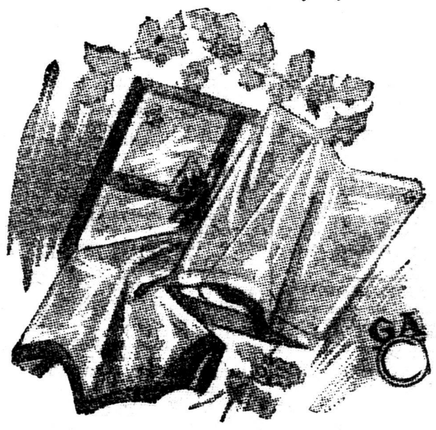
Shaving Set $2.25 — An Acceptable Gift for a Man



Shaving Set, leatherette-covered box, sateen cushioned, contains nickel polished shaving cup, with porcelain lining, 5½-inch shaving mirror, with heavy bevel glass and nickel rim and stand, nickel-handle lather brush, as cut. At, only **$2.25**

These are on sale at the Holiday Goods Department, rear of West Aisle.

200 Dozen Men's Initialed Linen Handkerchiefs, Half-Dozens, Boxed, $1.50 Box



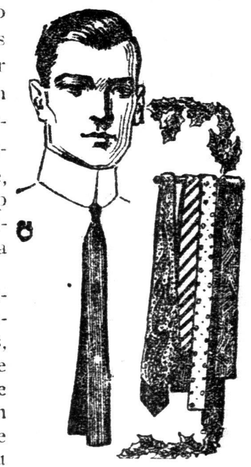
What will we get for Dad? In nine cases out of ten the answer is Handkerchiefs. It's always a puzzler to know what to get for him, but you will never make a mistake in giving Handkerchiefs, particularly those large-size, pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, beautifully initialed in one corner. A most appropriate gift for father, husband or brother. These are excellent qualities, imported direct from the manufacturer in Ireland, one-quarter and one-half inch hemstitched hem, with initial worked in corner. Boxed in half-dozens in dainty boxes, making a very attractive, pleasing and useful gift. But we would advise making your selection now, while we have all the wanted initials. Have them reserved, if you wish, and avoid the possibility of disappointment later. Bring your list of initials.

In boxes of half-dozens at, per box **$1.50**

Or single Handkerchiefs, each **25c**

Richmond Street Section.

Sale of Christmas Neckwear Monday, Boxed, 50c and 75c Ties for 39c



A great opportunity to procure your Christmas Neckwear Gifts, two for about the price of one in many cases. The very newest plain and fancy patterns, good large shape, loose ends, neatly put up in a box. A most acceptable Christmas gift for a gentleman.

These Ties were procured under most extraordinary circumstances, one of the most fortunate offerings our men's store has ever announced in furnishings, and will be fully appreciated when you see the quality and character of the goods. The very newest in shape, and the most refined taste is displayed in the choice and blending of the soft-tinted color effects. A choice lot of Christmas Ties. Every Tie from 50c to 75c stock. Your choice of over 60 dozen Monday morning at each.... **39c**

Rear Richmond Street Store—Opposite East Elevator.

Ladies' Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Manicure Supplies, Etc., Opposite West Elevators.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

Consult our manicurist about the treatment of the scalp, complexion, hair and care of your nails. Second Floor.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

Guelph, Dec. 9. — At a conference held this morning with the officials of the G. T. R., the long standing dispute between the corporation and the city over the erection of a new station and the price for the Jubilee Park site were settled. The committee, which represented the city, had the power to settle matters, and both parties were in an agreeable frame of mind. A three hours' session was held, during which both parties made concessions. The price agreed upon for the site, which is a park inmediately to the west of the present G. T. R. depot, is said to have been $9,000, the company to construct a foot passage way under the tracks at Neeve street. The city wanted $15,000, and the company offered $7,500.

GETS FIVE YEARS.

New York, Dec. 9.—George W. Yeandle, the Nan Patterson juror found guilty of soliciting a bribe in return for which he promised to acquit Millionaire Rosenheimer at his recent trial, was today sentenced to not less than five years and not more than eight years in Sing Sing.

AMUSEMENTS. LECTURES.

GRAND

TWICE TODAY MAT. NIGHT.
The New York Success,
This Woman and This Man
Mat., 25c. 35c, 50c; Night, 25c to $1.00.

MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 12
Chas. Frohman presents
Maude Adams
in J. M. Barrie's Best Play
What Every Woman Knows
PRICES—50c TO $2.00.
SEATS SELLING.

TUESDAY NEXT, DEC. 13
A. E. Caldwell presents
Franklin Woodruff, in
CALL OF THE WILD
Dramatized from Frederick Remington's novel.
"John Ermine, of The Yellowstone."
Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
SEATS SELLING.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15
Sensation of the Season.
First Time at Popular Prices.
The Thief
Direct from Two Years at the Lyceum Theatre, New York.
ORIGINAL PRODUCTION.
PRICES—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Seats Monday, Dec. 12th.

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 16
THE SEASON'S BRIGHTEST STAR AND HAPPIEST PLAY,
GERTRUDE ELLIOTT
(Mrs. Forbes-Robertson)
LEIBLER & CO., Managers.
AS "GLAD"
In Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Great Play of Cheerfulness,
The Dawn of a Tomorrow
One year in New York, another in London. A sensation in Boston.
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
SEATS TUESDAY.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17 MAT. NIGHT.
HE'S ON HIS WAY—THE BIG LAUGHSTER,
VICTOR MOORE
In His Merriest Musical Success Hit of the Year. All-Star Cast.
The Happiest Night of His Life
PRICES — Mat.—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1. Night—25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.
SEATS WEDNESDAY.

RUMMAGE SALE EVERY AFTERNOON, 66 York street. b

RUMMAGE SALE

Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 7 p.m., in schoolroom of Chalmers Church, corner Waterloo and Grey. Useful articles of all kinds will be for sale. b

HEAR THE STORY OF THE WAIF, told with limelight illustrations by J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, provincial superintendent of neglected and dependent children, at the First Congregational Church, on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, at 8:30 o'clock. Everybody welcome. Come! 58u

MAJESTIC THEATRE

(Formerly Bennett's.)

Free Lecture on Christian Science

William D. McCracken, M.A., C.S.B., of Boston, Mass.

Sunday, December 11, 1910
AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

The public is cordially invited. 53k-tywt

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

St. Cecilia's Day

A cantata will be given by the choir (augmented to 65 voices) in the Adelaide Street Baptist Church, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13. Silver collection at the door in aid of organ fund. b

SIMCOE ROLLER RINK—BAND TONIGHT. Topsy-Turvy skating party Thursday night. Open every afternoon. b

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight and every night next week. Ice in perfect condition. b

DANCING—LEARN NOW. STRICTLY private. Beginners' classes: Gentlemen, Tuesday; ladies, Thursday; advanced class, Wednesday evening; children, Saturday afternoons. Competent teachers. Circulars. Phone Dayton & McCormick.

Ocean Rates

Call for quotations via any steamship line to or from the Old Country.

Bahamas

Nassau, is indeed a cosey and quiet corner of a busy world. The location of the island within the Gulf Stream and the regular trade winds provide an equable winter temperature of about 72 degrees. For rates to this and any other warm climate apply

F. B. CLARKE
416 Richmond St., next Bank of Comerce
Open Saturday evenings, 7:30 to 9. 1

COURSEY'S HALL — BOX SOCIAL, Tuesday night. Dance every Tuesday and Friday. Wednesday night, poultry dressers' dance and oyster supper. Everybody welcome. 715 Grey street. b

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

Bermuda

Jamaica, Central and South America, Orient and the Nile. Inclusive fares. Booklets and information. Correspondence invited.

E. DE LA HOOKE
422 Park Avenue, London Loan Block

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

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

PRIVATE DANCING — THE ONLY "exclusive" private academy in London. Private classes taught at public class rates. Rapid system. Lessons any hour. Phone 2451. R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue.

MME. MARCELLA
SEMBRICH
Soprano (The Peerless), Assisted by Frank La Forge, Concert Pianist.
Grand Opera House, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 14
Plan at WILLIAMS PIANO WAREROOMS until Dec. 12; at the Grand Opera House, TUESDAY, DEC. 13. Tickets, $3.00, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00. Rush gallery seats, 50c. Out-of-town orders for seats must be accompanied by postal note or money-order with stamped envelope for return. Address to Williams Piano Co., Limited, London. b

Hydro - Electric Exhibition
December 20, 21, 22
All firms dealing in Electrical Supplies and Appliances who wish space in the Armories for this Exhibition should apply at once. Plans of the floor space and all information on application to,
A. M. HUNT, Secretary Exhibition Committee.
PHONE 752. 58u 425 RICHMOND STREET.

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES in New Ontario, for house in London; free from encumbrance. Box 4, Advertiser. b

WANTED BY YOUNG LADY—BOARD and room with private family, where no other boarders are kept; central location. Apply Box 14, Advertiser. b

TWO GENTLEMEN WANT COMFORTABLE rooms, good board; modern house, central. Give particulars to Box 10, Advertiser office. b

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

WANTED—PARTY TO TAKE PART car for household effects to Vancouver, early part January. Apply 193 College avenue, city. 57n

GARMENT CUTTING.

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

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENGLISH BULL PUP, ON Friday evening, Dec. 9. Return to F. L. Carson, 26 Prospect avenue. Phone 2575. 59c

LOST — A LARGE BROWN COLLIE, "Teddy." Reward at 310 Horton street. "Teddy." Rewar dat 310 Horton street. 59u

LOST—SMALL BROWN HAND SATCHEL, with two small purses, containing sum of money, inside. Return to this office and receive reward. 59c

FOUND — A PURSE CONTAINING money, etc. Apply 439 Horton street. b

WILL LADY TAKING UMBRELLA from Smallman's tea room on Wednesday afternoon kindly return to Smallman's at once? 58c

LOST, BETWEEN ST. PETER'S Cathedral and Oxford—Crystal rosary, with gold cross. Return to 357 Oxford street. Reward. 57c

LOST OR STRAYED, WEDNESDAY morning—Small fawn-colored Arctic terrier. Reward on returning to George C. Gibbons, 257 Dufferin avenue. 56tf

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

VERY DESIRABLE CHRISTMAS gifts—Bargains, choice hand-painted china. Display at 172 Central avenue. Phone 993.

COW — NEARLY PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE, good milker, coming Dec. 15. Address A. M. Ferns, White Oak. 59c

FOXTERRIER PUPS, $2 EACH. ADDRESS Box 22, Ealing P. O. 59c

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS AND cockerels, from imported stock; no reasonable offer refused. 797 Adelaide. 59u

FOR SALE, CHEAP—COOK STOVE, baby carriage, canary breeding cage, at 110 Colborne street. b

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

FINE LINE OF CHRISTMAS BOOKLETS, from one-half cent up. Red Star News Company.

COAL HEATER, VACUUM CLEANER, electric fixtures, Singer sewing machine; bargains for cash. 247 Hill street. 58c

MEN'S SHOES, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4, at the LITTLE SHOE STORE, recently opened at 225 Dundas, three doors west of Majestic.

W. PAXMAN, MGR.
ALSO GOOD REPAIRING. t

FOR SALE, CHEAP — ONE GOOD, sound, working mare. Dyment-Baker Lumber Company. 68c-vty

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

CUTTER, WITH ONE OR TWO SEATS; no reasonable offer refused. Apply 111 High street. 57c

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

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BRINDLE bulliterrier pups; price, $5. Apply 735 King street. 57c

Pocahontas Smokeless Lumps, $6 per ton; Red Jacket Lumps for grates, $6 per ton.

GREEN & CO.
495 YORK STREET. PHONE 1391.

OUR COUCHES MADE TO ORDER—Best value in city. Charles M. Quick. 58u

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

CHRISTMAS CAKES — EMPRESS, choicest quality, per pound, 40c. Royal Quality, very delicious flavor, 35c; Duchess, a rich cake, 30c; Countess, a fine cake, 20c. Phone city groceries. R. Nuttall, cake manufacturer.

A Piano Bargain

We are offering an Upright Piano, used less than six months, for

$265

Terms: $10 cash and $1.50 weekly.

The regular price of this instrument was $375.

Nordheimers Limited
188 DUNDAS STREET.

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

DECORATED CHINA — A LARGE shipment just received from Germany. You can get beautiful Christmas presents for Bee Hive Soap wrappers. Come early and get first choice. The London Soap Company, 197-205 South street.

LADIES — WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR use Triumph Pills; always dependable; "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Wilwaukee, Wis. 53u-t

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

The Old Umbrella Mender
PERRY DAVID
251 DUNDAS STREET.

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

FERRETS

Choice lot of Ferrets in both colors. Use our Laying Food; it will make your hens lay; 100 pounds for $1.50. Grit, Shell, Bone, Beef Scraps, Clover, Charcoal, Poultry Tonics, etc. Everything for poultry at MORGAN'S, 113 Dundas St. wty

GOOD COVERED DELIVERY SLEIGH, some good wagons suitable for delivery purposes, both open and covered; good line new and second-hand buggies; complete stock up-to-date cutters. Smith's, Maple street.

Eczema Cured

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

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS—Canadian Lady Corset Company, 855 Clarence street. Agents wanted.

FURNITURE

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

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

WE ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK five pianos at $50, $65, $75, $100 and $150, and six organs at $10, $15 and $25, payable $1 to $3 per month. Each instrument guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

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

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

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

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

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

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

Lumber

Perhaps you need some for necessary repairs. Let me know about it, and I will be glad to fix you up. GEORGE H. BELTON, Rectory street, north of Grand Trunk tracks. xt

SHOW CASES

Store and Office Fittings, best workmanship, at light prices. Get our estimate.
T. F. McCACKEN,
Manufacturer of Commercial Woodwork.
PHONE 2362. 447 DUNDAS STREET.

"Belting" We Have It
BEST AT BEST PRICES.
COTTON RUBBER, OR LEATHER.
The London Gas Power Company, Limited
EAST LONDON, ONTARIO.

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

1,000 PERSONS WANTED TO TRY OUR mixed hardwood, $2 per load, delivered. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1788.

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

ORDER YOUR
ACCOUNT BOOKS
LOOSE-LEAF FORMS AND STATIONERY FOR 1911 FROM
THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.
PHONE 370. 91 DUNDAS ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 PARK avenue, corner Queen's—Eye, ear, nose, throat.

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

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

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS—PHYSICIAN.

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

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

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 346 QUEEN'S avenue, London. Electrical treatment. Diseases of women a specialty.

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

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

LEGAL CARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, barristers, etc., Huron and Erie building. Private funds to loan, lowest rates.

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

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

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

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

McKILLOP & MURPHY—OAK HALL BUILDING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERSONAL.

FORTUNE TOLD—WONDERFUL REVELATIONS, love, business and all mysteries of life made clear; send birth date and 6c in stamps. Jean Hugo, Box 7, Iberville, P. Q. b

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

IF TROUBLED WITH EPILEPTIC OR falling fits or nerve disorders, write today for free particulars of the new discovery, Fit and Nerve Cure; send no money. Nemo Medicine Company, Hamilton. 67-1

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

COONEY—In this city on Dec. 10, 1910; Hanna A., relict of the late Patrick Cooney.
Funeral from her daughter's residence, Mrs. J. McCausland, 197 Queen's avenue, on Tuesday Dec. 13, at 8:30 a.m., to St. Peter's Cathedral. Requiem high mass at 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 59u

CROWDY—In this city, on Dec. 9, 1910, Mary, relict of the late Charles Crowdy, and mother of Mr. Henry Crowdy, blacksmith, 271 Wharncliffe road, West London, aged 81 years.
Funeral from her son's residence, Oxford street, West London, on Monday, Dec. 12, at 8:30 a.m., to St. Peter's Cathedral; requiem high mass at 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

HOOD—In Westminster Township, on Dec. 9, 1910, Ethel Aggie, dearly-beloved and youngest daughter of William and Harriet A. Hood, aged 7 months and 24 days.
Funeral from the parents' residence, lot 10, con. 3, Westminster Township, on Sunday, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Pond Mills Cemetery.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services at 11 and 7. Rev. C. H. Emmerson, B.A., will preach. Sunday School at 3.

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor. Rev. W. H. Butt, of Centralia, will preach at both services.

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

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL CHURCH.
DR. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Preacher.
ANNIVERSARY SERVICES, 11 and 7.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—HOLY COMMUNION, 8 a.m. Matins, 11; Evensong, 7; preacher, Rev. G. F. B. Doherty, B.A.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor, will preach tomorrow at both services. Evening subject, "The Wage and the Gift."

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, minister. Services morning and evening. Sabbath School, 3 p.m. All welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER WELLINGTON and Hill—Services at 11 and 7.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Morning, Rev. W. T. Hill; evening, Professor C. E. Jeakins. Seats free.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor, Rev. George Jackson, professor of English Bible in Victoria College, will preach morning and evening. Special music. All welcome. Come early.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., pastor, will preach at both services, 2:45, Bible School. Good music. Everybody welcome. Miss Irene McDougall, of Ingersoll, will sing at the morning service, and Miss Gladys Reid will sing at the evening service.

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

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Morning, Rev. George McKenzie. Evening, the pastor; song sermon; subject, "Who Measures the Faith that Saves: the Priest, the Preacher, or the People Believing?"

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

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

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—Dufferin and Wellington.
REV. R. WHITING, B.A., minister, will preach.
11 a.m.—Subject, "The Preventative Power of Christianity."
7 p.m.—Subject, "The Day's Work."
A. D. Jordan, choirmaster and organist.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. The pastor will preach morning and evening.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER HAMILTON road and Grey street—Mr. A. B. Miller, of Kansas, will preach the Gospel in the evening at 7. Come.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird. Rev. J. A. Agnew, of Dorchester, will preach morning and evening.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS' Association, Carling block, near postoffice, at 2:30. Subject, "Willful Sins Punished." All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., pastor. Services as usual.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. The pastor will preach. Bible School at 3 p.m. Seats free. All welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, Communion, "The Lovingkindness of the Lord"; evening, "True Christian Holiness." Men's Bible Class at 3; "Christ's Teaching About Himself."

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

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

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, "Ideals in Service"; evening, "All of Grace." Sunday School and Bible Classes, 3 p.m. All welcome.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A., pastor. 10 a.m., "An Unfinished Task"; 7 p.m., "A Legitimate Strike"; 2:45 p.m., Bible School and Men's Baraca Bible Class. Evening sermon of special interest to men. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, pastor. 10 a.m., regular classes; 11 a.m., subject, "The Church and the Ministry"; 2:45, Sunday School; 7 p.m., questions and answers continued by the pastor. Special music. Miss Ada Jones will sing at morning service. Mr. L. H. Roberts, choirmaster.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Morning, Mr. A. West; evening, "The Five Judgments," showing that to hell and back or to hell and stay are unscriptural. Preacher, Evangelist Belcher.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

SLATE ROOFING.

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

MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first general meeting of "The Forest City Bent Goods Company, Limited," will be held in the office of R. K. Cowan, county buildings, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December, 1910, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of organizing the company for the commencement of business. London, Dec. 10, 1910. By order, F. A. Byram, acting secretary. b

CHOSEN FRIENDS—COUNCIL NO. 75 will meet Monday, Dec. 12, at 8 p.m. Nomination and election of officers. b

ST. JOHN'S ATHLETIC CLUB—SUNDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 p.m. Subject, "The Creation." Men cordially welcome. b

TEMPERANCE MEETING, ST. GEORGE Hall, Sunday evening, 7 o'clock. New Thought Society. All welcome. No collection. b

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL meeting of the London Children's Aid Society will be held in the committee room, City Hall, on Monday Dec. 12, at 4:15 p.m. Annual reports, election of officers and address by J. J. Kelso, provincial superintendent of neglected and dependent children, Toronto. The public corially invited to attend. 58u

MEMBERS OF LONDON EAST COUNCIL, No. 25, C. O. C. F., are requested to attend council meeting on Monday evening next, 8 o'clock. Nomination and election of officers. L. W. Pearson, C. C.; M. Smith, secretary. 58u

MALE HELP WANTED.

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

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER; one familiar with operating Leonard-Ball engine, and capable of making his own repairs. Apply, stating experience, Box 11, Advertiser. 59c

BOOKKEEPER WANTED — STATE salary, experience; send reference. Address Box 9, Advertiser. b

GOOD CARRIAGE BODY BUILDER. Apply Hueston's Livery, Wellington street. 59c

GAS JET HEATER—BOTH SEXES, GET busy; great demand; sample outfit supplied; daily profit, $5 upward; let us prove it. Seed Manufacturing Company, 93 Reade street, New York. b

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN WAREHOUSE, etc. Apply Reid Bros. & Co., Clarence street. 58c

I WILL START YOU EARNING $4 daily at home in spare time, silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 36, Boston, Mass. b

THE COLLEGE OF TELEGRAPHY, London, will get you a better position and better wages next year. New term, Jan. 3. Modern equipment. Best results. Day and evening classes. Get free particulars. 55tf-ywt

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

CENTRAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, TORONTO, will send you particulars about training for railway agents' duties, if you will write Thomas J. Johnston, principal, Yonge and Gerrard. t

MEN WANTED, AGE 18-35, FOR FIREMEN, $100 monthly, and brakemen, $80, on railroads in London vicinity; experience unnecessary; no strike; positions guaranteed competent men; promotion; railway employing headquarters, over 500 men sent to positions monthly; state age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 58, 227 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

THE SCARBOROUGH COMPANY, IN placing new productions on the market, need a couple of extra salesmen; young men preferred. Address Box 283, Hamilton. 58n

WANTED—BOY FOR WHOLESALE warehouse; must be well educated. Box 8, Advertiser. 57c

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS, arriving weekly in summer, fortnightly in winter. Apply The Guild, 71 Drummond street, Montreal, or 14 Grenville street, Toronto. 59un

MARRIED MAN WANTS POSITION—Sober, steady, faithful; will work as shipper, watchman or at any work he is capable of doing; has knowledge of bookkeeping; Canadian. Box 96, this office. 44tf

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS, arriving weekly in summer, fortnightly in winter. Apply two weeks in advance. The Guild, 71 Drummond street, Montreal. 24un

TEACHERS WANTED.

NORMAL TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 19, London Township, for the year 1911. Apply, stating experience and salary, to H. McGuffin, Fanshawe. 59n

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TEACHER, S. S. No. 14, London Township; duties to commence Jan. 3. Apply, stating experience, certificate and salary, Willard Smith, secretary, Arva, Ont. 55c

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 9, Biddulph; duties to commence Jan. 3, 1911; salary, $450. Apply W. D. Hodging, secretary-treasurer, Mooresville, Ont. 54g

EXPERIENCED TEACHER, S. S. NO. 7, Enniskillen, Lambton County, commencing Jan. 3; salary, $500; male preferred. J. A. Park, Oil City, Ont. 52bu

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR S. S. NO. 3, Warwick Township; duties to commence Jan. 1, 1911. Apply, stating salary, qualifications, etc., to Wm. Beacom, treasurer, Warwick P. O., Ont. 45un

ARCHITECTS.

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

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot street.

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

London's Largest Bookshop.
BRIDGE SETS,
BRASS DESK SETS,
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PLAYING CARD SETS.
All our Christmas stock of these lines now on display.
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183 Dundas Street. Phone 366.

Taylor's Throat and Lung Balm

is sold under a printed guarantee to cure the worst cough, cold or bronchial irritation, or your money will be refunded without question. 25c per bottle at TAYLOR'S MARKET DRUG STORE, 399 Talbot street. Two phones. zxt

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENERAL servant; no laundry; other help kept. Apply with references to Box 507, postoffice. 59c

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR COOK IN small family, where housemaid is kept; not necessarily experienced; must be willing to go to Walkerville before 28th of December. Apply Mrs. W. M. Grant, Box 445, Walkerville, Ont. Telephone: Windsor, 658. 59c

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER; MIDDLE-AGED lady for old couple; steady work; state salary. Charles Scott, Newbury, Ont. 59-1

WANTED—WOMAN FOR MORNING work. Apply Stewardess, Victoria Hospital. 59tf

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS WANTED—Steady work. Apply at once, Sainsbury & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers, 101 King street. 59c

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CAPABLE general servant. Apply 525 Queen's avenue. 58c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; no washing or ironing; two in family. Apply Mrs. Fred L. Evans, 25 Marley Place, South London. 58c

WANTED BY OLD COUPLE—YOUNG girl or middle-aged woman for housework. Apply 386 King street. 58c

GIRL WANTED TO PACK TEA. ALFRED Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAID FOR general housework; small family, good wages. 567 Queen's avenue. Phone 1922. 57n

YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK, at once; family of two; good wages. 259 Piccadilly street. 56tf

COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing; small family; good wages. 764 Waterloo street. 53tf

WANTED — DINING-ROOM GIRLS, also housemaid. Apply Stewardess, Victoria Hospital. 42tf

EXPERIENCED BINDERY GIRLS wanted. Apply Advertiser Job Department. 32tf

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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

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

HOTEL CARDS.

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

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

DERMATOLOGY.

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

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

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

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

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

DENTAL CARDS.

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

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR TWO NEW lines. Apply for particulars to the Electric Bean Chemical Company, Limited, Dept. A, 228 Albert street, Ottawa.

INSURANCE.

SYDNEY SMYTHE, INSURANCE agent, 404 Talbot. Phone 1889. b

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

P. M. MILLMAN
INSURANCE AGENT.
Archibald McPherson Insurance
Agency. Phones 745, 1600.
E. J. MacRobert Insurance
Agency. Phones 449, 1600.
Offices, 105, 107 Masonic Temple.
Fire, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRISON HOTEL STABLES ARE IN shape to accommodate all customers. 58c

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

At your meals, and at bedtime, drink this sparkling agreeable brew. Your digestion will improve. Your slumber will better refresh you. Every drop gratifies.
Ask For **Labatt's** **ALE & STOUT**
17
Better for invalids than ordinary tonics or patent medicines. It is wholesome as well as pure
Made of selected barley-malt, choicest blended hops, and tested spring water. JOHN LABATT of LONDON, CANADA
Order from any dealer in beverages or direct from the brewery in London.

London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers.
191-193 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS:
Business Department 107
Editorial Rooms .....134 and 136
Job Printing Department 175

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUSBCRIPTION RATES:
Daily, Delivered by Carrier in City:
One year $5 00
One week 10c
Daily, Delivered by Carrier Outside City:
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Daily, by Mail Outside City:
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[Entered at the London (Canada) Postoffice as matter of the second class.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 10.

ULSTER'S GROUNDLESS FEARS.

The bitterest contests in the United Kingdom have been those between the two factions of the Nationalist party. There has been serious rioting in several of the constituencies where the Redmondites and O'Brienites had the field to themselves. Mr. John Redmond's brother, William, relinquished a safe seat to lead an unsuccessful attack upon O'Brien's stronghold, the city of Cork. The Redmondites have revenged themselves by driving Timothy Healy, the lieutenant of William O'Brien, out of Louth, which he has represented for eighteen years. Healy threatens reprisals in the courts, alleging corruption and intimidation. The animosity between the Redmondites and the O'Brienites is as furious as that between the home rulers and the Orangemen in Ulster.

The split in the Nationalist party, at a time when the fate of home rule is in the balance, and when home rulers have patriotic motives to sink all differences and present a united front, ought to reassure people who are frightened by the spectre of a Parliament at Dublin. There is a widespread impression that in a self-governing Ireland the Protestant, non-Celtic minority would be under the heel of a solid Celtic and Catholic majority. This delusion takes no account of human nature, political history, and Hibernian temperament. If the external pressure of anti-Irish forces in the Imperial Parliament cannot drive the Nationalists together, how will they be solidified in an Irish Parliament, where they will be in the majority? It would be a miracle if the Irish Celts did not form at least two parties in an Irish Legislature. The Protestant minority would be courted by one or both, and would probably hold the balance of power. This is the history of powerful minorities in other countries. Ulster has nothing to fear from the re-establishment of a Parliament in the Emerald Isle.

DR. ELIOT'S VISIT.

Citizens of Toronto had the pleasure of a visit this week from Dr. Eliot, former president of Harvard University. He addressed the Canadian Club and the students of Toronto University, and was entertained at a dinner by the Harvard Club. While not a popular orator, Dr. Eliot speaks with great authority, weight and decision. He has been generally accepted for years as the first citizen of the United States. Gifted with massive physical power, which has enabled him to perform extensive labors intellectual and executive, possessed of a deep, powerful voice which itself proclaims in its easy modulation the man of distinction and stately culture, Dr. Eliot is a giant personality, who must have impressed his hearers with a sense of the high mental and moral calibre now attained in the republic.

Besides works on educational subjects, the ex-president of Harvard is author of an excellent little book entitled "The Happy Life," which has not been as widely read as it should be. "The Strenuous Life," by another Harvard man, is of quite another stamp, good in its way, but wanting in the mellow taste which makes the charm of Dr. Eliot's book. There can hardly be a more exquisite Christmas gift than a copy of "The Happy Life," standing as it does for the things that are most excellent. The author's life has been in keeping with the book. He has never been showy or self-seeking, he lived as president of one of the world's greatest universities in a modest little story and a half red brick house, he is an ideal American, firm, courageous, home-loving, quietly helpful to good causes, a true democrat.

It was on democracy that he spoke to the Canadian Club of Toronto. One fault that he found in the conditions of popular rule, was a self-confident complacency, which trusted too much to the average man, and too little to expert judgment. It is well known that Dr. Eliot is a champion of city government by commission. After his address, answering a question, he observed that over a hundred municipalities in the United States had now successfully tried this plan. While Dr. Eliot frankly set forth the drawbacks of democracy, he ranged himself on democracy's side. Some of its benefits he enumerated thus:

"It tended to quicken courage and energy of the citizen. It left him freer than under any other form of government. It had levelled men at birth by wiping out hereditary titles and honors, and had provided elementary and secondary education. Democracy had always had the effect of giving the individual the habit of hopefulness. It had contributed mental development to the mass of the people in bringing them out of their ordinary lives.

"In the broadening of education for all the people Dr. Eliot saw the ultimate vindication of democracy. This was becoming more and more a part of legislation, and now the people were being educated how to promote public health, the farmers were being taught scientific agriculture.

"Democracy meant the distribution of property, and this in itself was a guarantee of sane conservatism and a bulwark against socialism. Dr. Eliot's closing argument in favor of democracy was that it would ultimately prove the great force for worldwide peace."

Of one Canadian the great educationist is justly proud. The Minister of Labor is an old boy of Harvard. Many times Dr. Eliot praised on public platforms in the United States the work which Mr. King is doing along sound economic and statesman-like lines. Dr. Eliot built Harvard to what it is, a great cosmopolitan seat of learning and research. Harvard built Mr. King's economic equipment. Mr. King is helping to build a better Canada.

THE MEETING OF THE PREMIERS.

It is not surprising that the Provincial premiers failed to agree at a single sitting upon the important constitutional question raised by the Maritime Provinces.

The representation of the Maritime Provinces in the House of Commons has declined from 49 to 35 since 1872. It will continue to decline under the present system, so long as the population increases relatively slower than that of Quebec. Ontario itself lost six seats after the census of 1901 for the same reason. The representation of Quebec being fixed at 65, the unit of representation is obtained by dividing the population of Quebec by that figure. In 1901 it worked out at 25,367. The unit after the census next year will be over 33,000, if Quebec has 2,000,000 people, as expected. One member for every 33,000 people will further reduce the representation of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. The spokesmen of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island ask that these provinces be placed in the same position as in 1872, when Prince Edward Island came into Confederation; or failing this, that they be insured against any further decrease. The change could not be made without abandoning the fixed representation of Quebec, which at least has the merit of automatically keeping down the size of the House of Commons.

How to grant the petition of the Maritime Provinces, which are threatened with a progressive decline of numerical weight in the Federal councils, and at the same time prevent the House of Commons from growing unwieldy, is a problem bristling with difficulties. The B. N. A. Act can be amended only with the consent of the Imperial Parliament, acting on the advice of the Dominion Parliament. But if any province of Canada were dissatisfied, it might appeal to Westminster over the head of Ottawa, as did Premier McBride of British Columbia in the matter of the recent Federal distribution of Provincial subsidies.

The O'Brienites appear to be fighting the Redmondites, just from love of a fight.

The British Government gained three county constituencies yesterday. Innumerable squires will be purple with rage.

Hindus are rioting in India because the Mohammedans are sacrificing cows. This is a premonition of what would happen if the British lid were off.

Up to this evening, each side in the British elections had gained 21 seats. If each had known this two weeks ago, the veto conference might have succeeded.

Those who say that the "practical annihilation" of the House of Lords will be a consequence of the passage of the British Government's resolutions, ought to read the resolutions.

The Chicago Record-Herald is amazed at the riots in Toronto. It says the pay-as-you-enter street cars have been in use in Chicago for three years, and have given fairly general satisfaction. The real grievance in Toronto is the lack of sufficient cars of any kind, and the introduction of the P. A. Y. E. cars seems to have been used as a pretext for rowdyism.

Young Mr. Astor, the son of William Waldorf Astor, the expatriated American multi-millionaire, has been elected for Plymouth. The young man goes even further than his father in his scorn for his native country. Replying to a telegram of congratulation from Mr. Balfour, he wired: "Unionists of Plymouth unanimously deplore the demoralizing effect of foreign gold in the hands of a dollar dictator." As "foreign gold," drawn from rents in New York, has financed Mr. Astor and his campaign, his aspersion of the dollar lacked elementary self-respect. Both the United States and England have reason to be ashamed of such a type.

ARISTOCRATIC.
[Puck.]

Faults are for the most part common to us all, though some of them, by having a great deal of money spent in their cultivation, get to seem rather exclusive.

SERIOUS INTENTIONS.
[Chicago News.]

Nellie—Hasn't Mr. Felewailey proposed yet?

Nora—No; but he has gone as far as to ask what we have for breakfast, and whether mother is a good cook.

ANYTHING TO WIN.
[Hamilton Times.]

The Unionists have chosen to make a test of the British electorate on the question of the House of Lords and the legislation which it seeks to block. They have retired tariff reform (claiming it as an issue only when they happen to make a gain); there is no navy issue; the budget is accepted. In short, unless they can down Asquith on the issue of the Lords' veto, they must be prepared to take the consequences.

A CHANGE.
[Buffalo Express.]

"John," said his wife, "I have lots of things I want to talk to you about."

"That's good," answered Mr. Spenders. "Generally you want to talk to me about things you haven't got."

CASUS BELLI.
[Washington Herald.]

An English periodical compares the Kaiser's poetry with that of Mr. Alfred Austin. War between Germany and England probably cannot be avoided much longer.

THE BUSY WIRE.
[Yonkers Statesman.]

Church—According to statistics, there are in the whole world 9,600,000 telephones.

Gotham—And when you consider that great number, isn't it queer that the very one you want is always busy?

THE ONE PLACE.
[Catholic Standard and Times.]

"That Mrs. Gossip seems to be at home wherever she may be."

"Well, I saw her in a place yesterday where she seemed decidedly restless and uneasy."

"You don't say? Where was that?"

"At home."

IS IT TRUE?
[Weekly Sun.]

Mr. Nesbitt has set us thinking, and we anxiously ask ourselves, Is it true that we must have the rule of a feudal aristocracy to keep us in colonial relation, or that one democracy will not submit to dependence on another?

HE FORGETS SOME THINGS.
[Jackson Citizen Press.]

The "man with every detail of his business at his fingers' ends" is the very party who forgets the soap dish, the bulbs and the canary bird seed his wife wants him to bring home.

SOON.
[Life.]

"How old is Brown's youngest child?"

"It can't be more than a year old. It's just learning to fly."

SEVEN AGES OF TURKEY.
[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Turkey.
Cold turkey.
Turkey croquettes.
Minced turkey.
Turkey hash.
Turkey bones.
Turkey soup.

FRUIT FARMING FOR ENGLISH GIRLS.
[Vancouver Province.]

Three young women graduates of the Horticultural College for Women, at Swanley, Kent, have reached the Okanagan Valley from England, where they will devote themselves to the life for which they have been specially trained—fruit-growing. They will be followed by others who are to flee from the barren prospect of the indigent gentlewoman in England to grow fruit in British Columbia. They think this is better than to struggle with men for the positions that are open to women in England.

DIFFICULT EATING.
[Ideas.]

Mother (at lunch)—Yes, darling, these little sardines are sometimes eaten by the larger fish.

Mabel (5 years old)—But, mamma, how do they get the cans open?

AS IT SHOULD BE.
[Brockville Times.]

A sign of the growth of British trade between Great Britain and Canada is shown in the number of catalogues which come into Canada from Great Britain. Old firms founded over a century ago, with world-wide reputations, are sending out their illustrated literature carefully arranged to meet Canadian requirements, prices quoted in Canadian currency, and explicit directions as to ordering, etc. And their agents report a material increase in their Canadian trade.

LESSON IN ETIQUETTE.
[Atchison Globe.]

"I was ashamed of you at that dinner last night; you made so much noise drinking your tea."

"Why, I was only sipping it. It was hot."

"I should say you were gargling. Why didn't you pour it out into your saucer the way I did?"

PARADOXICAL ULSTERMEN.
[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

The Ulster men are reported as firmly adhering to their heroic determination to preserve the British union by revolting against it.

MRS. Y. WINS.
[Boston Transcript.]

Mrs. X.—When my husband stays out all night I refuse to get him any breakfast.

Mrs. Y.—When my husband stays out all night he never wants any.

BLACK HEAVY SUBSTANCE.
[Judge.]

The returned traveller was exhibiting some souvenirs. Presently he came to a queer black, heavy substance, wrapped up securely in some paper. "This," he said, impressively, "is a fragment of air that I gouged from upper berth No. 9 in our Pullman."

WOMAN ON THE WARPATH.
[Canadian Courier.]

"Suffragette, suffragette, where have you been?"

"I've been to Parliament, making a scene."

"Suffragette, suffragette, what did you there?"

"I effectively put the kibosh on that idea that woman is a weak, clinging vine."

A NATURAL INFERENCE.
[Toronto News.]

Bishop DuMoulin intimates that he approves of St. Andrew. The saint must have been a Unionist.

BETTER THAN GOLD.
[New York Press.]

California gets nearly $2,000,000 out of a crop of 9,000 tons of walnuts. The gold mines of California down in the ground, following the days of forty-nine, were poverty-stricken to the wealth that now flows every year from the surface of the soil rich in agriculture.

THREE NEW INDUSTRIES.
[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Hamilton, Dec. 9. — The Diamond Flint Glass Company has purchased ten acres of land in the east end of the city. The company will dismantle its present plant on James street north and erect three new buildings on the new site. The Egg-O Baking Powder Company, of Regina, Sask., and the Robinson Box Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, Mass., have decided to build factories in Hamilton.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

GENERAL TRADE SHOWS BETTERMENT

A Brisk Holiday Trade Is Now in Full Swing in Canada.

CONDITIONS IN LONDON

Holiday Business Is Opening Out Nicely—Wholesalers and Retailers Seem Pleased.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Bradstreet's trade Review, says: Montreal reports say general retail trade has shown further improvement during the past week. Snow and colder weather has given an impetus to winter business, and the holiday trade is beginning to open out more satisfactorily. Sleighing has much helped business in the country. Wholesalers now report a good demand for all lines of holiday goods and that so far the season compares fairly well with that of last year, although retail trade was at first quiet. The demand for heavy and fancy drygoods is active. Spring drygoods are going well despite somewhat unsettled conditions regarding indications for price changes. There continues a good movement in seasonable hardware, and for structural steel the demand is still active. Many large buildings are in the process of construction and others are being planned. An excellent business is noted in general groceries. The past season has seen a further decline in the volume of dairy exports. While those of cheese showed a slight increase over last year, butter exports fell off notably. Exports of apples, cattle and grain also fell off. The year's passenger business from this port was larger than for any previous season.

Toronto Reports.

Toronto reports say a brisk holiday trade is now pretty well in full swing. The weather favors retail business generally and the turnover of goods seems to be large. Wholesalers generally are busy with repeat orders. It appears that stocks of general lines in the hands of storekeepers pretty well throughout the country are inclined to be light and good sorting orders seem to be the rule. Shipments to the west have recently been heavy. Local industries continue actively engaged. At the moment of writing snow is needed in the country, and general business will be much helped by good sleighing. Staple and fancy groceries are moving well. Firmness is noted in teas, coffees and canned goods generally. Payments are generally satisfactory. Considerable activity is reported in the clothing trades.

Winnipeg reports say splendid seasonable weather has resulted in brisk business all along the line. Holiday goods are moving well and earlier predictions of a good season are being borne out Wholesale drygoods houses report a fairly good sorting trade, and orders for spring lines continue satisfactory Hardware is reported quiet. Paints and oils are active. Collections are fair to good.

Brisk in West.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say the opening up of the holiday trade has given a brisk tone to all lines of business throughout the province. Wholesale grocers are working overtime to keep up with the demand for holiday lines and large shipments are daily going out to provincial points. Prospects for the season's trade are considered excellent. In staple lines there is also a fairly good business moving. Stocks of winter lines are not heavy and sorting orders are already good. Collections are generally satisfactory.

Quebec reports say wholesale trade is quiet, which is usual at the season stocktaking. In the city retailers report a very fair business in holiday goods and sales are daily increasing. Local industries are fairly employed. Dairy products are arriving in small quantities which is attributed to the bad state of country roads. Prices are high.

Moving in London.

London reports say general business is moving well. Both wholesalers and retailers seem pleased with the extent of the trade. The holiday business is opening out nicely. Business in the surrounding district is fairly good, and further improvement is looked for. Collections are satisfactory.

Ottawa reports say business there is brisk in all lines. The trade in Christmas goods promises to be particularly good, there being already an excellent business in this respect. Staple lines of winter goods are moving well. Local industries are also actively engaged. Country trade has much improved with colder weather and snow.

Hamilton reports say business is brisk in all lines of trade there. Retail lines are moving well and for holiday goods trade is now commencing to be brisk. Wholesalers are also busy sending out shipments. Labor is well employed. Collections are generally fair to good.

CLAIM $1,000

Listowel Board of Health After the Estate of Dr. Sawdor.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Dec. 9.—The local board of health of Listowel claims $1,000 of the estate of Dr. Sawdon, who died last August of smallpox. This money, the board says, was spent in erecting and maintaining a pest house and private hospital at Listowel, where Dr. Sawdon was cared for before his disease was recognized. They ask $1,000 damages, and the parents there who lost time during the quarantine, also ask damages. The estate amounts to about $4,000, and by Dr. Sawdon's will it was to be divided between two nephews. Mr. Justice Middleton has ordered an action to be entered to settle validity of claims.

PACKERS WANT COMPENSATION.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—A deputation of packers today asked the Government for compensation to the extent of two-thirds of the value of animals condensed for use as food by federal inspectors. The packers now stand the entire loss. Consideration was promised.

A sprained ankled will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Liniment is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This liniment is one of the best and most remarkable preparations in use. Sold by all dealers. 2

Ringwood Gloves
In all colors, fancy mixtures, stripes, etc.
Special ..... 19¢

Embroidered Blouse Lengths
White, embroidered with wash silks, full length for any size waist. Special..75¢

Kingsmill's

Monday in Dress Goods
FANCY TWEED MIXTURES.
20 pieces, all wool, 56 inches wide.
Regular $1.25 yard, to clear .....50¢

Armures in New Colors
44 inches wide, in every wanted color—navy, light blues, browns, grays, fawn, biscuit, reseda, Alice and greens; a splendid quality. To clear .....64¢

INDIA CASHMERE, 46 inches. To clear ..... 50¢

Fancy Velveteens
Four pieces, black, green, navy and brown, width 22 inches. Worth 50c yard, to clear ..... 25¢

A Beautiful Display of Handkerchiefs
The HANDKERCHIEF SECTION has been doubled in size to meet the Christmas rush. Many state that we have by far the prettiest in town. May we show you them? Come in the morning, if possible.

Special for Monday Morning
9 to 12 O'CLOCK.
Six Linen-Finished Initial Handkerchiefs in all initials, with fancy box. Special price complete, per box of six ..... 25¢

FANCY GAUZE LISLE HOSE, a perfect black, different shades of embroidery. Special, per pair .....75¢

Millinery on Sale at One-Third Off
Any $18.00 Hat $12.00
Any $15.00 Hat $10.00
Any $12.00 Hat $8.00
Any $9.00 Hat $6.00
Any $6.00 Hat $4.00
EVERY REDUCTION GENUINE.
ALL FELT UNTRIMMED HATS AT HALF PRICE.

Christmas Sale of New Blouses
$2.25 SILK WAISTS, neatly trimmed with insertion, all sizes, on sale $1.89
An opportunity to buy a handsome Christmas present for any woman and yet far from expensive. Just 32 people can share in this sale. Come early.
Other Waists.....50¢ to $12.00

Fine French Kid Gloves
Regular $1.00 quality, dainty shades of grays, champagne, tans, browns, black and white, two domes, embroidered backs. A very special glove at, per pair ..... 79¢

A Big Stock of Underskirts
Of silks, taffetas, moreen, sateens, plain and embroidered, etc. Prices, 69¢ to $6.50. Very special at 69¢, made of fine sateen, all sizes.

Just Pay Half for Your Winter Coat
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WINTER COATS (EVERY ONE THIS SEASON'S) AT ABOUT ..... 1/2 PRICE
None reserved. Come in Monday, choose any coat in the store, pay about half the marked price on the original price-ticket—the other half is yours. These garments will make good, they are the kind you like to buy and we like to sell, only the price is below your idea of first-class, high-grade, stylish coats. It belittles their worth by one-half. There are scores of black coats, diagonals, beavers, broadcloths, cheviots, hopsacks, etc., in every stylish shade. Worth $12 to $30. SALE PRICES ..... $7.70 to $15.87

Kingsmill's
Wertheimer's Gloves.
Famed for Dress Goods.
Silks, Carpets.
Gold Medal Blankets.
Kingsmill's

WESTERN RAILWAYMEN MAY STRIKE SHORTLY

A Final Ultimatum From Their Representatives Will Be Given Managers.

[Associated Press.]

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Backed by an almost unanimous strike vote of 33,000 engineers on all the western railroads, Warren G. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived in Chicago last night, to present a final ultimatum to the railroad managers. Some of the chairmen of the different systems reached the city last night and others will arrive today. The railroad managers, who have been in conference with representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the Order of Railway Conductors for two weeks, adjourned their conference until Tuesday, so as to permit the resumption of negotiations with the engineers on Monday. Mr. Stone will announce the official count of the strike vote then.

The men are asking for an advance of about 15 per cent in wages. The railroads, who have offered an 8 per cent increase, probably will offer to arbitrate the controversy under the Erdman law.

FOUR UNITE TO BUILD ROAD THROUGH SWAMP

The Right of Way Purchased at Cost of $1,000.

The report of the committee appointed to deal with the road through the Shannon swamp was made by Warden Campbell at yesterday's session of the county council.

The road will be put through, the right-of-way having been purchased at a cost of $1,000. The county of Middlesex pays one-third of this, the county of Oxford one-third, the township of North Dorchester one-sixth, and the township of Dereham in Oxford, one-sixth. The committee, which met at the place in question to arrange for the deal, was composed of the wardens of both counties and the reeves of the two townships interested.

ALL FOUND GUILTY.

Tokio, Dec. 10.—The public trial of Denkiro Kotoku and 25 associates, including his wife, opened in the supreme court today. The special court which tried the prisoners, found all of them guilty of plotting against the life of the emperor, and recommended capital punishment. The alleged conspiracy was uncovered in September. Kotoku, asserted to be the leader of the plotters, was formerly connected with a Tokio newspaper, and at one time lived in America, where, it is said, he was associated with a political organization with headquarters in San Francisco. The accused are described by the police as anarchists.

HAS ABANDONED WORK

Toronto Company Fails to Complete Transmission Line at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Dec. 9.—The Williams Construction Company, of Toronto, which had the contract for the transmission line of the city's power plant, has abandoned the work. The city, it is understood, will finish the work. It is believed in Winnipeg that the company has been financially embarrassed for the time being at least, by taking on the big contract with insufficient funds to carry out the work under ordinary conditions.

The city still retains its protection fund, but when the work is completed the margin of profit which remains between the progress estimates and the expenditures will be returned to the company. At the last council meeting a progress estimate of $5,000 was voted to the company.

The greatest danger from Influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures Influenza, but counteracts any tendency of the disease towards pneumonia. Sold by all dealers. 1

CONSTITUTION IS COMPLETE.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 9.—The constitution for the State of Arizona was completed yesterday, when the sixty days allowed by Congress for the constitutional convention expired, but the convention will not adjourn until today at noon, after the engrossed copy has been read, adopted as a whole, and signed.

London Life
POLICIES "GOOD AS GOLD"
HOME
will continue to be HOME to your loved ones if you have made provision for its continuance by protecting them under a Policy in this Company.
No investment you can make will have behind it better security.
Full Information upon request.

GEO. McBROOM, Inspector.
W. H. ROBINSON, District Inspector. Ordinary Branch.
R. P. PEARCE, Superintendent Indust rial Branch.

Six

minutes is all the time required for brewing Red Rose Tea; and the result is a beverage of matchless flavor and satisfying strength. The verdict of your family will be that

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend It 86

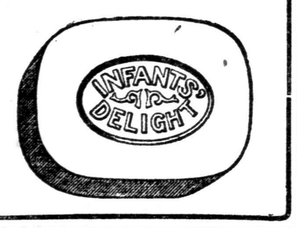
WONDER YEAR OF AVIATION.

London, Dec. 10.—"In January last there were 150 aeroplanes in existence," said Colonel Massy in addressing the Ladies' Automobile Club at Claridge's Hotel yesterday, "and in October the number had increased to 1,500. It is estimated that by the end of 1910 the total will exceed 2,000."



Velvety is the word to describe how your skin feels after the use of Infants' Delight. You will be surprised and delighted. Just as good for big folks as for little folks.

INFANTS' DELIGHT SOAP



Old Dutch Cleanser



Shortens your cleaning work in the kitchen —throughout the house.

This One Cleanser in handy sifter can keeps the house and everything in it spick and span with half the time required with old-fashioned cleaners.

Cleans, Scrubs, Scours, Polishes

For porcelain ware and on the bath tub. Old Dutch Cleanser is the one safe cleanser to use.

The New and Better Way

Sprinkle Old Dutch Cleanser on a wet cloth, rub well, wipe with a clean, wet cloth. Takes off all discoloration and scum and will not scratch. Use it for all your cleaning. The one best cleanser for the farm.



LARGE SIFTER CAN 10c

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

The Glorious Grenadier Pompon



The grenadier pompon is a late achievement in exclusive millinery luxury and beauty. It resembles a sun burst, formed of the pale golden feathers of the famous bird of paradise, tipped with a rich dark brown, like the velvet chapeau which it decorates.

Cynthia Grey's After-Supper Talks

WOMAN'S CRUEL WEAPON—THE HATPIN.

In Paris women are wearing hatpins to suit their hats—simply because public opinion won't let them wear the longer ones. There were many arrests and prosecutions before French women came to their senses, however.

In America women go about with the sharp points of hatpins projecting anywhere from one to four inches—a menace to all who come near them.

There's no question about it—women who wear these murderous stilettos, called hatpins, ought to be arrested.

Despite the fact that hat crowns are smaller than for two years past, the same old hatpins are being worn, and as a consequence they project more and more. Hats cost so much that we women, alas, cannot afford new hatpins to fit them!

A man told me the other day that he was standing on the back platform of a crowded car recently, and noticed a woman who wore a long hatpin turn suddenly to say something to a friend. At the same moment a woman who stood near screamed and pressed a hand to her eye. The car was stopped at once and the injured woman removed to a hospital, where it was found that the sight of one eye was destroyed. The guilty woman was lost in the crowd.

I myself saw a dear little baby's cheek scratched by one of these pins until the blood streamed—as her mother stood holding her in her arms before an attractive shop window. And it might easily have been more serious.

I've seen many a man dodge from side to side in a street car until in sheer desperation he gave up and fled—from a hatpin.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS

There is nothing more welcome at Yuletide than fruit, candies and nuts. The fruit and nuts are, of course, ready to eat with but little preparation, but if candies are to be made at home it's time to begin. And candies should be made at home, for then they are pure and are far more delicious than the candy shop variety. Here are a few tried recipes:

Paradise Cement is made by beating into ordinary chocolate fudge the whites of well-beaten eggs and finely chopped nuts

Tutti Frutti Paste requires 2 cups of brown sugar, 2 cups pure maple sugar, ¾-cup of water, the whites of 2 eggs, ½-teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a cup of chopped walnut meats, and a cup of candied fruits, the large pieces cut small. The sugar, water and cream of tartar are cooked together until they thicken well in water. Remove from the fire and add stiffly beaten whites of eggs whipping mixture briskly with a wire spoon; then add the nuts and fruits. Make into balls and cool.

Maple Cream is made with genuine maple sugar, 1 cup of rich cream, 1½ cups of butter and a pinch of salt. Boil together without stirring until it thickens, then test in water, and when it grows crisp and hard it is done. Pour out thin on buttered tins and mark in squares. This is improved by the addition of nuts. It may also be varied by beating after removing from the fire, and adding the whites of two eggs whipped stiff. The nuts are added last.

Peppermints—Boil 1½ cups granulated sugar and half-cup of water together fifteen minutes and add five drops oil of pepermint. Remove from the fire and beat briskly until creamy. Drop on buttered paper.

Turkish Paste—Cover one ounce red gelatine with half-cup cold water, and let stand two hours. Put one pound of granulated sugar and half-cup water in a saucepan, bring to boiling point, add gelatine, again bring to boiling point, and let simmer 20 minutes. Remove from the range, and add grated rinds of one orange, one-third cupful orange juice, and three tablespoonfuls lemon juice. Rinse a pan with cold water, turn into the mixture to one inch in depth, and let stand in a cold place until firm. Remove from the pan, cut in cubes and roll in confectioners' sugar.

Stuffed Dates—Remove stones and replace with half English walnut. Press firmly together and roll in granulated or confectioners' sugar.

Candied Fruit—Make a syrup of one pound of sugar and a half-cup of water. Boil without stirring until a little dropped in cold water hardens at once. Remove from fire and set in pan of boiling water. Add to the syrup a teaspoon lemon juice. With fork dip each piece of fruit in the hot syrup and lay on waxed paper to cool.

Butter Scotch—Cook in granite pan 1 cup water, 1 pound brown sugar and 2 tablespoons vinegar. Cook ten minutes add 4 tablespoons butter and boil until a drop hardens in cold water. Pour into buttered tins and mark into squares, as it cools.

Sea Foam—Boil 3 cups sugar, ⅔-cup syrup and ½-cup water until a drop in cold water hardens at once. Beat whites of 2 eggs stiff, turn hot syrup over it in a thin stream, beating all the while. Add one cup nut meats and pour on buttered plate.

FREE!! $200.00 IN CASH

AND 1,000 VALUABLE PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY.

1st Prize, $50.00 in Cash
2nd Prize, $40.00 in Cash
3rd Prize, $35.00 in Cash
4th Prize, $25.00 in Cash
5th to 9th Prizes, each $10.00 in Cash.

Herewith will be found the picture of an old man. Around his figure are concealed the faces of his seven daughters. Can you find these seven faces? If so, mark the faces with an X. Cut out the picture and send it to us, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words "I have found the seven faces and marked them."



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

Should you not happen to be a neat writer, point out this advertisement to some friend of yours who can write plainly and neatly, and have him or her enter this contest is his or her name for you. First, agree with the person who is to do the writing, that you are to receive any prize money or prize that may be awarded

This may take up a little of your time, but as there is TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash and One Thousand premiums given away, it is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter.

Remember, all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found the seven faces and marked them."

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

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

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

MONDAY'S MENU.

BREAKFAST.
Grape-Fruit.
Farina and Cream.
Broiled Salt Mackerel.
Creamed Potatoes. Graham Muffins.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Turkey Croquettes with Brown Sauce.
Potato Salad.
Baking Powder Biscuits.
Lemon Cookies.
Baked Apples. Tea.

DINNER.
Turkey Soup With Rice.
Baked Salmon with Oyster Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes.
Escalloped Onions.
Lettuce with Pimento Sauce.
Squash Pie. Canadian Cheese.
Coffee.

THE DAUGHTER OF A PRODIGAL

BY BERTHA M. CLAY.

The hand he held was cold and trembling.

"Yes, dear one, it's just as bad as that. When the crash comes I shan't have a feather to fly with. Corston came down handsomely at first, but he deceived me and he deceived himself. His hundred thousand dwindled down to twenty thousand. We could pull through—the pumps were going merrily—but for the brooding horror—the man Tredcroft. I might sell the patent in America. The Yankees are good sportsmen."

There was a short silence.

"Shall we make a bolt of it?" John Russell spoke gloomily, but withal there was an inflection of eagerness in his voice. "We could be married here—in this town—and start a new life. Don't look so pained, Vera; I won't let that mistake of your father's come between us. If you wanted to see Jabez Corston humbled—well, you ought to be satisfied. Feelings of petty revenge should have no place in your noble soul."

"Noble!" scoffed the girl. "There's nothing very noble about me. I am just an ordinary human being—and what was it you call yourself, John? A derelict." Then her eyes contracted, and she bent nearer to him. "Tell me what this man—this enemy of Mr. Corston—is capable of."

"Anything, by all accounts."

"But what has he done yet, and what can he do in the future?"

"I don't know, but imagination plays strange tricks with one's nerves when one is standing on the sharp edge of eternity. While we are pumping the water from our mines we are also making his mines workable. He is able, by the employment of huge capital, to beat us at every point. He can raise more coal of the same quality, and sell it at a ruinous price—ruinous to us. He can buy off our men and cripple us—and smash us—by legitimate means. Even if these means failed, I am led to believe that we should be pulverized into a pulp by dynamite, or some other mite. Roseate hues! Anyway, he is a man who, when he resolves to do a thing, always gets there. I wish somebody would shoot him!"

"It's very likely that somebody will."

"What!"

"Oh, I did not really mean it," Vera gasped. "John, I think I see a way out of the trouble. I am so ashamed of myself. Do you know, I've heard the rumors about—about Mr. Corston, and I've been glad."

"Vera!"

"It's true," she said, firmly.

"And what about me?"

"I didn't care anything about you. I was eaten up with my desire to see Mr. Corston suffer. He took my home, John."

"He paid for it. I like woman's sophistry. By George, don't smash up my ideals like this. They are rum things to live up to, I know." He was staring her straight in the eyes. "I tell you I won't believe it."

"I'm sorry now, John; I don't think that it could have been my real self. I've only just discovered how much I care for you."

He tossed his hat in the air.

"Then I don't care a brass farthing for anything else!"

"But," and she spoke with sudden determination, "I will never drag you down to my level. You know what I mean."

"I know that you are as stupid as a herd of mules," he answered crossly and forlornly. "Forgive me. I ought to be scourged for uttering an unkind word. I expect you are having a nice life, dancing attendance upon some querulous old woman. I'm not prying into your movements, dear heart; I'll keep faith with you; but it maddens me to know that you—you—should come to this."

He groaned, refilled the teacups, and laughed dismally.

"We will reconsider the question, John," Vera said gently. He saw a sparkle in her glorious brown eyes, and took heart of grace. "Not now, but soon. Matters may not be so hopeless after all."

He shook his head.

"In the absence of a miracle we can't last a month, and this isn't the age of miracles. Mr. Corston's knocked out of the fight, and we want ten thousand pounds more money. With this colossus Tredcroft in the field against us the bank won't advance another shilling. No, Vera, our course is to clear out, and scoot while I've got the price of an ocean passage in my pocket."

He laughed recklessly, and the girl sighed; yet she stared at him searchingly, and not without the light of hope in her eyes.

"You will do nothing rash, John?" she said.

"If I hang on too long I shall drop into a bottomless pit when I'm forced to let go. Now tell me what you mean, Vera."

"Not yet, John."

She rose. A church clock had just struck three.

"Must you go now?" he asked, with mock truculence. "By George! I've a mind to run away with you! Oh, but I feel ten thousand per cent better for having seen you, and I don't care a snap of the fingers for anything else. Are you going to the station?"

"And may I come with you?"

"If you like."

"And you will write to me and appoint another meeting—here?"

"Yes, and soon. Now let that satisfy you."

Her eyes were shining luminously, her lips were trembling.

Barker followed at a safe distance. "What am I to think of this?" he asked himself. "A telegram to Tredcroft and a tete-a-tete with Russell. It either means rankest duplicity or incredible simplicity. I dismiss the latter, but I can't bring myself to believe the former."

CHAPTER XVII.
Love Decides.

Vera examined the next morning's letters with feverish haste. There was no news of Mr. Tredcroft, and, although she had not really expected any, she was conscious of a vague sense of disappointment. There was one letter for herself from Mr. Varden, the tenor of which was almost joyous:

"Dear Miss Lynn,—I have some pleasing news for you. After all, Hazlebank will not go out of the family. Earl Cawdthorpe has redeemed everything. Mr. Corston was obliged to realize, and I am in a position to state that he personally approached your uncle, and negotiations are practically through. As Earl Cawdthorpe is unmarried, you are his next of kin, but we will not anticipate. . . . I am gratified to learn that you are progressing so well, and I admire your courageous and independent spirit."

There was a lot more, and in every line the unselfish and whole-souled nature of the man was revealed. So it was quite true that Mr. Corston was financially embarrassed, and it was some relief to know that he would never lord it over Hazlebank. It would take a long time to disabuse her mind of the belief that he had ruined her father and her lover with the deadliest of sinister motives. That he would be hoisted by his own petard had not entered into the calculations of the red-faced, loud-voiced brewer, but his punishment was just, if not exactly poetic. At the moment that was Vera's uncharitable opinion, and she clung to it tenaciously.

Barker looked into the library at the usual hour, and Vera nodded brightly.

Saturday was always a busy day for Barker. He had to attend at the bank, to draw sufficient cash for the wages of a thousand workmen, and then motor round to the different works with the money. There were coal mines at Dalby, an iron foundry and an engineering concern at Exton, forges and rolling mills at Donnington, besides the reopening of the Birchill colliery. For nearly a century had the name of Tredcroft been indissolubly associated with these lines of industry, and high-grade minerals, iron ore and coal had been taken from the earth and turned into millions. The luck of the Tredcrofts passed all understanding. Successively they had owned vast tracts of lands stored with minerals. They had only to dig and take. There was ore for the blast furnaces, and within easy reach the precise fuel with which to smelt and purify the ore, until it streamed from the roaring ovens into serried channels and became valuable iron. There were rivals in the manufacture, but they could not compete with the Tredcrofts. Either their raw materials were widely separated or they had no canals. Thus it came about that the name of Tredcroft was held in fear and hatred by those who could not command the same natural resources. But in the last twenty or thirty years both America and Germany had made vast strides in the industrial world. The cream of Britain's mechanics had been attracted to the New World by the higher wages and the greater freedom and equality. Then came science of the highest order, and Britain was left a long way behind. More brains and less brawn and muscle was the new order of things. Marvellous machinery and electricity. And so the Tredcroft name began to wane until Julian Tredcroft came into power and brought his new-fangled notions and up-to-date machinery from America. Bitter was the outcry, savage the heart-burnings, and there were those who spoke openly in their blind hate of destroying him and his works. The masters incited the men. If the work was to be done by machinery what would become of the men and their wives and children?

[To be Continued.]

LONDON'S ROMAN WALL.

London, Dec. 10.—Part of London's Roman wall, found during the recent excavations at St. Martin's-le-Grand, has been walled in and lighted, and can now be seen on postal application to the secretary-general postoffice.

HATPINS TOO LONG.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9. — The city council has passed an ordinance providing that no person on the public streets or on conveyances shall be permitted to wear a hatpin the exposed point of which extends more than one-half inch beyond the crown of the hat.

A fine of $50 for each and every offence is provided for in the proposed ordinance.

Councilman Schumucker declared that the lives of riders on street cars and pedestrans on crowded streets are imperiled by the long hatpins.



One application of

Royal Vinolia Cream

Will instantly prove its curative and soothing qualities.

All cases of skin irritation—

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

These will vanish by applying VINOLIA

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

On sale at all good Druggists

106

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

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W., 12, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

GALLON EGGS

Food Inspection Department Makes Its Official Report on Imported Article.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Montreal, Dec. 9.—The food inspection department at the city hall made a report today on the "gallon eggs" imported from Russia and China, so called because they are put up in bulk form in gallon tins. The eggs, it was found, contained 2 per cent of boracic acid as a preservative, and the percentage of bacteria was small. They were in a good state of preservation, and there was no violation of the food laws, under which the supplies could be confiscated. The yolks and whites are put up separately or mixed. These eggs, which are the surplus of foreign countries' supplies, and which have largely gone into the hands of bakers and confectioners, are said to be hard to find here, but a lot of them are said to have been shipped to Toronto.

The Mexican vanilla bean gatherer.



Know the real vanilla flavor

Ordinary "vanilla" extracts are not made from vanilla beans and do not give the true flavor. Why not have the REAL thing? Next time demand Shirriff's.

Your dainties will never taste so delicious until you use this peerless extract.

Just try

Shirriff's True Vanilla

Made from the finest Mexican first-quality vanilla beans—and aged till the strength surpasses all others.

CAUTION: A smaller quantity required than of any other extract

Other delicious Shirriff flavorings are Lemon, Almond, Ratafia, Rose, Pineapple, Strawberry and ninety more.

Ask the Groceryman

11

PURCHASE IS NOW A DEAD ISSUE

Chanees of Agreement With the London Electric Have Vanished.

A BID FOR BUSINESS

Company Reported Securing Many Contracts at Favorable Rates.

The purchase of the London Electric by the city is a dead issue just now.

It is too late to submit a bylaw this year, while if a plebiscite were decided upon, the whole matter would be up to the Legislature, who would have to authorize the city to issue debentures for the purchase money.

In conversation today it was learned that no further offers were made, and the impression was very strong that all chances of the two coming together were gone.

A Bid for Business.

The company are making a strong bid for business. No opportunity for securing customers has been lost, and while the city is busy with construction work the London Electric are hustling for contracts, and in many cases signing them up for a year at very favorable rates.

This is particularly true of all motor users. There are some 300 motors in the city. To replace them would cost a great deal of money. That would have to be done if Niagara power were used, and the average consumer would have to go to much expense to make the change. So long as he can get power at a reasonable rate he will continue to use London Electric.

The fact that the lights were out for several hours on Wednesday night has led a number of people to think that the London Electric plant as an auxiliary plant would be worth something to the city.

It was pointed out that it would be a serious matter if a breakdown occurred when power was badly needed.

Hon. Adam Beck stated, however, that the plant would be useless for that purpose for many reasons. The main objection was that the hydro-electric transmission line would be so well protected that a breakdown of any duration could not occur, and consequently it would be unwise to tie up a lot of money in any other proposition.

DEBATE AT WESTERN

The Literary Society Discusses Home Rule for Ireland.

An unusually good crowd was in attendance Thursday at the meeting of the Western University Literary Society, when the interesting subject, "Resolved, that home rule for Ireland would be in the best interest of the British Empire," was discussed. The affirmative was upheld by Mr. F. Ryott and Miss McCann; the negative speakers were Messrs. Moulton and Light. The elegance and tact of the speakers and especially Mr. Light's delicate manner of treating a delicate subject, were commended by all, and the judges, Dr. James, Dr. Tamblyn and Mr. Jarvis, B. A., had considerable difficulty in arriving at a decision, which was finally given in favor of the affirmative. Other features of the evening were the reports of delegates at the recent student volunteer movement convention at Guelph, the annual arts' dinner at University College, Toronto, and the conversazione at Victoria College. A good musical programme was provided by Misses Tanner and Gray and Mr. Law. The critic for the evening was Prof. Patterson, whose usual genial manner and suggestive comments put all the speakers at their ease and gave them a mark to aim at in future.

PHOTOGRAPH THE VOICE

Mirror Reflects Vibrations at Various Angles, and Makes Picture.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Voice photography is the invention of a French physicist, Dr. Marage. He says it will be of enormous value to orators, actors, singers, and, indirectly, to musical critics.

The sounds strike a small disk of india rubber, the vibrations of which are minutely and exactly reproduced on a small mirror. A ray of light is thrown on the mirror, which reflects the vibrations at various angles. A sensitive film unwound by clockwork receives the impression of these reflections. The picture, according to the inventor, will indicate whether the singer's voice be true, whether his tempo be correct, and whether his method of breathing be right.

A true note is shown by a series of parallel and equal bands, while a wrong note produces a rough, irregular impression. It is suggested that pocket voice cameras will be of great use to persons of a critical turn of mind who are fond of going to the opera.

The saying "Age appears to be best in four things—old wood best to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust and old authors to read," is attributed to Alonzo, a king of Aragon, Sicily, and Sardinia, in the fifteenth century.

NEW POWER PROPOSITION FOR COMMISSIONERS

Who Would Be Responsible, the Property Owner Or the Tenant.

Who would be responsible for power, the property owner, or the tenant? was a question put to the water commissioners a fe.

It took some figuring out to see just where they stood.

One property owner put the proposition to the commissioners very plainly. "I own several houses, and they are rented," he said. "I want the tenants to use Niagara power. I will have to pay for it if there is any deficit. If I have the authority, all well and good. If they have it, I do not think it is a square deal."

Chairman Pocock declares that the property owner will be responsible.

"We will pursue the same policy as we do with water," he stated. "In that branch of the work the property owner is held responsible. I think it is the only equitable way. We will adopt that."

"Special legislation was secured in the waterworks act," Secretary Ellwood pointed out. "I do not think we have the authority to do the same with Niagara power."

"If we have not the authority we can soon get it," answered Mr. Pocock. "The method we suggest is the only fair way to protect the city."

The act will be perused carefully, and if the clause suggested is not in it, at the next session of the Legislature the water commissioners will see that it is put in.

THE CITY MAY DO STREET CEMENT WORK

Probably Lay the New Foundation for Dundas and Richmond.

It is probable that the cement work on Dundas and Richmond street pavements will be done by the city.

The Barber Asphalt Company have the contract for resurfacing these pavements, but no contract has been awarded for doing the cement foundation work.

The conduit operations have caused more of the street to be torn up than was at first expected.

As a result there will be a lot of work done. Some time ago, an estimate of the cost was presented by Engineer Wright, and it is expected that the water commissioners and the board of works will have it done by the engineer's department.

THE HYDRO EXHIBITION

City Merchants Will Be Asked to Decorate for the Celebration.

The hydro-electric committee met Thursday in the city hall, Ald. Richter, Fitzgerald, Tancock, Ashplant, Pocock, Manager Dark and A. M. Hunt being present. Mr. Hunt was appointed secretary-treasurer. Plans as to the arrangement of the booths in the Armories were submitted, and accepted, and the secretary authorized to proceed with the work. It was moved by Ald. Fancock, seconded by Ald. Fitzgerald that the merchants of the city be asked to decorate their places of business during the exhibition and leave them up during the holiday week. The matter of decorating the city hall was left to Ald. Tancock, and the fire hall to Ald. Ashplant. The decorating of the interior of the Armories was left to Chairman Richter, the secretary, and Mr. Dark. The opening hour is to be Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 2 p.m., and 1 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday, until 10:30 each evening. It will be entirely free to the general public. A number of firms, local and outside, have signified their intention of exhibiting, and, although the time is short, it is fully expected that an exhibition will be put up that has never been equalled in the province. Any firms desiring space should apply to Mr Hunt at once, and all information will be given.

CHURCH GETS ALL

Whole of Mrs. Eddy's Fortune of $1,500,000 Goes to Christian Scientists.

[Associated Press.]

Boston, Dec. 10.—According to the Post, the will of Mrs. Baker Eddy, which will be made public in a few days, leaves practically the whole of the $1,500,000 estate to the Christian Science Church.

The board of directors of the church is to have the final decision as to the form the bequest will take, it is said. Ex-Congressman Henry M. Baker, of Bow, N. H., a relative, is named as administrator, according to the Post. The will was drawn in 1904 in Concord, N. H.

Not a dollar is left, it is said, to George W. Glover, of Lead, S. D., or De Foster Eddy, the son and adopted son of Mrs. Eddy. Both recently received substantial sums from her estate in settlement of a suit.

Bequests of from $1,000 to $10,000 go to Mrs. Eddy's household staff.

Members of the board of directors and other leaders from other churches are not mentioned in the will, according to the Post's information. There is nothing in the will which relates to the location of Mrs. Eddy's burial place.

SERIOUS LACK OF TEACHERS

Govt. Obliged to Modify Some of the Regulations.

LIST OF THE AVAILABLE

Limited Third-Class Certificates Issued by Department of Education.

Inspector Thompson, of East Middlesex, has received the following circular from the Department of Education relative to teachers who hold limited third-class certificates:

1. Limited third-class certificates are now issued by the Department of Education under the following conditions:

(1) To graduates of the Model Schools which have been retained for the preparation of teachers for school sections in the districts and organized counties whose financial and other conditions may prevent them from securing teachers holding first, second or permanent third-class certificates.

(2) To Normal School students who have failed to obtain second-class certificates, but whose standing is considered sufficient to warrant the issuing of a limited third-class certificate for two years.

(3) To teachers who have taken professional training at schools of equal rank to that of the present Model Schools.

2. These limited third-class certificates are valid only for such Public and Separate schools as the minister of education may approve on the application of the Public or Separate school inspector and with the inspector's recommendation.

3. Before applying for a school, a teacher holding this grade of certificate should first apply to the inspector of the school concerned, to ascertain whether he would recommend the validating of a limited third-class certificate for that school.

4. A board of trustees which is unable to secure a teacher with a first, second or permanent third-class certificate shall apply to the inspector on a form to be obtained from him, for permission to employ a teacher with a limited third-class certificate. The inspector, if he approve of such application, shall forward it to the minister of education giving his reasons for his approval and transmitting along with it the teacher's certificate, which the minister may make valid for the school section as requested.

5. No teacher holding a limited third-class certificate shall sign an agreement with any board of trustees until his certificate has been made valid for its school by the minister of education. Should the teacher wish to engage in another school during the period for which his certificate remains valid, the indorsation of the certificate by the minister of education approving of the new engagement must first be obtained through the request of the board of trustees and the application of the inspector in the manner aforesaid.

A Way Out.

The following is an extract from a circular sent out by the department last August:

Section 2, circular 30½—

"If after due advertisement in a paper with provincial circulation (the advertisement should state the highest salary the board can afford to pay), a teacher with first, second, provincial third, or permanent third class certificate, cannot be obtained, the Minister of Education will agree to the appointment of a teacher with lower qualifications in the following order of preference, on the application of a board, and the recommendation of the inspector: 1. Third-class, limited, or third-class expired. 2. District certificate, or district expired. Failing these any other person whose qualifications the inspector reports as being the best available may be granted a temporary certificate."

Teachers Available.

The following holders of limited third-class certificates are now open for engagement, their present address being given:

Hazell E. Markell, Aultsville, Ont.
Myrtle N. I. Gordon, Barrie, Ont.
Ethyll McCloskey, Chesterville, Ont.
Robert T. Irwin, Seaforth, Ont.
Marjorie K. Lane, 249 Crawford street, Toronto.
Mrs. Beatrice Dickinson, 67 St. Clarens avenue, Toronto.
Joanna Dunbar, 153 Montrose avenue, Toronto.
Mrs. Emily Milnes, 210 Locke street south, Hamilton.
Marion Kearney, South Hall, 75 Queen's Park, Toronto.
Florence C. Gamble, Wakefield, Que.
William M. Gunn, Bradford, Ont.
Essie J. Law, Novar, Ont.
Wilhelmina L. Willson, Newmarket, Ont.
Florence E. Imerson, Seeley's Bay, Ont.
Estella C. Lynch, Tamworth, Ont.
Jennie McDonald, Box 58, Perth, Ont.
Richard F. Snook, Box 166, Port Credit, Ont.
Georgina Green, 251 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto.
Thomas Charles Eaton, Station House, Shanty Bay.
Alice Rawson, Johnson street, South London, Ont.

100 CHRISTIANS WERE MASSACRED

Bedouins Reported to Have Slaughtered Many Persons at Kerak.

[Associated Press.]

Constantinople, Dec. 9.—A telegram from Jerusalem today states that Bedouins have massacred the Turkish garrison at Kerak, and killed more than one hundred Christian inhabitants of the place in revenge for the execution of their Bedouin chief.

The Bedouins, the dispatch adds, now hold the fortress in the vicinity of which has been desultory fighting between the tribesmen and the Government troops for the past year and a half.

WOULD KILL HERSELF

Hattie LeBlanc Tells Her Sister She Will if Convicted.

[Associated Press.]

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 9.—"My sister told me while she was in jail that if she was convicted by the evidence of Mrs. Glover she would kill herself," said Mrs. Irene LeBlanc Langley, one of the numerous sisters of Hattie LeBlanc, at the opening of the day's session of the Glover murder trial.

Mrs. Langley's statement was made in response to questions by District Attorney Higgins on cross-examination.

In the brief direct questioning by Mr. Johnson, counsel for the defence, Mrs. Langley said that she visited the Glover house on Monday following Saturday's shooting, and that Mrs. Glover made her lie down on a sofa with her head covered by a shawl. Later, she said, she went into the spare chamber, where her sister was found the following day, and while there she heard a slight noise. She declared that when the body of Glover was brought into the house that afternoon (Monday), Mrs. Glover turned her back on it.

A mail-carrier was then called, who said that Mrs. Glover had received more than five hundred letters in the past three years under the name of Minnie Everett Clark.

TORONTO RAILWAY MAY BE INDICTED

Jury Strongly Censures Street Car Company's Equipment.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Dec. 9.—The troubles of the street railway company are not over yet. A jury at the inquest on a boy killed by a car which had a bad fender brought in a verdict censuring the company for its equipment. As a result of the verdict Crown Attorney Baird is considering an indictment of the company for operating a criminal nuisance.

Today the Toronto Railway Company had five cases before Judge Denton and a jury. When called counsel for the company presented a lengthy affidavit to ohe judge, asking that the cases be traversed to the next court, as they could not get a fair trial at present.

The affidavit set forth that owing to the minds of the public "being inflamed by incendiary articles in newspapers and a mass meeting at Massey Hall having still further inflamed their minds, the public showed great antagonism against the company, as was evidenced by the riotous conduct which was taken part in not only by hoodlums but by apparently respectable people." Two cases were traversed. A fight is going on over the others.

BARON WHO ELOPED IS NOW A PRINCE

A Romantic Story of Count Otto Von Seefried, Who Ran Away With a Princess.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—The brief announcement that the Kaiser Francis Joseph has conferred the title of "Prince" upon Count Otto Von Seefried recalls a royal love romance that attracted great attention two decades ago and has turned out happily for the heroine and hero. Seventeen years have now elapsed since Baron Otto Von Seefried, then a lieutenant in one of the crack guard regiments in the Bavarian army, eloped with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, the eluest daughter of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. Princess Elizabeth's mother was before her marriage Archduchess Gisela, of Austria, the daughter of Kaiser Francis Joseph, so that aged monarch is really the princess' grandfather. Baron Von Seefried was then 22 and the princess was 18. Their elopement was surrounded with romantic circumstances. While her parents were absent at the theatre the princess secretly left the royal palace and clambered over a high wall surrounding the park, beyond which her lover awaited her. The baron and the princess were across the frontier before the flight of the princess was discovered. They fled to Genoa, and from there the princess wrote to her parents that she would never be separated from her baron. Prince Leopold followed them to Genoa, and the wedding took place there on Dec. 2, 1893. Baron Seefried had absented himself from his regiment without leave, so a warrant was issued for his arrest as a deserter. He has never entered Bavaria since that time. In due course of time he was adjudged a deserter and dismissed from the army, with a prison sentence hanging over him if he ever returned.

Kaiser Francis Joseph remained the true friend of his granddaughter, when her own parents and all her relatives had turned against her. The Baron received the titles and rank of an Austrian Count and was admitted to the Austrian army with the same rank he held in the Bavarian troops.

The aged ruler also set apart from his private purse a substantial income for the young couple. At frequent periods the princess was invited with her husband, to visit the court at Vienna, and at other times Francis Joseph occasionally interrupted his own arduous court work to send a telegram to the Provincial garrison where Von Seefried's regiment was stationed, just to tell his granddaughter that she was frequently in his thoughts. These telegrams from her imperial grandfather were a welcome consolation to her in her troubled days. After a time Francis Joseph succeeded in bringing about some sort of reconciliation between the princess and her parents and other relatives.

Count Von Seefried has not been raised to the rank of a prince, chiefly with the intention of conferring the higher rank upon his children, who have the imperial blood of the Hapsburgs and the royal blood of the Wittelsbachs in their veins.

BOYS STOLE $60,000

Bank Has Recovered All But $18 of the Amount.

[Associated Press.]

Manchester, N. H., Dec. 9.—The officials of the Merchants' National Bank congratulated themselves today upon the outcome of the robbery of $60,000 worth of collateral which occurred last Sunday morning. The affair was not made public until today. On Sunday the bank's postoffice box, which had probably been left unlocked, was robbed of checks and drafts. The postoffice inspectors suspected Arthur Gagnon, a French youth of 18, and when he was questioned yesterday he said that he and Ernest Harnois, aged 16, had taken the contents of the box.

The drafts and checks, with the exception of an $18 check, were found in Harnois' room.

Both boys were held by United States Commissioner John O. Crawford in $500 for the grand jury.

Clark's Pork and Beans

To reduce the high cost of living, eat less meat and more of Clark's Pork and Beans. They are more nourishing, price for price, than prime beef. Good hot or cold. Try also bean croquettes and bean salad. Wm. Clark, Mfr., Montreal.

STORIES OF DREAMS THAT CAME TRUE

Interest Aroused By a Strange Experience of Calcutta Woman.

London, Dec. 8.—Considerable interest has been taken in the story of a dream which came true, the person concerned being the wife of a Calcutta business man. While in Scotland, where she was on a visit home, news came from India that her husband had been drowned, and as the sad intelligence was about to be gradually broken to her, she immediately declared that she knew her husband was dead, as she had been warned of his death in a dream. The circumstance is curious and difficult to explain. Whatever the explanation, this case of a dream coming true is only one of many well-authenticated instances.

Perhaps the best known of all is that which Lady William Russell, mother of the ninth Duke of Bedford, used to tell about the death of her uncle, the first Marquis of Hastings, who had brought her up.

Lady William dreamed that she saw a long hall, in which was a couch, round which a number of female figures were standing in an attitude of grief. There was nobody on the couch, but she seemed to meet her uncle, who embraced his niece.

She remarked to Lord Hastings that he was terribly cold; whereupon he replied: "Did you not know I was dead?" In her dream she asked how it looked on the other side, and Lord Hastings told her quite different from what was imagined, "and far more beautiful." Then she awoke.

Much upset, Lady William told her dream, and some days later news came from Malta, where Lord Hastings was governor, that her uncle had died on a couch in a hall at the time her dream occurred.

The third Lord Waterford, husband of Louisa, Lady Waterford, was able to verify a story of a dream coming true. Talking one day with the landlord of the inn in the village close to Curraghmore, a man rushed up and said there had been a murder on the hills. Then it must be the little man," said the landlord, at which Lord Waterford became very suspicious, not unnaturally. The landlord proceeded to explain that in the night he dreamed that two men had come to the inn, and that the taller of the two had murdered the shorter with a very curious knife.

He told his dream to his wife, who laughed at him. But, to his horror, the men he had seen while asleep came to the inn, and one used the curious knife to cut up his food. They left, and soon afterwards news of the murder arrived. Search was made for a tall man answering the landlord's description, and one was quickly arrested. In prison he confessed he had murdered his short companion.

Dreams have been more than once the means of preventing a murder, as in the case of the wife of one of the Rutherfords of Edgerston, in Roxburghshire. Dreaming that an aunt who had brought her up, and who lived in Fifeshire, was going to be murdered, she, very much against her husband's wish, went off to see her relative.

When she arrived the door was opened by the man who, according to her dream, was going to commit the murder. Mrs. Rutherford slept in her aunt's room, and arranged for her two cousins to be in the adjoining room. And the precaution was justified, for in the night the butler tried to enter, but Mrs. Rutherford threw open the door and called her cousins. The man had a coal scuttle, in which was a large knife, with which he confessed he had intended to murder his mistress to obtain the rents that she had just received.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Howard Seely, 15 years old, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Seely home in Camden early this morning. Three other children and Mr. and Mrs. Byron Seely, the parents, escaped.

NOT ONLY INDIGESTION AND GAS BUT ALL MISERY FROM A BAD STOMACH GOES

Take a Little Diapepsin now and your Stomach will feel fine five minutes later.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or you feel bloated after eating, and you believe it is the food which fills you; if what little you eat lies like a lump of lead on your stomach; if there is difficulty in breathing after eating, eructations of sour, undigested food and acid, heartburn, brash or a belching of gas, you can make up your mind that you need something to stop food fermentation and cure Indigestion.

To make every bite of food you eat aid in the nourishment and strength of your body, you must rid your Stomach of poisons, excessive acid and stomach gas, which sours your entire meal—interferes with digestion and food you eat.

causes so many sufferers of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Griping, etc. Your case is no different—you are a stomach sufferer, though you may call it by some other name; your real and only trouble is that which you eat does not digest, but quickly ferments and sours, producing almost any unhealthy conditions.

A case of Pape's Diapepsin will cost fifty cents at any Pharmacy here, and will convince any stomach sufferer five minutes after taking a single dose that Fermentation and Sour Stomach is causing the misery of Indigestion.

No matter if you call your trouble Catarrh of the Stomach, Nervousness, or Gastritis, or by any other name—always remember that a certain cure is waiting at any drug store the moment you decide to begin its use.

Pape's Diapepsin will regulate any out-of-order Stomach within five minutes, and digest promptly, without any fuss or discomfort, all of any kind of food you eat.

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO

This piano has remarkable powers for staying in tune and retaining the quality of its tone. The reason for this is because of certain special features of construction confined to the Nordheimer Piano. It is not only extremely durable, but its perfection of tone has given it the name:

The "Quality Tone" Piano

Liberal terms. Particulars on application. Send for our New Catalogue.

The Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., Ltd.

Established 1840

Canadian Representatives for Steinway Pianos.

J. J. CALLAGHAN, LOCAL MANAGER
188 Dundas Street, London

Food for Thought

Independence and happiness in old age follow thriftiness and systematic saving while you are young.

Your money deposited here earns 3½% interest compounded.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE Co.
A. M. Smart Manager
Dundas St. - Market Lane.

The Student Enjoys Life at

ALMA COLLEGE

because she studies in the atmosphere of a true home, where her talents are developed without forcing—where her education is mental, spiritual and physical, according to her needs. She has the advantage of individual instruction by highly competent educators. She gets proper exercise and an abundance of good food, well cooked and well served. She lives in desirable social surroundings. Her training at Alma helps to fit her for any pursuit in life—for home responsibilities. Situation attractive. Extensive grounds. Tuition low, governed by course. Send for prospectus and terms. Alma means above all, character development. Address the president, Robert I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ontario. 7

F. H. S. College

A business education will make you self-reliant and independent. There is a steady demand for qualified help. The

Forest City Business and Shorthand College
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, LONDON, ONT.

Offers you a thoroughly up-to-date course under the guidance of certificated teachers. Winter term from Jan. 3. Address carefully for catalogues.

J. W. WESTERVELT, JUN., C. A., Vice Principal. J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

CHICAGO'S FIRST MILLINER.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Miss Harriet H. Adcock, who opened the first millinery shop in Chicago, died here yesterday at the age of 95. When Mrs. Adcock came to Chicago in 1830 she raised vegetables on land where the city hall now stands.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

Health Institute
Cor. Maple and Talbot Sts. Phone 2565

R. C. BARKLIE, GRADUATE
OSTEOPATH AND CHIROPRACTOR

Rheumatism, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Permanent cures.

TREATMENT, OFFICE $1.00
PATIENT'S RESIDENCE $2.00
57c

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Pau, France, Dec. 9.—Ascending from the aviation field here today, M. Legagneux broke the world's altitude record, rising to a height of 10,499 feet.

SIX-YEAR-OLD GIRL
CURED OF KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Mrs. Alex. Moore, of James street, Oxford, N. S., says: "Booth's Kidney Pills cured our little daughter, Christian, aged six years, of many symptoms of kidney weakness. She complained of a sore back, the kidney secretions were frequent and uncontrollable, especially at night. Her stomach was weak and her appetite poor. This caused her to have frequent headaches, and the least exertion would tire her. We had tried many remedies but she did not improve. Finally we learned of Booth's Kidney Pills and procured a box. In a short time she was well and does not now complain about her back, the kidney secretions have become normal, and she plays around the house with no apparent fatigue. We always recommend Booth's Kidney Pills."

Booth's Kidney Pills carry a guarantee that if you derive no benefit your money will be refunded. Booth's Kidney Pills are a specific for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Sold by all druggists, 50c. a box, or postpaid from the R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by Cairncross & Lawrence.

All the Latest News and Gossip of the World of Sport

BITTER HOCKEY WAR COMMENCES

Proposals to End Trouble Over Salary Limit Go to the Waste Basket.

OTTAWA OFFERS $625

Should Players Refuse This Money Will Be Placed on Reserve List by Clubs.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The hockey situation in the east is still in a badly muddled state.

Clubs and the hold-out players still predict success, and it will be a week or so at the earliest before the excited atmosphere is really cleared.

The action of the Ottawa club yesterday in rejecting the peace terms of the players, came as a rude surprise to those who anticipated an amicable settlement. The Ottawas passed a vote of confidence in the National Hockey Association, decided that the salary limit must survive, and in other words practically told the piratical players to go to blazes.

Bruce Stuart's proposal to take the puck-chasers in on a co-operative plan was thrown in the waste paper basket, as was that from a Renfrew magnate who would increase the salary limit to $8,000.

Offers $625 Each.

Today the Ottawas will make another offer of $625 each to Stuart, Walsh, Kerr, Lake and Shore. An offer will also be forwarded to Bruce Ridpath, the Toronto boy, who played last winter the most consistent hockey on the Ottawa line. In the event of the players refusing, the club will at once inform them that they are retained on the reserve list, thus preventing them from signing with other clubs.

Immediately the team committee will close with an almost entirely new sextette. The Ottawas count on Lesueur for goal, and the belief is also expressed that Hamby Shore and Bruce Ridpath will be found with the officers here. In fact, this is the team which one member of the players' committee lined up today:

Goal, Lesueur; point, Ronan; cover, Shore; rover, Currie; centre, Ridpath; right wing, Horace Gaul; and left wing, Edgar Dey. Tommie Westwick and Billy Smith will be carried probably as spares.

WANDERER CLUB TO FIGHT IF NECESSARY

t Peace Will Probably Be Arranged —Let Players Split New York Series.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Announcement from Wanderer headquarters that the club had practically closed with one of the players of last year's team, was the chief and practically the only development in the professional hockey situation here. The club and player have agreed on terms, and it is expected that the contract will be signed.

The club will stick firmly to the $5,000 limit. The club has never wavered in its stand on this point, and it has backing enough from local sportsmen, who will not quit on any proposition that they take in hand to fight out to a finish, if it settles down to a real fight. The club, however, has all along taken the view that the players would finally agree to the proposals to be made to them, and the prospects of having last year's players back in line are better every day.

One feature that may appeal to the players is this: That in the event of exhibition games being arranged at the end of the season in New York or elsewilling to let the players divide up the receipts.

HANDICAP MATCH IS WON BY BEN STURNEY

Clashed With Joe West Yesterday and Made Fine Showing.

Joe West and Ben Sturney came together on the National alleys yesterday afternoon, Sturney winning the match, in which West conceded him 100 pins in ten games. West won the match by 48 pins, but Sturney got away with his handicap. West's average, 186; Sturney's average, 181. Following were the scores:

Sturney—196, 184, 159, 164, 190, 148, 202, 225, 166, 178. Total, 1,812.

West—210, 175, 160, 192, 150, 188, 200, 198, 193, 185. Total, 1,860.

West wins seven games out of ten, while Sturney leads in the last five.

EAGLETON NAMES DATE FOR RACE

Will Meet George Crispin at Jubilee on Dec. 19.

Sporting Editor of The Advertiser:

Dear Sir,—Regarding Mr. Geo. Crispin's acceptance of my challenge of some two weeks ago, would say I hereby challenge him to race one mile for side bet of $25 at Jubilee Rink, Dec. 19, 1910. My money is now posted with Mr. Thos. Shaw, grocer, London East. Thanking you for publishing this, I am, yours truly,

GEORGE E. EAGLETON.

MARLBORO TRACK TO BE REBUILT.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 9.—The race track at Marlboro, which held a meeting over its course last October, will be reconstructed this winter and practically transformed. The track proper will be made one mile and a furlong in circumference, with auxiliary courses in the shape of two chutes—one a straightaway for 2-year-olds to run over, and the other an arm at the mile post, which will permit a nearly straight mile, eliminating two of the turns.

JOHNSON BEATEN BY STAGE HANDS

Black Champion Tried to Force His Way Behind Scenes in Chicago.

WAS THROWN CLEAN OUT

Never Stopped Until He Lit in the Alley—Creates a Scene in Lobby Afterwards.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Although it hurt him considerably to admit it, Jack Johnson, heavyweight champion of the world, had to confess today that he was "licked" last night by half a dozen husky stage hands at the La Salle Theatre, when he tried to invade the stage "to see a friend."

Johnson created such a commotion outside the theatre in the lobby after he was thrown out, that 500 people gathered to watch the dispute. Madison street was blocked for 20 minutes by the crowd that wanted to see the heavyweight champion "get his."

Johnson, with his wife, occupied a stage box at the performance of "The Sweetest Girl in Paris." During one of the intermissions Johnson sent his card back to Alex. Carr, a member of the company, whom Johnson said was a "friend."

To See a "Friend."

Carr sent word back he was too busy to come to the Johnson box, whereupon the fighter decided to go to Carr's dressing-room, although not invited to do so.

When he reached the stage door Johnson was stopped by the door-tender, but forced his way on to the stage. There he was met by one of the managers, who asked him to withdraw. Johnson refused, and half a dozen stage hands threw him out into the alley behind the theatre. The fighter made his way to the front of the house, and demanded admission to his box. This was refused, and Johnson started a scene. His wife, who heard of the disturbance, joined him in the lobby, and finally induced him to enter his automobile and drive away.

STUART'S OUTLAWS WILL ORGANIZE TONIGHT

New Hockey League Will Attempt to Get Down to Business at Montreal.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—Bruce Stuart announces that his outlaw league will meet at Montreal tomorrow for organization purposes, and it has also developed that Charlie McLean, the former Grand Trunk paddler, now a resident of Brockville, and a member of the Fulford family, is behind the Island City club.

Haileybury has applied for admission, and Bruce Stuart scouts the reports that the Wanderer players are signing up. Art Ross will in any event, Stuart says, captai a team at Montreal.

RENFREW OVERCOMES THE SALARY LIMIT

Millionaires Fix Players by Arranging for Good Jobs.

Renfrew, Dec. 10.—It is now certain that Renfrew can operate a team on $5,000. The solution is easily explained. Rowe, Jordan and Lindsay all reside at the Creamery Town, each having been set up by the club. Jordan is a straight amateur, and Lindsay and Rowe have seldom accepted more than their expenses.

The "Millionaires" have also obtained a lucrative position for Fred Taylor, so he, too, is willing to play at whatever price they suggest. That gives them four first-class men, with as many more to get with about $4,000. Fraser is an Armprior boy, and has never received more than $500, and the club consequently could still give Frank Patrick his $2,000 and break about even. Whiteroft is in business at Calgary, and will not be available. Herb Clarke has not yet been heard from.

AD. WOLGAST DENIES RUMOR OF MARRIAGE.

Cadillac, Mich., Dec. 9.—Ad Wolgast this afternoon strenuously denied the story that he was married. The champion lightweight fighter is sore because of the rumor. He asked that this interview be published:

"I am not married, and you can brand the story as a lie. I intend to get married, but my girl and I do not want to be forced into the matrimonial boat until the proper time comes, and the proper time will come next year."

TILBURY MAN STARS IN NETS AT TORONTO.

Toronto Star: Argonauts had a big bunch of juniors and also quite a few seniors, the latter having some new material. Smith, a goal-keeper from Tilbury, did very well in the nets, while the defense was Kidd and Murphy. Gordon, who played lacrosse for the senior C. L. A., Tecumseh, and who played hockey with Guelph last season, was up on the forward line, with Fleming and Brady, the latter a Galt man. McCamus, the shifty left wing of last year, is trying his exams just now, and will not be out till after Christmas.

INDIAN TWIRLER GETS FLING WITH COLONELS.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 89.—President Grayson, of the Louisville club, announced today that he had signed an Indian pitcher, Tintiani, from Gladstone, Mich., and had given Ollie Pickering his unconditional release. Grayson expects to sign "Doc" Newton, former New York Highlander pitcher, to a local contract in a few days.

GODERICH IN O. H. A. AGAIN.

Goderich, Dec. 9.—The Goderich hockey club has been organized for the coming season, with Capt. Ed Robinson as manaaged. A team will be entered in the intermediate series of the O. H. A. With the exception of Belcher, the well-known covorpoint, all of last year's team are available.

Clinton Gun Club Shoot

[Special to The Advertiser.]

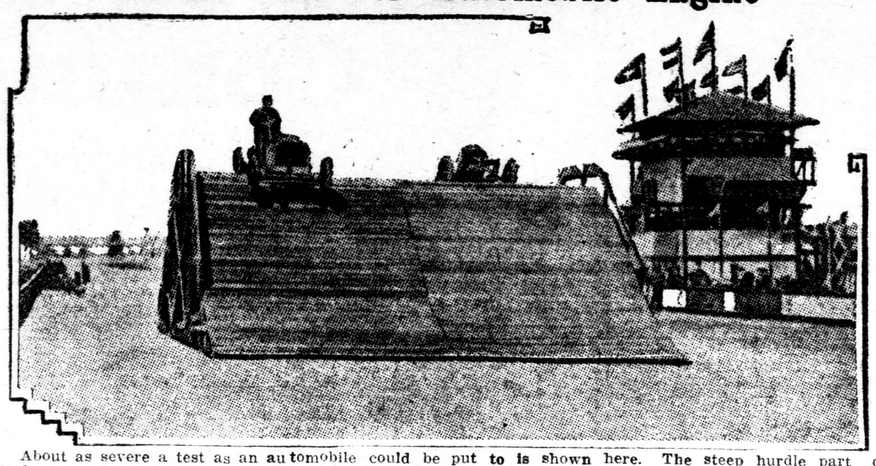
Clinton, Dec. 10.—The annual tourney of the Clinton Gun Club closed here today, the scores being as follows:

	20	20	20	20	25	15	25	15	20	20	Total
H. D. Bates	19	16	18	17	22	14	22	14	18	15—	175
*T. G. White	13	16	19	19	17	15	19	12	17	15—	162
F. Kerr	16	18	11	16	20	12	13	13	16	17—	157
P. Wakefield	14	16	20	20	20	10	14	10	15	17—	156
J. E. Hovey	18	15	15	17	19	11	20	11	14	13—	153
Geo. Robins, Sen.	12	14	14	16	16	11	18	11	20	15—	147
J. E. Cantelon	14	15	12	16	20	11	17	10	15	16—	146
*C. Thompson	15	13	16	16	20	8	17	11	14	15—	145
H. C. Chapman	15	16	14	13	19	11	17	10	14	16—	145
J. Tribner	16	16	16	16	20	10	10	10	14	15—	143
D. Hartleib	15	13	16	13	15	10	15	12	16	17—	142
Geo. Robins, Jun.	14	15	12	11	17	9	15	10	14	13—	139
*G. N. Dunk	18	16	15	15	12	12	13	8	14	16—	138
G. M. Mitchell	15	12	17	13	17	12	8	11	16	17—	133
R. Graham	13	13	7	16	18	11	11	10	13	12—	124

*Professional.

Events 5 and 7 constitute long distance championship. Events 6 and 8 were novelty matches. Events 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10 counted for average prizes.

Severe Test For Automobile Engine



About as severe a test as an automobile could be put to is shown here. The steep hurdle part of an obstacle race rising like a young mountain from the race track, had to be negotiated and the cars that succeeded in climbing to the top and descending had a pretty good chance.

Notes of the Harness Horses

"Uncle Davy" Cahill, of Lexington, Ky., has a 2-year-old trotter by Charley Herr, 2:07, out of a mare by Todd, 2:14¾, that is reported to have shown a quarter in 32½ seconds.

Frank Hedrick, of Jamestown, O., has recently purchased a 4-year-old stallin that is an own brother to Grand Elder, 2:08¾, the pacer that he raced to his record a few seasons ago.

Trainer Joe Gahagan, of Toledo, O., has just sold the good pacer Dr. Fox, 2:08¼, to a gentleman in the same city, who expects to take a lot of pleasure with him on the snow this winter.

J. S. Vipond, a well-known contractor of Altoona, Pa., will be out next season with the 4-year-old Admiral Dewey colt, Col. Dewey, out of Marveline, 2:18¼, by Marvellous.

The trotting mare E. E. H., that took a record of 2:14¼ in New York State the past season, is the dam of that promising sire McKinney Boy, owned by Dr. W. A. Gibson, of Jackson, Mich.

Wm. K. Dickerson, manager of the Parkway Farm at Goshen, N.Y., has purchased the James H. Jackson farm, containg about 125 acres, near Goshen. Mr. Dickerson will take possession Dec. 15.

Dick Wilson says that Helen Stiles, 2:09¾, by Sidney Dillon, which raced so successfully in the Durfee stable throughout the Northwest, is one of the nicest and fastest trotters he has even seen.

Ellen Brown, 2:10¼, by Silent Brook, is entitled to the honor of lowering the record of the Augusta, Ga., half-mile track to 2:11½, in the third heat of a race that she won during a recent meeting.

Dr. W. F. Batman, of Ladoga, Ind., recently sold the mare Vera Dale, by Maywood Star, son of Rex Americus, dam Pearl Winship, 2:17 (a great brood mare), second dam Nellie Ale, by Blue Vein, to Thomas Reynolds, of Rock Island, Tenn.

Superintendent William Robbins has had a number of men at work at the historic track at Goshen, N. Y., during the past two weeks, placing loam over the entire course to make the footing better. A coating three inches deep has been put on.

Lou Dillon, 1:58½, has for some time past been at the farm of the late Hugh J. Grant, Oradell, N. Y., where she was removed from Ardmaer Farm, Raritan, after it was certain that she was in foal to Bingen, 2:06¾.

Lou Dillon's 1910 foal, a magnificent chestnut colt (her first male offspring, and own brother to Lou Billings (3), 2:08¾, by John A. McKerron, 2:04½, is the largest and finest of the three foals which the trotting queen has thus far produced.

Thomas Grady and his son Robert will soon ship about 16 trotters from Philadelphia to Columbus, S. C., where they will winter. Senator McNichol, of Philadelphia, and Patrick Ryan, of New York, each own several of the horses in the Grady stable.

Abe Miller, 2:17¾, by Titus, dam Gazelle, by Gossiper, owned by Thomas W. Cunningham, president of the Road Drivers' Association of Philadelphia, has been purchased by a Detroit gentleman. The pacer was bred in California and named in honor of A. H. Miller, of Buffalo.

Captain David Shaw picked up a couple of futurity candidates at the New York sale, two yearling colts by Peter the Great, 2:07¼; one, John Hart, out of Great Spirit, 2:11¾, by Prodigal, 2:16, the other Peter Asland, out of Ashleaf Wilkes, 2:17¼.

J. S. Murray, of Goshen, N.Y., is selecting a well-bred lot of young stock for racing purposes in 1911. In his string will be found Orlie (2), 2:23¼, by Ormonde; Deba, by The Director General; Coro Moko (2), by Moko, dam Kincora S., by Wilkes Boy, and The Barrister, by Moko.

Herman Tyson, of Newark, Del., had a very successful season with the pacers Zimmerman, Ellen Brown, Charlie Mitchell, Sir Thomas Lipton and Torna Wilkes. These five pacers started in 70 events, of which they won 41, were second 17 times, third eight and fourth twice and twice unplaced.

The Austrian-bred stallion Willy, 2:07¼, that was one of the most-admired trotters seen on the Grand Circuit of 1910, will be wintered at the North Randall track, Cleveland, and raced again on the "big ring" in 1911 by A. C. Pennock, for his owner, L. W. Winans, of Brighton, Eng.

An even dozen pacing mares have beaten 2:04: Dariel, 2:00¼; Lady Maud C., 2:00½; The Broncho, 2:00¾; Citation, 2:01¾; Ecstatic, 2:01¾; Darkey Hal, 2:02¼; Aileen Wilson, 2:02½; Mona Wilkes, 2:03¼; Cheery Lass, 2:03¾; Fanny Dillard, 2:03¾; Hal Raven, 2:03¾, and Maud Keswick, 2:03¾.

General Brayton Ives, the New York banker, who last year bought the Kentucky Futurity winner, Baroness Virginia (3), 2:08½, is the new owner of Silent Brigade (2), 2:10¾. Ed A. Tipbid off the colt for $6,500, giving a Philadelphian's name as the purchaser, but in reality he was acting for General Ives.

Ed. Geers has been a mile at Memphis in 2:14 with The Huguenot, brother to The Abbe, 2:04, and The Abbot, 2:03¾, and the railbirds at Memphis say he is the fastest-gaited trotter they have ever seen.

The pacers Grace Lambert, 2:17¼, and Reba J., 2:17¼, both by Andalusia, campaigned the last season by Walter Garrison, of Roadstown, N. Y., have been sold as a pole team to Peter Meyer, of Schenectady, N. Y.

John Dickerson will ship the Hilliandale Farm youngsters to Memphis this week. As usual, the stable will be made up largely of the get of Bellini, 2:13¼, and Dickerson counts them the best he has ever trained.

Ecstatic, 2:01¾, purchased for $3,000 by Harry Burgoyne, superintendent of Walnut Hall Farm, on his own account, was sold by that gentleman at a premium to Dr. J. C. McCoy, who will breed her to Binvolo, 2:09¼.

Emboy, 2:08¼, should show even the pacers on the New York speedway how to get away. He was formerly owned by A. H. Miller, of Buffalo, and the late William B. McDonald. The latter drove him to his record.

J. M. Winder, of Bristol, Pa., has shipped the 7-months-old filly by Zombro, 2:11, dam Ciara Direct (dam of Maggie Winder, 2:06⅞), by Direct, 2:05½, to Henry W. Jones, of Lexington, Ky., for development.

Jay McGregor, 2:07¼, was a few days ago shipped from Lexington, Ky., to Washington, Ill., where he will make the season of 1911 at the Danforth Farm, the present home of the great young stallion Ed. Custer, 2:10.

It is said that the grandam of Joan (4), 2:04¾, turns out to be the pacing mare Mabel Wilkes, 2:24¼, by Allie Wilkes, the next dam by Strathmore, and the next that famous old matron Ned, dam of Clemmie G., 2:15½, etc.

Mr. F. C. Garmon, president of the Metropolitan Driving Club, of Boston, has purchased of Dr. J. B. Hopper, of Ridgewood, N. J., the white trotting gelding Torreon, 2:16, by Ashland Wilkes, 2:17¼, to use on the speedway.

A United States consul in China, having been asked whether it would be worth while sending merry-go-rounds to the Celestial Empire, has advised his countrymen, through a consular report, not to endeavor to sell them there. One was taken to Shanghai about ten years ago, he says, but it did not strike the Chinese fancy. Though many circuses have since visited the country, none of them took merry-go-rounds, which form such a popular class of entertainment in other countries.

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

LOOK! LISTEN!

This is your only chance to get a 10c cigar for 5c. It's merely a sacrifice sale. While they last. You will never get this chance again. Ask me.

Marks Fauria

NATIONAL CIGAR STORE.

131 CASES ARE HANDLED BY THE TROTTING BOARD

American Association Appeals—Sweet Marie and High Ball in Lime Light.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Members of the board of appeals of the American Trotting Association concluded their two days' meeting at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday after having disposed of 131 cases. Among those horses who figured in the festivities were Sweet Marie and Highball. The former was declared ineligible to start in the 2:25 pace at Joliia, Mich., September, 1910, and it was ordered that such of the winnings of the mare as had been recovered be redistributed, and that the mare, its driver and nominator, William Beaver, of Greenville, Mich., and owner, F. M. Crandall, be suspended until all the winnings are paid back.

Highball was declared ineligible to start in the three-year-old trot at Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 4, and win first money. Harry Palmer, of La Crosse, Wis., and the mare Elfah, alias Madge Kennedy, were expelled on complaint of F. M. Minshall, of Viroqua, Wis., and F. E. Burton and A. H. Scofield, of San Francisco, were expelled on complaint of the American Trotting Association.

Olly Bob, of Saskatoon, Sask., was declared ineligible until properly identified, and Robert Smith, owner, and J. S. Wales, driver, were each fined $100 for violation of rules.

HOCKEY

All O. H. A. teams must be entered and fees paid before next Wednesday.

The rink at St. Catharines has been sold to a motor company, and there will be no O. H. A. games or any other hockey there this winter.

The rink at Petrolea was destroyed by fire last summer, and there will be no O. H. A. team there this winter.

Amateur teams are now fighting their way to the spotlight in Ottawa, both the Cliffsides and New Edinburgh clubs of the Interprovincial Union claiming Jack Darragh and Harry Broadbent, two of the fastest forwards in the capital.

Teddy Marriott, who has two Simcoe teams in the junior O. H. A., has only one goalkeeper, in Addison. Therefore, any good net guardian will be welcomed by the Simcoes.

Lindsay Post: The Stratford Herald in a recent issue stated that they were glad to see Lindsay enter a team in the junior O. H. A., as there was no town in Canada that they would sooner see than Lindsay. Stratford has evidently not forgotten the trimming that the Lindsay Midgets gave them two years ago on their own ice for the intermediate championship.

Peterboro Examiner: Peterboro and Lindsay will likely have their annual battle this year, as usual, although in the junior series, instead of the intermediate. It is probable that the local juniors will be grouped with the Glove and Shoe team.

Kingston Standard: A number of junior Frontenacs have been getting into shape on Anglin's Bay, and although nothing has been arranged yet, "Father" Jim Sutherland will have the boys out in the covered rink for practice. Waught, the young player from Whitby, who is attending Queen's, was out with Jim's proteges on Anglin's Bay and showed himself to be a speedy skater, sure shot and splendid stickhandler.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—George Sabella, an Italian, tried to jump from one freight train to another at Swansea last night, fell and had his right arm crushed under a wheel. He was taken to Grace Hospital, where the arm was amputated above the elbow. The man's condition is critical.

Limit Foul Strike Rule to First Strike Only, to Increase Batting, Say Newspaper Critics

[By Tip Wright.]

When the major leagues assemble in annual conclave Dec. 12-14, one of the questions sure to be discussed is the increase of batting. The moguls may not take any action, but it is believed they will at least consider making the game more interesting.

And to make the game more interesting is the public means to produce more hitting. While the occasional 1-0 game, with air-tight pitching, thrills the fans, it is a fact that slashing hits produce more enthusiasm.

If not, why are men like Cobb, Lajoie, Magee, Wagner, Speaker, Schulte and Jackson regarded as "great players?" Why are scouts constantly looking for men who can "hit .300?" Why did Charlie Murphy offer Charlie Somers $15,000 for Joe Jackson, who batted .387 for 20 games? The answer is, hitters are wanted.

Baseball as now played, with the foul strike rule, finds the pitchers in command. The pitchers have always gained the ascendancy, no matter how heavy the impost against them. Every time the rules have been amended, the pitchers have solved the problem and gained control.

Whatever steps the rule-makers take, if any, they won't do anything to lengthen the game. They realize that the public does not want the game to last more than an hour and a half, for nine innings of play.

But the public does want more batting, and the magnates will probably move in this direction at the annual gabfest. Several well-known baseball writers were asked their ideas upon this subject, and they are presented here. The majority favor the adoption of a rule making the first foul count as a strike. There is a thought in this for the baseball student.

In addition to the opinions printed here, a telegram was received from Harry Neimeyer, of the New York Globe, who advises, "Get Rube Waddell back and let him pitch every game."

BY ELMER E. BATES,

Baseball Editor Cleveland Leader.

I favor carrying an extra man who shall bat for the pitcher. He will decorate the bench when his side is in the field. I have talked to many players, and they favor this idea. Apropos of the foul strike, I think that a hard-hit ball to the outfield that goes foul should not be classed as a strike. The rule thus modified would be better than it now is, in my opinion.

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

Sporting Editor New York Evening Telegram.

I favor baseball as it is now played. Many think more batting would not be amiss. It is possible batting could be increased by making the first foul only a strike, permitting the batter to foul off thereafter as he pleased. It would be only a slight modification, and if there is anything greatly in demand to change baseball, so far as batting is concerned, this might prove a step in the right direction.

BY THOMAS RICE,

Sporting Editor The Times, Washington.

I believe baseball as it is now played is about right. However, if more batting is wanted, any change would be along lines that will not tend to lengthen the game any more than necessary. By calling only the first foul a strike, the batter would be fortified better to combat the pitcher, and this would doubtless result in an increase in hitting. I favor leaving well enough alone, and recommend no changes.

BY HARRY NEILLY,

Sporting Editor The Times Detroit.

Numberless schemes have been advocated to increase batting. The best seems to lessen the distance to first. You can't eliminate the foul strike rule, because the public doesn't want long games. Four strikes won't do, as few men, comparatively, strike out. The simple way is to shorten the distance to first. But if the rule-makers won't make minor changes, such as putting the code into understandable language, why hope for any important change?

BY WILLIAM G. WEART.

Baseball Editor Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.

Batting can be increased by reducing the balls from three to four, or increasing the strikes from three to four. The former is advisable, as it would shorten the time of play. Three balls would compel the pitchers to put the ball over and stop wasting balls with a runner on first. Changing the size of the ball, increasing its liveliness and lengthening the pitching distance won't be considered.

BY FRANK ROSTOCK.

Sporting Editor The Post, Cincinnati.

To increase batting without handicapping the pitcher too much, call only the first foul a strike, and permit the batter to foul off as many thereafter as he sees fit. This will practically give the batter an extra strike, and allow the pitcher the leeway he now has to waste a ball. Limiting the number of balls to three will handicap the pitcher too heavily and prevent effective inside defensive play.

LAST GYMNASIUM WORKOUT HELD

London Hockey Team Will Go on the Ice at the Princess Rink Tuesday.

ARE TWO STRONG TEAMS

Five of Last Year's Intermediates and a Fine Batch of Material Available.

There were 25 hockey players out last night for the last practice in the St. John's A. C. house, as the management of the Princess Rink will have ice ready by Tuesday night for the first real workout.

London has five of last year's players for this year's intermediate team, and with lots of other good material coming out, should make a splendid showing.

The juniors will also have a fast septette, having some twenty good young hockeyists to pick from.

GO OVER THE FALLS IN CIGAR SHAPED CRAFT

"Bobby" Leach Says He Will Do the Trick on Sunday Afternoon—Has No Fear.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Niagara Falls, Dec. 10.—Bobby Leach says he is going to go over Niagara Falls in a patent lifeboat tomorrow sure if he can make the proper terms with some moving picture concerns. His patent boat which was designed by a James Mitchell, of Rivers, Man., a man more than 80 years old, has arrived.

The craft is cigar shaped, 24 feet long, and is entirely inclosed and water tight. It is propelled by a low power gas engine, and well ballasted, so should it overturn it will right itself immediately. Leach has no fear but that he will make the trip in safety.

He says he will make the start from Chippewa, and only stormy weather will prevent him from making the 168-foot dive in the boat on Sunday afternoon, starting at two o'clock. Leach has figured the whole thing out and says he will steer the craft so that it will make the leap somewhat toward the west of the apex of the Canadian Falls. Here the water is deepest and there are no rocks at the bottom. He has no fear of losing his life. On Sept. 24 last, Leach made a trip through the Whirlpool Rapids in a barrel.

NORTH MIDLAND MEN SEE REAL ESTATERS

Ask That Association Support Request For Bond Guarantee.

At the meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association held last evening, Messrs. William Scarlett and Richard Southam, of the board of directors of the North Midland Railway, were present, and asked the association to support the plebiscite to guarantee the bonds of the company to the extent of $200,000.

They explained the formation of the company, the route to be followed by the road, the method of construction; in fact, everything that could possibly be of interest to voters.

Some of the Real Estaters asked pointed questions regarding the scheme, and these were answered. The matter will probably be considered further.

The association could not agree last night on the stand they would take on the fixed assessment bylaws to be submitted at the coming municipal elections.

At a meeting some time ago a committee was named to report on the subject. Not all the members of this smaller body were agreed as to the nature of the report, and as a result two different aspects of the case were presented.

The debate was lively, at times quite warm, each application for fixed assessments having friends in the gathering.

Judging from appearances, it will be a drawn battle, and the citizens generally will have to vote on these bylaws without the aid of an opinion from the Real Estaters.

CORRESPONDENCE

"Should Your Grocer Make a Charge For Your Floor Space?"

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Now that the London Electric have announced a rate of 5 cents, with 10 per cent discount (and no meter rate), same being equal to 4½ cents, why do our commissioners adhere to the complication of a charge based on floor space, with a low rate for actual quantity consumed? The question of floor space has nothing to do with ascertaining price for electricity used, so long as charge is made for quantity used. Your grocer might as well tell you that he must charge you for your floor space in addition to so much per pound for actual weight taken of the particular commodity. I know a very large part of the citizens are suspicious of the floor space charge, and want a straight charge for quantity used, and will stay with the London Electric unless same is announced.

AN AGGRIEVED CITIZEN.

London, Dec. 9.

A PETROLEA FAN GIVES THE FACTS

"Clean Rugby Enthusiast" Gives Roast to Alerts and Championship to Oil Town.

HAMILTON'S BEHAVIOR

Added Nothing to Their Credit—Were Well Treated in First Contest.

Sporting Editor.—Kindly allow me a little space in your valuable paper for the publication of a few remarks re the Hamilton-Petrolea final game in Hamilton on Dec. 3. These few facts I feel constrained to set forth, not on account of any particular interest in the Petrolea Rugby team, but from a desire for justice and fair play between team and team.

It is peculiarly regrettable that any controversy should arise over this event in the sporting world, but it appears that the backers of the Hamilton Alerts and the people of their home hamlet are exceedingly desirous of making the Petrolea people appear in a false light.

The statement that the Alerts were roughly treated while in the Oil Town on the previous Saturday is untrue, while the Hamilton story to the effect that a certain Hamilton player was assaulted by the mob in Petrolea while on his way to the dressing-room, was absolutely a fake, as Dr. Fairbank himself escorted this particular player and two other Alerts to the building.

Well Treated.

After the game, Dr. Fairbank entertained some of their number (Dr. Fairbank is too modest a man to publish this himself), at his own home, while Mr. Bloss P. Corey entertained the remainder who were sober at the rooms of the Petrolea Club. In every stage the Hamilton people were treated not only with consideration, but with neighborly hospitality. Yet on the other hand, the first salute that the Petrolea president got as he stepped off the train in Hamilton on Saturday last, was the threat: "You ——— ———, we've got it in for you today," hurled at him not by any child, but by one of the backers of the Alerts.

In short, it appears that the Hamilton team, discomfited at their easy defeat on the previous Saturday, and discouraged to desperation by the fact that their big brothers, the Tigers, had also succumbed to a superior team, prepared (and executed their preparations) to win by all the unfair and unsportsmanlike tactics possible. And it seems that all that could be accomplished by threats, offside plays, interference, deliberate punching and kicking, and fistic persuasion was done to secure a victory.

Trouble Everywhere.

And the case, cited by the papers, where one Petrolea supporters had his colors, grabbed by a Hamilton enthusiast, was only one of a large number. Even members of the police force, it appears, forgot their dignity and their function, and in a sudden burst of loyalty to their home town, materially assisted the bloodthirsty mob in creating confusion.

This kind of tactics has given clean Rugby one of the saddest blows it has ever received. While the Hamilton team may claim the belt and much questionable fame for prize-fighting, yet it appears to the bystander that the Petrolea crew are literally the junior Rugby champions of Ontario.

"A CLEAN RUGBY ENTHUSIAST."

Petrolea, Dec. 8.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50 cents. 53tf-ty

When you go to buy a Bicycle next season, this is one of the things you should remember:

Don't Buy a Bicycle That is Too Cheap To be Fitted With Dunlop Tires

Made by the Doughty Patent process--only pneumatic tires made absolutely and uniformly right. 202

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Require that the alleys be in first-class condition and new pins be furnished regularly. If you want these visit the

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YOUNG MEN

For Gonorrhoea and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE $3.00

For Sale by ANDERSON & NELLES

MEN

Santaline Tablets are the most reliable cure for Gonorrhoea and all disorders of the urinary passages. The first dose gives relief and a permanent cure soon results.

Sent in plain sealed wrapper to any address on receipt of $1.

The Morin Chemical Co.

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EXPERT FINANCIER TO STUDY PROBLEMS

Resigns From Bank to Solve Capital and Labor Difficulties.

[Associated Press.]

New York, Dec. 9.—George W. Perkins today announced his retirement from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., to devote his time to extending the principles of profit sharing and other benefit plans for solving the conflict between capital and labor. The announcement, given out after the close of business, follows:

"On Jan. 1, I will have been with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. ten years and engaged in business activities over 30 years. I am withdrawing to devote more time to corporation work and work of a public nature in which I am deeply interested

"In continuing my relations with the industrial and other business organizations with which I am connected, I hope to find further opportunities for extending the principles of profit sharing and other benefit plans which, experience has shown, offer a practical solution of some of the difficulties existing between capital and labor.

"At Columbia University two years ago, and at Harvard University last spring, I spoke of the importance of solving the new problems at present facing the country and which have followed the organization of the great co-operative combinations of capital, and it is my hope that the experience I have had may enable me to contribute something toward the adjustment of those matters, which seem to me to be of the largest consequence to the country."

In recent years Mr. Perkins has represented the firm in the great industrial organizations in which it is interested, and the announcement of the firm indicates that his relations to those concerns will continue. In public addresses he has taken an advanced view of the relations of government to business and is deeply interested in gvoernment supervision over corporate affairs. He was the originator of the profit-sharing plan of the United States Steel Corporation and International Harvester Company, and esires to further adapt those methods to other organizations.

PORTER CHARLTON TO BE SURRENDERED

Intimates Attorney May Seek Courts If Insanity Question Is Raised.

[Associated Press.]

Washington, Dec. 9.—Secretary Knox today granted the request of Italy for the surrender of Porter Charlton, charged with killing his wife at Lake Como.

Had Mr. Knox refrained from acting on this case for six days, Charlton would have been a free man, as the statutes required final action on the case within 60 days from the date of his commitment.

The secretary takes broad ground in his opinion in holding that the mere fact that the Italian Government declines to surrender its own citizens does not absolve the United States from full responsibility under the extradition treaty, and in no way acts to abrogate that treaty. The legal contention of counsel of the accused on that point and on the other point, that the Italian demand for Charlton's surrender had not been made in strict accordance with the terms of the treaty, are swept away by the secretary as without basis, and the committing magistrate's proceedings are found to have been regular in all respects.

A closing remark by the secretary is of deep significance, carrying the plain intimation that Charlton's attorney may have further recourse to the courts if they are disposed to raise the question of insanity.

The decision relates the history of the case beginning with the arrest of Charlton in New York, June 24, on complaint of the Italian vice-consul.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all blood humors, all eruptions, clears the complexion, creates an appetite, aids digestion, relieves that tired feeling, gives vigor and vim.

Accept no substitute; insist on having Hood's Sarsaparilla. Get it today.

SAYS MARRIAGE IS TOO MUCH OF A JOKE

Pastor Thinks Instincts of Beast and Hog Survive.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 9.—"Marriage is too much of a joke," declared the Rev. George Luther Cady in the Pilgrim Congregational Church. "It's much more important that society should protect itself against evil marriage than against smallpox or tuberculosis.

"The names of the fashionables of Fifth avenue, New York, have been long before the public in nauseous divorces. If the wealthy cannot bear and forbear, if they cannot endure and be chaste and faithful with all they have to help them, what is to become of those who are beset by the narrow financial margin today?

"Society ought to clean itself out from the top if it expects any reformation from the bottom. The chief peril which besets the family today is not to be found in the imperfect legislation nor inadequate social arrangements, but in the undisciplined will, in the unsocialized desire, in the survival in the human life of the instincts of the beast of prey, the viper and the hog."

HEARS ON DEATHBED NEWS OF BIG FORTUNE

The Tidings That He Had Been Awarded $300,000 Comes Too Late.

Vienna, Dec. 9.—Count Vinzeng Lazar, a Hungarian nobleman, has just passed away after a checkered and romantic career, not the least remarkable incident of which occurred as he was on his deathbed.

As a young man the count dissipated his wealth in speculation. He thereupon underwent a course of training as a civil engineer in Brussels, and duly obtained complete qualifications. He was given a post by the Hungarian state railway administration. After some years he retired to the town of Maros-Vasarmely. There he married the daughter of an innkeeper and to eke out his very small pension he worked as a carpenter.

In their efforts to save something for their old age the count and his wife lived with extreme frugality depriving themselves of the most ordinary comforts. Finally the count fell seriously ill.

When he was on the point of death a message reached him announcing that the sum of $300,000 had been awarded him as the result of a long-standing lawsuit. The lawsuit was begun in the days of his prosperity. The point in dispute had been referred to various courts, and the final decision only just reached.

The dying man was sufficiently conscious to understand the news. Some minutes later he expired.

IS FIRST GIRL TO OPERATE WIRELESS

Miss Parker Is Only Woman Who Handles Telegraph on Ocean Liners.

New York, Dec. 9.—The first woman wireless telegraph operator on an ocean steamer, Miss Graynella Parker, of Jacksonville, Fla., has just taken her place on board the Clyde liner Mohawk. The ship was not due to sail until 1 o'clock, but two hours before the decks were crowded with passengers eager to see the girl begin her duties. She was dressed neatly in a blue uniform, consisting of a skirt and jacket ornamented with brass buttons. On her head she wore a dark blue cap. Miss Parker is twenty-two years old, and for the last two years she has been manager of the postal office at Sanford, Fla.

"I took up telegraphy more as a joke than anything else," she said. "We girls had sent telegrams to each other. And then later when my eyes troubled me, and I got to thinking of choosing a vocation I took up telegraphy because it is no tax on the eyes.

"Last June I came to New York to visit relatives, and to take vocal lessons. I went to the office of the United Wireless Company, and took a course of lessons. In October I went home and shortly after the United people sent for me and offered me this position."

REAL ESTATERS OPPOSE A NEW CITY HALL

Association Believes Present Building Will Do for Some Time.

The Real Estate Owners' Association are out against a city hall, declaring that the present structure will do for some time to come.

At the meeting of the association last night this matter was discussed, and the following resolution passed: 'Resolved, that while there is ample room at the rear of the present city hall, which is best situated as it is for the city at large, for any additions required, it would be very unadvisable in the present state of London's finances to go into building a new one, thus continuing to run up taxation to a rate already having a bad effect.'

NORMAL "AT HOME" A CHARMING AFFAIR

Musical and Literary Programmes and Novel Promenades.

Five hundred people, including several hundred students and their friends, attended the Normal School "At Home" last evening. The affair was successfully conducted in every way, and reflected great credit on the committee in charge. The spacious corridors and lecture rooms of the school were gaily decorated with flags and streamers, and presented an extremely beautiful appearance. An excellent musical and literary programme was presented in the large assembly hall of the Normal building, and was opened with an address by Principal S. J. Radcliffe, who presided. Several delightful violin solos, including Vieuxtemps' "Reverie," were rendered with artistic and pleasing execution by Miss Kathleen Broderick, with piano accompaniment by Miss Wanda Jarvis. The duet, 'Hector Bartlett," by Misses Gray, was exceptionally pleasing, and Miss Irene Straitch sang "She Stoops to Conquer" and other solos, very effectively, accompanied by Miss Irene Gray as pianist. Solos were also well rendered by Messrs. Greenslade and Sutherland, and Misses Pearl Huff and Vida Read gave several charming readings. At the conclusion of this part of the programme the promenades were commenced to the music of the Tony Cortese (jun.) orchestra. An interesting feature of the promenades was the suggestion of various subjects for conversation, including "Christmas holidays," "Examinations" (which commence next week, and consequently loom very large in the minds of the students), "Two is Company," "How to Shop," "A year from tonight," and "When shall we two meet again?" While the promenades were in progress dainty refreshments were served in an upper room of the Normal, the decorations in the refreshment room being especially beautiful.

The executive committee for the "At Home" consisted of: Misses McDougall, Caverhill and Radcliffe, and Messrs. Knight and Mollard.

The reception committee was made up as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe, and Misses Mowbray, Brock, Tassey, Anger, Metcalfe, Smillie, Watson, W. Westcott, Radcliffe, Henry, Hall, McGregor, Sinker, Woofenden and Noble.

The officers of the Normal School Literary and Musical Society, under whose auspices the "At Home" was held, are: President, G. A. Metcalfe; vice-president, W. Smillie; secretary, Miss M. Brock; treasurer, W. G. Noble; historian, Miss B. Watterworth; pianist, Miss Guy.

TERRIBLE CONDITIONS

Inspectors Make Startling Discovery in Vicinity of Peterboro.

Peterboro, Dec. 9. — "Gross neglect of children, wife desertion, bigamy, etc., are among the vile conditions we found in and near Havelock this week," said Inspector Gunton, of Toronto, today. Inspector Gunton, who is associated with J. J. Kelso, was sent out by the department of neglected children, and in company with Mr. George Cochrane, agent of the Children's Shelter for Peterboro County, and Constable Williams, of Havelock, conducted a thorough investigation. It was thought at first that about 24 children would have to be removed, but by taking the worse cases, and warning the others, the number has been reduced to 16. There are now 30 children in the local shelter.

"In one old shack we visited," said the inspector, "about six miles from Havelock, in a barren wilderness, was found a family of five children with the unfortunate mother and a baby but a day old. The house was cold, the fire out and the children shivering. No doctor had been called, and there was no one to cut wood. The father had deserted the family nine months previously. He is to be arrested shortly on a serious charge preferred by his 13-year-old daughter. A woman was secured to look after the mother and the other children were brought here.

Food Frozen on Table.

"In the village of Havelock we found in an old house unfit for habitation a father and mother and four children. The food was frozen on the table, and the inmates were foul with dirt and filth. In another Havelock home were living three women, two men and three small children. The man of the house was convicted of conducting a 'blind pig.' Out near Cordova after a drive of sixteen miles we found a man and woman guilty of bigamy. There were many children, her children, his children and their children. Both man and woman were arrested and committed to jail on a charge of bigamy, which they both admit."

Numerous other cases were investigated, and the people given a chance. Many children are growing up unable to read or write.

MANUEL IN POVERTY; CAN'T PAY SERVANTS

Royalist, in Interview, Says King Hopes To Regain Throne.

[Associated Press.]

Rome, Dec. 10.—The Tribuna prints an interview with a Portuguese personage, whose name is not mentioned, but who is said to be a prominent royalist, concerning Manuel II., the exiled king of Portugal.

Manuel, he says, is poverty-stricken and unable to choose a place of residence. Owing to lack of money the dethroned king has been compelled to accept the hospitality of the Duke of Orleans at Wood Norton, Eversham, England. For three months he has not had means with which to pay his own servants.

Manuel, according to the interview, hopes that he will be restored to power, insisting that a republic in Portugal cannot exist. His friends predict that a congress of the powers will settle Portugal's affairs, but say that otherwise the royalists are ready to fight for the restoration of the monarchy.

NEW CURE FOR COLDS COMES RATHER HIGH

Method of Inoculation Used in London Hospitals Which Costs $25 Per Month.

London, Dec. 9.—If the ordinary Londoner can afford $25 a month he need have no cold. This sum, says a well-known doctor attached to a city hospital, is the price that is charged by specialists for the minor operation of inoculation against colds caused by bacteria.

This is a new treatment that has recently been largely experimented with, not only at the hospital where the doctor is attached, but also at two other London hospitals.

"Now is the time when colds, catarrh and influenza are getting seriously to work," he said, "but I am afraid that the new treatment is not for the poor man, for the usual charge made is $25, and the effect of the inoculation wears off in about a month.

"The serum used to inoculate people is made by growing the bacilli that cause the ailment in a sort of broth. The germs multiply very rapidly, and in the process of so doing produce the poisons which, when the the germs develop in the blood, give rise to the symptoms of illness.

"When these poisons—or toxins—have been produced in the broth it is sterilized by heat, so that the germs are killed.

"A small quantity of this broth, now called a serum, is injected into the blood, which immediately responds by producing anti-toxins — substances which wage war on the poisons.

"These anti-toxins are capable of dealing with any catarrh germs which may obtain entry into the circulatory system; but in about a month, our experience shows, the anti-toxins disappear, so that, if one would remain immune from colds, one must again be inoculated, at the cost of another $25.

"I am afraid that the man who cannot afford $300 a year for inoculation will have to rely upon the old methods.

"There are, of course, some people who are constantly the victims of colds. Perhaps in their case it would be well if they made an effort to pay for the treatment for a long course of it should tend to establish a more permanent immunity.

NEW WAIST LINE IS NOT YET LOCATED

Women in London Are Wondering What Sort of Dresses They Must Wear Next.

London, Dec. 9.—Women do not know yet where their waist is to be this winter, for keen rivalry exists among fashionable dressmakers as to whether, in the scheme for the new frock and coat design, it shall be the natural waist or just beneath the arms after the manner dictated by the Empire.

At the beginning of the autumn season several of the leading dressmakers adopted the high waisted fashions and gave to their toilettes the short bodice favored by the Empress Josephine and her ladies at the court of Napoleon. One of the most noted designers, however, refused to accept the change and foretold the present asserting that the short waist had its day too recently to please the majority now.

Apparently that is what has happened. Although the short waisted dress has been exhibited at the various shows of winter modes, looking very nice upon mannequins of a sylphlike physique it is considered very unlikely to cause the furor it did a few years ago.

A compromise between the two fashions is being made by means of a wide sash that extends upward from the natural waist line. It is seen in satin and silk and also in embroidered fabrics. No attempt is being made to introduce the wasp waist, but merely a neat, trim waist that insures absolute comfort to the wearer.

ELECTION IS VOID

Peculiar Decision as Result of Bible Being on Ballot.

[Associated Press.]

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 9.—Because the "drys" of Powell County, kicked on the use of the Bible as an emblem on their ballots in a recent local option election, and carried the county, the state court of appeals yesterday declared the election void. On each ballot was the picture of an open book with the words, "Holy Bible," under it. The "Wets" for an emblem used the picture of a whiskey bottle and a glass out of which protruded the head of a snake.

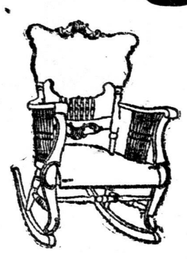
At the first trial witnesses testified that they were told that if they wanted to go to heaven they should make their mark under the Bible. One said he wanted to vote "wet," but feared if he did not heed the sign that the Almighty would wreak vengeance upon him. In the opinion handed down yesterday, it is said, a statute prohibits the use of the Bible as an election emblem on ballots.

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Hark! Christmas Is Coming, Get Ready

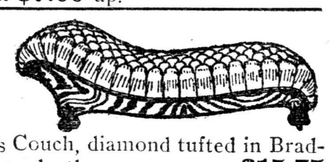


LARGE ROLL-SEAT ROCKERS, $2.90 UP.



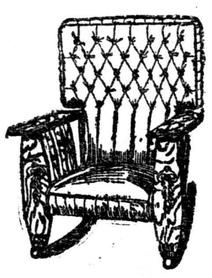
$12.00

Mahogany Settee, hand-carved, upholstered in best silks. Others from **$7.00** up.



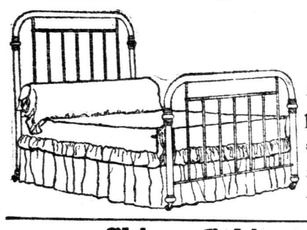
This Couch, diamond tufted in Bradley leather **$15.75**

Solid Oak Rocker in Bradley leather. Our price **$7.25**



TOY SETS, **$1.75** and **$2.15**, any color, the best made.
DOLL CABS, collapsible, very strong, imitation trimming. A fine cab **$2.50**
CHILDREN'S ROCKERS, in all finishes ..... **49¢** up

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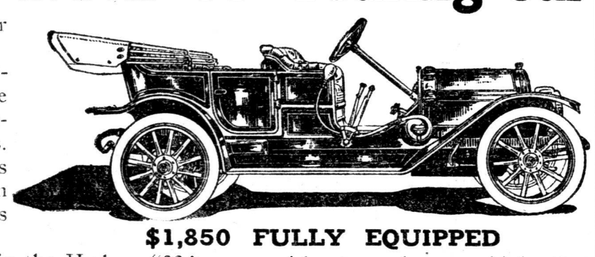
If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

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Come See the Hudson "33" Touring Car

The one different automobile for 1911 can now be seen.

It is Howard E. Coffin's masterpiece. No man is better known for the successes he has produced. No designer ever built more famous cars. Four before the advent of this, his greatest car. Each marked an epoch in motordom. Each pushed standards up and brought costs down.



$1,850 FULLY EQUIPPED

That experience has resulted in the Hudson "33," a car without any bugs or kinks that must be ironed out. The greatest advancement is in the utter simplicity and accessibility of every part of the motor.

This has been accomplished by reducing the number of parts used in the chassis of the average car by approximately 900.

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There is no exposed mechanism. The motor is absolutely quiet; you can sit in the driver's seat and detect only a gentle purr from the running motor.

You will find unique features in this car that you will find in no other car on the market.

Many 1911 cars have been announced. With hardly an exception has there been any change from the previous year's model. "Perfection of details" is the common story told. But do you think that the year 1910 marked the perfection of the motor car.

The Hudson "33" stands out strongly, vividly in contrast with any car yet produced. And yet it upsets no principle of engineering. It complies absolutely in every respect with all proven successful practices of motor car construction.

A handsome catalogue, giving all the details and full specifications of this wonderful car, is yours for the asking.

The price, $1,850, includes Bosch Magneto, Mohair Top, Wind Shield, Presto Gas Tank, Speedometer and complete tool outfit.

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Our six private parlors are equipped with modern appliances. We wash your hair, dry it by electricity, also dress it, for 50c. Manicuring, best in city, 35c. Face massage, by electricity, 50c. Scalp treatment, 50c; by electricity, 75c. We guarantee to stop falling hair. Thousands of ladies are enjoying a full head of hair only through Professor Micheel's treatments.

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

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

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BEST IN CITY.



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

Manicure for gents, 50c.

Agents Wanted All Over

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

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NEW STOCK ISSUE

Out of an authorized stock issue of $500,000 there now remains only

$25,000.00

for allotment. Subscriptions for that amount are now invited in one or more share lots.

SALIENT POINTS

Par value of shares, $100.
Present premium, $10 per share.
Amount to be paid on allotment, $20 per share.
Balance in one sum, or stated payments if desired.
Corporation has paid 31 consecutive half-yearly dividends at rate of 6% per annum.
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London is noted as the home of ably-managed loan companies.
London is the Second Largest Loan Company Centre in Canada.
The Paid-Up Capital of Chartered Banks in Canada is $95,000,000, and of Loan Corporations $56,000,000. Have you ever considered the strong position that Loan Corporations occupy in Canada which these figures disclose?
This will be the last opportunity to secure any of "The PEOPLES'" new stock, as the directors do not intend to make any further issues.
Annual Financial Statement and any further particulars furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Managing Director.

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If it is piped, see our always up-to-date supply of gas fixtures.

If you are now using gas, improve your lighting by the use of the latest improvements in incandescent gas burners.

Make your home more attractive by installing some of the newest colors and patterns in glassware.

We have just received for the Christmas trade large shipments from European markets of the latest in **Portable Lamps, Domes and Glassware** for Upright and Inverted Gas Burners.

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Beautiful Portable Gas Lamps, complete **$4.00** and up
Nicely-Tinted Glassware ..... **30¢** and up
Mantles ..... **10¢** and up
Genuine Welsbach Lights, complete..... **80¢** and up
Matchless Inverted Lights, complete..... **$1.00** and up

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BRILLIANT RECITAL AT AUDITORIUM

Women's Music Club Present Programme of French Composers.

One of the best musical programmes ever presented in London by a local organization was rendered by the Woman's Music Club in the Auditorium yesterday afternoon. The recital was devoted to the work of French composers, and every number was marked by unusual excellence. The selections from Brassin and Chopin, by Miss Adah Atkin, of St. Thomas, were leading features. Miss Atkin is gifted with a remarkably artistic touch and an even excellence of execution. Her rendering of Brassin's "Nocturne" was greeted with repeated and prolonged applause. Miss Nora Little, a vocalist of merit, sang with excellent effect the difficult sixteenth century "Romanesca Air de Danse," and "Les Silles de Cadix," a lively composition by Delibes. Her rendering of Hahn's "Mai" was especially pleasing. Miss Ethel McBride sang Bizet's "Pastorale," Fontenailles' "Roses d'Hiver," and Thome's "Sonnet d'Amour," the latter a superbly beautiful composition. Miss Florence Eggleston delighted the audience with a violin selection, De Beriot's "Scene de Ballet." Her playing is marked by exceptional lightness and delicacy of tone. Saint Saens' "Le Rouet d'Omphale" was a charming piano duet, rich in descriptive melody, by Misses Steel and Raymond. Mr. F. Linforth Willgoose succeeded in instilling in Massenet's "Elegie," a great depth of thought and feeling, and the accompanying violin obligato showed Mr. Maurice Poure at his best. The closing chorus, Nevin's "Slumber Song," under the direction of Mr. W. A. Bluethner, maintained the excellence of the foregoing programme. Previous to the musical numbers, a paper was read by Mr. F. L. Willgoose on the "Life and Works of Hector Berloiz." The imaginative qualities, the power of orchestral effort, and the very audacity which mark the works of this composer were pointed out. "Berloiz was the most original representative," said Mr. Willgoose, "of a great artistic nation. Possessing undoubted genius, in the face of strong criticism he followed his ideal with unfaltering heroism."

The programme was arranged by Mrs. J. J. Callaghan and Mrs. R. E. Van Dyke. The annual concert of the club will be held on Jan. 16, for which date leading artists from Toronto and elsewhere have been secured already.

STATES WILL NEVER BE REALLY SOCIALISTIC

Dr. Charles Eliot of Harvard Compares America and Germany.

[Associated Press.]

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9.—"Socialism has no place in the United States; the ownership of property is too widely distributed," said Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, who arrived in Chicago today after a two days' visit with Mayor Seidel, in Milwaukee. It was Mr. Seidel's victory as Socialist candidate that made this country sit up and take notice of the growth of his party.

"I do not think there will ever be a Socialistic party in the United States corresponding to the German organization," continued Dr. Eliot. "Conditions are different. The Milwaukee Socialists owe their success to the general disgust which every one felt at the conduct of both Democrats and Republicans. It was a popular revulsion against the corruption of preceding administrations which brought them into power. The majority of Milwaukee citizens are not Socialists. The majority of citizens there, however, were disgusted with the administration of affairs in their city.

"I think it would be fair to say that power makes Socialists' opportunities. No one knows in Milwaukee, for example, whether the Socialists believe in the private ownership of property. Nothing is said about it, nor is anything said concerning the weakening of the family ties which would result from complete Socialistic theory."

Dr. Eliot expressed great admiration for Mr. Seidel and for the wisdom of his government.

"I found him most interesting," said he. "He is distinctly attractive, and seems to be convinced of the wisdom of his plans, and he impresses me and all other visitors as an essentially righteous man.

"I think the commission form of government is the municipal government of the future, but not even under commissions have experts been employed so largely. To illustrate, Mayor Seidel has employed tax experts from outside the state to assess property in Milwaukee. In New England we let a local board do this, and frequently the board is swayed by political considerations."

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COUNTY COUNCIL WARNS OXFORD

Exceeded Their Rights in Connection With Dorchester Bridge.

SYMPATHY RESOLUTION

Letter of Condolence Sent to the Family of Late Registrar Waters.

The Middlesex county council, which has been in session since Tuesday last, held afternoon and evening meetings at the county buildings yesterday, and disposed of a great deal of business, which had been put through the different committees since Tuesday.

An article which appeared in a Woodstock paper of Thursday, containing a report of the council meetings of Oxford County, in which one of the members was quoted as saying, "If any m is to blame for trouble over the bridge on the North Dorchester and Dereham line, it is that man Banks." Mr. Banks is reeve of Dorchester, and brought the matter up in order to set himself right before his own people.

It seems that during the summer the county of Oxford ordered the erection of a new bridge on the line mentioned, to replace a twelve-foot wooden span, which was in bad shape. One-half the cost of this bridge must be paid by Middlesex, but according to the statutes this county should have been given an official notice that the work was to be undertaken.

County Engineer Talbot was also spoken of in the article, which said that he "appeared to be sore," when he was finally called to see the bridge. The county engineer explained that the first notice he received of the erection of the bridge was from Reeve Banks, of Dorchester, who told him over the 'phone that the work had been commenced.

He drove out and took the deputy reeve, T. W. Morrison, to the bridge, where he made an inspection, and found he was able to drive a crowbar beneath one of the abutments. However, he finally passed the job as fairly satisfactory.

Engineer Exonerated.

A resolution was finally brought in by Messrs. Marshall Miller and J. Morgan, in which the county engineer was exonerated, and the county of Oxford informed that they had exceeded their powers under the municipal act by not officially notifying Middlesex before work on the bridge was commenced.

A motion introduced by Messrs. C. M. Macfie and George Innes, during the afternoon, to the effect that the county of Middlesex opposes the introduction of a new bill which will come before the Ontario House, increasing the liability of the county in taking over and maintaining bridges of a certain size now handled by the townships, was lost by a vote of 14 to 13. Dr. J. C. McDonald warmly opposed the resolution. He declared that his township (East Williams) has more bridges than any other section, and that consequently the people residing there are overburdened with bridge troubles, through no fault of their own. The new law will be welcomed by them, he declared. Several others were of the opinion that the new bill will improve conditions.

No action was taken in regard to the claim of Mr. Root for extras in painting Byron bridge.

The county clerk will notify the council of Elgin that Middlesex is prepared to act in conjunction with them in rebuilding the south approach to Tait bridge, over the Thames River, and also in rebuilding bridge over drain No. 3, between Delaware and Southwold. The clerk will also notify the county of Oxford that this county is ready to act with them in rebuilding a bridge on the governors road between North Dorchester and East Nissouri.

Mr. McLean will be paid in full for extras on bridges in Biddulph and Adelaide.

A communication of F. Harlton, re a drain in West Williams, was sent to a special committee.

M. M. Hills will be paid $40 in full for extras on the McKellar bridge between Lobo and Caradoc.

A communication from P. P. Campbell, asking for $20, for damages to clothing of himself and son in extinguishing a fire on Komoka bridge in June, 1909, was filed.

E. J. McMartin will be paid $10 for right-of-way over farm.

A Weigh Scales.

Residents of Byron and vicinity, who petitioned the council, were given permission to erect a weigh scales on the county road there, the understanding being that the county be relieved of all responsibility.

The warden was authorized to issue an order to the treasurer to pay $75 to T. W. Elgie for damages to horse injured at Thorndale.

John James will be paid $5 for a right of way over his farm while a bridge was down on con. 18, West Williams.

Leslie S. O'Dell will be paid $67 extras on Caradoc and Metcalfe bridges.

A check for $20 will be sent to Mrs. Blanche Forsythe, of the Women's Christian Association, to assist in providing Christmas cheer for the house of refuge.

Grants of $10 each will be made to the Woman's Institutes of East, North and West Middlesex.

A communication from Wm. Amos was filed.

The motion of C. M. Macfie for leave to introduce a bylaw for the redemption of $40,000 of debentures, was adopted.

A large number of small accounts were ordered to be paid.

Three new law books, worth about $18, will be purchased for use in the office of Mr. Ed Weld.

The warden, solicitor and county engineer were appointed a committee with power to defend all claims for damages that come up at the January session.

The committee appointed at the January, 1910, session to investigate the county's unpaid claim for work done on county roads in 1907, was continued, with power, and will report at the January session. The motion was put by S. F. Glass and Thomas Clark.

The county engineer was instructed to issue an order on the county treasurer to pay the county of Oxford one half the cost of account as submitted by John Campbell, of Ingersoll, for the construction of concrete and steel brides on the line between Dereham and North Dorchester.

Sarah Coughlin will be paid $50 damages for injuries to horse sustained on approach to Melrose bridge in Lobo Township.

George Innes, reeve of Mosa, was instructed to sign a petition for the construction of a drain on the Glencoe and Newbury road, as requested by John Walker and others.

The account of F. F. Waddell for returning a patient to the house of refuge was ordered paid.

The county engineer was instructed to pay $11 66 and $9 25 for gravel placed on county roads by the township of Mosa.

The motion of T. W. Morrison and R. Bankes, that the road and bridge at the Shannon swamp be closed and sold, was carried.

Resolution of Sympathy.

Prior to the commencement of business at yesterday afternoon's session of the council, a resolution of condolence to be sent to the family of the late John Waters, county registrar, was passed by a standing vote.

The resolution follows:

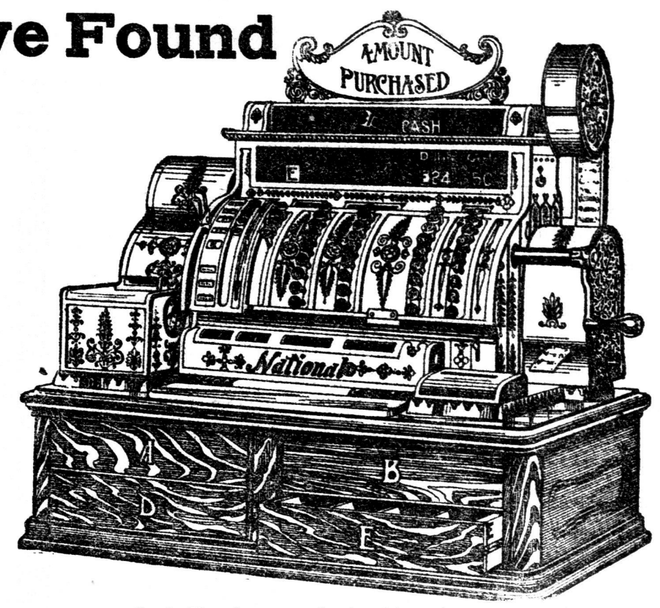
Moved by S. F. Glass, seconded by J. C. McDonald, "that this county council of the county of Middlesex, in session assembled, desires to record its sincere regret at the demise of the late John Waters, Esq., ex-warden of the county. As a member of this council he always commanded the admiration and respect of his associates. His conscientious devotion to the interests of the people whom he served, whether in the township council, the county council, or in legislative halls of the province, forces upon us the sense of the great loss occasioned by his removal from among us. In his official and public duties he was a man deeply sensible of the responsibilities devolving upon him; he was, indeed, at all times an exponent of that which is best in public life as well as of private citizenship. We deeply deplore and mourn the death of one who ever bore himself as a public man without reproach, trusted alike by friends and opponents. His generous and charitable consideration for others was singularly characteristic. His wise counsel, ripened by years of experience, was always at the command of the people whom he delighted to serve. In private life (with wife and family), he was a devoted husband and affectionate father. He has left to them a heritage of an untarnished name. We pray the heavenly consolation may be extended to them in this the hour of their deep affliction and greatest sorrow. That a copy of this resolution be engrossed and sent to Mrs. Waters, signed by the warden and county clerk."

Buy Your National Cash Register Now!

Protect Your Christmas Receipts and Start the New Year With a System That Over a Million Merchants Have Found

SAVES THEM MONEY,
PROTECTS THEIR PROFITS,
GIVES QUICK SERVICE,
PROTECTS CLERKS AND
CUSTOMERS FROM MISTAKES
AND DISPUTES.

Every successful merchant gives every customer a receipt with every purchase. THAT'S PROTECTION.



National Cash Register Co.

171 KING ST.
LONDON, ONT.

This is the Monarch of all Cash Registers. A bookkeeping staff in itself! Gives superb protection—the kind you need! Insures exactness in all your cash dealings.

WENT OUT WRONG DOOR.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Toronto, Dec. 9.—Joseph Darville, aged 50 years, of 902 Washington avenue, and Thomas Chatfield, aged 32, of 322 Salem avenue, appeared in the police court this morning because they persisted last night in leaving a Bloor street car by the rear door, in violation of the street railway company's rules. When remonstrated with, they got into a fight with the conductor. The men were fined $5 and costs each.

FORMER LONDONER KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Mr. William Coote Victim of a Railway Collision at Battle Creek.

Mr. William Coote, of Chicago, a former resident of London, was killed in a railway accident at Battle Creek yesterday. Deceased lived in London for some years, later going to the Windy City. He was a brother of the late Thomas Coote, of this city; Mrs. D. A. McMillan, of Kent street, and Mrs. Alvin Bremner, of Mount Pleasant avenue, are nieces.

The funeral will take place in Chicago.

CREW HAD TERRIBLE BATTLE FOR LIVES

Tug Sank in Lake St. Clair and Men Nearly Drowned.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Chatham, Dec. 9.—Capt. Tom Bennett and crew of six of the tug George Thompson, owned by R. P. Thompson, of Port Huron, reached Wallaceburg this morning more dead than alive, as the result of the terrible experiences they had undergone. The tug Thompson, which left Port Huron on Tuesday for Chatham, went down in Lake St. Clair in twenty feet of water, Wednesday, after 24 hours' battling with ice. Captain and crew escaped in the yawl, and by rowing and walking over the ice made their way to Mitchells' Bay, six miles distant. The men, when they reached Wallaceburg this morning, were all badly frozen, and almost famished, having been 38 hours without food.

LIGHT BRIGADE MAN NOW SEEKS CHARITY

Aged British Soldier Is Destitute in California.

[Associated Press.]

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 10.—George Smith, one of the immortal six hundred who rode in the charge of the Light Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava, is now, at the age of 84, seeking charity from the Oakland boards of supervisors. He is asking for sufficient funds to carry him and his daughter to British soil in order that he may revive his claim to a pension from the British Government.

Till recently, Smith had earned his living as a wood cutter, but age and an old wound compelled him to abandon work. For bravery in the Indian mutiny he was awarded the Victoria Cross, and received a personal gift of twenty sovereigns from Queen Victoria.

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by all dealers. 3

KILLED BY GAS.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Midland, Dec. 9.—Angus Crossan, employed by the Canada Iron Corporation, was overcome by gas while engaged in his regular work of preventing the clogging of the ore and coke in the cupola of the blast furnace and suffocated. A young Italian, working with him was rendered unconscious, but recovered. Crossan leaves a widow and three children.

20 WERE RESCUED

When Steamer John Sharpless Went Aground Near Prescott.

Prescott, Dec. 9.—Twenty persons, half of them on an island and half on a stranded vessel, were rescued in Lake Ontario today.

The steamship John Sharpless, of Chicago, while en route from Chicago to Ogdensburg, grounded yesterday on the shore of the Galloup Islands. A snowstorm was raging and great waves rolled over her, flooding the boiler-room and putting out the fires.

Not until today was the stranded vessel sighted by the steamship Hinckley, and by that time, driven from the vessel by the intense cold, Mrs. George Russell, wife of the first mate, and half the crew, had got safely on the island in a lifeboat.

The Hinckley took all hands on board. The Sharpless was abandoned, but probably can be saved.

CANADIANS MUCH PLEASED

Canadians naturally feel proud of the unstinted praise that is being given by the best judges to the Christmas number of The Standard. It is unquestionably a splendid production, and one that will be thought highly of in all lands. Leading citizens are evidently delighted with what Montreal is presenting in the way of a Christmas souvenir. We understand the last editions of The Christmas Standard are now in the press.

TO PROBE VICE

Dr. Shearer Says Other Cities Besides Winnipeg Will Get Advertised.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Winnipeg, Dec. 10.—Remarks made by Dr. Shearer would indicate that vice investigations will be held in Toronto and Vancouver shortly. Before leaving for the east he said that Winnipeg is not the only city that is going to get free advertising. "There will be investigations," he said, "In Toronto and some other points, and at that investigation Winnipeg's city solicitor, Mr. Hunt, will be asked to come before the appointed judge and prove his charges that there are 3,000 prostitutes in Toronto."

Wentworth County council is still selecting a site for a House of Refuge.



Write for Catalogue G

OUR new catalogue will be forwarded upon request. It contains 132 pages of illustrations of

Jewelry, Silverware, China, Glass, Leather Goods and Novelties.

In purchasing from us you run no risk whatever. We guarantee safe delivery—pay all transportation charges—and cheerfully refund your money if goods are not satisfactory.

RYRIE BROS. LIMITED

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths

134-136-138 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

JAS. RYRIE, President. HARRY RYRIE, Sec.-Treas.

Collars and Cuffs Like New

The methods we employ in laundering your collars and cuffs make them look like new and give them added life.

Each is washed in clean water with pure soap, without the aid of any injurious chemical.

After starching, each is ironed flat with just enough heat to give them a smart finish.

The turn-over collars are hand-moistened at the edges before turning, thus insuring them from cracking. This is the reason that your linen is returned from us without saw edges.

We are particular about each and every step of the laundering of your linen, from the time it leaves your home until it is returned clean and white to you again.

If you want continued satisfaction in your laundry work send us your bundle each week.

Forest City Laundry

74 Fullarton St.

Phone 1048. White Wagon Will Call.

SHADOWS FADE WHEN YOU HAVE MONEY IN THE BANK.



Be prepared for the misfortunes that visit everyone at some time.

Begin today to save some of the money you earn. In ten years you can have a little fortune. Is not this a duty you owe to yourself and to your family?

We'll pay you three per cent interest on the money you deposit in this bank and compound the interest every six months.

The Bank of Toronto

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

New Lighting Contracts

Only consumers who sign our new lighting contract will get the benefit of our

5 Cent Per K. W. Rate

in their

December Lighting Bills

Remember you do not pay any

Floor Space Charge or Meter Rent

Discount of 10% if paid by 10th of the month.
Be sure and get new contract

London Electric Co.,

LIMITED
361 RICHMOND STREET.

ACT IS RESTRICTED

Labor Leaders Discuss Recolution Adopted at Fort William Congress.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Labor leaders met last night and discussed a resolution adopted at the Fort William congress denouncing the Quebec workmen's compensation act as failing to protect workers but instead protecting employers. The speakers contended that the act as it stands at present is too restricted in its applications to be of value to the workman. All of the sections to which they objected were gone over and amendments suggested. These amendments are to be submitted to the local trades and labor council, and if this body approves the executive government will present them at the next session of the Legislature, where it is hoped they will have the effect of broadening the application and thus increasing its value to the workman.

BIG QUAKE SOMEWHERE

Seismograph at Washington Trembled for Many Hours.

Washington, Dec. 10.—A series of severe earth shocks was recorded by the seismograph at Georgetown University this morning. The tremors began at 4:04 and lasted until 7 o'clock. The maximum vibration occurred between 5:25 and 5:35. The direction of the vibrations was east and west. Both the horizontal and the vertical instruments recorded.

The distance of the earthquake from this place is not estimated.

ONTARIO BANK

Liquidators Have $10,000 More Than Is Needed to Meet Claims.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Funds in the hands of the liquidators of the Ontario Bank now amount to $810,000, or $10,000 more than enough to meet the claims. Shareholders who have not paid up under their double liability will be sued, so that the call may be distributed evenly among the shareholders.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS CAUGHT.

Pittsburg, Dec. 10. — Thirty-seven Chinamen and two white men are under arerst here today, and over two hundred cans of opium are in the possession of international revenue officers, as the result of a raid upon Chinese quarters here.

The Government officers allege that large quantities of opium have been smuggled into this country and disposed of in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, where similar raids were made last night.

INGERSOLL LODGE ELECTS OFFICERS

Bro. F. E. Wilford Is Head of Oak Lodge, No. 120.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, Dec. 10.—At the regular meeting of Oak Lodge, No. 120, Ancient Order of Workmen, held in the lodge room last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Past master workman, Thos. S. Thomson; master workman, F. E. Wilford; recorder, S. A. Gibson; financier, Hugh Moon; foreman, R. McMillan; overseer, W. Manning; guide, Sister E. Sutherland; inside watch, E. Deamude; representative to grand lodge, F. J. Fisher; alternate, Hugh Moon; trustees, Ray Russell, Walter Lampkin and W. H. Holder; receiver, J. D. Magee; medical examiners, J. A. Neff, M. D., and J. B. Coleridge, M. D.

The Nationals won a victory over the Cliffsides in a bowling contest on Thursday night by a score of 2,038 to 1,757.

The pupils in Miss Boker's room in the public school gave a very interesting concert yesterday afternoon, and presented their teacher with a silver mounted ebony comb and brush.

The hockey season has arrived, and as yet nothing definite has been accomplished in the way of organizing either for a junior or an intermediate league, but a meeting is being arranged for in the council chamber next Monday night. Local enthusiasts and admirers of the game expect to decide something definitely then. There is no scarcity of players, and a good, strong leader will no doubt be forthcoming to organize and get them into line for action.

LOBO.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Lobo, Dec. 9.—Miss Lillie Steinhoff has recovered from a severe attack of la grippe.

The young people of the First Lobo Baptist Sunday school are busy preparing for their annual concert, which will be given Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, in the church.

The friends of Mr. Charles McArthur will be glad to know that he is rapidly regaining health, after an operation for appendicitis.

The measuring social given by the Y. P. S. of the Presbyterian Church at Komoka on Tuesday evening was a great success.

If you are suffering from biliousness, constipation, indigestion, chronic headache, invest one cent in a postal card, send to Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Iowa, with your name and address plainly on the back, and they will forward you a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Sold by all dealers. 4

MARITIMES FEAR LOSS OF STANDING

No Decision Was Arrived at Regarding Their Representation.

THE WEST IS JEALOUS

Members Did Not Speak at Conference of Premiers, But It Is Thought They Will Oppose Measure to Boost Themselves.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—The matter of Nova Scotia's representation in the Federal House is still in abeyance as a result of the failure of the premiers in session here, to come to any decision. The question will be taken up again at a future conference, the date for which has not been set. Representatives Hazard, McLean, Fleming and Hazen laid the case for the Maritime Provinces before the premiers, and showed that the provinces desired to protect themselves, in the matter of federal representation, as the other provinces have been growing so much more rapidly that now their representatives are out of all proportion to those from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. They urged the importance of having the question decided definitely before the next census, as the redistribution will be based on the census.

Sir James Whitney, who presided, and Sir Lomer Gouin spoke rather favorably of the project. Nothing, however, of a definite character was done. It is understood that when the western representatives speak they will oppose the requests from the Maritimes, as they feel that the west is already greatly outnumbered, and they do not wish to increase the lead of the eastern provinces.

Those who attended the conference were:

Sir James Whitney, chairman, and Hon. J. J. Foy, of Ontario.

Quebec.—Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, and Hon. P. S. G. MacKenzie.

Nova Scotia.—Hon. A. K. MacLean.

Prince Edward Island.—Hon. T. L. Haszard.

New Brunswick.—Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. J. K. Fleming.

Manitoba.—Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. Colin Campbell.

WATER COMMISSION TO LEAVE CITY HALL

Store Will Be Rented For Use of Electrical and Water Departments.

The water commissioners will secure an office outside the city hall buildings.

There will be no money expended on the present edifice by the council this year, and as a result the commissioners must seek quarters elsewhere. Several available stores have been looked over, and the most suitable will be rented.

Both the electrical and water departments will be moved, as it would be awkward to separate the two.

"We must have suitable quarters, and have them at once," said a member of the water commission. "I think the council made a mistake in not making the improvements at once. We would have borne the expense, which would have been very light, and would have had all the offices together. It would have helped the other city departments as well as our own. It will be three years before we have a city hall, even if the people voted favorably on the bylaw. Now we will have to pay a fairly good rental for a suitable place, and in addition, be subjected to much inconvenience.

"The least important departments of the city hall were left untouched, occupying space that could be utilized to much better advantage."

"We will have to go elsewhere for better quarters," said Mayor Beattie. "It merely emphasizes the fact that I have been trying to impress upon the citizens for some time—we have absolutely not enough room for our various departments. We need a city hall more than the majority of people imagine."

PLEADS GUILTY TO THEFT OF MONEY

Escaped to Detroit, But Returned to City and Was Arrested.

In the police court today, Sidney Sare pleaded guilty to the theft of $35 and a silk scarf. He was remanded one week for sentence. Sare took the money while he was living at the same boarding-house kept by his aunt Mrs. Eliza Wyatt, and escaped with it to Detroit. Subsequently he returned to this city, but falling ill, entered Victoria Hospital, where he was allowed to remain until yesterday, when he was taken into custody by the local detectives. Magistrate Love decided to consider his case for one week before pronouncing sentence.

FINED BY COURT FOR BEATING HORSE

Animal Was Poorly Shod, and Could Not Keep Its Feet.

Percy Tanner, a collector, was found guilty of theft on two charges in the police court this morning. On Nov. 14 he collected $14 for Catalano & Sansone, fruit dealers, and on Sept. 25, he collected $7 for Roy Collins, an ice merchant. Neither of these collections were turned in, and accordingly two charges of theft were laid against him. Tanner was remanded one week for sentence.

Abraham Rosenfeldt, charged with cruelty to animals, was found guilty of beating his horse after it had fallen. The street was very icy, and the horse was poorly shod. He was fined one dollar and costs.

A woman who was found on the street intoxicated yesterday was dismissed with some good advice from the police magistrate.

John McLean, a pioneer resident of St. Marys, died at his daughter's residence in St. Catherines.



A GROUP OF FOUR GENERATIONS.

In the picture at the left is seen Mrs. Thompson, aged 80, of Alvinston, who has been visiting her grandson, Mr. Frank Pickell, of West London. Her daughter, Mr. Pickell's mother, Mrs. Wm. Pickell, is in the picture, as is also Mr. Pickell and his little son, Archie, aged 7 years.

COUNTY TO GIVE THAT $4,000 GRANT

Decides Upon Aid For the Sanatorium If Legal.

GOES TO THE SOLICITOR

Matter That Has Been Hanging Fire For Nearly a Year Disposed of.

The county council last night disposed of the question of a $4,000 grant for the Byron Sanatorium for Consumptives, which has been hanging fire for over a year, by carrying the following resolution:

Moved by W. D. Moss, and seconded by John W. Laidlaw, that in the matter of the proposal of the London Health Association for a grant of $4,000 to the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium for Consumptives, at Byron, the association agrees to receive all patients sent by the county at 50 cents per diem, this council records its willingness to accept proposal, providing this council has the power to make such grant, and that the matter be referred to the county solicitor for his advice as to the position of the council in regard to making the proposed grant and entering into any agreement with the association which may be necessary in carrying out the said proposal."

Starts a Discussion.

There was much discussion before the motion finally passed the council, an amendment to the effect that the matter be laid over till the January session, while the city solicitor looks into the county's situation being made by Messrs. J. A. McGugan and George Innes. This amendment was lost, the yeas and nays being as follows: Yeas—Messrs. McDonald, Miller, John McGugan, Brown, Innes, Macfie and Ferguson; nays—Clark, Brooks, Glass, Hodgins, Hawkshaw, Poore, Morgan, Banks, Elliott, Munro, Morrison, McFarlane, Atkinson, Buttrey Brodie, Moss, Laidlaw, Murray and Jones.

Mr. Hugh Brodie, reeve of Caradoc, who retires this year, made a warm appeal for the sanatorium. "If ever a council were acquainted with the facts sufficiently to dispose of the question, this one should be," he declared. "Gentlemen, this will probably be my last vote in the council, and I want to cast it for suffering humanity." Other councillors expressed their concurrence with cries of "Hear, hear!"

Mr. McGugan, who put the amendment, stated that he did not believe in burdening the new council with any promise from the present one. Mr. J. C. McDonald branded the motion as a little play to the gallery and "pap," which should not be allowed to enter municipal business. He declared that there is no particular rush, as the money cannot be paid until after the January session, when the solicitor's opinion has been secured, if it is given at all. Mr. Munro, of Parkhill, reminded the councillors that the present is not the time for the question of legality to be introduced. The council has had plenty of time, he said, and should have attended the matter before, if another delay would be involved.

Petticoat Politics.

"It is time to escape these petticoat politics," declared Mr. S. F. Glass, reeve of London Township. "Either accept this proposition or throw it out. The people of Middlesex at any rate want to see what stand you take on the question. I don't agree with the statement that we are committing the new council, and I am certainly in favor of Reeve Moss' motion."

Deputy Reeve Atkinson stated that he was at one time hopeful of seeing a county hospital in Strathroy, with cottages and wards for consumptives, but as he had lost hope, he voted in favor of the grant.

Philip H. Green, principal of Ayr school, died in Woodstock Hospital.

Two American soldiers who deserted had a close call from being drowned while crossing the river at Windsor.

A BIG SURPLUS

Financial Statement of Dominion Shows That Everything is Most Satisfactory.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The financial statement of the Dominion for the first eight months of the current fiscal year shows a total revenue of $75,875,446, an increase of $11,218,937 or nearly eighteen per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. For November alone the increase was $1,312,137. Expenditure on consolidated fund account for the eight months was $47,638,846, an increase of nearly $5,000,000. The revenue for the eight months was a little over $28,000,000 in excess of the expenditure on consolidated fund account.

Capital expenditure for the eight months was $19,123,941, or a million and a half less than the capital expenditure for the corresponding period last year.

The total net debt on Nov. 30 was $327,764,621, a decrease during the month of $535,356.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

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

EXPERIENCE IN CLEANING CLOTHES

Better not at all than by some amateurish way. Here you have some thirty years' experience behind any job—large equipment and skilled workmen.

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

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. MARIE H. HARKINS, GRADUATE American School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. 114 Masonic Temple. Phone 1560.

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

PATENTS.

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

STOCKBROKERS.

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

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 77

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum has been declared for the current half-year upon the capital stock, payable on and after Tuesday, 3rd January next.

Transfer books closed from Dec. 15 to 31, inclusive.

By order of the board,
C. P. BUTLER, Manager.
London, 6th December, 1910. 55c-ywt

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.
DIVIDEND NO. 94

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent (being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum) for the current half-year, ending 31st inst., has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this company, and will be payable at the company's office on and after 3rd January next.

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

A. M. SMART, Manager.
London, Ont., Dec. 5, 1910. 55c-ywt

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 67 Dundas street.

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

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

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

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

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

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS, HEATED BY FURNACE; telephone; north end; to adults. Box L, Advertiser. 58tf

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 9 MARLEY Place; possession Jan. 1. Apply on premises. 59c

TO LET—COTTAGE, IN GOOD REPAIR; three bedrooms; $6; also rooms. Apply 49 Evergreen avenue. 55c-tyw

TO LET—COTTAGE, 75 YORK STREET; possession Dec. 15. Apply Joseph Smith, cigar manufacturer, 288 Dundas. 52tf-tyw

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES, ADJOINING city; immediate possession. J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, Talbot street. ywt

HOUSE TO LET, NO. 359 PALL MALL street, eight rooms, modern. Apply on premises. 58g

COMFORTABLE COTTAGE TO LET, Eleanor street, near Empire Brass foundry and carshops; $8. Apply John M. Gunn, 426 Talbot street. 54c-zxt

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR IN THE Martin Apartments, 423 Waterloo street. 58c

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

TO LET—CENTRAL BRICK HOUSE, five bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, soft and city water in kitchen. Bargain. Apply 379 Wellington. 43tf-t

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

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

TO LET—TWO-ROOM APARTMENT, heated. 442 Park avenue. 29tf

STORE TO LET. 436 PARK AVENUE. 29tf

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

FOREST CITY MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. W. Broughton, 312 Piccadilly. Phone 1444.

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

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

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

London Choral Society

A few voices, ladies and gentlemen, to complete limited number. Apply Hyatt Avenue Methodist Church, Tuesday evenings. 57k-t

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

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

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

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

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

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

SURVEYORS.

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND claimants, given in the matter of the estate of James Long, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, painter, now deceased, on behalf of the administratrix of his estate: and in the matter of the estate of Eliza Long, his wife, now deceased, on behalf of the executrix and executor of her will:

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against or any interest in, or entitled to any share of either (a) the estate of James Long, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, painter, who died on or about the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1907, or (b) the estate of Eliza Long, of the same place, wife of the said James Long, who died on or about the 5th day of July, A. D. 1910, are required to send by post (prepaid), or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for Mrs. Doe, the administratrix, with the will annexed, of the estate of the said James Long, and solicitor for Mrs. Doe and T. H. Luscombe, the executrix and executor respectively of the will of the said Eliza Long, on or before the 27th day of December, A. D. 1910, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement (duly certified and attested) of the particulars of their claims, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them. And that after the said last-mentioned date the said administratrix and the said executrix and executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said two estates among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they, or either of them, shall then have notice, and the said administratrix and executrix and executor will not be liable for the said assets or for any part thereof to any person of whose claim or interest notice shall not have been received at the time of said distribution. T. H. LUSCOMBE, 189 Dundas street, London, Canada, solicitor for the said administratrix and the said executrix and executor. Dated this 2nd day of December, A. D. 1910 55c-t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to amend the Statute 45 Victoria, Chapter 116, Canada, incorporating the McClary Manufacturing Company, by giving the said company power

(1) To invest a portion of the paid-up capital and reserve fund of the company in the stock of any other corporation which manufactures goods similar to those manufactured by the said company, or which purchases and sells such goods in connection with its business;

(2) To issue as preference stock a part of the capital stock of the company, giving the same such preference and priority as respects dividends and in any other respect, over ordinary stock, as in the bylaw may be declared, and to provide that the holders of shares of such preference stock shall have the right to select a certain proportion of the Board of Directors, or to give such holders such other control over the affairs of the company as is considered expedient; and

(3) To issue bonds to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the paid-up capital and reserve fund of the company.

Dated at London, Ont., the 8th day of November, A.D. 1910. MEREDITH & FISHER, solicitors for the applicants. 35-1-t

TENDERS

for sale of houses to be removed. Houses Nos. 567, 569, 580, 582 and 584 Ontario street Tenders for these houses will be received up to the 20th day of December, A. D. 1910. Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 59c-twt

AUCTION SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Thursday, Dec. 15, at 366 Central avenue, at 10 a.m. sharp: Parlor in odd pieces, hallrack, extable, sideboard, chairs, dishes, silverware, carpets and rugs, centre tables, contents of 3 bedrooms, iron beds, bedding, curtains, lamps, clocks, Happy Thought range, Souvenir heater, wood cook, refrigerator, cupboard, kitchen table, wringer, tools. Mrs. Percival, proprietress, Jos. Brown, auctioneer, 97 Carling street. 58u-ty

Mortgage Sale by Auction

On Tuesday, 13th December, 1910, at 1 o'clock p.m., at the office of Anderson & Hatch, Bank of Toronto Chambers, frame cottage and premises, lot 11, north of Byron avenue, South London, Plan 391. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to F. P. BETTS, vendors' solicitor, city, or to GEO. A. HATCH, auctioneer. 56k-xt

AUCTION SALE.

Young's Hotel, Crumlin, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 20 cows. (N. B.—Seventeen of above bought from one man; choice lot of cows, worthy of attention of intending purchasers.) Nine months' credit. GEORGE FLANIGAN, Proprietor. 59u THOS. CLARK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Pure bred Shorthorn cattle, farm implements, seed grain, etc., at lot 13, con. 4, Westminster Township, Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 1 o'clock. HENRY STEAD. DIBB & LADLAW, Prop. Auctioneers. 57k

AUCTIONEERS.

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

Sound Sense Giving

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

A small deposit will secure any article for Christmas.

Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.

FURS
Make Suitable Christmas Gifts

Fur season is now at hand. Call and let us show you some of the latest styles in Mink, Persian, Tibet, Lynx, etc. Cash or credit.

M. Fishbein & Co.
638 Dundas Street
OPEN EVENINGS

Our Christmas Gift Suggestions

Starr, Boker and Canada Cycle Company Skates; Girls', Boys' and Babies' Sleighs; Bissel Carpet Sweepers; Boker's "Tree" Brand Pocket and Jack Knives; Clause and Boker's Scissors, pairs, and cases of three.

I. X. L. and Rodgers' Carvers, in pairs and cases; Gillette and Ever-Ready Razors, in fancy cases; Boker's Razors, from $1 to $3; 1847 and Thermo Quadruple-Plate Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, and Hollow Ware.

See our Pearl-Handled "King Cutter" Razor at $3; it's a beau

Cowan's Hardware
127 DUNDAS STREET.

Pocahontas Coal

$6 00 PER TON.
$3 00 PER HALF-TON.
$1 60 PER QUARTER-TON.

This is an excellent coal for ranges or heating stoves. You should try it and save money.

JOHN M. DALY
KOALMAN,
'Phone 343. 19 York Street.

Cranky?

Stomach, most likely.
Better drop in here on the way home and spend a quarter for a box of Nyal's Dyspepsia Tablets—and wear a smile tomorrow.
Larger boxes, fifty cents.
OMOND.
THE LITTLE DRUG STORE,
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

John Marshall & Co.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
Established 1873.

To the Trade:

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

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR RAW FURS.
Factory—68-70 Dundas Street. Warerooms and Office—331 Richmond St.



Let the Children

Kodak

What nicer gift for your boy or girl than a Brownie Camera? Let us explain how simple they are to operate, and how inexpensive they are. Free booklets on request.

J. H. BACK & CO
4 MASONIC TEMPLE. b

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

HEAVY MARKET IN ALL THE LINES

Produce in Demand and Good Prices Prevailed.

BUTTER IS STILL HIGH

Large Number of Dressed Hogs and Price Is Likely to Ease a Bit.

Good sleighing in the neighboring townships resulted in a heavy market today. Almost all kinds of produce were in strong demand, and good prices prevailed generally. Butter still sells freely at 27c and 28c per lb, and creamery butter brings from 28c to 30c. Eggs in the dairy hall readily brought 40c a dozen for strictly fresh, and packed eggs were sold at 30c and 35c.

Dressed hogs were very much in evidence, and the possibilities are that the prices will be slightly easier in consequence. Hindquarters today brought 12c, and forequarters sold quickly at 11½c per lb.

Live hogs are still worth $6 75 per cwt, but the probability is that Monday's price may drop to $6 50.

Hay and grain were comparatively scarce. Oats sold at from $1 to $1 06 per cwt.

Dressed turkeys went largely at 20c per lb; dressed geese brought from $1 25 to $1 60 a piece; poultry prices in general are holding firm.

Apples vary from $4 to $5 per barrel, and potatoes average 60c per bag.

Quotations:

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Oats, per cwt	$1 00	to	$1 06
Barley, per cwt	1 00	to	1 19
Grain, Per Bushel.			
Oats, per bu	34	to	37
New wheat, per bu	90	to	90
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	13 00	to	13 50
Straw, per ton	6 50	to	7 00
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, store lots, lb	22	to	23
Butter, creamery, lb	28	to	29
Butter, fancy, retail, lb	25	to	27
Butter, fancy dairy, lb, wholesale	24	to	25
Eggs, crate, wholesale	27	to	30
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	35	to	40
Eggs, basket, dozen	30	to	35
Honey, per lb	11	to	12
Honey, sections, dozen	1 50	to	2 00
Poultry, Dressed.			
Turkeys, lb, retail	19	to	21
Geese, per pair	1 00	to	1 25
Chickens, per lb	13	to	15
Old fowl, per lb	9	to	10
Spring chickens, per lb	12½	to	13
Ducks, per pair	1 50	to	1 75
Ducklings, per lb	12	to	12½
Geese, per lb	12	to	12½
Turkeys, lb, wholesale	18	to	19½
Poultry, Alive.			
Ducks, per lb	10	to	13
Chickens, per pair	90	to	1 25
Old fowl, per lb	8	to	9
Chickens, per lb	10	to	11
Butchers' Meats.			
Beef, by the carcase	9 00	to	9 50
Beef, by the cwt	8 00	to	10 00
Yearling lambs, per lb	11	to	13
Dressed hogs, per cwt	9 00	to	9 50
Veal, per cwt	10 00	to	12 00
Pork, forequarters, lb	11	to	12
Pork, hindquarters, lb	12	to	12½
Live Stock.			
Select hogs, per cwt	6 75	to	6 75
Fat sows, per cwt	5 00	to	5 50
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt	5 00	to	6 00
Milch cows, each	40 00	to	60 00
Small pigs, per pair	5 00	to	10 00
Hides and Wools.			
Lambskins, each	30	to	33
Wool, washed, per lb	19	to	20
Wool, unwashed, per lb	11	to	12
Hides, No. 1, per lb	8	to	8
Hides, No. 2, per lb	7	to	7
Hides, No. 3, per lb	6	to	6
Calfskins, per lb	10	to	12
Tallow, rough, per lb	3½	to	3¾
Tallow, rendered, per lb	5	to	5½
Sheepskins, each	45	to	65
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, per bag	60	to	65
Lettuce, per dozen	20	to	20
Celery, dozen bunches	30	to	50
Carrots, per bu	35	to	35
Red cabbage, dozen	40	to	40
Cabbage, dozen, to size	20	to	40
Beets, per bu	40	to	40
Turnips, per bu	35	to	40
Peppers, per dozen	5	to	10
Squash, each	5	to	10
Cauliflower, each	5	to	10
Egg-fruit, each	5	to	20
Sage, dozen bunches	20	to	20
Parsley, dozen bunches	10	to	10
Pumpkins, each	10	to	10
Mushrooms, per quart	15	to	15
Sweet potatoes, retail, lb	5	to	5
Parsnips, per bu	45	to	45
Fruits.			
Apples, per bu	1 00	to	1 50
Apples, per barrel	4 00	to	5 00
Citrons, each	10	to	10
Quinces, per basket	50	to	60
Cranberries, per quart	10	to	15

PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Dec. 10.—The quotations on grain at lake ports are unchanged. Orders during the past few days have been none too numerous, and there is much bearish sentiment. Quotations are as follows: Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, 85c to 86c outside, according to location. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 98¼c; No. 2 northern, 95¼c; No. 3 northern, 92¾c; winter storage, Goderich, 1c extra. Oats—Canada western No. 2, 38½c; No. 3, 37c, at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario No. 2 white, 33c to 34c outside; No. 3 white, 32c to 33c outside, 35c to 36c on track Toronto. Corn—American old No. 2 yellow, 60c on track Toronto; No. 3 yellow, 59½c; kiln dried new No. 2 yellow, 58¾c; new No. 3 yellow, 52½c. Peas—No. 2, 80c to 81c. Rye—No. 2, 60c to 62c. Barley— 56c to 58c outside for malting and at 50c for feed. Buckwheat, 47c shipping points. Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5 40; second patents, $4 90; strong bakers, $4 70; Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 per cent patents, $3 60 at the seaboard. Mill feed—Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21 on track Toronto; Ontario bran, $20; shorts, $22 on track Toronto. Corn—American old No. 2 yellow, 60c, on track at Toronto; No. 3 yellow, 59½c; kiln-dried new No. 2 yellow, 55¾c; new No. 3 yellow, 54½c. Peas—No. 2, 80c to 81c. Rye—No. 2, 60c to 62c. Barley—56c to 58c outside for malting and 50c for feed. Buckwheat—47c, at shipping points. Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5 40; second patents, $4 90; strong bakers, $4 70. Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 per cent patents, $3 60, at the seaboard. Mill-feed—Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21, on track at Toronto; Ontario bran, $20; shorts, $22, on track at Toronto.

[From Charles Head & Co. by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Dec.	91½	91½	90⅝	90¾
May	95¾	95¾	95¼	95⅝
July	93	93	92¾	92⅞
Corn—Dec.	46	46	45¼	45⅞
May	47½	..	..	47⅛
July	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48¼
Oats—May	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34⅜

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WINNIPEG, Dec. 10.—December wheat closed at 89¼ and May at 94⅛ at noon.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10—Close.—Wheat—Spring steady; No. 1 northern, carloads, in store, $1 12⅛; winter nominal. Corn—Firm; No. 3 yellow, 52½c; No. 4 yellow, 50½c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 4 white, 35¼c. Barley—Malting, rail shipment, 90c to 95c. Rye—No. 2, on track, 86½c.

COTTON.

closed firm. Futures closed: December, 14.79c; January, 14.86c; February, 14.97c; March, 15.14c; April, 15.19c; May, 15.32c; June, 15.30c; July, 15.30c; August, 14.94c; October, 13.56c. Spot closed quiet, 5 points decline. Middling uplands, 15.05c; do., gulf, 15.30c. No sales.

FLAX SEED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Flaxseed—No. 1 southwestern, $2 33; No. 1 northwestern, $2 46.

OIL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 9.—Oil opened and closed at $1 30.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 9.—Credit balances, $1 30.

DAIRY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 23c to 27c; dairies, 23c to 27c. Cheese—Steady; daisies, 14¾c to 15c; twins, 14c to 14¼c; Young Americas, 14½c to 14¾c; longhorns, 14½c to 15c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Butter firm; receipts, 4,369 packages; prices unchanged. Cheese steady; receipts, 893 boxes; prices unchanged; no exports. Eggs firm; receipts 5,563 cases. Prices unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 400; market steady; beeves, $4 40 to $7 20; Texas steers, $4 10 to $5 30; western steers, $4 10 to $6 20; stockers and feeders, $3 25 to $5 60; cows and heifers, $2 25 to $6 10; calves, $7 to $9. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 11,000; market 10c higher; light, $7 45 to $7 80; mixed, $7 40 to $7 85; heavy, $7 40 to $7 80; roughs, $7 40 to $7 65; good to choice heavy, $7 65 to $7 80; pigs, $6 35 to $7 70; bulk of sales at $7 60 to $7 75. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 2000; market steady; natives, $2 50 to $4 40; westerns, $2 75 to $4 40; yearlings, $4 25 to $5 50; lambs, natives, $4 25 to $6 50; westerns, $4 75 to $6 50.

EAST BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 75 head; slow. Veals—Receipts, 125 head; active and 50c lower, $6 75 to $10 50. Hogs—Receipts, 4800 head; active and 15c to 20c higher; heavy and mixed, $8 to $8 10; Yorkers, $8 05 to $8 25; pigs, $8 15 to $8 25; roughs, $7 10 to $7 25; stags, $5 75 to $6 25; dairies, $7 90 to $8 15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4400 head; sheep active and 15c to 25c lower; lambs slow and 35c lower; lambs, $5 to $6 90; yearlings, $5 25 to $5 50; wethers, $4 25 to $4 50; ewes, $3 75 to $4; sheep, mixed, $2 to $4 25.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Beeves—Receipts 2880 head; feeling steady. Exports today, 821 cattle, 80 sheep and 4021 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts 297; steady; throw-outs, $6 25; poor barnyard calves, $3 50; westerns nominal. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4934; sheep nominally steady, lambs steady to strong; lambs, $6 40 to $7; yearlings, $5. Hogs Receipts 3650; all for slaughter; nominally firm.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Money on call nominal. No loans. Time loans easy; 60 days, 4 to 4¼ per cent, and 90 days, 4 per cent; six months, 4 to 4¼ per cent. [From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—London fractionally lower. Sentiment here is improved as a result of the anthracite decision, even though the case will be carried to the supreme court by the Government, which loses most its contentions. Comment centres about the probability of gold imports in the near future, the decline in sterling suggests engagements if occasion requires. This offsets the heavy falling off in cash during the week, incidental to the drain of the sub-treasury and the shipment to the interior. The statement promises to be a poor one, but shifting of loans may prevent too radical a reduction in reserves. Trade conditions as reported by the mercantile agencies are still unsatisfactory, buying being of moderate dimensions. The country is apparently waiting for the elimination of uncertainties regarding railroad rates, and the trust cases, but Washington is in no hurry to expedite matters, much as such a policy is desirable. The earnings estimated of the Morgan combine for the present quarter are about $20,000,000, a decrease of 20 per cent, but dividends will not be affected. With the January disbursements demand to be filled, it will not be surprising if the larger interests should favor some improvement in values, but we would take profits on buiges, and wait for fair reactions before repurchasing. The technical position has been bettered by the decline, and there may be further covering by the bears causing highr prices on this move.

Bromhall—Liverpool wheat opened ¼ to ⅜ lower, due to weakness in Buenos Ayres market. During the morning it was dull, with some pressure to sell, and market at the close was dull, ½ lower than yesterday. Corn dull, steady, prices unchanged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Flour steady but quiet; spring patents, $5 15 to $5 50; winter straights, $4 15 to $4 30; winter patents, $4 40 to $4 75; spring clears, $4 15 to $4 40; winter extra No. 1, $3 40 to $3 60; No. 2, $3 25 to $3 40; Kansas straights, $4 60 to $4 75. Rye flour firm; No. 2, 83½c f.o.b., New York, nominal. Barley firm; malting, 90c, c.i.f., Buffalo. Wheat—Lower. Liverpool and Buenos markets, together with continued favorable Argentine news, caused a slight decline in wheat at the opening, but the market was steady at the decline on local buying, and with corn; May, $1 02 to $1 02⅞. Corn was without transactions. Raw sugar firm; Muscovado, 3.55c; centrifugal, 4.05c; molasses sugar, 3.30c; refined steady, crushed, $5 50; granulated, $4 80; powdered, $4 90. Petroleum steady; refined barrels, $7 40. Coffee—Spot quiet; No. 7 Rio, 13½c; No. 4 Santos, 13¾c. Molasses firm; New Orleans open kettle, 30c to 45c. Lead quiet, $4 45 to $4 55. Hops firm; state common to choice, 1910, 19c to 23c; 1909, 15c to 18c; Pacific coast, 1910, 14c to 17c; 1909, 10c to 13c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation on Nov. 30 was 2,760,443 tons, it was announced today. This is a new record, the previous low figures being those for Oct. 31, 1910, of 21,871,949 tons.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week show that the banks hold $3,659,000 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent reserve rule. This is a decrease of $8,218,000 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Following is the bank statement: Daily averages—Loans, increase, $5,054,000; deposits, decrease, $4,598,000; circulation, increase, $35,000; specie, decrease, $8,069,000; legal tenders, decrease, $1,299,000; reserve, decrease, $4,367,000; reserve required, decrease, $1,149,000; surplus, decrease, $8,218,000; ex-United States deposits, decrease, $8,219,000. Actual condition this day—Loans, decrease, $14,248,000; deposits, decrease, $18,117,000; circulation, increase, $30,000; specie, decrease, $4,217,000; legal tenders, increase, $352,000; reserve, decrease, $3,886,000; reserve required, decrease, $4,529,000; surplus, increase, $663,000; ex-United States deposits, increase, $669,000. State banks and trust companies of Greater New York not reporting to the clearing house: Loans, increase, $5,767,000; specie decrease, $448,000; legal tenders, increase, $177,000; total deposits, decrease, $7,832,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Wall street, close.—The market closed firm.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Close.—Prime mercantile paper, 5½ per cent; sterling exchange easy, at 482 to 482.15 for 60 days and at 485.20 for demand; commercial bills, 481½ to 481⅞. Bar silver, 54½c; Mexican dollars, 46c. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds steady.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	64	64¾	63¾	64⅝
Anaconda Copper	39¾	40⅜	39¾	40¾
Amer. Beet Sugar	39	39½	38⅝	39
Amer. Locomotive	36	36⅝	36	36⅜
American Foundry	50½	..	..	..
American Smelters	74	75⅛	74	75
Amer. Cotton Oil	57½	58¼	57½	58¼
Atchison, com	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	105⅝	106	105⅝	106
Brooklyn Transit	74	74⅜	74	74⅜
Canadian Pacific	192⅜	193⅜	192⅜	192⅜
Central Leather	30¾	..	..	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	79⅞	80½	79⅞	80½
Chicago & G. W.	22	..	..	..
Consolidated Gas	133⅝	133⅞	133⅛	133⅛
Chicago & N. W.	141½	..	..	..
Del. & Hudson	164	164	163¼	163¼
Distillers	22¾	23½	22	22½
Erie, com	27⅞	28⅛	27¾	28
Erie, 1st pfd	44	45	44¾	45
General Electric	153½	154⅝	153½	154
G. Northern, pfd	122¾	122⅝	122	122⅝
G. Northern Ore	55¼	..	..	..
Illinois Central	131	..	..	..
Inter-Metropolitan	19⅝	19⅞	19½	19½
Inter-Met., pfd	54	54½	54	54¼
Kansas Southern	31	31¼	30⅝	31¼
Kansas & Texas	31¾	31½	31¼	31½
Louisville & Nash	142	..	..	..
Lehigh Valley	178½	179⅞	178¼	179⅜
Mexican Central	35⅝	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific	45	45½	45	45½
New York Central	112	112⅜	112	112⅜
Northern Pacific	114¼	114⅜	114¼	114½
Ontario & Western	40¾	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	128½	129	128½	129
Pressed Steel Car	20	..	..	..
Reading	147	148⅜	146¾	147⅜
Rock Island	25⅝	50½	25⅜	30⅜
Southern Railway	24⅝	24¾	24⅜	24¾
Southern Pacific	114	114½	113⅞	113⅞
St. Paul	122¾	123⅜	122¾	122¾
Texas Pacific	25½	..	..	..
Union Pacific	169	170½	169¾	170¼
Utah Copper	45½	46½	45½	46½
U. S. Rubber	33	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	72⅞	74	72¾	73⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd	116	..	..	..
Virginia Chemical	60½	60⅝	60½	61¼
Western Union Tel.	70	70¾	70	70¾
Wisconsin Central	55	..	..	..
Westinghouse	67⅞	..	..	..

TORONTO, Dec. 10.	Asked.	Bid.
B. C. Packers, A	87	84
B. C. Packers, B	93	90
B. C. Packers, com	35	31
Bell Telephone	..	141
General Electric	105	..
Canadian Salt	..	100
Canadian Pacific	..	192½
City Dairy, com	38	37
City Dairy, pfd	..	..
Consumers Gas	201	..
Crow's Nest	77	..
Detroit United	..	52
Dom. Coal, com	..	62
Dom. Steel, com	62	..
Dom. Steel, pfd	104	..
Dom. Telegraph	..	109
Electric Development, pfd	65	..
Illinois, pfd	..	90½
Lake of the Woods	..	131½
MacKay, com	88⅛	..
MacKay, pfd	..	73½
Mexican L. and P.	..	85
Mexico Tramway	122	..
M. St. P. and S. S. M.	..	128
Niagara Navigation	..	129
Northern Navigation	..	116
N. S. Steel, com	..	86¼
Penman, com	60	58
Penman, pfd	85	..
Porto Rico Railway	51	49
Rio Janeiro	102¼	102
R. and O. Navigation	..	90½
Rogers, com	205	..
Rogers, pfd	..	108
Sao Paulo Tram	151½	..
Shredded Wheat, com	51	..
Toronto Electric Light	114	..
Toronto Electric Light	119	118½
Toronto Railway	122¼	..
Twin City	109¾	109¼
Winnipeg Railway	190	..
Asbestos, com	..	12
Black Lake, com	19	15
Black Lake, pfd	49	..
F. N. Burt, com	95¾	..
F. N. Burt, pfd	108	107⅞
Canada Cement	23	22
Canada Cement, pfd	..	85
Dom. Steel Corporation	..	60⅞
Duluth Superior	80	79
London Electric	..	10
Maple Leaf, com	50¼	49½
Maple Leaf, pfd	95	94
Monterey	75	..
Pacific Burt, com	..	40
Pacific Burt, pfd	94½	..
Quebec L. and P.	78¼	..
Black Lake bonds	78¼	..
Canadian Northern	98¾	..
P. N. B.	91¾	..
P. O. B.	..	84½
Province of Ontario	102	..
Quebec bonds	85	84½
Crown Reserve	270	265
La Rose	458	450
Nipissing Mines	1090	1080
Trethewey	125	123
Bank of Commerce	..	212
Dominion Bank	235	..
Bank of Hamilton	..	220
Merchants Bank	189½	..
Bank of Montreal	..	246
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	279
Bank of Ottawa	..	210
Royal Bank	245	244
Standard Bank	..	221
Bank of Toronto	..	213½
Traders Bank	..	142½
Union Bank	144	..
Agricultural Loan	147½	..
Canada Landed	..	137
Canada Permanent	..	151
Central Canada	..	160½
Colonial Investment	..	195
Dom. Savings	..	69¾
Hamilton Provident	..	72
Huron and Erie	..	131½
Huron and Erie, 20 p.c.	..	200
Landed Banking	..	190
London and Canadian	..	133
National Trust	112	110
Ontario Loan	210	201
Ontario Loan, 20 p.c.	..	155
Real Estate	..	140
Toronto Trusts	101	..
Toronto Mortgage	175	170
Great Western	129	159
Dom. Steel bonds	..	..
Electric Development	81½	95½
Laurentide Paper	..	..
Mexican Electric	..	108
Mexican L. and P.	89	87½
Rio Janeiro	98½	..
Sao Paulo	100	..

Closing Sales: Pacific Burt, 20 at 29¾, 55, 25, 11, 5, 3 and 1 at 40; F. N. Burt, preferred, 10 at 107⅜; Twin City, 5 at 109¾; Sao Paulo, 25, 25, 25 and 25 at 151½, 100 at 151, 25 and 25 at 150¾, 100 at 150½, 50 at 151, 25 at 150¾; C. P. R., 50 at 192¾; Rio, 10 at 102⅞, 15, 25, 50, 25 and 25 at 102⅞, 50 and 25 at 103, 50, 50, 50 and 10 at 102¾, 50 and 50 at 102½, 25 at 102⅜, 25, 75 and 25 at 102, 100 at 102; do, bonds, 5000 at 98¼; Trethewey, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500, 100, 500, 100 and 100 at 1.25, 400 at 1.25½; Consumers' Gas, 6, 35 and 65 at 200; Dominion Steel, preferred, 20 at 102¾, 5 at 103; Imperial Bank, 2 at 220½; Dominion Bank, 1 and 2 at 234¾; Porto Rico, bonds, 1000 at 85; Toronto Electric Light, 4 at 117⅞, 15, 5, 4, 10 and 4 at 117½; Northern Navigation, 3 at 116¾; Black Lake, 15 at 17; MacKay, 5 and 10 at 88¾, 25 at 88⅝; R. and O. Navigation, 50 and 25 at 90.

Montreal, Dec. 10.	Asked.	Bid.
Asbestos, Common	13¾	13½
Asbestos, Preferred	50¾	..
B. Lake, Commons	17	16
B. Lake, Preferred	60	58
Bell Telephone Company	143	141
B. C. Pk. Ass'n, A	..	83
Can. Converters	40	38
Canadian Pacific	193¼	192⅞
Cement, Preferred	86	85¾
Crown Reserve	270	269
Detroit Electri Railway	58	57
Dom. Coal, Preferred	115	107
Dom. I. & Steel, Com	61½	61¼
Dom. I. & Steel, Pfd	103	102¼
Duluth, Common	13	..
Duluth, Supr.	81	79
Halifax Elec. Ry.	132	129
Havana Electric	94¼	92
Illinois Trac., Pfd.	92	71
L. of Woods, Com.	124½	124
L. of Woods, Pfd.	125	..
Laurentide Paper	175	161
Laurentide, Pfd.	..	160
Mackay, Common	..	88
Mackay, Pfd.	74¾	74½
Mexican L. & P.	86¼	86
Packers, A	35	32
Minn. and St. Paul	129	128
Mt. L., H. and Power	138¼	138
Montreal St. Ry.	221	220⅜
St. John Electric Ry.	..	103
Textile, Common	63	60¼
Penman, Common	60	58
R. and O. Nav. Co.	90	89⅛
Rio de Jan. L. & P. Co.	102½	102
Ogilvie Mill, Pfd.	126	..
Porto Rico	50	49
Quebec, Common	58¾	58½
Ogilvie Mill, Com.	127	126⅞
Nipissing	..	106⅛
Penman, Preferred	85	83
Rubber, Common	..	94
Sao Paulo	151½	150½
Shawinigan	109	108½
Mont. Telegraph Co.	..	145
N. S. Steel and Coal	85½	85
Nor. Ohio T. and L.	42	39
Toledo Electric Ry.	8	7
Toronto Electric Ry.	123	122
Twin City Electric Ry.	..	109
West India Electric Ry.	95	85
Windsor Hotel	..	115
British N. American	..	150
Commerce	..	211½
East. Town.	..	166
Hochelaga	154	153
Merchants	182	181¾
Molsons	209½	208¾
Montreal	247½	246
New Brunswick	270	265
Nova Scotia	280½	280
Quebec	129	128
Royal	245	243
Toronto	212½	211½
Traders	143¼	142
Union	..	147
Can. C. Cot. Co.	22	20
Can. C. Cot. Co., pfd.	72	70
Dom. Tex., pfd	101	99
Montreal	..	128
Cement	26⅝	23
Car, pfd.	..	64
Bell Telephone	102½	101½
C. C. Cot.	..	99½
Dominion Coal	97	96
Dom. Cotton	101	100
Dom. Iron and Steel	96	95
Halifax Tram.	..	100
Keewatin Mill	..	105
L. of the Woods	..	108
Laur. Paper	..	108
Mex. E. L. Co.	86	..
Mt. L., H. and P.	100	..
Mont. St. Ry.	101	..
Ogilvie Milling	113	..
Porto Rico	85	84¾
Rio de Janeiro	98	..
Rubber	97	96¾
Textile, Ser. A.	97½	96½
Textile, Ser. B.	..	99
Textile, Ser. C.	97	95½
Textile, Ser. D.	..	95
West India	..	90
Winnipeg Elec.	..	90
Quebec Bonds	104½	..
Cement	98	97½
Car	..	104¼
Penman	92¼	91½
Can. Power	..	91½

Morning sales—Union Bank, 9 at 149; Royal Bank, 2 at 244; Merchants Bank, 10 at 182; Hochelaga Bank, 10 at 153½; Cement bonds, 1,000 at 97½; Quebec bonds, 4,000 at 84½, 12,000 at 85; Iron bonds, 1,000 at 95½; Power, 150 at 135?, 8 at 136, 50 at 136¾, 25 at 137, 75 at 139¼, 25 at 139½, 50 at 138; Street Railway, 55 at 220, 163 at 219¾; Detroit, 15 at 56, 50 at 57, 25 at 57½; Rio, 56 at 49; R. and O. Navigation, 50 at 90; Rio, 150 at 103¼, 25 at 103; Bell Telephone, 2 at 103; Iron, com., 125 at 60¾, 35 at 161, 50 at 61⅛; Cement, pfd., 610 at 86, 50 at 85¾, 11 at 85⅞; Asbestos, 100 at 13¾; Woods, com., 235 at 134; Penman, 50 at 58; Ogilvie, com., 50 at 126½, 60 at 127; Crown Reserve, 200 at 270; MacKay, com., 10 at 89; Black Lake, com., 335 at 17; Cement, com., 405 at 23, 310 at 23 310 at 23⅛, 20 at 23¼; Illinois, pfd., 32 at 91; MacKay, pfd., 12 at 74⅝; Penman, pfd., 120 at 84; Shawinigan, 55 at 109.

OBITUARY

The funeral of the late Miles Essery Hoyt, of Westminster Township, was held this afternoon from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George Graham, 87 Anderson avenue, East London, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The funeral was largely attended, and services were conducted by Rev. John Smith, of the Hamilton Road Presbyterian Church.

James T. Murrell, of Nissouri Township, died this morning in his 58th year. The funeral will be held on Sunday to the Thorndale Methodist Church, where services will be conducted at 1 o'clock. Interment will be made at the Seventh Line Cemetery.

George Foster, husband of Mrs. Mary J. Foster, died on Wednesday at Byron, in his 68th year. The funeral will be held on Saturday at 2:30 p.m., from his late residence, Byron, to Woodland Cemetery. Services will be conducted at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Hannah Agnes Cooney, relict of the late Patrick Cooney, died in this city at 12 o'clock noon today. The deceased was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, and came to Hyde Park 60 years ago, residing there for 16 years, until she removed to London, where she has lived ever since. Her husband predeceased her 18 years ago. She is survived by four daughters: Mrs. J. Tynan, Detroit; Mrs. T. Morlan, Victoria street, this city; Mrs. J. Hume and Mrs. J. McCausland, of this city; and three sons, John, of Wisconsin, and William and Arthur, of London. The funeral will be held on Tuesday from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. McCausland, of 197 Queen's avenue, at 8:30 a.m., to St. Peter's Cathedral, where requiem high mass will be sung at 9 o'clock. Interment will be made in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Mrs. Mary Crowdy, 81 years of age, died last night at the residence of her son, Henry Crowdy, of Oxford street west. The deceased was born in Ireland, but had lived in London for over 50 years. Her husband, the late Chas. Crowdy, died about twenty years ago. Only one son survives her, Henry Crowdy, blacksmith at 271 Wharncliffe road, West London. The funeral will be held on Sunday, and will leave the residence of her son, Oxford street west, at 8:30 a.m., for St. Peter's Cathedral, where requiem high mass will be sung at 9 o'clock. Interment will be made in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Ethel Aggie, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hood, of lot 10, concession 3, Westminster Township, died on Friday at the age of eight months. The funeral will be held on Sunday to Pond Mills Cemetery at 3 p.m. Services will be conducted at the parents' residence at 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. Harry Haskins, a well-known cigarmaker, eldest son of Mr. James Haskins, of 244 Grey street, died last night, aged 35 years. The funeral arrangements have not as yet been completed. Mr. Haskins is survived by his parents, his wife and four children, and one brother and two sisters, Mr. J. Kirby Haskins, of Lakewood, N. J., Mrs. W. Jones, of Spokane, Wash., and Mrs. W. C. Wright, of Ingersoll.

WAS HEAVILY FINED.

Prescott, Dec. 9.—J. Knight, proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hall, was in the police court today fined $100 and costs or three months' imprisonment, for selling liquor without a license. A customer on the Indian list was fined $10 and costs.

A FINE FLIGHT.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Capt. Bellanger, the aviator, today flew from Vicennes to Mourmelon, 100 miles, in 70 minutes. Because of a high wind he maintained an average altitude of 4,900 feet.

COBALT.

Buy Beaver, Little Nipissing, Hargreaves, Green-Meehan, Gould Consolidated.

THOMAS RAYCRAFT,
ROOM 1, LONDON LOAN BLOCK.
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Fire—Accident—Life
Phone 343.
380 Richmond Street.
J. A. Nelles & Son

LOCAL ITEMS

—Mrs. A. E. White (formerly Miss Helen Fitzgerald), of New Westminster, B. C., is visiting her mother, Mrs. F. A. Fitzgerald, 293 King street.

—A typographical error in Nordheimers Piano advertisement yesterday made the price $2.65, instead of $265.

New Members.

At the preparatory service held in St. Andrew's Church last evening, 18 new members were added to the church membership.

Prize Winners.

In a class of 46 Black Orpington pullets at Guelph, Hamilton & Scoyne, of London, won second, third and fifth, second hen in a class of 30, and sixth cockerel in a class of 43; also best four pullets in the class.

A Nice Surprise

Miss Edna Mills, of the Bell Telephone central office, was surprised by her associates yesterday and presented with a silver pudding dish and a purse of gold as a token of their appreciation and esteem.

Juvenile Court.

Several juveniles appeared before Magistrate Love this morning on a charge of snowballing and acting disorderly on the street. They were given a fatherly lecture by the magistrate and allowed to go.

Weekly High Court.

Justice Clute presided at the session of the weekly high court this morning, but one case coming up. This was a motion in the matter of Hill vs. King, to vacate a listendens

MASON & RISCH

"THE PIANO WITH A SOUL."

Some special designs for Christmas buyers.

SOLD ONLY BY

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231 DUNDAS STREET.

Benson-Wilcox Electric Co.

Expert Electricians

Electric Fixtures of every description. Prices to suit every person. Come in and look around. YOU ARE WELCOME, and we will not press you to buy.

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WHERE THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS reflecting elegance of design, richness of quality, faultlessness of finish are shown, combined with VALUES WHICH MANUFACTURERS ONLY CAN GIVE, are the advantages we offer our patrons.

Intending purchasers will find it helpful and profitable to see our range of Fur Coats and Sets in all the leading furs of the season.

Why Not Patronize an All-Canadian Cafe

WE ARE IT.
COME AND SEE.

LONDON CAFE

201 DUNDAS STREET.

L. H. Martyn, Prop.
Frank A. Smith, Mgr.

Hamilton's London Porter and Amber Ale

Always in first-class condition. Brewed from finest foreign and Canadian hops and malt.

Kent Brewery

LONDON, ONT.

"Better Than Ever"

PARNELL'S HOMEMADE BREAD

Was never better than now. Has that delicious flavor and appearance which the use of "Malt Extract" always gives to bread.

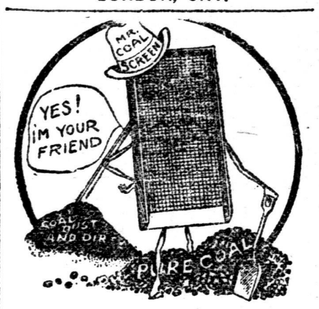
Baked in square, round, and oval shapes.

Have our delivery bring you some.

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



WE SCREEN ALL COAL we handle. The result is that the Coal you buy from us is free from dirt and dust. Another important item is that in buying our Coal you do not pay for any waste. You get absolutely the best Coal in the market, and at no higher price than you pay for inferior quality. D. H. GILLIES & SON, Phone 1312.

What Shall I Buy For Christmas ?

Is what everyone is thinking about at present.

Come to us, and we will easily relieve you of that burden.

We have made unusual efforts for this season, and are exhibiting a choice collection of dainty and attractive articles suitable for Christmas Gifts. Gifts worth giving. Every one a useful gift, as well as a dainty remembrance.

This year our Perfumes are exquisite, fragrant and lasting, and the packages very pretty, yet inexpensive.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists.
216 DUNDAS ST. LONDON, ONT.

COAL
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Well screened, free burning, good heating, non-clinkering.

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276 CLARENCE STREET.

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A large number of ambitious young people are preparing to better their condition by attending our night classes. You may enter, no matter what your previous education. We welcome the "backward or rusty." Individual instruction. Enter any evening. Spotton Business Colleges are high grade, and their graduates get the best positions.

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$6.00 Per Ton
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$7.00 Per Ton
LONG FLAME CANNEL
$7.50 Per Ton

Webster & Kernohan

'PHONE 1383.

55u-yt

London Conservatory of Music And School of Elocution Ltd.,

374 DUNDAS STREET.

Piano, Organ, Voice, Violin, Fletcher Music Method, Private School of Kindergarten, Elocution, Theory of Music in all its branches, etc. Ask for curriculum. F. LINFORTH WILLGOOSE, Mus. Bac., A.R.C.O., principal; LOTTIE L. ARMSTRONG, registrar.

The Frank Cooper Studio

Portraiture.

330 Dundas St. Opposite Armories

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Formerly with Messrs. Stevenson and Stewart. Residence on premises. Parlors, 418 Richmond street. Charges reasonable.

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PHONES 543, 373, 2056.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Johnston Bros.

XXX Jumb-O Bread

The perfected loaf for making sandwiches is Jumb-O—square slices, thin crusts, easy to cut and roll. Order this loaf if you are entertaining during the Christmas holiday.

Johnston Bros., Phone 944

BIG ADVERTISING COSTS MONEY

and the buyers pay for it. We don't spend big sums in advertising, but we do give you the benefit in closer prices. Investigate this.

SUMNER'S

For Reliable Jewelry.
380 RICHMOND STREET.

Dolphus Drouillard, of River Canard, is believed to be lost in McKee's Marsh.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Special attention paid to wedding orders. Hueston's Liveries.

Dominion Steel Company is negotiating for iron ore areas in Newfoundland.

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

The London Loan and Savings Company of Canada

Dividend No. 67

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per anum, upon the paid-up capital stock, has been declared for the current half-year, ending the 31st of December, 1910, and same will be payable on and after the 3rd day of January,, 1911.

M. J. KENT, Manager.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

First Division Court.

Twenty-five cases were disposed of at the session of the first division court, presided over by Judge Elliott.

Bartlett—Thomas.

A quiet wedding was celebrated on Wednesday night last, at the residence of Mr. Fred Morris, 310 Simcoe street, when Mr. Joseph Bartlett, of the local police force, and Mrs. Harriet Thomas, of this city, were united in marriage. Rev. Mr. Malott performed the ceremony. After a short wedding trip the couple will reside at the corner of Pall Mall and Maitland streets.

Penny Bank Interest.

Mr. John Pringle, manager of the Bank of Toronto, has written the board of education, stating that interest had been added to the deposits made by school children in the penny savings banks. This had been done on June 30, and would be done again on Dec. 31. It had not been checked up in the bank books, but would be as soon as they are presented.

Court Stella Officers.

The following officers were elected on Thursday evening for the year 1911: P. C. R., Bro. F. Wright; C. R., Bro. A. T. Nutkins; S. C. R., Bro. H. Johnson; treasurer, J. Nutkins; secretary, R. Moule; S. W., F. Corbett; J. W., H. C. Legg; S. B., T. Wilkey; J. B., A. J. Ramsay; medical officer, Dr. C. E. Jarvis; trustees, Thos. Shaw, Geo. Watters, W. Chamberlain; auditors, F. W. Montrose, Thos. Shaw, J. Watters; union committee, F. Wright and J. Watters.

Big Advanced Class.

This season's advanced class, opened by Messrs. Dayton & McCormick at their Palace Dancing Academy the other evening, proved to be the largest class ever organized at this academy. Over 180 pupils registered first night, and enjoyed a delightful programme. The class will be limited to 200, and promises to be the most enjoyable ever conducted by the popular professors. The class meets every Wednesday evening during the season from December to May. Season tickets only being issued.

Mission Band Tea.

The Women's Mission Circle of Adelaide Street Baptist Church gave a tea in the schoolroom of the church to the Junior Mission Band and the Cradle Roll department of the Sunday school. Between 75 and 100 children were present, besides 25 Cradle Roll babies and their mothers. Judging by the general hilarity all the small people enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The bountiful supper was served about 6 o'clock, to which all did ample justice. Then a varied programme, consisting of songs, recitations and instrumental music was given by the members of the Mission Band. Great credit is due the president, Mrs. W. H. Watson, for the able manner in which she trained the children for the different parts.

Dr. Griffith Thomas.

London is to be honored by a visit of a very well-known preacher next Sunday, Dr. Griffith Thomas, who is to preach at the Memorial Church at the morning and evening services, on the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary. Dr. Griffith Thomas is an Anglican clergyman, who is widely known beyond the bounds of his church. He has established for himself a reputation as a preacher, lecturer, writer and an all-round Christian. By his breadth of view and liberality of mind he has endeared himself to all denominations, and stands today as a bulwark of evangelical faith. Many doubtless will desire to hear him.

Election of Officers.

At the annual meeting of Myrtle Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, held in Carling's Block, Richmond street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term, 1911: P. C., Bro. G. Grisman; C. C., Bro. J. G. Hussey; vice-C., J. H. Bull; M. at arms, Bro. T. Saunders; K. of R. and S., Bro. J. Griffith; M. of F., Bro. E. B. Galpin; M. of E., Bro. R. Cadwallader; I. G., Bro. Wm. Bull; O. G., Bro. A. McCabe; M. of W., Bro. G. Grisman; lodge physician, Dr. J. D. Wilson; G. L. R., Bro. C. H. Tinsley; board of control, Bros. R. A. Carrothers, J. Dean and C. H. Tinsley. After the election of officers, the third degree was conferred on three candidates in good style.

Benefit Concert.

A benefit concert was held in the First Congregational Church under the auspices of the Good Templar Social Club, and the proceeds being in aid of Bro. George Noble, who recently lost his home and effects, through fire. The chair was taken by the honorary president, Bro. W. A. Tanner, accompanied on the platform by Bro. Rev. Mr. Claris and Bro. Fred Robins. An excellent programme was rendered by the following talented artists: Miss Benstead, Scotch songs; Mrs. V. E. Hallman, readings; Mr. Jack Patterson London's Harry Lauder), was well received, as was also Mrs. Charles Blyth and Mr. R. Patterson, who rendered solos in fine style. Miss Graham's solos were also greatly appreciated. The Ideal Mandolin Club were highly entertaining. The pianoforte duets by Misses M. Wigham and Coughlin were splendidly executed, and brought hearty encores. Mr. J. L. McAlpine also contributed. The accompanists were Miss M. Wigham and Mr. I. L. Mcalpin. The club committee in charge were: President Bro. S. Beetham, Vice-President Bro. Will Provan, Treasurer Bro. James Hendry, Secretary Bro. Alex. Paterson, Financial Secertary Bro. R. Wigham, Corresponding Secretary Sister Mrs. C. Provan, Assistant Corresponding Secretary Sister Mrs. R. Wigham.

Orangemen Elect.

Ahoghill, L. O. L., No. 230, London, held its annual meeting in the Orange Hall, Adelaide street north, on Dec. 8, Wor. M. D. J. Patterson was in the chair, and M. J. Cleve was deputy. Other officers were in their respective places. The auditors' report showed a very substantial balance in the treasurer's hands. In every way the lodge shows a decided improvement, ranking second to none. After general business had been concluded the worshipful master gave a very able address, thanking the brethren for their hearty support and co-operation during his term of office for the past three years. He then called on Past County Master W. B. Walker to take the chair and conduct the election and installation of officers for the ensuing year. Bro. Noble, L. O. L., No. 230, and Bro. Wright, L. O. L., No. 805, were appointed as scrutineers. The following officers were elected: Wor. M., J. Cleve; D. M., J. A. Fleming; chaplain, J. Sproule; R. S., R. W. Sproule; F. S., W. B. Walker; treasurer, G. Geoghegon; D. of C., J. McCord; lecturer, J. Huxtable; committee, W. Griffiths, F. Pepper, C. McAdams, S. Langford and S. McDowell. After a vote of thanks had been conveyed to the scrutineers and suitably replied to by Bro. Wright, the lodge was closed in due form by singing "God Save the King."



As a Christmas Gift

Perhaps a pair of Eyeglasses does not appeal to you at first.

But think of the tired eyes they will relieve,

Of the extra work that could be done.

Of the Perfect Vision instead of dimmed objects. And make up your mind you would be OPENING UP A NEW WORLD to people who cannot see clearly, if you give them an order for glasses of our furnishing.

The Brown Optical Co.

Physical Eye Specialists,
237 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 1877.

Fancy Photo Frames

In this line we have one of the largest stocks in the city. Frames to fit almost any picture, and at prices that fit any pocketbook.

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190 DUNDAS ST. Open Saturday Nights.

Corliss Engines

Standard modern pattern, tandem and 'cross-compound with water tube, or return tubular boilers and accessories.

E. Leonard & Sons

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There's as Much Difference in Coal as There Is in People

Some is square in fracture, with a good ring to it, is full of life, fire and ginger. That's the kind we're selling to the good people of London. Same price as everybody charges.

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OFFICE,
363 Richmond Street. Phone 123.
YARD,
Waterloo St. and M. C. R.
Phone 412.

b

An Early Start

Red Star News Company, 10 Market Lane, will be open every night until 10:30, for the sale of Christmas Toys, Cards, Games, Dolls, Watches, Jewelry, and other Christmas lines.

55u-yt.

Mr. Asquith Outlines Government's Position

A Speech in Which He Clearly Explains the Government's Objection to the Rosebery-Lansdowne Scheme of Reforming the House of Lords—The Defects of the Referendum—Democracy Without Representation is Anarchy or Caesarism.

Mr. Asquith the other night addressed a great meeting in the City Hall, Hull, in connection with the annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation. In a stirring speech he defended the Government's policy and dissected the House of Lords' "reform" scheme.

The Speech.

"For some months," said Mr. Asquith, (who was received with great cheering), "you have been condemned for what I believe to be good reasons, to enforced action. But the time for truce and parleying is over. Within three days Parliament will be dissolved, and by the end of next week you will find yourselves in one of the most momentous political struggles in the annals of British history. (Cheers.) I rejoice to know from the reports that reach me from all quarters that whatever may be the case elsewhere, our party is in good heart. (Cheers.) There is no division of aim. (Hear, hear.) There is no competition between sections. There is no rivalry of persons. There is everywhere unity, discipline, loyalty, and faith. (Cheers.) We are told that this dissolution is a wanton and unscrupulous manoeuvre of a dispirited and discredited government—(laughter)—that we are springing it upon the country in order that we may extort without adequate discussion from a dazed and bewildered electorate a precipitate assent to a revolutionary scheme for setting up single chamber government. That is a fiction which is widely current, and seems to have played a conspicuous part in the recent debate in the House of Lords.

"Let us just for a moment or two see how the matter really stands and how far we can be justly charged with risking a dissolution upon an unprepared and uninformed nation. It is barely a year ago since the last parliament was dissolved. What was the cause of the dissolution? The rejection for the first time in our history of the budget by the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) I speak within the recollection of all of you when I say that was not indeed the sole issue. The main and dominating issue at that election was upon these two points: First, shall the veto of the lords in regard to finance be altogether put an end to; and, next, shall the veto of the lords in regard to our legislation be limited and cut down? (Cheers.)

Anti-Veto Majority.

"That was the issue which was adopted upon a thousand platforms throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom for more than six weeks. What was the result? You had a House of Commons returned to Westminster in which there was a majority against the continuance of the veto of the lords of something like 120—(cheers.)—and if you look to Great Britain alone a majority against the continuence of the veto of over sixty. We are told that we are trying, by means of Irish votes, to thrust our policy down the reluctant throats of the British electorate. I see the Tories have now got a new motto, or war-cry, from Mr. Balfour—'Great Britain shall manage the affairs of Great Britain.'

"I have always thought—being a better Unionist than many who call themselves by that title—I have always thought that the budget was not an affair that concerned Great Britain alone; I have always thought that the constitution was not an affair that concerned Great Britain alone, and that we are living now in a United Kindom. But the result of the last election was that, by an emphatic and decisive majority of over sixty, the electorate of Great Britain declared itself in favor of the budget and against the veto of the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) We are told that there is no alternative policy before the country. Whose fault was that? It was hardly our business to produce an alternative policy, and the reason why there was no alternative policy was this, that at the time the discovery had not been made by our Tory friends that the House of Lords as it exists is a decayed and crumbling structure—(cheers)—which has got to be rebuilt from its very basement to its roof. (Cheers.) No, that was the heyday of those peers who went by the name—poor innocent men—of "the Backwoodmen," who must now in their remote retreats be rubbing incredulous eyes when they read every morning of what is going on at Westminster. (Laughter and cheers.)

Archiepiscopal Rebuke.

"I must not be tempted into unbecoming flippancy. (Laughter.) I have been rebuked by no less a personage than the Archbishop of Canterbury because I ventured by the citation of an almost classical passage from one of the most classical of English works, Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' to import levity into the discussion of so sacred a theme as the House of Lords. (Laughter and cheers) Indeed, my case is even worse. I have got into trouble with both the archbishops. (Laughter) The one complains of my pleasantries and the other of my metaphors. So I am going to be careful and try and mend my ways—(laughter)—but, at the same time, respectfully observing that it is not I and my friends, but Lord Rosebery and his associates, who within the last fortnight have pronounced sentence of death upon the House of Lords—(cheers)—and are now casting about to see if they can find somebody who can take up the succession.—(Laughter.)

"But a year ago, ignorant of what was in store for them, the rank and file of the House of Lords, who after all constitute a very large numerical majority in that body, were, with the benediction of their leaders, going about from platform to platform trumpeting its virtues and relying, above all, upon its last and supreme achievement of the salvation of the country from the iniquities of a Socialistic budget. (Laughter.) There was no alternative policy then, but let me follow the matter out through its later stages. The new House of Commons met, and there has been so much misunderstanding and so much misrepresentation of the declared policy of the government that I will venture to read to you what I said within a week or ten days after the meeting of the House of Commons on February 28th last. This is what I then said in behalf of the government in the new parliament:

"'If the House should assent to our veto proposals, a bill to give effect to them will without delay be introduced. The bill will give effect to the operative part of the resolutions, but' (and observe these words) 'without waiting for the bill to pass through all its stages in this house we have come to the conclusion that in order to prevent waste of time and labour, and to bring the main issue to trial and conclusion at the earliest possible moment, the resolutions so assented to by this house shall be submitted to the House of Lords.'"

No Sand Ploughing.

"We refused, we deliberately refused, and I think we rightly refused, to go on with an operation which used to be known by the name of 'ploughing the sands'—to pass a bill through all its stages in the House of Commons, first reading, second reading, committee stage, and third reading, involving an infinite waste of time and labor, while during the whole process perfectly aware that at the moment it reached another place it would be ignominiously repelled and rejected. Those resolutions received assent of the House of Commons after an exhaustive discussion on the 14th April last, and in due course of time, and but for unforeseen events, they would, with as little delay as possible, have been submitted to the House of Lords.

"There intervened that most lamentable event, the death of our beloved monarch. It was followed, as was natural, by something in the nature of a political truce and by an experiment which was new in our political history, but which I think, though it has for a moment failed, was well worth trying. (Cheers.) We sought to arrange by conference between representative leaders of both great parties in the State to discover if it were possible to find some common basis of agreement for settlement by consent. Those efforts, well meant, honestly sustained on both one side and the other, those efforts failed, I would like to know who would suggest that we might have done or ought to have done other than what we are doing? (Cheers.) Ought we to have prolonged Parliament? Ought we to have reintroduced in another session our resolutions, and our bill? Ought we to have wasted another twelve months of the time of the country over a futile and impossible enterprise? Why we should have lost and deservedly lost the confidence of our friends and the self-respect of the country. (Cheers.)

Dissolution Necessary.

"Dissolution was necessary, and I cite and commend to the attention of Tory platform orators and the Tory writers in the press the words their own leader used in the House of Commons in the hearing of many of us only a week ago when he said in reply to me—I quote his exact words—'I agree it is about certain that a general election could not be deferred for of weeks or months—that I grant.' Well, if Mr. Balfour thinks so, if he agrees with us that the situation had been arrived at from which the only outlet was to be found in an immediate or at any rate a near general election, what becomes of all this hollow cry against the Government for having rushed upon the country, wantonly and unscrupulously, an election which it did not require? (Hear, hear.)

"Then there comes the other fiction, namely, that we are rushing a dissolution in order that the Lords might have an opportunity of presenting their case, and that at the same time we might avoid submitting our budget to the House of Commons; and this nefarious strategem is supposed to have been defeated by Lord Lansdowne's masterly and patriotic counter-stroke when asking that the parliament bill should be introduced into the House of Lords. There is no word of truth in the story. The Government never had any such intention. They had made up their minds before Parliament reassembled that they would present their budget in all its essential features for the assent of the House of Commons, and that the House of Lords should have any opportunity they desired either of criticisour proposals or of putting forward proposals of their own. That intention never varied for a moment, and it was literally carried into effect.

People's Judgment.

"I do not think anybody will dispute that the case for the House of Lords, such as it is, has been presented in the course of the last ten days with adequate fitness and exposition and of argument to the country. (Hear, hear.) They are always telling us we are afraid of the people. (Laughter.) The motive of our scheme is supposed to be to enable the House of Commons to steal a march on its constituents and to carry out revolutionary measures in the teeth of those who elected them.

"Well, it is curious if that is so we should be dissolving now. (Cheers.) We have got an ample majority in the present House of Commons for all the ordinary purposes of government and legislation, and yet we, who were supposed to be so afraid of the people,

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Lord Rosebery's Life of the Earl of Chatham

A New Biography of the Great Commoner—Deals With His Early Life and Connections—His Triumphs and Weaknesses—The "Tropical Irritant Quality" of His Genius.

"Chatham: His Early Life and Connections." By Lord Rosebery. Arthur L. Humphreys. 12s. net

"Not merely is the complete life of Chatham difficult to write," says Lord Rosebery, "but impossible. It is safe indeed, to assert that it never has been written and never can be written." It is for this reason that he confines himself to the "early life and connections," the "struggle and the ascent," leaving him at his first accession to high office in 1756, when he was forty-eight years of age. The difficulty of tracing the real personality of Chatham apart from the "stern effigy representing what he wished" is obvious enough; but we do not understand why it is easier to discern the young, ascending Pitt than the mature and failing Chatham. In his later years we see his acts, we hear what all men are saying about him, we see his relations with such a man, for instance, as Wolfe; and something of his personality may be inferred. But in the earlier years the public record of him is scantier, and the family letters published in this volume, though they do throw some light on the state of his health, on his relations with his sister Ann, and very occasionally reveal his state of mind, are more formal and non-committal than the extant fragment of his public utterances.

We may hope then that Lord Rosebery may be enboldened to pursue the work which he has carried to the middle point of the elder Pitt's career. For in spite of certain very serious shortcomings it is within its limits a brilliant work, a work which probably no biographer without a personal knowledge of public life could have written. Although Lord Rosebery declares that "the life of a man is not his public life." It is in dealing with Pitt's public life that he is most effective. He conducts us with skill, in which Pitt shone by his tremendous invective or his no less significant silence; he unravels the tangled skein of underhand politics by which affairs of State were conducted in this corrupt, malodorous epoch; his writing becomes most brilliant when he is hitting off in a paragraph the character of some conspicuous person—Carteret, Pulteney, Frederick Prince of Wales, Pelham, Newcastle, Henry Fox, or George II. It is on such occasions that Lord Rosebery raps out the brilliant phrases and the telling generalities.

But concerning Pitt himself—was he just an orator, who "lightened, thundered, and confounded" a packed House of Commons, was he a personality standing for nothing but his power of inspiring terror? What sort of power belonged to this man who had no money, who had no parliamentary following, but by force of terror compelled his united enemies, the King, and Newcastle, to bring him into the Government? This question, the answer to which is not only the key to Pitt's career, but is vital to the history of democracy, is never seriously faced in the course of this volume. Lord Rosebery's imagination, brilliant when it is turned upon a picturesque individual or a dramatic situation, fails him when he is confronted with a great social and constitutional question.

"The Cockatrice Brood."

Assuredly Lord Rosebery is no blind hero-worshipper, and has none of the defects of that Francis Thackeray whom Macaulay trounced so characteristically. The Pitt whom he is describing is a Pitt consumed by ambition for power, the politician who is climbing, first by swashbuckling politics, then by cautious retirement, then by terror, whose virtues are for the public, whose dislike of vulgar pilfering is an asset, whose nervous irritability, allied to insanity, made him as unlikeable as it made him feared. But he does not deny that the actor politician whom he has portrayed with such detachment and cynicism was to "develop into something supreme." But to that "something supreme" he does not take us.

There is a power in the opening chapter which describes that "cockatrice brood of Pitt's" let loose upon the world by William's grandfather, Governor Pitt, whose "blood came all aflame from the East, and flowed like burning lava to his remotest descendants, with the exception of Chatham's children. . . . . There was in it even when it throbbed in the veins of his eldest son and grandson, some tropical, irritant quality, which, under happy circumstances and control, might produce genius, but which under ordinary circumstances could only evolve domestic skirmish and friction." There was little love lost between William and his eldest brother, Thomas, who clung tightly to such family money as came his way. With the fiery Ann, his sister, William was on better terms, and such affection as he felt for anyone in his youth was lavished upon her. His letters to her tell briefly about a journey on the Continent, hint at a passing love affair, but are more concerned with the question of health than any other topic. But the most interesting of these letters is that which he writes to Ann some time after he and she had been estranged. (It is in 1751, when he holds the office of paymaster.) To quote:

"I have well weighed your letter, and deeply examined your picture of me, for some years past; and indeed, Sister, I still find something within that firmly assures me that I am not that thing that your interpretation of my life (if I can ever be brought to think them all your own) would represent me to be. I have infirmities of temper, blemishes, and faults, if you please, of nature, without end; but the Eye that cannot be deceived must judge between us, whether that friendship, which was my very existence for so many years, could ever have received the least flaw, but from umbrages and causes which the quickest sensibility and the tenderest jealousy of friendship alone, at first, suggested It is needless to mark the unhappy epoque, so fatal to a harmony between sister and brother unexampled almost all that time, the loss of which has embittered much of my life, and will always be an affliction to me."

The Boy Patriots.

Pitt was born in 1708, and entered Parliament in 1735, representing the famous "rotten borough" of Old Sarum. His "political opinions were then, we may safely suppose, the result of family connection," and from that time on till he assumed high office he continued to be associated with Cobham's nephews, Richard Grenville (afterwards Lord Temple), George Grenville, afterwards a notorious Prime Minister, and George Lyttleton. These were "Cobham's Cubs," or "The Cousins," or "The Boy Patriots," who began their career with violent opposition to Walpole.

In those days of sordid politics when it would have been difficult to find a disinterested minister or a party controlled by any principle, Walpole himself, who rules by corruption, stands out by reason of his bluff geniality, his devotion, however expedient, to the Hanoverian dynasty, and his sheer strength As long as there was no national crisis he could afford to despise the brilliant men whom he had driven into futile opposition, although the Prince of Wales, whom the King detested, gave his support to the opposing factions. When Pitt both emerged from the obscurity and incurred the dislike of the King by speaking on behalf of the intriguing Prince, Walpole deprived him of his commission in the army. Whatever the object of this intended disgrace of an obscure person, the result "was, we are told, immediate popularity. Pitt after his dismissal drove about the country in a one-horse chaise without a servant, and everywhere the people gathered round him with enthusiasm."

For the next nine years Pitt is irreconcilable in opposition. All the might of his invective is hurled against the head of the Government, whether it be Walpole or Carteret; and his innuendo is against the King himself. For some time he is in the personal service of the Prince of Wales and was still, as, indeed, till long after, regarded by the Greenvilles as "a brilliant adventurer, useful, under careful guidance, to the Grenville scheme of creation." Again and again he makes fearless attacks on the placemen with whom the House was packed. On one occasion he moved for the reduction of the standing army, and this, says Lord Rosebery, "was probably deemed a popular move." Again and again he thundered against the system of subsidies by which this country financed the friends of Hanover. All this time he was laying the foundation of his popularity, outside Parliament, in the country.

It is easier to believe that he was more sincere on those attacks of the corrupt, oligarchical government than in the praise which he learnt in 1745 to lavish; when he became, as the author puts it, "the dexterous official diplomatist, coaxing and reassuring." "He is fast moving onwards," says our biographer cynically, and we are asked to contemplate the fact of his virtual retirement when he received the influential but well-paid office of paymaster-general. We know that in spite of this office he did not hesitate to attack his colleagues on more than one occasion; and much of his silence during this period ought assuredly to be attributed to the ill-health which took him, a constant invalid, to Bath.

That the penniless Pitt refused the rich perquisites which were subsidiary to the office of paymaster does not bring him, in the biographer's view great credit. The enormously wealthy Pelham had also refused them.

One signal difference must, however be observed. Pelham abstained silently, the abstinence of Pitt was widely known. . . . Pitt was perhaps the first of those statesmen who sedulously imbue the public with a knowledge of their merit. He can scarcely be called an advertiser, but he was the ancestor of advertisers.

The Triumph of Pitt.

The volume concludes with the account of those eventful years just before the Seven Years' War. Pitt is again in opposition, at the height of his power. He has been relentlessly kept out of office by the King, who hated him, and by Newcastle, who absorbed power by the strength of corruption. He himself had no solid following in the House. Yet, when he stands up, the House is hushed; his enemies trembled before his irresistible invective; the rumors of his speech reach the outside world which thrills at the report of his daring, of his championship of liberty, his scorn

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GREAT AGE OF FAMOUS ONES

Recognition Obtained After Half Century Mark Has Been Reached.

Sir James Crichton Browne is on record as having said: "Life owes every man and woman one hundred years. It is their business to see that they collect the debt." The recent death of Florence Nightingale and Julia Ward Howe at 90 and 91 years of age, respectively, are examples of sweet, wholesome lives, full of good works and loving thoughts that illustrate the truth that life is intended to be long when that life helps and benefits others.

History is full of similar instances where the beauty of a long life is exemplified in the closing of it. Many men have shown the best results of their life work after they had passed the half cetury milestone.

Tolstoi is mentally active at 82, and General Booth is hard at work at 81, with all the enthusiasm of his faith in the great work to which he has devoted his life. Lord Strathcona at the age of 90 is in his office daily, giving diligent attention to his affairs and attends as a rule several social functions a week. The Duke of Wellington held a cabinet position at 77 and Victor Hugo, when he died at 83, was working on a tragedy with all the energy of a young man.

William DeMorgan was 65 before he took up the entirely new work of writing novels, which he has made such a remarkable success. William E. Gladstone stated that if he had died at 70 fully one-half of his life's work would have remained undone, and Sir Frederick Young, at 93, is still devoting his energies to national matters. Benjamin Franklin became the first American ambassador to France when he was 71, and remained in that office until he was 79 years of age.

The latter years of a man's life are often the years of golden fruitage and harvest and the idea that life's work is only for the earlier years is a delusion that is not warranted by facts. In this thought all should take courage and endeavor to keep on producing while life and energy are prolonged, irrespective of any fatuous ideas that the later years should be simply devoted to indolence and non-productive ease.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL ZOO.

The collection of bacteria which is to be formed at the Museum of Natural History will be a novel addition to American museum exhibits. Small collections of the kind exist in bacteriological laboratories, but this is designated, if its purpose is understood aright, to house all known species of disease and other germs—to constitute a "zoo" of microscopic organisms, at which the habits of micrococci may be studied and from which cultures of any desired bacillus may be supplied.

Here the germs of tetanus anthrax and typhoid will be kept and bred in captivity like wild animals of a larger growth. To it germ-hunters will contribute newly-discovered bacilli of disease, the dik-diks of unexplored fields, until in time the collection should become the Smithsonian of micro-organisms.

That it is needed bespeaks the wonderful progress made in less than half a century in the development of bacteriological science. For the general visitor the collection may have but a cursory interest. Yet in the imaginative the sight of a tube of imprisoned comma bacilli, capable, if released, of doing more damage than all the lions of the Bronx, may cause a profounder appreciation of man's debt to the microscope and to the patient investigators who have made it an instrument for the subjugation of disease.

In the sense of its relation to the public health, this is a "zoo" outranking all others in importance.—World.

Hot Anti-Home Rule Speeches

At the Annual Meeting of the British Conservative Association — Home Rule Described as an "Accursed Thing."

The annual meetings of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations was held at Nottingham, Eng., the other day.

At the afternoon session Sir Edward Carson, M. P., on behalf of the Unionist associations of Ireland moved a resolution expressing the conviction that it is incumbent on all Unionists throughout the kingdom to maintain unimpaired their unalterable opposition to the policy of home rule and not be induced to adopt a weak or vacillating attitude in connection with any legislation which many tend to the weakening of the union between Great Britain and Ireland. Sir Edward Carson said: What is the present crisis, and why has that crisis arisen? I will tell you, Mr. John Redmond only a month ago stated at Chicago when he was looking for dollars, "I believe that the leaders of the Liberals are sincerely friendly to home rule, but sincere or not we have the power and we will make them toe the line." Gentlemen, the crisis has arisen because the great Liberal party and their leaders are toeing the line. (Cheers.) What is the attack on the House of Lords? What have the House of Lords done? They rejected the budget and the country indorsed their action, and then the Government had to set to to buy a sufficient number of votes to pretend to the country that the House of Lords were in the wrong. It is because they dare not bring forward the budget for the present year unless they give a guarantee for home rule that the whole crisis has arisen. The crisis is based upon dishonesty (cheers), and it is based upon selling my country for American dollars. (Cheers.) I saw something in the papers some time ago that our leaders in the conference were meditating surrender of my rights and the rights of those who think with me in Ireland. I denounce that as an infernal lie (cheers), and I denounce it, though not in that language, with the authority of Mr. Balfour himself. What is the reason they should make any difference in the policy, the main policy, and the very foundation of our Unionist party?

Mr. Malcolm's Lament.

Mr. Ian Malcolm said that, as one who had been connected for years with the Union Defence League, he knew thousands of men who were determined never to give home rule to Ireland under devolution or any other silly name. (Cheers.) For the last five years the Unionist party had been thinking about other important things, and it had to be admitted sorrowfully that they had allowed the question of home rule to sleep. He had been asked to speak on many topics up and down the country, but some of the agents had said to him, "For heaven's sake don't talk about Ireland." He asked for a message from the conference to the glorious loyalists across the water that there would be no weakness or vacillation on the part of Unionists. "Let it go throughout the land," said Mr. Malcolm, "that we will never have anything to do with the accursed thing; let it be made clear that there shall be no home rule or devolution to tyrants of the Redmond or O'Brien type."

The resolution was carried with a single dissentient.

Sir Edward Carson afterwards asked leave to make good an omission from his speech. There had been a suggestion, he said, that the question might be solved if a separate Parliament were granted to Ulster. The matter came before a meeting of the Irish Unionist members over which he presided on Monday, and he was asked to announce to that conference, and through it to the United Kingdom, that Ulster would not be a party to any separate treatment. (Cheers.)

"T. P." ON THE DOLLAR CRY

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's Stinging Rejoinder — Peers Glad to Take United States Gold for Rent.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and Mr. John Dillon, M. P., were the principal speakers at a United Irish League demonstration at the town hall, Bermondsey, the other night.

Today, said Mr. O'Connor, not only the ear, but, he believed, the hearts of the vast and overwhelming majority of the English people were open to the appeal of Ireland. This election might either end the Irish struggle or postpone the success of their cause. He believed it was going to end the Irish struggle.

The Unionist leaders and the Unionist papers were saying a few weeks ago that they were willing to consider federal home rule, but not Parnellite home rule. Parnellite home rule, he declared, was federal home rule. Mr. Redmond, who a few weeks ago was a nice, pleasant, reasonable man, had now become an arrogant, ferocious, and irreconcilable enemy of England and everything English. One day these Unionists had their mouths full of servile adulation of the Irish party and the next day poured out a torrent of insult and calumny. A party like that was rotten to the core, and did not deserve the confidence of any Irishman. He would leave to these Unionists the full responsibility of dragging into this conflict the throne, of which they pretended to be such faithful and loyal servants.

What were the arguments on that side? They might all be summed up in the words "American dollars." (Laughter.) American dollars had come to be a reproach, not only from the lips of Unionists, but from the lips of Irish factions. It was rather a dangerous and rather an impertinent cry.

In the first place, all the dollars were not American. Some of them were Canadian. (Cheers.) Wishing to see the stigma of a disrupted Ireland removed, the people of Canada, from the great Prime Minister downwards, were making a piteous appeal to the people of England to reconcile Ireland by making Ireland self-governing. He challenged the Tories to produce a single prime minister or cabinet minister in the Canadian provinces who did not believe that the honor and safety of the British Empire demanded the concession of home rule. (Cheers.)

He said to the Unionists, who were always ringing the eleventh-hour bell with regard to tariff reform and colonial preference, that the hour of midnight had already struck in Canada, in their amazement and disgust at the folly and want of patriotism in the Unionist party in not granting home rule to Ireland.

But American dollars raised other issues. Speaking of the $80,000,000 referred to by Mr. Lloyd George as having been sent over from America to Ireland, Mr. O'Connor said: "Did they benefit the people to whom they were sent? In the old days, before the Land League broke their power, the landlord insisted on counting those American dollars, not towards the reduction, but towards the increase of the rent. These mean creatures are not ashamed to reproach our race and the Americans for giving dollars to win freedom who never reproached them for giving dollars to pay rent."

His reply to Lord Lansdowne and the other gentlemen who were raising this cry of American dollars was that it would be much more prudent on their part not to refer to the past. The insolent creatures who a few months ago were strutting the political stage with all the insolence and emptiness of the Chanticleer were today whimpering and crying for mercy, for a long day, and for an easy sentence. They were not going to give it to them. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Dillon said that for the first time since the act of union was passed the cause of liberty in Ireland and the liberty of the democracy in England were indissolubly bound up together. "We are," he said, "in the same ship, and if we go down the whole democracy of England goes down with us."

When Parliamentry Seats Were Bought and Sold

The Good Old Days When They Had a Cash Price—Men Born to Parliament—Huge Sums for Nominations—Even Ricardo Paid $25,000.

In order to get to the very roots of the pretensions of the peers in Great Britain—in order to understand their view, which is that they have already yielded too far to poisonous modern opinion—it is necessary to remember the state of affairs before the reform bill of 1832. Not only so, but it is necessary to bear in mind, also, that while they lost possession of their pocket boroughs, they were able to retain through their social influence, a pretty strong hold on the House of Commons. Since 1832 the people elect, but the governing class nominates. Here and there a man ready to defy the peers and challenge the whole governing class, has got into parliament, but now, for the first time, men of this stamp have seats on the ministerial benches. They were washed up there by the radical wave of 1906—following on the humiliation of the Boer war—and by their skill and daring have held their places of vantage.

Men Born to Parliament.

A young man of an important family can have a seat in parliament when he chooses. His father may not have a pocket borough which he can sell to the highest bidder, but he has a borough or two which will nominate and elect the persons he names. The son of a great family can go to parliament because the cradle he was born in insures him a seat there whenever he is old enough to sit in it. No one can now sit in the British Commons who is under 21 years of age, but up to the nineteenth century minors sat in the House without let or hindrance. An English writer says:

The poet Waller sat in the Commons before he was 17, while Lord Torrington, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, took part in debate when he was only 14, and at that age addressed the House in 1667 on the subject of Clarendon's impeachment. The infant members of that day were singularly precocious and well able to look after themselves. When for instance, some one urged that Lord Falkland was too young to sit in parliament, as he had not yet sown his wild oats, that young nobleman rudely replied that he could imagine no more suitable place for sowing them than the House of Commons, where there were so many geese to pick them up.

By the act of 1695 infants were formally excluded from parliament, but for a long time they continued to sit in the House, though they most probably abstained from voting. Extreme youth was not considered a bar to parliamentary success in days when it was possible for a politician to become prime minister, as Pitt did at the age of 25. . . Both Fox and Philip Stanhope (after Lord Chesterfield), delivered their maiden speeches a month or so before they came of age, and Lord John Russell was returned to parliament when he was still a minor.

In those days there was none to dispute class rule. It was absolute and had no doubt of itself. It was all right to clip the power of kings but to pass on down to the mass of the people a share in the right to rule was a thought that came late to the great families. The peers of today must grieve to think of all they have lost. They owned parliament, but sat in a separate chamber, because they were superior. Seats in the Commons, owned by individuals, sold openly and at good figures, in the hey-day of the peers. Sir Samuel Romilly complained in 1807 that although he desired a seat in the House he could hear of no seats to be disposed of. "After a parliament," he grumbles, "that has lived little more than four months, one would naturally suppose that those seats that are regularly sold by the proprietors of them would be very cheap; they are, in fact, sold now at a higher price than was ever given for them before." Tierney told him that he had offered £10,000 for the two seats at Westbury, which were to be made the most of by the trustees for creditors. £6,000 and £5,500, he adds, have been given for seats "with no stipulation as to time, or against the event of a speedy dissolution by the King's death, or by change of administration."

When Seats Were for Sale.

Earl Russell, from his own knowledge, used to tell a story of a noble lord who went out hunting, followed by a tail of six or seven members of parliament of his own making. "Another," he says, "being asked who should be returned for one of his boroughs, named a waiter at White's Club, but as he did not know the man's Christian name the election was declared void, and a fresh election was held, when, the name having been ascertained, the waiter was duly elected." Even the illustrious Mr. Ricardo had to pay £5,000 for his seat to its alleged "owner."

The waiter at White's referred to was Macreath, who used to lend money to the bloods who frequented the place. On one occasion Lord Orford owed the waiter £4,000. He settled with a question. "Would you care to sit in parliament?" he asked the waiter. Macreath nodded assent. "Well," said Lord Orford, "strike off what I owe you and I will elect you for my borough of Castle Rising." The bargain was struck and Macreath duly elected after the little trouble occasioned by the fact that the noble lord didn't know the fellow's first name. Lord Monson, shortly before the passing of the reform bill, paid £100,000 for the tiny village of Gatton, a place with twenty-five houses and one hundred inhabitants, but carrying a seat in parliament. Soon after this pocket borough was abolished. Mr. Aubrey, M. P., let it be known that although he paid £1,000 a year to the owner for the right to sit in the Commons as representative of Aldborough, yet he boasted that he was allowed to vote as he pleased.

What a change has come over all things since those days. Those times may seem remote to us. They may not seem so remote to that small percentage of the British people, who have lost their once absolute control of the affairs of the greatest nation in the world.

BATTLE OF THE BIG LINERS

Three-Cornered Fight for Supremacy at Sea — The White Star Giants to Be Excelled by the New Hamburg Liner—The Cunard Company Proposes to Beat the Latter—Great Size, Not Speed, Desired.

The fight for the supremacy of the sea between Great Britain and Germany is by no means confined to the building of Dreadnoughts and super-Deadnoughts. Both countries are striving to excel in the matter of mercantile fleets and the fight is centred mainly upon the passenger and freight traffic of the North Atlantic.

The struggle has been going on for many years, and vessel has followed upon vessel each clipping its predecessors in speed or size. The Lucania and Campania, built for the Cunard Line in 1893 to steam 22 knots an hour, were really the first to set the pace for speed. The Lucania in 1894 reduced the passage from Queenstown to New York in 6½ days, her best day's run being 562 knots, and this record stood for many months.

The next ocean greyhound to appear was the Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross, of the North German Lloyd, built in 1897, with a sped of 22½ knots. In 1897 she did the passage from Southampton to New York in 6 days, her best day's run being 580 knots.

The Hamburg-American Line then made a bid for the record, with the Deutschland, built in 1900, which easily proved herself the fastest ocean steamer afloat at that time. In 1903 she did the voyage from Cherbourg to New York in 5½ days, and she has also steamed from New York to Plymouth in 5 days, 7 hours, 38 minutes.

The North German Lloyd replied with the Kronprinz Wilhelm, built in 1901, and the Kaiser Wilhelm II., built in 1902, of 23 and 23¼ knots respectively, but the Deutschland's ocean record remained unbeaten until the appearance of the Cunard Company's Lusitania and Mauretania, both built in 1907, of 24 knots speed and 70,000-horsepower. The North German Lloyd launched in 1908 the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, a fast boat of 23½ knots. She has covered 590 knots in a day, but has never been able to lower the Mauretania's record of less than 4½ days from Queenstown to New York.

And so for the present the laurels for speed rest with the Cunard Line, and the Mauretania's record is likely to remain unchallenged for many days, for it has been found that the addition of a knot to the speed of a ship is too costly in coal consumption to be remunerative, and experience has also shown that the average traveller is not so keen on making record trips as on having a comfortable voyage Competition, therefore, is now taking the form of increased tonnage and better accommodations for passengers. Speed is being sacrificed for luxury.

The lines which are pitting their resources against each other are the White Star, the Cunard, and the Hamburg-American. At present the North Germany Lloyd does not aim at ships of great tonnage, and, indeed, it is doubtful if it has any present intention of strengthening its fleet. It may be said that the two English companies are as active in competition against each other as they are against the German line.

When the White Star Line placed on the stocks the Olympic, recently launched, and the Titanic, it was believed that the limit in size had been reached. Both of them are of 45,000 tons and over 880 feet in length. But it has since been learned that the Hamburg-American Line is actually building a vessel destined, it is boasted, "easily to displace the Olympic as the largest vessel afloat."

The vessel, which is being constructed at the Vulcan yard at Stettin, has not been designed for speed—22 knots an hour being aimed at—but in other respects she will be a remarkable advance upon any vessel at pres-

Continued on Page Fourteen.

LORDS HAVE REPELLED MANY ATTACKS IN THE PAST

[By the Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell in the Manchester Guardian.]

My first political speech was delivered in the Debating Society of Harrow School, when, seconded by the present Bishop of Birmingham, I moved that "an hereditary legislative body is incompatible with free institutions." It seemed to me then—it seems to me now—that the principle which makes a man a law-giver solely because his father was a law-giver before him, is just as reasonable as the choral rule enounced in the old West-country song:

"There was Tom the Treble and Dick the Main
(Let every man sing in his own place),
And Willum he was the Eldest Son,
And therefore he should sing the bass."

We were beaten by 21 to 10, but my faith never flagged. At Harrow, at Oxford, on the platform, in Parliament, in "London Letters," in Monthly Reviews, and with, damnable iteration, in this weekly column, I have preached the same doctrine to unheeding ears. And this perhaps was not strange, for with Englishmen the love of self-government, though a strong instinct, is not half as strong as the love of letting things alone, tolerating anomalies, hoping for good results from bad systems, and preferring indefensible actualities to ideal perfections.

But besides this "sullen resistance to innovation" which Edmund Burke noted in our national character, there were plenty of other influences to counterwork my doctrine concerning hereditary legislative bodies. A great many people, even on the Liberal side, genuinely love the House of Lords. Some love it because their forefathers sat in it, and some because they hope to sit there themselves. And some love it on grounds of pure sentiment, which, when contrasted with the facts, proves to be the most unreal of phantasms. A typical instance of this sentiment was afforded by Charles Kingsley in an episode which contrasted fantastically with the Christian socialism of 1848. "At a public banquet at Southampton in 1865 Mr. Kingsley was reported to have said that the House of Lords contained all the genius and all the virtue of the country, and that it was rapidly monopolizing all the beauty." Well might Sir George Trevelyan, then an ardent Radical of 27, exclaim in indignant remonstrance:

"That he, who gave our ancient creeds their first and rudest shock,
Till half the lads for pattern took his Chartist, Alton Locke,
Should tell us that Debrett within his gilded leaves contains
The virtue of the British Isles, the beauty, and the brains!
As if all moral folks were peers! As if the sweetest kisses
Had ceased to lurk between the lips of many a charming Missis!
While Cobden and Carlyle can boast no tall heraldic tree,
And Tennyson is still Esquire, and Mill a plain M. P.!"

Twelve years later Matthew Arnold wrote: "Our aristocracy, from the action upon it of the Wars of the Roses, the Tudors, and the political necessities of George the Third, is for the imagination a singularly modern and uninteresting one. Its splendor of station, its wealth, show, and luxury, is what the other classes really admire in it; and this is not an elevating admiration. Such an admiration will never lift us out of our vulgarity and brutality, if we chance to be vulgar and brutal to start with; it will rather feed them and be fed by them. So that, when we are invited to call our love of Inequality the complement of the love of freedom, or its negative pole, or the shadow which the love of freedom casts, or the reverberation of its voice in the halls of the constitution, we must surely answer that all this mystical eloquence is not in the least necessary to explain so simple a matter; that our love of Inequality is really the vulgarity and brutality in us admiring and worshipping the splendid materiality."

This is, I fear, a true bill; and the vulgar love of the House of Lords has been a twofold strength to that institution, because it has engendered to fear of it. Men are afraid to attack what seems so popular. Time out of mind individual reformers have said that the attack must be made, and time out of mind the responsible leaders of the Liberal party have shirked it. In 1835 Lord Howick (son of the Lord Grey of the reform bill), talked of "the Lords having played their last trump," of "the impossibility of their going on," and of the "imminent danger" in which they stood. "The Lords," he said, "must give way or a collision would be the consequence, and he knew who would go to the wall." Well, Lord Howick became Lord Grey, lived a long and honored life, a great part of it in the public service, and died in 1894; and I never heard that he moved a finger against the House of Lords.

In the eventful year 1885 Mr. Chamberlain, then at the height of his popularity and in the perfection of his powers, tried to rally the country against the Lords. For my own part (and I was a close observer of the events), I believe that he succeeded; and that, if his "Unauthorized Programme" had been adopted as the official policy of the Liberal party, we could have pitted the newly-enfranchised laborers against the Lords, and should have seen the laborers win. But the opportunity went by, never to return. Mr. Gldstone ignored the "Unauthorized Programme"; flung all domestic reform to the winds, and sacrificed alike his party and the remainder of his own active life to his new-born passion for home rule. He was, as he said, "no great admirer of the legislative performances of the House of Lords." Aided by the decisive majority given him in 1868, he had defeated them over the Irish church bill in 1869, and the Irish land bill in 1870. In 1871 he had dodged them over purchase in the army. But he capitulated to them over the franchise act of 1884, and thereby turned their powers of mischief, which were then almost extinct, into the active realities which we have since experienced. When the Lords threw out the second home rule bill by 10 to 1, not a single meeting to protest was held in England. It is true that, in his last speech in the House of Commons, Gladstone solemnly incited the Liberal party to do battle with its hereditary foes; but, when the general retires from the conflict, his forces are apt to become disintegrated, and their plan of campaign confused.

To Lord Rosebery belongs the credit of having seen, long before the rest of his colleagues, the humiliating helplessness of a Liberal Government with a House of Lords lying in wait to destroy Liberal measures; and, at the close of his brief premiership, he made an attempt to force the question forward at the election of 1895. But some cried one thing, and some another. Sir William Harcourt clamored for local veto. Lord Morley ingeminated home rule. The reforming party was hopelessly divided; their trumpets gave the most uncertain sounds, and the Walls of Jericho showed not the slightest sign of falling down. During the ten years of Tory dominion the question of the Lords slumbered and slept. The Liberal party had quite enough to do in defeating tariff reform; and, when that had been done so conclusively at the election of 1906, Liberals fondly believed that at last they were coming into their own. "With such a majority as this, we can do anything," was the exultant exclamation of Wilfrid Lawson. God rest his soul! he had forgotten the Lords. But the Lords had not forgotten their powers. Like the skeletons in the Valley of Vision, they stod up upon their feet, an exceeding great army; and, entrenched in their immemorial stronghold, they have shown themselves an army capable of very serious fighting. Just a year ago, the word of command was issued for a final charge. "In words familiar, but immortal, the great captain commanded the great assault" (if I may apply to Mr. Asquith what was said of the Duke of Wellington). Abraham Lincoln's call was on our lips—"Let everything go in." And everything went in, and we with it; and there was a desperate tussle, and we thought we had won. What do we think today?

TITLED ENGLISH WRITERS

The Literary Career Modish With English Women — Dozens of Them Have Published Books or Contribute to Newspapers or Periodicals.

Women who a few years ago were quite satisfied to golf and hunt and play cards are now striving to achieve literary careers. Country house parties this year generally include at least one titled author who is glad to read from her own works after dinner or at the tea hour, and an evening's conversation inevitably turns to the joys of writing and the sweetness of success. The man who wants to tell of the day's sport is no longer popular with the fair sex in England. He must have read Lady So and So's novel or the Duchess of This and That's book of travels to be heard.

Five titled women who have recently been successful in securing public attention for their work are Lady Dorothy Neville, the Marchioness Townsend, Lady Theodora Davidson, Lady Angela Forbes and Lady Archibald Campbell.

Lady Dorothy Neville's second volume of reminiscences is an interesting book by an experienced writer. Lady Neville is a daughter of the brilliant Horace Walpole, third Earl of Orford. She has travelled much and met interesting people the world over, so her reminiscences are full of anecdotes told in a kindly spirit by an old lady who feels tolerance and sympathy with all her fellow creatures. Lady Neville spends much of her time in her country home in Kent, where she interests herself in her gardens and orchards.

Lady Theodora Davidson, a sister of Lord Albemarle, has just begun her literary career, having recently published a version of Turquan's book "Madame Royale," which has met with some success.

The Marchioness Townsend has lately sent forth a slim little book of "Maxims and Musings." Most of the sayings in it are rather labored, but a few contain grains of worldly wisdom in fresh form. Some of them are as follows:

"If you cannot marry the man you love be sure to marry the man who loves you."

"Very often a cup of tea means a reservoir of scandal."

"People are very often shortsighted because they have a long memory."

Lady Townsend is pretty and blond, with clouds of fluffy hair and large blue eyes. She affects the aesthetic in dress, and serves tea on Sunday afternoons to poets and playwrights, on which occasion she garbs herself in flowing robes of delicate tints.

Lady Archibald Campbell has figured as a writer for some time. She published first a treatise on "Philosophic Harmony in Color Grouping," then a book "Rainbow Music." Lately she has been writing dramatic articles and articles on Highland lore.

Lady Campbell's mother was the famous Mr. Calendar. She has plenty of imagination and believes in herself. She too is by way of being aesthetic and has a sort of salon. She is a graceful woman, with a pale skin and jet black hair, and is the original of Idealia in the novel of that name by Mme. Sarah Grand, whose great friend she is.

Lady Violet Greville, Lady Helen Forbes and Lady Margaret Sackville have long been known to literary fame in England through journalism, poetry and novel writing.

Lady Trowbridge has published several novels, the last of which appeared a short time ago. It is called "The House of Cards" and is in a way an imitation of Ouida. All the men in it are superbly handsome and virile, while the women are delicately beautiful and very good, except when they are adventuresses. Then they are very wicked.

Her husband is Sir Archibald Campbell. She has always interested herself in everything connected with plays and writing. She was the originator of pastoral plays in England, and took part in one of the first outdoor performances of "As You Like It," which was given on the lawn of Pope's villa at Twickenham.

Lady Angela Forbes, a sister of the Duchess of Sutherland, has recently gone in for journalism, having exhausted the fascinations of a fashionable and expensive flower shop she started a few years ago. She is contributing to a number of the women's magazines with which England abounds.

These five women, who are in the public eye at present, are only a few of the titled ladies who have placed their literary efforts on the market in the last few years. Some of the work of the titled authors has been well worth publishing, and some of it, alas, could only win favor among these people in Great Britain who still believe that whatever a person of title does must be well done.

The Countess of Cromarty has been for some time an enthusiastic and eager writer of poems and stories. She lives away up in the very north of Scotland among the hills and in the midst of a people who scarcely know of the great world beyond their country, and she tells delightful tales of their doings and sayings, as well as weaving their ancient legends and folklore into interesting stories. She spends but little time in London. Unlike her sister, Lady Constance Stuart Richardson, she is not interested in sport, nor has she any desire to come before the public, so she often writes under a nom de plume.

The Duchess of Leeds has published several books, among them "Pan: a Memory" and "A Day in the South." Her style occasionally leaves something to be desired, but the book will show what Lady Trowbridge can do. The lady who loves the villain is described as follows: She was slender, straight and tall, with delicately pretty lines of face and throat and delightful hair curling in tendrils on her forehead and rippling in irregular waves over her head."

The heroine of the book, who afterward became a duchess as a reward of her virtues, differed only in one respect from the unwise girl who fastened her affections on the villain. Lady Trowbridge describes the future duchess thus: "She was slender, straight, and seemed tall, with delicately pretty lines of face and throat and delightful hair curling in tendrils over her forehead and rippling in large regular waves over her head."

Thus the difference between the wise and the foolish young woman was that the head of the one bore regular waves and that of the other irregular waves, which was quite according to their characters.

BATTLE OF BIG

(Continued From Page Thirteen.

ent afloat. Her length will be 881 feet, and her gross tonnage 50,000. Her captain's bridge, when the liner is fully loaded, will be 72 feet above the water line, and the flag at her masthead will be 208 feet above the water. The hull of the new liner is so enormous that the Deutschland could float within it as in a basin, even her funnels being hidden. The Deutschland is 662 feet long and her gross tonnage is 15,500.

The Hamburg-American Line announces that besides this leviathan it has fourteen other steamers building, with a joint cargo capacity of 110,000 tons. This German company is already the largest steamship owner in the world. The boast that its new vessel will be the biggest steamer afloat may, however, prove unfounded.

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

	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Speed.	Tons.
New Cunarder..	885	95½	23	50,000
Olympic	882½	92	21	45,000
Hamburg Amer.	881	100	22	50,000
Mauretania	762	88	25	32,000

The internal arrangements of the new Cunarder will be of the most luxurious character and will include Turkish and electric baths, a printing establishment for a daily paper, a swimming pond, a theatre, &c. It is roughly estimated that the new liner, which will carry 3,700 passengers (650 first class, 740 second and 2,400 third), will cost $10,000,000. She will have a coal capacity of 6,500 tons and will carry four funnels. She will be propelled by turbines.

Perhaps the most important feature of the design of the vessel lies in her double bottom, which has been so arranged as to permit the use of oil fuel. When the Lusitania and the Mauretania were being laid down there was a rumor that they were to be run with oil, but the project was abandoned because of the cost and the difficulty of obtaining a supply. Now the conditions are quite different and the Cunard directors have taken the departure which in the opinion of shipping authorities must lead to a revolution in shipping.

It is just seventy years since the Britannia, of 1,139 tons, the first Cunarder, crossed the Atlantic, with Samuel Cunard aboard, taking eight hours over two weeks to do the trip.

The ship now under construction for the Hamburg American line, will be fitted with a device invented by Herr Frahm of Hamburg for reducing the rolling of vessels at sea. It consists of U shaped tanks extending from port to starboard through the hold. The water in them rises and falls as the ship rolls, thus counteracting the oscillation of the vessel.

The tanks have been tested on the two Hamberg-American liners Ypiranga and Corcovado, plying between Hamburg and Buenos Ayres. Without the tanks the vessel rolled up to eleven degrees on each beam. This was reduced to two degrees when the tanks were in operation. The German Emperor has congratulated Herr Frahm on his invention and expressed the hope that the system would be introduced on board all vessels.

The pitching tank of Herr Frahm is not the first device for the prevention of seasickness tried by the Hamburg-American Line. Four years ago a trial was given to the invention of a German engineer, Herr Robert Otto. This consisted of an arm chair, the seat of which was moved sideways, backward and forward by a small electric motor. The rapid and varied motion was supposed to neutralize the effects of the rolling vessel. Many of these chairs were placed on the Patricia, running between Hamburg and New York.

PEDDLING THE TIME A WOMAN'S TASK

English Girl Who Makes $2,500 a Year Out of a Queer Occupation.

The curious occupation of a London woman, who, like her father before her, finds that time is money by selling Greenwich observatory time to watchmakers, is described by The Graphic (London.) We read:

Probably no hill in the world has had so strangely varied a history or played so important a part in the affairs of men as that at Greenwich. The granite line across the foot-path on its summit is the meridian from which the longitude on every British map and chart is calculated. All England sets its time by the mean solar-clock. There is a large galvano-magnetic clock fixed on the outside wall of the observatory and divided into twenty-four hours. There are still many who believe this clock is kept going by the sun. They do not know that the fixed stars are the real time-keepers from which Britishers check their daily progress. To this galvano-magnetic clock in the wall comes every Monday a woman, who makes $2,500 a year out of the queerest occupation in England. She sells the time to London watchmakers. Her name is Miss Belleville, of Maidenhead. Eighty years ago, the then astronomer royal suggested to her father that if he took the corrected time of a certified chronometer every week, he could, no doubt, find numerous clients. So he bought a watch, made for the Duke of Essex, and then worked up a business with it. When he died, his widow sold the time until she reached the age of eighty-one, and then she handed the business over to her daughter. When Miss Belleville visits Greenwich at the beginning of every week, her chronometer is corrected, and she is given an official certificate. From that her fifty customers correct their watches and clocks.

A SPECIALIST IN SHINES.

There's a bootblack in New York who has made a discovery, and is making much money as a result. For some time he had been adding polish to the Brooklyn Heights region after the orthodox fashion of bootblacks, when he hit upon the new notion which took him from the ranks of his kind and put him in a class by himself. His specialty is a method of polishing tan shoes so that their brightness shall not be darkened, but shall shine goldenly from week to week under his ministrations. He is now a contractor, for he has a following among the well-to-do, with a regular agreement to keep their tan shoes brightly yellow throughout the year for a stipulated sum. As for the casual patron, he must henceforth await the bootblack's convenience. When a stranger not upon the bootblack's regular list enters this novel establishment he soon notes a difference. The brush artist is not present, but a runner is sent for him. Without undue haste the specialist appears, removes his tailor-made overcoat and puts aside his dogskin gloves. There is no mention of anything so vulgar as a remuneration. It is left to you to decide how much the "shine" is worth. As for the process, the bootblack admits that any one could do it if he only knew how.

ENTERPRISING GERMAN ADVERTISER.

A remarkable picture is one of the souvenirs of the jubilee celebration of Berlin University which recently took place. It was made in the aula of the university when the German Emperor was delivering his address and shows the speaker on the dais facing the standing audience of dignitaries, whose backs only are visible. Possibly due to a freak on the part of the camera, the standing men seem to be all bald headed, and an enterprising manufacturer of hair tonic has reproduced the picture on an advertising circular in which he says: "How different these great men would appear had they used my hair invigorator and my remedy against baldness."—London Globe.



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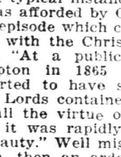
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Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:35 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:2[illegible] p.m.
Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:4[illegible] a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:40 a.m., 2:0[illegible] p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.
Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:4[illegible] a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *3:1[illegible] p.m.
LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:25 a.m., *4:00 p.m., *9:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.
STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 7:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 6:55 p.m.
LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive from the east—*11:28 a.m., †5:35 p.m., †7:05 p.m., *10:02 p.m.
Arrive from the west—4:30 a.m., †12:30 p.m., 5:25 p.m., 8:50 p.m.
Depart for the east—*1:38 a.m., †7:4[illegible] a.m., †12:45 p.m., *5:33 p.m.
Depart for the west—*3:00 a.m., *11:3[illegible] a.m., †7:15 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—6:05, †6:02, 9:40 a.m., 2:30, †4:15, *7:00 p.m.
Arrive—8:45, $11:45 a.m., 1:50, 4.38, $10:10 p.m.
*Mixed, to St. Thomas only. †To Detroit ‡From Detroit.
All trains to and from Port Stanley except those marked †, ‡, *.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.
Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m. 10:21 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
First Annual Fat Stock Show
$3.40
Toronto and Return
Tickets good going afternoon trains on Dec. 10, and all trains Dec. 11, 12 and 13. All tickets good to return up to and including Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1910.
FAST TRAIN
LEAVE LONDON.....12:45 P.M.
ARRIVE TORONTO..... 3:50 P.M.
Other trains leave London *4:38 a.m., †7:45 a.m. and *5:33 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Call for time table and tickets at C. P. R. city office, 161 Dundas, corner Richmond.

Animals That Slumber Deep in Winter Months

Seek Hidden Places and Lie Dormant Until the Spring.

That certain animals retire to a concealed place and remain dormant or in a state of greater or less lethargy during the winter months is a well-known fact. That during this time they take neither food nor drink is likewise known, but just how life is sustained under those conditions no one knows.

A number of hibernating animals acquire a great amount of fat usually just under the skin, and during the dormant period, as the naturalist theorizes on the subject, this is consumed by its possessors by absorption and they come out of the sleep in the spring much attenuated. But in the case of serpents, frogs, toads and bats no such accumulation has been noticed. In order that a certain amount of heat may be maintained it is the habit of these creatures to conceal themselves in warm places or to congregate in secluded quarters. Bears, hedgehogs, raccoons, opossums and such animals go into holes in trees, hollow stumps, crevices in the rocks, or beneath the roots of fallen trees. Woodchucks and their kind retreat to the depths of burrows made by themselves, in which they live in the summer and deepen for greater warmth and protection during the winter sleep.

Snakes twist themselves together in great bunches or balls in holes in the ground or hollows of trees. In these balls of snakes will be found rattlesnakes, blacksnakes, milk snakes and every variety of snake having contiguous habitat, although in the season of activity there is sure to be a battle between one and another of their kind on occasions of meeting, the rattlesnake and blacksnake being then particularly mortal enemies.

Frogs and Toads.

Frogs and toads sink into the mud, as do alligators, crocodiles and all lizards. Shellfish dig down into the soft bottoms of their water holes, and the catfishes and the big-mouth or Oswego bass forget their summer cares and go to sleep when winter comes, the catfish going to its bed on the soft bottom of some deep hole in stream or pond and turning on its side in a position of the utmost repose. Insects that survive the winter lie in the ground or in some protected cranny.

Those who attempt to explain the phenomenon of hibernation attribute it to the effect of the cold, absence of the food on which such animals subsist and to the gradual slowing of respiration. In those animals that are perfect hibernators the instinct for storing food for the winter is entirely lacking. They betake themselves to the retreat selected and begin by falling asleep. Natural sleep is a very similar phenomenon, differing from the winter coma of animals only in degree. Human beings who are frozen to death first sleep, then get into a condition very much like hibernation, which when carried further causes death. It is so with the lower animals, and many succumb to the cold. In sleep the respiration is slower, and as a consequence the temperature of the body falls, so that clothing is necessary when one sleeps that would be too warm in the waking hours.

Thus it is in hibernaton. The breathing of the subject becomes slower and slower until it is nearly suspended. The heart beats decline and the temperature falls.

There are two classes of hibernators, those perfectly lethargic through the winter and those that wake at certain intervals. The best example of perfect winter sleep is seen in bats. At the beginning of cold weather these creatures huddle together in bundles, become comatose, and do not stir until warm weather comes again. An old hollow tree or, best of all, a cave affords the bats their winter protection.

Bats have a little hook at one of the joints of each wing, by which they hang suspended in the air when sleeping, and the late Professor Browne, of Lafayette College, whose investigations in hibernation are accepted as authority, says that during hibernation numbers of bats crowd together, clinging to each other, the weight of all being borne by the central one, as many as sixty bats having been discovered in once bunch. The amount of cold which bats can withstand while in their winter sleep is almost beyond belief. It is recorded by Professor Browne that in the bunch referred to the wings of the outside bats were so frozen that they broke like icicles when touched. Some of those bats, although so badly frozen, were soon brought to life by the application of warmth.

Squirrels, as a rule, are imperfect hibernators, remaining in a semilethargic state until a pleasant day or until the pangs of hunger induce them to arouse and eat. There is a ground squirrel, the habitat of which is in the far west, that simulates death so closely in its winter sleep that no respiration or heartbeat can be detected.

The Woodchuck.

Of our familiar animals that hibernate perfectly, the woodchuck is a most striking example of the phenomenon. Its coma is so complete that a woodchuck dug from its burrow in midwinter may be tossed about like a ball without exhibiting any show of life until the exercise has started its blood into circulation and restored a normal temperature. Left to itself again it will gradually fall into the winter sleep.

A bear routed out of his winter sleep will not travel any further than he has to, but will flop down in the first place he comes to that offers shelter and at once resume his nap. Before the law protected bears by a close season during the winter months not many bears that were thus disturbed in their hibernation were permitted by their disturbers to get the chance to resume their nap.

The alligator is a remarkable hibernator and has an odd habit, according to good authority, of taking into its stomach a bit of wood before laying itself away for the winter. "Almost anything of suitable size will answer the alligator's purpose," a citizen of Columbia, S. C., assures the writer, "but the most palatable tidbit in our alligator neighborhood seems to be a lightwood knot. Alligators have been killed in the spring with remains of these knots in their stomachs, beautifully polished. The alligator takes in this hard substance apparently to active state, than any other creature.

"Near the spot where the female alligator made her nest and laid her eggs in the summer, the winter holding-up place will be made, although the alligators may have wandered many miles from there in the meantime. They return there in the fall. With its powerful feet and claws the alligator digs almost straight down from eight to twelve feet, then making a horizontal passage for some distance takes an upward turn, coming to within a short distance of the surface of the ground and above the level of the swamp or marsh where he may be. The big reptile then prepares a space sufficiently large to enable him to lie at full length out of water. There he takes his long winter sleep, and as no air can penetrate to his retreat he must do without breathing all that time."



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is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto

Man's Misery Promptly Banished

[From "Man's Maladies."]

A certain sort of misery which causes a man to become abject in manner, timid, suspicious and jealous without real warrant, can be readily banished by a systematic nerve treatment, which can be followed out in the privacy of home and restoration of a normal or natural condition speedily ensues.

A man feels and knows when he is not getting out of life all that it holds, and this knowledge makes the misery which occurs with such symptoms as unsteady gait, weak voice, downcast eyes, cold extremities, loss of flesh, loss of self-control, lack of self-esteem, pains in the back and back part of head, shooting pains, heart palpitation, nervousness, sleeplessness, hollow eyes, sunken cheeks, colorless lips, dizziness and trembling.

The requirement to overcome these dreadful symptoms is a restoration of power and strength to the nervous system, which has been poorly nourished or abused by thoughtless eating, drinking or social duties, perhaps superinduced by over-work. Keen strong, sensitive nerves which carry every sensation of emotion to the brain centres of consciousness can and should be the possession of every living individual. Let this prescription be used and the results will surely reward the efforts. Obtain of any good druggist three ounces of syrup sarsaparilla compound, in a six-ounce bottle. Add one ounce of compound fluid balmwort, shake and let stand for two hours, then add once ounce of tincture cadomene compound (not cardamom) and one ounce of compound essence cardiol. Mix. Shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal, and one when retiring. The three last-named ingredients are specially prepared and powerful concentrations, much used in various prescriptions, but contain no opiates to harm the system.

LORD ROSEBERY

Continued From Page Thirteen.

of the packed "little assembly serving no other purpose than to register the arbitrary edicts of one too-powerful subject." The "one" was Newcastle. Now Pitt is feared as well as hated. Overtures are made to him. But he makes his own terms. A minister who is to face the House of Commons must be a responsible minister.

Then he took a line which was clear, bold, and statesmanlike. The whole machinery of the House of Commons was, he said, paralysed by the plan of leaving it without a responsible Minister. That plan must be abandoned. The House could not perform its proper functions without a responsible minister, even though a subordinate one, who should have access to the Sovereign and to the Royal confidence. For that purpose the leader or agent must have a responsible office of advice as well as of execution. "That was the distinction he made throughout his whole conversation. He would support the measures which he himself had advised, but would not like a lawyer talk from a brief. That it was better plainly to tell me so at first."

Lord Rosebery, intent upon negotiations, does not further emphasise the enormous constitutional importance of Pitt's conduct. Before this he had, we might almost say, whether interestedly or disinterestedly, invented for England the idea of purity in administration. Now he formulates the modern conception of the responsibility of Ministers. Newcastle was still predominate with the King, and held the House of Commons in his hands. But Pitt triumphed. He stood for the country outside a corrupt, unrepresentative Parliament whilst that country was quiescent he was powerless. But nothing was needed but a national crisis to make Pitt inevitable. At such moments the essential "government-making power," as Seeley called it, comes into being; and with the outbreak of a war Pitt became necessary to the nation; and he conducted war with a vigor and an inspiring force unequalled by any Englishman since Cromwell.

The weakness of this book is that it does not trace the stages by which Pitt's fame filtered out into the streets; it does not suggest by what quality of discernment he felt the pulse of the nation; it can hardly allow a noble impulse, still less a great ideal prompting his hatred of the political traffic of which he said "there was no country in it." It is well that we should clear away the idealism concerning national heroes, and expose the errors, the defects, the element of self-interest in their lives. But Lord Rosebery, whilst he fully shows that side, is not generous in revealing the other side which had so tremendous an effect in inspiring the idea, though not the fact, of democratic government in England. We see him here as a powerful but irritable personality, a passionate, irresistible orator, a skilled negotiator, and a valetudinarian. But that, we venture to think, is not all that the ideal biographer would find even in the early life of this, the most inspiring political figure in eighteenth century England.

MR. ASQUITH

(Continued From Page Thirteen)

supposed to cling to office by any desperate device that imagination can conceive—we who were supposed to be so afraid of the people, are dissolving, and why? Because we are pledged to get this question out of the way before we proceed with Liberal legislation which, under existing conditions is a perfectly hopeless task. The only, and at the same effectual, method of getting it out of the way is to ask and to obtain judgment of the country. (Cheers.)

"What is the question which the electors have to put to themselves and to answer in the course of the next fortnight or three weeks? They have to determine whether we are to continue to carry on the King's Government or to hand over the duty to our opponents. It is hardly necessary to say that the electors at any rate are free agents, that they are not under the domination of Mr. Redmond—(laughter and cheers)—they are not compelled to toe any particular line. (Laughter.) And there is another thing to be observed about the electors They know precisely what the consequences of giving us a majority will be. (Cheers.) I say of giving us a majority. There is our plan in black and white and everyone can understand it. (Cheers.) The question for them simply is: do they or do they not authorize us to carry it into law? (Cheers.) I believe they will. (Loud cheers.)

"But as it is, above all things, desirable that they do come to their decision, whatever it is, with their eyes open, let me try for a few moments to trace the consequences of a vote adverse to the present Government and putting the Tory party into power. That is an imagination at any rate. (Laughter.) Try and trace it out. I say nothing tonight, or nothing in detail, though I shall in the course of the election, of the effect of such a change on the general policy of the country, on its administration, on its finance. I say nothing, or I only mention it in passing, of the certainty that such a change would bring sooner or later in its train under the guise of 'Tariff Reform'—("Oh!")—a return to that system of protection which, less than a year ago, was emphatically and decisively repudiated by all our great industries. (Cheers.)

The Unionist Alternative.

"What is this plan or scheme which is now presented to the country as the solution to the constitutional problem? In the first place, what is the new Second Chamber which is to be substituted for our ancient, venerable and historic House of Lords? In the Second Chamber of the future there are to be three classes of peers—hereditary peers, official or qualified peers, and peers who are chosen nobody knows by whom, nobody knows from whom, but peers who are chosen. What is to be the size, what is to be the proportion between these different elements or factors which make it up? How and by whom and by what process are the chosen ones to be admitted? All these so-called details are left open for future manipulation.

"I think we can easily foresee the general result. In the present House of Lords the proportion of Tory to Liberal is sometimes like 12 to 1. For effective voting purposes. It is about five or six to one. The party predominance in the new Second Chamber may be less odiously and offensively marked, but with such an absurdly wide margin of superiority they can afford to be generous and to give away a good deal. But does any rational man doubt that on the basis of this scheme of Lord Rosebery—I purposely use an inoffensive word—according to the views of a Tory House of Commons and House of Lords you will have a Second Chamber which will be overwhelmingly and permanently Conservative. And in the meantime—for this is the very essence of the scheme—you will have sacrificed the royal prerogative for the creation of peers. In a word, you will be confronted once more with the old problem of chronic or recurring deadlocks—between the two chambers—the one chamber responsible to the people and the other the Chamber of Heaven knows what elements. The one possible outlet for such deadlocks will be permanently blocked.

"Let us come to another point. Let us examine this alternative proposal in all its aspects. The differences between the reconstituted House of Lords and the representative House of Commons are to be solved by a joint session. Under what conditions is this joint session going to take place? In what relative proportions are the two houses going to sit in it? And remember, the whole thing only comes into operation when you have a Liberal majority in the House of Commons. (Laughter and cheers.) When a Tory majority is there the whole machinery falls into abeyance.

"The whole question is this: What kind and what size of Liberal majority in your scheme is to have an effective voice in legislation? (Cheers.) Is it to be 50, or must it be 100, or must it be 150? Until this is settled the proposal for a joint session from our point of view is wholly meaningless and nugatory. It is, in effect, nothing more than an invitation to substitute one set of risks for another when the nation has deliberately decided at the poles to trust its fortunes and the shaping of its legislation to the party of progress. (Cheers.) But one step forward still. There comes in here a doubt—it is more than a doubt—what is meant by the exception from the operation of joint sessions on questions of great gravity? They are not to be decided by a joint session, but they are to be submitted by referendum to the people. What are questions of great gravity? Who is going to decide? (Cheers.) Obviously neither one house nor the other. What may seem to be grave to the House of Commons may seem to be trivial to the House of Lords, and vice versa.

"I have never denied that there were rare but quite conceivable cases in which some such proceeding must be resorted to. Here we have the Conservative, the Unionist, the constitutional party advocating that a device which has been adopted in some of the modern states of the world shall become an integral part of the British constitution. I protest against it, and I hope you will resist it; and I will tell you briefly the grounds—there are three—on which I base my protest.

"In the first place, in effect it would, as regards all important legislation, give to the House of Lords by statute the power which it already claims and which we strenuously deny to it, to compel when it differs from the popular house what would be, to all intents and purposes, a dissolution and a general election.

The Referendum.

"Of course, in trivial matters if you had a referendum, as has been found in America, and in Australia, people would not take the trouble to vote, and the result of such an appeal would be no index to the true state of popular opinion. If you come to really great questions, like home rule or the tariff, does anyone suppose that such an appeal would be attended by all the tumult of a general election? The parliamentary machine would be set at work, members and intending candidates would go down to their constituencies to address meetings, canvassing, placarding, the circulation of literature, all the operations of an electoral campaign such as we are contemplating, some of us with mixed feelings, would be in full swing, and the country would be, to all intents and purposes, involved in all the turmoil of a general election. And then, suppose, on a vital question like that, the decision went against the government of the day. Could the government continue in office? Clearly not. They must either resign or dissolve, and you would have two dissolutions, two appeals to the electorate, in regard to every vital question of national policy and legislation. (Hear, hear.)

"But I have an even stronger objection to the use of the referendum as a part of the constitution than that. It would impair, if it would not entirely destroy, the sense of party responsibility. You send your members to the House of Commons to give there the best of their judgment, and the best of their ability, to the transaction of the affairs of the nation on the lines and within the limits of the opportunities and pledges which they have professed to you, and on which they sought your confidence. You don't want a member of parliament to go there, an irresponsible item, to say, "I will vote against this or for that because my vote does not matter, because the thing has got to go back to the electorate, and I am here as an irresponsible delegate, and not to represent what I believe to be the considered judgment of the nation." You are striking a blow at the responsibility, which is the very soul of parliamentary government. At the same time—and this is the third point—you are really destroying the laws of government by representation that is the great invention of the modern world.

Anarchy of Caesarism.

"Democracy without representation very soon degenerates literally into anarchy or Caesarism—one or the other. The only machinery which the genius of man has yet discovered which will enable democratic government to be made into a working concern is the adoption of the amplification and development of that principle of representation. I speak not as a party man for a moment, but as a convinced democrat, and one who wishes to see democratic government made increasingly efficient and capable. When the Tory party are tumbling over one another helter-skelter, pell-mell, in their zeal and affection for this new-fangled discovery of the referendum. I ask my fellow-countrymen, in the interests, not of one party or another, but in the interests of those large and more permanent concerns which are the common property of us all, to hesitate before, in order to find a plausible way to escape from difficulties which can be otherwise solved, striking a deadly blow at the very foundation of representative government in this country.

"On the other side—and I venture to say our plan holds the field—(cheers)—ours is not a plan for single chamber government. It is not put forward, as is sometimes represented, as though verbally inspired—it is not presented as a final solution of all our constitutional problems: but it is submitted to the country as what is necessary, as the least that is necessary here and now—(cheers)—if we are to make real progress with any of the great enterprises, whether of social or political change, to which the Liberal party stands committed. (Cheers.)

Albert Hall Policy.

"In a speech I made at the Albert Hall nearly a year ago I dwelt on some of the causes that we believe believe are in our keeping. I adhere to everything which I said then. (Cheers). I spoke of Welsh Disestablishment; the abolition of the Parliamentary Veto; of a better licensing system, of a truly national education—(Cheers)—I spoke—and in view of the shameful things which are being said I feel bound to emphasize that point—I spoke of our views of the proper solution of the problem of Irish self-government. (Cheers.) What I then said, I repeat. I adhere to, and I believe the Liberal party adheres to it. (Hear, hear.) I do not in the least grudge the Tory party any electioning capital they can extract from Mr. Redmond's American dollars. (Laughter.) The American dollars would seem to be, in a substantial proportion at any rate, contributed by our Canadian fellow subjects—(hear,hear)—but whether they are subscribed by that great imperial statesman, Sir Wilfred Laurier—(cheers)—or by the poorest Irish exile in Chicago or Milwaukee, I see no cause for shame, either in those who give or those who take. (Loud cheers.) And there is indeed a great deal of significance in it in our efforts to secure self-government for Ireland in the further efforts by which I hope there will be followed to set free the imperial parliament from much of the local work which confronts its machinery. (Hear, hear.) We shall have with us I believe, the sympathy of the overwhelming majority of the great dominions oversea, who have learned how easy it is to combine local autonomy with imperial loyalty.

'But for the moment let us concentrate on the first and the greatest task—the task that lies right to our hands, the task that we are pledged to perform, the task of winning fair play for Liberal legislation—(cheers)—and of securing for our people, from their own chosen representantives, the power of making and of moulding the laws under which they live." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

ARCHERY RANGES.

Modern archery is mostly carried on at ranges not exceeding 100 yards, that being considered the outside range of a bow in the hands of an ordinary shot aiming at a target. The Royal Company of Archers, however, occasionally shoots at twice that distance. Five years ago Sir Ralph Payne Galloway, shooting with an old Turkish bow over the golf links at Le Touquet, covered a distance of 367 yards. This is apparently the record for an Englishman shooting with a Turkish bow, but the old national weapon of yew appears to have carried farther. Neade, a famous archer under Charles I., states that the ordinary range of the bow was from 320 to 400 yards. The longest shot authentically recorded in this country is that of a secretary in a Turkish embassy, who in 1794 shot an arrow 463 yards with the wind, and 415 against it in the presence of members of the Royal Toxophilite Society, who measured the distance and preserved the arrow.

FOUND QUICK CURE AFTER EIGHT YEARS

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS TRIUMPH WHERE BELTS AND PLASTERS FAIL.

Moses Sherwood, a Long Sufferer From Backache, Found Permanent Relief in One Box of the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Poodiac, King's County, N. B., Dec. 9.—(Special). — After suffering for eight years, while all the time the remedy was right at hand, Mr. Moses Sherwood, a well-known farmer living near here, tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and is now as well as ever he was in his life.

Mr. Sherwood's experience is similar to that of thousands of other natives of New Brunswick. "About eight years ago I hurt my back from lifting," he states. "I used liniments and plasters and wore a wide belt, but in two years my trouble had developed into Kidney disease.

"My back was so sore I could not lift any weight, when reading a Dodd's Almanac led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Before the first box was finished my backache was gone and I have never been troubled with it since."

Belts and plasters may give temporary relief in cases of Backache or Rheumatism, but the only way to cure them is to go to the seat of the trouble. Cure the Kidneys and the Backache or Rheumatism will disappear. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure the Kidneys.

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Tobler's Swiss Milk Chocolate

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They are one of the sights of Switzerland — with their gigantic machines for grinding the cocoa beans — their mammoth vats for boiling chocolate —and the various processes of converting chocolate, sugar and milk into that exquisite tid-bit — TOBLER'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE.

However, if you do not go to Switzerland, you can enjoy TOBLER'S Chocolate just the same.

Dealers in all parts of Canada have it—in 5, 10, 20 and 40c. packages—and also by the pound at 50c.

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The new white bar

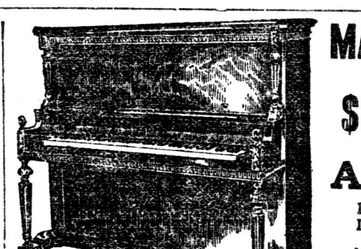
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Your clothes will last longer if washed with "Canada's Best"—a strictly pure white soap—than if washed with yellow laundry soaps which are always loaded with resin—an adulterant that rots and shortens the life of clothes.

"Canada's Best"—the 5c. bar of soap-purity.

UNITED SOAP CO., MONTREAL, QUEBEC. 10

Pure laundry soap



MAGNIFICENT PIANO
—AND—
$100.00 IN CASH
GIVEN AWAY
Absolutely Free
FOR CORRECT ANSWERS IN THIS PUZZLE CONTEST

Last Season we ran our first great Competition and gave away a magnificent Piano and $100.00 in Cash. (Names of winners furnished on application.) **This competition was so successful that we have decided to run another one. If you did not share in our last distribution of prize money do not fail to try this time. It is open to all. It does not cost you one cent to enter this contest. 1st PRIZE,—A magnificently carved Piano and beautiful carved Stool to match.**

This magnificent Instrument is fit for the finest home in the land and is the Grandest Prize ever offered in a competition of this kind. It will be cased Free of Charge and shipped to the person whose answer to our puzzle is judged neatest, best written, and nearest correct.

2nd PRIZE,—$25.00 in Cash — **5 PRIZES,—$5.00 each in Cash**
3rd PRIZE,—$15.00 " " — **25 PRIZES,—$1.00 " " "**
4th PRIZE,—$10.00 " " — **Total Cash Prizes,—$100.00**

Below you will find 3 sets of jumbled letters. The first when properly arranged spells the name of a well-known Canadian City. The second spells the name of a well-known vegetable. The third spells the name of a well-known fruit. To help you solve it we have underlined the first letter in each word. For the best written, neatest, and nearest correct answer we will give **Absolutely Free** the first prize, a magnificent piano exactly as described above. $100.00 in cash will be divided among the 33 next best solutions, and in addition we are going to give away free over 1,000 handsome and costly premiums to competitors. We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise our business and when we say we will give away the magnificent prizes we will do so. Not one dollar or any premium goes to any employee of the firm.

TONREALM *A well-known Canadian city*
TOATOP *A well-known vegetable*
AREP *A popular fruit*

CONDITIONS,—Write your answer neatly and plainly on a sheet of paper, and send it to us. Remember that neatness and hand-writing count as well in this contest as a correct solution to the puzzle.

Children under twelve years of age will not be permitted to enter.

No employee of ours or relation of employee will be allowed to compete.

There is a simple condition that must be complied with which we will write you about as soon as we receive your answer

The judging will be in the hands of three gentlemen of undoubted integrity having no connection with this firm.

Their decision is to be accepted as final—you can rely on an absolutely fair judgment being given.

Send your answer at once and as soon as we receive it we will write you telling you if it is correct and informing you of the condition mentioned above. Address

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Victor Moore, John T. Kelly, Phil Riley, Jack Henderson, and Mae Phelps in Frazee & Lederer's Newest Musical Sensation, "The Happiest Night of His Life," at the Grand Saturday, Dec. 17, for Two Performances.

Behind the Footlights

Coming Attractions at the Grand.

Today, Matinee and Night .....
.... "This Woman and This Man"
Monday, Dec. 12 ....Maude Adams,
in "What Every Woman Knows"
Tuesday, Dec. 13.."Call of the Wild"
Wednesday, Dec. 14...Mme. Sembrich
Thursday, Dec. 15 ..... "The Thief"
Friday, Dec. 16 ... Gertrude Elliott,
in "The Dawn of a Tomorrow."
Saturday, Dec. 17, Matinee and
Night ..... Victor Moore, in
"The Happiest Night of His Life."

Londoners will not suffer for want of amusement in a varied form at the Grand Opera House next week. Six kinds of shows will appear for seven performances, which include the Saturday matinee.

Next Monday night Maud Adams appears in her latest play, "What Every Woman Knows." This is the initial visit to London of this clever American woman. Every one has read so much of her past career, in which she produced such popular plays, that the house will be entirely sold out.

Tuesday, another drama, entitled "The Call of the Wild," with Franklin Woodruff in the stellar role, will undoubtedly have a top-heavy house. It is one kind of performance that always has a large following in this city.

Wednesday night, that cultured prima donna, Mme. Sembrich, will appear in a very delightful concert. This concert tour includes the important cities in Canada and the United States. Citizens turn out very largely to musical plays and concerts, and it is expected that a very large house will greet Mme. Sembrich.

On Thursday next, "The Thief," appears in London for the second time. It is a most sensational drama, and has some very thrilling climaxes.

On Friday, Dec. 16, another actress, Gertrude Elliott, makes her first visit to this city in her new play, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow." As a stranger she is almost sure to be welcomed by a good house. She has always been connected with some of the most important companies that appeared before the public.

On Saturday, Victor Moore comes to London with a new play, "The Happiest Night of His Life."

A Versatile Actress.

That charming and versatile actress, Miss Minnie Victorson, appears at the Grand twice today, Matinee and night, with a carefully selected company of well-known players and an elaborate production of the great Maxine Elliott Theatre, New York, success, "This Woman and This Man." On previous occasions, Miss Victorson has won golden opinions by clever performances in such pieces as "The Squaw Man," etc. Of "This Woman and This Man" the New York Herald Feb. 23, 1909, said: "The play is well constructed and original in conception; a drama of very unusual quality."

Maude Adams Monday.

J. M. Barrie, in his quaint, delightful play, "What Every Woman Knows," which Charles Frohman is to present at the Grand on Monday evening next, Dec. 12, with Maude Adams in the stellar role, gives woman full credit for a well-developed, mellow sense of humor; and he adds a sly hint of lordly man's deficiency in the "saving sense" by saying through Maggie Wylie that "Eve was not made from the rib of Adam—she was made from his funny bone." Barrie was never so delightfully humorous, or never so thoroughly human as he is in his new play. In it he tells a story that has a heart throb in it, and it makes an appeal that no one can resist. It is the best play and contains the best part from the acting standpoint that Miss Adams has had in some time, and her success in it could not be more pronounced.

"Call of the Wild."

"Stage realism," said Franklin Woodruff, who will be seen in his new play "Call of the Wild," at the Grand on Tuesday next, Dec. 13, "has developed so far in the last few years that except in certain isolated cases the old-time 'props' have no place in a modern production. I believe that the public has come to look upon the stage as an educational factor of no mean value, and so, to demand that they be given real things instead of false, as in the past. Take, for example, this production of "Call of the Wild." One would hardly believe the lengths to which we have gone to make everything not only seem real, but be real. As you know, the play is founded on those fascinating tales of the west written by Frederick Remington, the famous artist. When we begin to make ready this production, Mr. Remington was emphatic in his desire to have everything as nearly perfect as it is possible in these days. As a result every piece of stage furniture and stage properties are exact representations of the locality of the play.

A Big Demand.

There is a big demand for seats for Miss Maude Adams, who will appear at the Grand Opera House on Monday night. There are a few $2 and $1 50 seats left. The management have prepared a special ticket for the gallery, in order to prevent crowding, and they are on sale at the present time. Manager Minhinnick is selling 100 less than the capacity of the gallery in order to insure plenty of room for all.

"We are having a great demand for seats," declared Mr. Minhinnick. "Mr. Small deserves unlimited credit for the way he is looking after London. See that list of attractions for next week? We should get some business for these people, and I think theatre-goers should appreciate Mr. Small's efforts to secure the very best possible for London."

Madame Sembrich.

The great tour of Mme. Marcella Sembrich following her retirement from opera is conceded to be the most important concert feature of the season of 1910. Only once in a generation does a singer rise to the pinnacle of fame, and when, as in Mme. Sembrich's case, she elects to retire when her marvellous powers are at their zenith of perfection, the event becomes a matter of world-wide interest—an occasion calling for a spontaneous tribute, while arousing keen eagerness to seize the last opportunity to hear her golden notes. Already New York has been through that experience, Mme. Sembrich's operatic retirement last February having been marked by scenes that the metropolis will never forget. Critics, musicians, men and women of distinction, and the music-loving public generally, united in expressing their admiration generally and love in a manner unique in musical annals. Having relinquished forever her position as a "Star of Stars" at the Metropolitan Opera House, the prima donna now has been induced to revisit America to sing once more in concert, to her thousands upon thousands of admirers throughout the country. The enthusiasm aroused by the announcement is indicated by the fact that not more than half of the cities striving for dates can secure the honor. From one end of the country to the other, Mme. Sembrich's coming has for months been eargely awaited. London is one of the favored cities, and the event will bring in the music lovers from a great many towns and cities in Western Ontario, for Dec. 14, when she appears in the Grand Opera House.



MAUDE ADAMS,
In J. M. Barrie's New Play, "What Every Woman Knows," at the Grand on Monday Next.



GERTRUDE ELLIOTT,
A Talented and Beautiful Actress. She Will Appear at the Grand Next Friday Night in a New Play, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow."

"The Thief."

One of the greatest events of the present theatrical season is the forthcoming appearance in this city at popular prices of the Charles Frohman sensation, "The Thief," that wonderful play by Bernstein, which stirred all Europe and held all America in its gripping appeal. "The Thief" touches the deepest wells of human emotion, with a story as intense and interesting as it is powerful and overwhelming, as compelling as it is truthful. A woman is so deeply in love with her husband that, to please his eye, she became a thief, stealing the money with which she buys clothes to make herself attractive. "The Thief" will be seen here for one night, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Gertrude Elliott in "The Dawn of a Tomorrow."

While eGrtrude Elliott has come to this country several times since her marriage as co-star with her talented husband, Forbes-Robertson, and each time she has made a very pleasing impression, the bulk of her good work is known to American theatregoers by hearsay only. So when she visits us in the role of Glad in Mrs. Burnett's "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," she comes almost in the guise of a stranger whose reputation has preceded her. Miss Elliott (Mrs. Forbes-Robertson), is a sister of Maxine Elliott, and, like Maxine, is a striking beauty. There are many cities that have not seen "The Dawn of a Tomorrow." Those cities that have will be eager to compare Miss Elliott's interpretation with that of Miss Robson that was. In consequence, Miss Elliott will probably be seen all season in this play. Miss Elliott in "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" comes to the Grand Friday Evening next, Dec. 16.

Victor Moore in "The Happiest Night of His Life."

Victor Moore's popularity with playgoers everywhere is amply attested by the crowds who are attending H. H. Frazee's and George W. Lederer's presentation of the new musical comedy, "The Happiest Night of His Life," wherever star and play have appeared this season. This is a musical piece of capital and generous entertainment, and Mr. Moore is fitted with a role congenial to his unique comedy and with an abundance of snappy and slangy dialogue, which no one can emit quicker or with more telling and funnier effect. The company supporting Mr. Moore in "The Happiest Night of His Life" is one of important popularity and excellence. There is an attractive chorus and the production is handsomely staged and beautifully costumed. Messrs. Frazee and Lederer will present Victor Moore and "The Happiest Night of His Life" to local playgoers at the Grand Saturday, Dec. 17, matinee and evening.

A kindly-faced old lady, who had purchased a family circle seat at the Lyric Theatre, Philadelphia, to see "Madame X," inquired solicitously at the box office:

"Is Mr. Savage himself appearing tonight in this play?"

She was assured that he was not.

"Now, isn't that just awful!" she declared disappointedly. "This is the fourth time I have bought tickets to see that man, and he is always out of the cast."

While Henry Kolker, soon to make his stellar debut under Henry W. Savage's management in "The Great Name," was touring Australia, with Miss Margaret Anglin, it was decided that the patriotic impulses of the party should be given outlet by a gala dinner on the Fourth of July—that being, by the way, the height of the winter season in that land of Upside-Down.

The gathering included about a dozen of the most rock-ribbed, dyed-in-the-wool "Americans." The dining-room was resplendent with American flags, red, white, and blue bunting was on every side, the dishes themselves were as nearly American as possible, while American Beauty roses were secured at extravagant expense in order to maintain the national symphony.

No outsiders were invited, since it was the purpose not to permit not even the slightest trace of non-Americanism, and patriotism ran riot through the function. Along about the 39th course, however, some member of the party started the fashion of 'fessing up in regard to nationality, place of birth and such issues. Then the discovery was made that Miss Anglin and her sister were Canadians; that Mr. Kolker was born in Berlin; that one of the other guests was a native of New South Wales; that another was a bonny Scot, and so on throughout the entire roster.

All save one: Mrs. Kolker was actually a genuine American.

And she was born in Philadelphia!

It is not necessary for the historian of the playhouse to go far afield to realize the debt of gratitude the American playwright owes Wm. A. Brady. Many lights, who would have been kept under the bushel, thank him for his encouragement. Among the many he has helped there can be named Margaret Mayo, who made the adaptation of "Divorcons" for Grace George, and who wrote "Baby Mine," the very spontaneous American farce; Jules Eckert Goodman, the author of "Mother" and "The Man Who Stood Still"; Thomas Buchanan, the contriver of the delightful contribution, "A Woman's Way"; Wright Lorimer, the star and author of "The Shepherd King"; Lottie Blair Parker, who wrote the very potential "Way Down East," which still attracts large audiences; Tom Wise, who made himself a star and part author of "A Gentleman from Mississippi," and George Broadhurst, who set all America talking because of "The Man of the Hour."



FRANKLIN WOODRUFF.
He Will Appear on Tuesday Night at the Grand in a Western Play, 'The Call of the Wild."

Aristophanes' farce "The Birds" is to be revived in the spring by the Chicago company presenting Margaret Mayo's modern farce, "Baby Mine." The revival is in line with the restorations of the Greek plays which graced our stage recently, and Wm. A. Brady, Limited, is actuated by a desire to indicate a phase of Greek literature which has been neglected in the many revivals of the Greek tragedies. It is to eradicate the impression that only the lugubrious was the theme of the Attic playwright that the proposed revival is undertaken. According to present plans, the revival is to be under the auspices of one of the larger middle western universities, which has shown much interest in the theatre and drama. So on the same day, the Greek farce "The Birds," quite the earliest farce, will be played at the special matinee, while "Baby Mine," the most modern of farces, will be the regular bill in the evening. Though it is generally supposed that "The Birds" is the first farce, the impression is erroneous, for "The Banquetters" is entitled to that distinction. Later, it is planned to revive a special performance, with the "Baby Mine" organization, Nicholas Udal's "Ralph Roister Doister."

While Henry W. Savage's autumnal European trip was undertaken chiefly with a vacation in view, he took time while on the other side to secure a group of the most interesting of the new plays in Paris, Vienna and Berlin. "The Million," which has just scored the biggest laughing hit Paris has known in years, at the Palais Royal, and is regarded as such a prize that half a dozen other American producers bid for it, is perhaps the chief plum. That it is in no wise dependent for its fun upon suggestiveness makes it all the more attractive.

From Vienna Mr.Savage has brought the latest work of Julius Engle, author of many successful light comedies and farces that have seen the American footlights. It bears the odd title of "Weeping Josephine," and its central character is a unique variant upon the classic Cinderella—though the story proper is by no means to be confounded with that familiar tale.

"Lord Piccolo"—to be produced by Mr. Savage under the name of "Little Boy Blue"—is another Viennese capture. It is a romantic operetta by Henri Berenl, with libretto by Rudolph Schanzer and Karl Lindau, and it comes not alone with the prestige of success in the Austrian capital, but also with that gained by many triumphs throughout the continent generally.

Leo Walther Stein's light comedy, "Das Leutnantsmuendel" ("The Lieutenant's Ward"), and Heinrich Schrottenbach's merry "Baron Liederlich" ("Baron Good-for-Nothing"), are Berlin contributions, while there are several other similarly distinctive works of which Mr. Savage is not ready to speak.

Mr. Savage also brought with him the English text of Puccini's new grand opera, "The Girl of the Golden West," while he further advanced the preparations for his re-entry into the field of grand opera in English by engaging in Europe several American singers who have made notable reputations in continental operatic circles.

The first production to be made by Mr. Savage will be "The Great Name," the delightful Viennese comedy of sentiment, in which Henry Kolker is to make his stellar debut. The opening wil ltake place on Dec. 26 out of town, and Chicago will be visited before the offering is brought to New York. Rupert Hughes' farcical comedy, "Excuse Me," and Walter Browne's unique and powerful drama, "Everywoman," will be other early productions in the long list.

Reports from Paris, where "The Million" has just been produced, declare that it is the biggest laughing hit the French capital has known in many years. It is the general belief in the United States that all French plays are over-frisky, but "The Million," according to the cables, is absolutely free from suggestion. Henry W. Savage has secured the play for America.

When Henry B. Harris takes possession of the Hackett Theatre, on the first of next April, at the termination of the present lease, alterations will be made to conform with the widening of Forty-second street. Mr. Harris will with the assumption of the theatre, rename it the Comique. The initial attraction under the new regime will be Rose Stahl in Charles Klein's new play, "Maggie Pepper."

On Dec. 18 the Friars, the well-known theatrical organization, will tender a complimentary dinner to William Harris, father of Henry B. Harris, at the Hotel Astor. Covers will be laid for five hundred.

Percy Mackaye, the author of "The Scarecrow," which will be produced with Edmund Breese as a star, describes his play as a fantastic romance. The period is laid in the early colonial days in England. One of the characters shows an evolution from the materials which, when gathered together, form the semblance of external man. The progress of this evolution furnishes a stage illusion that has never before been attempted in the theatre.

So important is this feature that the greatest geniuses in this line of work, both in America and Europe, have been asked to assist in perfecting this original idea. It will be the most ambitious production ever made by Henry B. Harris.

Facts Not Generally Known

That E. Y. Backus, who plays Mr. Applebee in "The Commuters," was in the original production of Jules Verne's spectacular drama, "The Voyagers in Southern Seas," when it had its first production on any stage at the Boston Theatre, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1880.

That Frazer Coulter, who plays Howard Jeffries, sen., in "The Third Degree," was in the original production of "Free Pardon," when it was produced at the Boston Theatre, on Aug. 14, 1882. This play was acted in England under the name of "Queen's Evidence."

That E. A. Eberle, who plays Dr. Bernstein in Henry B. Harris' production of "The Third Degree," was in the original American production of "Youth," which had its premiere in Boston on Sept. 19, 1882, at the Boston Theatre. This was the first military play in which a gatling gun was used on the stage.

That Maggie Halloway Fisher, who plays Mrs. Graham in the Chicago company of "The Commuters," was in the original production of "Mankind," an English melodrama, by George Conquest and Paul Merritt, when it was produced at the Boston Theatre, on Aug. 6, 1888.

That Nellie McHenry, mother of Jack Webster, who is appearing in the touring company of "The Country Boy," played Lucy in the all-star cast of "The Rivals." The company included Joseph Jefferson, Thomas Keane, Mrs. John Drew, William H. Crane, Nat Goodwin and Henry Miller.



SCENE FROM "THE THIEF,"
Which Comes to the Grand Next Thursday Evening.

A SYMPATHETIC BURGLAR.

A thoughtful burglar who broke into the house of Joseph Brown, Streatham Highroad, last week has earned the gratitude of Mr. and Mrs. Brown by returning through the post two highly prized miniatures, whose intrinsic value to the thief was inconsiderable.

The thief took £12 or £14 worth of portable valuables, including a gold miniature locket containing the portraits of Mr. Brown's two little boys. The parents were particularly sorry to lose the locket because the elder of the boys died only a short time ago and the miniature could not be replaced.—London Daily Mail.

PERUVIAN RAIN TREE.

Has the Power of Collecting Dampness in Atmosphere and Condensing It.

[From Espana Moderna.]

The rain tree of Peru grows very large, is rich in leaves and is called by the Indians tamaicaspi. It has the power of collecting the dampness of the atmosphere and condensing it into a continuous and copious supply of rain.

In the dry season when the rivers are low and the heat great, the tree's power of condensing seems at the highest, and water falls in abundance from the leaves and oozes from the trunk. The water spreads around in veritable rivers, part of which rivers are canalized so as to regulate the course of the water.

It is estimated that one of the Peruvian rain trees fill on the average yield nine gallons of water per diem. In a field of an area of one kilometer square—that is, 3,250 feet each way—can be grown 10,000 trees, separated from each other by 25 meters. This plantation produces daily 385,000 liters of water. If we allow for evaporation and infiltration we have 135,000 liters, or 29,531 gallons of rain for distribution daily. The rain tree can be cultivated with very little trouble, for it seems indifferent as to the soil in which it grows. The tree increases rapidly, and resists both extremes of climate.

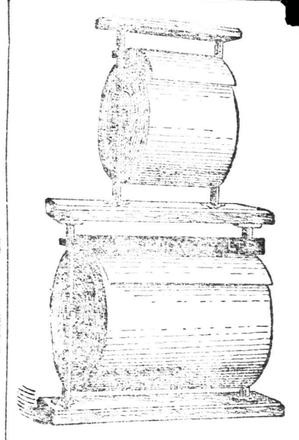
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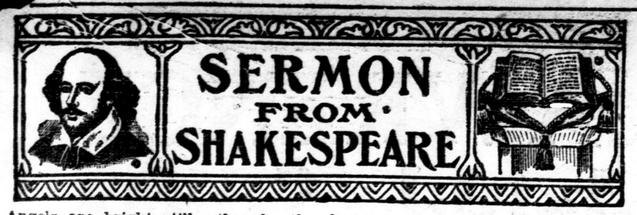
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MME. SEMBRICH.
She Will Appear in a Concert at the Grand Next Wednesday Night.



Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell.
—Macbeth, Act IV., Sc. 3.

Malcolm, the son of murdered King Duncan, had fled to England to escape the death the tyrant Macbeth had planned for him. Macduff, a simple nature of heroic mold, had come to Malcolm to urge him to return to Scotland. Malcolm professed despair and to his pleading replied:

"Let us seek out some desolate shade, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty."

To which Macduff, the man of action, urges:

"Let us rather
Hold fast the mortal sword and like good men
Bestride our down-fall'n birthdom."

But Malcolm, eyeing him with searching glance, merely replied:

"This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongue,
Was once thought honest; but you have lov'd him well."

Malcolm, too, was a man of action. He knows that Macbeth is still seeking after his life; may not even Macduff be a paid spy and assassin? It is true, he hints, that you (Macduff) may be the most loyal of subjects. "Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell." Macbeth was the brightest of angels. You were a staunch follower and admirer of his. Why may not you, too, be a fallen angel? This caution in a ruler or would-be ruler is admirable. Malcolm was no gloomy pessimist. Though the most trusted of men proved false there are still, he said, bright angels.

As Malcolm spoke of Macbeth he had in mind Satan, sitting on his throne of royal state after he had fallen and been cast out of heaven, according to the ancient story. The comparison of Macbeth with Satan is apt. Satan was the brightest of the angels; Macbeth, in the estimation of his king and country, was the bravest and truest of subjects. The sergeant who speaks of him in the beginning of the drama calls him "brave Macbeth" and "valor's minion." He was to Ross "Bellona's bridegroom" and a "most worthy thane." Ambition caused the fall of Satan; it was "vaulting ambition caused the moral overthrow of Macbeth—and when he fell, he fell like Lucifer, "never to hope again"

The higher the position, the greater the opportunities, the more diligently should a man be on his guard against temptation. Who could have imagined disloyalty on the part of Macbeth? He had been "honored of late," had "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." King Duncan reposed more trust in him than in any other man in his kingdom. Macbeth in slaying Duncan transgressed against the laws of hospitality, the blackest of all sins in Scotland—against the ties of kinship, against his duties as a subject, and against the heart of pity within his breast that he smothered with diabolical resolution. Malcolm was an exile from his country, his life was in danger, he knew that men who had formerly fawned on him were now ready at the request of Macbeth to destroy him, but he was still an optimist. To him there were still men he could trust.

This is excellent philosophy, philosophy that it would be well for many complainers to take to heart. There are those who believe that all men are selfish, because some men in high places have been disloyal to their trust, have, through vaulting ambition, cast aside the ideals they had set up for themselves in early life and used their public positions for selfish ends. The rise of civilization, to such complainers, is marked by the fall of men. There is a retrogression rather than progression. They are like men standing on the bank of a river; they fix their eyes upon an eddy and imagine that the stream is going backwards, but despite their criticism the lordly stream goes onward to the ocean, ever gaining in strength. There are more structures hit by lightning now than there were a hundred years ago, and merely because there are more in existence. There are more cases of the fall of trusted beings, because the number of beings to be trusted has vastly increased. An examination of the records of crime will show that there is a tremendous decrease in crimes against society.

In ordinary life public men are slightingly spoken of as if all were corrupt; the majority are still incorruptible. Some criticsfi on account of the insincerity and the desire to make a gain of godliness in many professing religion, designate all worshipers as hypocrites; deliberate hypocrisy is the exception, not the rule. When Malcolm stood on the victorious battlefield where Macbeth was slain he must have realized the truth of his words, "Angels are bright still"; a host of loyal subjects acclaimed him "King of Scotland." If any man will take the trouble to look below the surface, he will see that in political life, in social life, in religious life, in business life the tendency is upwards. In all walks of life there are fallen angels, but the influence of the bright angels is still a sun able to dispel the darkness occasioned by crime and sin. In the end the good triumphs over the evil. The Macbeths and the Richards meet their Malcolms and Richmonds.

JOHN RUSKIN'S BIBLES

No Man Knew the Bible Better—Read It in Several Languages.

By Sue W. Hetherington.

Perhaps no one outside of the Christian ministry read his Bible more constantly, and made better use of its truths, than John Ruskin. His works bear traces of nearly every page that the phraseology, incidents, parables and imagery of the sacred scriptures were inwrought in the very tissue of his mental being.

Among the cherished treasures of this great writer, kept at Brantwood, his last home near Coinston Lake, is a collection of the bibles he used at different times in his life.

One day in August, 1873, Ruskin, busy writing one of his letters to workingmen, opened his oldest bible to verify the wording of a passage he had just quoted. His mother's list of the chapters with which she established his soul in life fell out of it.

"Though I have picked up the elements of a little further knowledge and owe much to the teaching of other people," said he, "this property of chapters from the bible, placed in my mind by my mother, I count very confidently the most precious, and on the whole the one essential part of my education.

"It is strange that of all the pieces of the Bible which my mother thus taught me, that which cost me most to learn and which to my childish mind was most repulsive, has now become of all the most precious to me in its overflowing and glorious passion of love for the law of God, 'Oh, how I love thy law! it is my meditation all the day.'"

It was Ruskin's habit to write thoughts suggested by the passage on the margin of the bible he was reading, and his father's bible, used by John in later days, is thus annotated. The most valuable ancient manuscripts in his possession were not too sacred for these notes, and the margins of many precious ones are penciled with the overflowings of his active mind as he read the sacred text.

A grand Old Testament in Greek MS., the back lettered the tenth century, but with 1643 dimly seen printed off from the last leaf, Ruskin read and freely wrote upon its margins. He did the same with a Greek Psalter, and still more freely, and in ink, in his most valuable tenth-century Greek gospels.

How precious those notes became to the student who wishes to trace Ruskin's return from the agnostic attitude of his middle life to the firm faith and piety of his age. "For he who wants to get at Ruskin's mind," says his biographer, Collingwood, "will find it there. John 15:9 was the help and life he found."

He was accustomed to read his Latin bibles also. His library contained one in three volumes, purple morocco, printed in 1541. He owned, too, many thirteenth and fourteenth century bibles and psalters and missals. The one he prized the most is known as King Hakon's bible, from a reference on the fly-leaf to King Hakon V. of Norway.

When travelling he carried with him various little testaments. In his bedroom for reading on wakeful nights he had a bible in six volumes, one, the Apocrypha, bearing marks of frequent notes and pencilings. At the close of his life he read a large-typed bible, or had it read to him constantly up to his death.

Very few helps to bible reading were in his library. The plain bible text was the book he read and studied through his long life, and he knew it as few of this generation know it.

"Once in his rooms at Oxford," says Collingwood, "I remember getting into a difficulty about some passage. 'Haven't you a concordance?' I asked. 'I'm ashamed to say I have,' Ruskin replied. I did not quite understand him.

"Well," he explained, 'you and I oughtn't to need a concordance.'"—From an article in The Christian Advocate.

"SLEEPLESSNESS."

Thousands of people all over this land toss night after night on a sleepless pillow. The eyes do not close in the refreshing slumber that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Some are troubled with weak and smothering spells; others palpitation of the heart; others have their nerves unhinged; but whatever the cause—it comes entirely from a derangement of either the heart or nerves, or both. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills offer the blessing of sound, refreshing slumber. They do this by their invigorating effect on the heart and nerves and will tone up the whole system to perfect condition.

Mr. H. Jewel, Keswick, Ont., writes: "I am glad to have the pleasure of telling you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did for me. I would have weak spells, seemed to lose my breath, and would have to get up in the night as I could not sleep. I tried many medicines but found nothing good until I used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I took three boxes and it is three years ago since I did so, and I haven't been troubled since."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HIGH FLIGHT MOST FASCINATING

Daring Air Climbers Who Mount a Mile Into the Sky.

The most fascinating form of aviation is undoubtedly the high flight. One watches the machine rise from the ground and climb steadily up an invisible stairway, winding round and round in wide spirals. From the size of a monster the vessel diminishes until it looks like an eagle, then a wild duck, then a pigeon, a blackbird, a lark, a bee, a fly, a midge—and so it finally disappears out of sight; for men have now flown to over a mile high, and it needs a strong glass and a clear atmosphere for a spectator to detect the machine at such stupendous heights. One waits in amazement, asking how the daring aviator will return safely to earth from the clouds.

Suddenly the machine darts into sight and is sen plunging downward at an alarmingly steep angle. It is the vol plane, or dive, the most sensational of all aerial feats. Having climbed to his maximum, the aviator shuts off his engine and deliberately steers downward by the aid of the elevator. He plunges through the aerial sea at terrific speed, but not at hundreds of miles an hour, as some imaginative writers have put it. As the air resistance underneath his machine increases with the speed and amount of surface presented to it by the planes, the vessel is automatically led back to its normal gliding angle, and the downward path becomes less steep.

In order not to get too far away from his starting point, the aviator thereupon makes another spiral at a gentle angle and then starts upon another plunge. Thus by a succession of manoeuvres he comes to a position from which he can make a final glide and reach the ground smoothly and without shock.

Brookins, over Atlantic City, rose to the height of 6,200 feet. It took him 56 minutes to reach this point, or, in other words, he had to reach it by travelling over a distance of about 30 miles in a succession of long spirals, for his flight speed can be assumed to have been about 35 miles an hour all through. His descent was made in eight minutes and was composed of several high-speed dives and short spirals. Brookins used a Wright biplane.

The prettiest high flying is done by the monoplane, and at Rheims Latham, when he soared to 5,540 feet, afforded a splendid spectacle. Morane reached a height of 4,107 feet at Bournemouth, and also gave a superb display. Capt. Dickson is one of the most accomplished men at the vol plane, and he shows masterly skill and judgment. Mr. Drexel is also a very daring air-climber, and in his descent from a height of 2,490 feet at Bournemouth he made a steep glide nearly to the earth.

THE WISE WOMAN AND HER AGE

The Woman of 45 and Over is Having Her Day.

"Time was," says a writer in Harper's Bazaar, "when the woman of forty-five and over—not to say under—had little place in the world's accounts, except as a cipher. She was, in the pathetic phrase, 'no longer young.' Youth was a woman's asset. Today, age is coming to be. A place is opening in modern life for the woman whose years have brought experience and judgment and training—a place so large that even the most trained observer of human society cannot tell how far its broadening horizon may yet extend. In every city and every commonwealth the men of ability and wealth are too busy attending to the problems of business and finance to give time to the city's more human and intimate problems. The men of lesser ability, willing to take the small salaries and jobs of the city politician, are not capable of doing things as they should be done. Not graft, but incompetency, causes most failure and inefficiency in public work The charities of every city, unable to get the important man, have taken the next best thing—the important woman. The result has been illuminating. There is hardly a city today where some woman, or group of women, is not of high prominence and importance in unofficially helping forward the solution of municipal problems. The city looks to them, as the Teutonic tribes did to their 'wise women' of old. They advise, and in many cases they decide, on really vital public matters. Who has not heard of Chicago's 'five maiden aunts,' affectionately so termed, who have had a hand in every measure of public betterment for years? In a Chinese city, recently, the elders of the place brought gifts and greetings to a missionary who had been laboring among them for a decade. She had been wondering whether she had not worked too long, for her fortieth birthday had come, and the spring of youth was over. But the city fathers reassured her. 'We bring you gifts,' they said, 'for you have now reached years of judgment and wisdom, and your value is henceforth great.'"

BATTLE OF LIFE FROM 35 TO 45

Physician Regards It as the Crucial Period—A Time for Readjustment.

An instructive address, delivered recently at the Academy of Medicine of New York, by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, is printed in the North American Review. Dr. Gulick's main point is that exercise should not be taken as a pill, but should be organic to and connected with our social life and enjoyments. Thus he regards the folk-dancing movement as one intensely significant, while he ridicules deep breathing undertaken by itself. On the difficult period of life which arrives with the thirty-fifth year or thereabout Dr. Gulick says:

"The supreme battle of life, it seems to me, comes for most of us between thirty-five and forty-five. The momentium of early youth is gone by that time. The physical capital of youth with which most of us started has largely been expended. Most of our ideals have been seriously altered by experience. We see things in a different light from what we imagined they were as children. The brilliant color of fancy has faded. At this time it is not counsel that is needed—it is some definite thing to turn to, some definite course to take hold of, which we can carry through until poise is re-established; some concrete course of action to which we can hold, blindly if necessary, till the new and larger relation to life and work and society has been established; something that will make for sanity and wholesomeness. It is a kind of intellectual climacteric that is found in men as well as in women. Women, after their younger children have become six or seven years old—women who have devoted themselves to their families intensely—come up to that time and find necessary some readjustment. Then is the time to make for themselves a new relation to the community, or to degenerate. The fundamental thing to do at this time is to keep the whole body keenly alive. Thus the fundamental thing to be sought is sanity, which rests upon a basis of good digestion, good sleep, and a skin that is wholesomely alive and responsive to cold and heat. Now is the time to go out-of-doors and feel the instinctive response to the simple and elemental things of life. The person who goes out-of-doors and feels a blast of cold air on the face, and does not enjoy it, is not on the high level, but on the downward road."

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Don't Mind the Gossips

[Herbert Kaufman, in the Washington Star.]

A noise merely annoys. Even a thunderclap is harmless. Sound never yet produced a dent. Gossip is simply the outburst of envy and malice—like a Chinese firecracker—often a fizz and usually dangerous only to him who explodes it.

Hissing snakes are seldom deadly. The cobra, the fer de lance, the copperhead and the moccasin do not advertise. Chattering birds are always harmless. The raven and the crow are arrant cowards—the eagle swoops without an outcry.

Menace does not wag a tongue. The cruelty of the calumniator lies in his words and not in his bite. Envy and malice are toothless curs ready to run at the first repulse.

Only strong men can check you or wreck you, and the strong do not stoop to meanness. They strike with clean weapons and not with the rusty sword of slander.

Every falsehood that is hurled against your reputation is in your favor. It offers you a chance to prove the truth—to show yourself as you are—to demonstrate what you have done. Before the supreme tribunal of society only facts are weighed and counted.

If you possess right and might you will always have the opportunity to stand forth in your true light. You know when and where you are wrong. You are the only living soul who truly comprehends your acts. You are the sole judge of your real character. You cannot expect to find all men as well posted upon yourself.

You cannot be sane and seem so to all persons. There are so many weaklings, half-wits, apes, sour-brains, meddlers, hot-heads, and hypocrites in the world that no course of action can possibly appear fair and sound to everybody.

You cannot make a move without treading on at least one sore foot. You cannot have a cause which does not conflict with the ambitions of another.

If you are so thin-skinned and sensitive that you can be halted by disbelief and turned back by ridicule, you may as well relinquish your ambitions, retire from the contest, and acknowledge at the very outset that you are incapable of conquering your egotism.

No man ever lived for an unusual hope, and managed to escape from mudslinging. It is the inevitable accompaniment of personal progress.

Power is hateful to those who cannot possess it. Only a few are able to struggle to the heights, but the arm that lacks the sinews to reach the goal is too puny to hurl a hurtful missile.

Those who lack capability are the last to acknowledge its existence in their betters. The dullard is the hardest to convince and least capable of measuring the forces which he cannot comprehend.

If you are determined to rise, you must first learn to disregard nonessentials; you must cease to fritter your valuable energy worrying about the opinions of people who do not count. You must employ your time and your thoughts for important and vital things.

Julius Caesar, Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon Bonaparte, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant managed to get along fairly well in spite of their doubting contemporaries. The head that rises highest must expect to become the target of fools.

You Can Always Do Better

[Herbert Kaufman, in the Chicago Record-Herald.]

When you are quite satisfied with yourself you'll begin to dissatisfy the rest of us. No mind at rest can do its best.

There is no end to the Great Road. You can only advance toward perfection—you can never reach it. Real ambition is insatiable; it is a flame to be fed with fresh fuel every day. There is always a higher target for your aim.

When you succeed at one task, it simply proves that you are fitted for a loftier aspiration.

The ox cart would never have grown into the motor car—the stage coach would never have become the mile-a-minute express—the candle dip would never have brightened into the incandescent lamp—if self-confidence had blunted the eagerness of your forefathers.

One hundred years ago the commonplaces of today would have seemed fairy tales. The Dreadnought is not one whit more appalling to contemplate than the crude Merrimac seemed to the layman of the 60's.

It is less than a century since the first steam packet came buffeting and pitching across the Atlantic.

Three years ago the docks of Liverpool were thronged with a gaping crowd, wonderstruck by the monster Lusitania, already ordained to the background by the approaching launching of a pair of hulks in contrast to which her thirty-five thousand tons will appear trivial. There is always room for betterment.

You don't know what you can do until you try to do it. We are beginning to believe in impossibilities. We are changing our minds about men with visions.

They are having a remarkable inning this century. Civilization has seen more improvement in a year than King George beheld in his entire reign.

A new race of giants is in the breed—huge-couraged adventurers who dare to dream in full detail new sciences, industries and empires.

The limit of man's power is only to be calculated by the span of his life and the breadth of his outlook.

There is no such thing as complete or lasting perfection. The hills of chance constantly offer new peaks. No man ever toiled so high but that he could see a still harder climb in the distance.

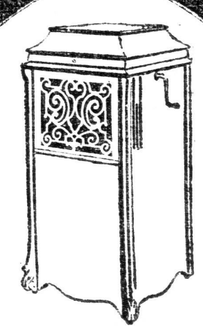
Don't wish for the opportunities of your father. Your own are far more countless. The whole continent is still a virgin land. Here and there a few millions of people are packed into cities, foolishly, blindly pushing and striving and struggling—while to the north and to the south and to the west, there are millions and millions of acres calling to the builder to come and rear his stones.

The plowshare has stabbed less than one-eighth of the expanse of America. If you live to be as old as Methuselah, striving to do your utmost throughout the centuries, there would be something new still waiting for a pioneer—an unsloved problem for the surgeon—an untried fabric for the weaver—an unthought-of project for the engineer—an overlooked opportunity for the merchant.

It is never too late to ascend. The universe is in its youth. Man has just begun to think.

A book of anecdotes of famous physicians by Gustav Hochstetter and Georg Zehden has been issued in Berlin. Dr. Marcus Herz is credited with saying to a patient who read medical books diligently in order to prescribe for himself: "Be careful, my friend. Some fine day you'll die of a misprint." Prof Langenbeck, in speaking of the increase in surgical practice, said: "The human family may be divided into two parts—one operates and the other is operated upon."

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A new Edison Phonograph

The greatest of all sound-reproducing instruments—as beautiful artistically as it is wonderful, harmonious and natural musically. It plays both Edison Standard and Edison Amberol Records.

It comes in either Mahogany or Oak; has drawers for holding 100 Records. The price is $240.

There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Edison Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us.

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THE ROMANCE OF BOOKSELLING

A STORY OF A GREAT PROFESSION

[J. C. Arnold, in the London Daily News.]

"The Romance of Bookselling: A Histody from the Earliest Times to the Twentieth Century." By Frank A. Munby, with Bibliography by W. H. Peet. Illustrated. Chapman & Hall. 16s net.

The most tattered volume that one can buy for a penny at a second-hand dealer's may be made the text for a history almost as fascinating as that of the Roman Empire. Four hundred years before the death of Christ there were bookstalls in the agora at Athens, where Plato tells us the works of Anaxagoras might be picked up for an obol; when literature deserted Greece for Alexandria, great firms of book producers sprang up there, whose volumes went to fill Alexandria's world-famed library, and when Rome became the light of the world, a hive of publishers and booksellers had their haunts about the Temple of Janus, reminding us of our own Paternoster Row by the Churchyard of St. Paul's.

Books in the Dark Ages.

After the dismemberment of the Roman Empire, books for a long time were all but forgotten. In England the Danes and Anglo-Saxons swept away what remnants of Latin culture were left by the Romans, and for centuries it was only in the monasteries and schools of Ireland that manuscripts of the classics and the saints were to be found. From Ireland the fire of learning gradually spread through Europe and Northern England once more, and the days of the great monastic libraries arose. But the struggle between books and ignorance was not over yet. The patience and care which have left us illuminated missals and ornamented manuscripts, were followed by the days of laxity and indifference that allowed rats to build their nests in libraries, and the selling of books to buy jewels for fine ladies. At this doubtful moment in the history of books, Caxton's printing press began to clank at Westminster. Henceforth the survival of the lettered page was insured forever.

From Caxton to the Star Chamber.

From the time of Caxton onward Mr. Munby's history of bookselling becomes a commentary on the history of England. We have the censorship of Rome upon all heretical books, and the impetus which was given to the book trade by the thirst for an open Bible. The dangers from outside England were not the only ones that the publishers and booksellers had to face. The battle of monopolies had to be fought out in the book world as well as in other trades. The protagonist of the booksellers was John Wolfe, who was not to be browbeaten by the great Elizabeth. "Tush," said he, "Luther was but one man, and reformed all the world for religion, and I am that one man yet must and will reform the government in this trade." Monopoly had no sooner been crushed than the heavy hand of the Star Chamber was laid upon all publications which showed a spirit of independence and freedom. Yet no penalty could ever deter some printer or publisher from issuing books that spoke out the mind of the people, and when the officers of the court came down through the alleys of Little Britain or Fleet street to arrest the culprit, a sanctuary was always found for him behind great folios and quartos. The books that he had fought for proved to him a strong tower of refuge in the hour of danger.

Tonson and Dodsley.

When the author brings us to the days when the annals of modern publishing may be said to have commenced, the interest of the story becomes all the more absorbing. Jacob Tonson, the publisher of "Paradise Lost," and Dryden's poems, is our first prince of publishers. A facsimile is given of the agreement by which he bought Milton's great work for £5 down, with the promise of a further £5 when the first edition was exhausted, and two similar sums at the end of the second and third editions if called for. The story of the quarrel between Dryden and Tonson is told again, and there is an apt quotation from Scott's life of the poet on the eternal question of the pecuniary rewards of authorship.

The greatest among all the publishers is, perhaps, Robert Dodsley. Beginning life as a footman, he attracted the attention of Defoe by his poem called "Servitude," and his play, the "Toy-Shop" scored an equal success. From author the ex-footman turned publisher, and his name is associated with almost all the leading literary men of the period. Johnson's "London," and the equally famous dictionary, Gray's "Elegy," the works of Shenstone, Akenside and Young, all saw the light under the auspices of Robert Dodsley. Greatest of all his achievements was the fact that he was the first publisher to befriend Edmund Burke, who commenced under his direction the editing of the "Annual Register," which is still a living publication.

The Book World of Today.

Many of the great publishing houses of London have long pedigrees behind them. Murray's, Blackwood's, Macmillan's, Longmans' and Black's, to mention only a few, have histories stretching at least a century backwards, and their annals disclose a record of literary enthusiasm, combined with commercial energy. The founders of nearly all these houses came to London from north of the Tweed, and point back to the time when Edinburgh was a rival to London in its literary output, and men who had learnt their business in Scotland sought other worlds to conquer in the south. It is a surprise in looking through the very interesting accounts given of these houses to notice that there were days not very far distant when some publishers scorned to produce a novel, just as in times more remote there were authors who would have scorned to receive any payment for their writings. Customs have changed with the times; the novelist stands now in the publishing world where the poet did a hundred years ago, and there are very few publishers indeed who would show the door to a great writer of fiction.

Mr. Birrell's lament that there is no adequate history of bookselling will lose much of its pointedness now that Mr. Munby has in large part supplied the defect. He gives us much information in a style that fascinates the reader from start to finish, and Mr. Peet's admirable bibliography supplies all would-be students of the subject with the materials for yet further investigation.

THE FRENCH SHOP GIRL AND HER ENGLISH SISTER

[Constance Clyde in T. P.'s Weekly.]

Considerable interest has been taken in English shop-girl life, and often it is wondered whether other lands can show any advantages in their methods of dealing with this problem. In France the system differs in a way interesting to the student of psychology, as well as to the student of facts. In England the shop-girl "lives in," is subject to many restrictions, and is guarded like a child. In France the living-in system is practically unknown, and nothing more startles a midinette than the story of what her English sisters endure in the way of deprivations: "What! Live in barracks! Not allowed to hang one's mother's portrait on the wall, or to wear jewelry in work hours. What a life!" She is specially struck by the "misery" of having a set menu for every day of the week. She herself would never allow her meals to be arranged for her. The management merely gives her the use of stoves in a big room, where at lunch-time she reheats her own chocolate or bouillon, or toasts her bit of herring or bread.

The Married Shop Assistant.

The life of the French shop-girl differs from that of the English "hand," because the former is almost certainly in the establishment for her whole life, and not, as is the case with us, till marriage only. Most of the "jeunes filles" in the Louvre and other large establishments are married women. Frequently the husband is in the same magasin, employers encouraging unions between their workers, believing that the girls improve in their work when settled. In France the home life of the worker is not so much complicated with bebe as is the case here. The French working family often consists of only one child. Monsieur and madame leave him at the creche when they go to their separate shop departments, and fetch him on the way back, to join in the dinner, usually eaten at an open-air cafe. As he grows older, he is naturally even less trouble, and as a result madame will often continue in her employment till son or daughter is old enough to join her as a fellow shop-assistant.

School and Dancing Academy.

The French magasin is not only a shop; it is a school, and sometimes a dancing academy, and even a theatre as well. In England it is only an ambitious shopwoman here and there who even thinks of acquiring any language besides her own. In Paris it is quite usual for a midinette to learn at least one other tongue, while many know several. Teachers, who are frequently professors of note in their own country, are hired by the management to give lessons, prizes being awarded at the close of the year. The prize usually consists in three months' free board and residence in the country with the language of which the young lady is proficient. A typical prize-winner was met by the writer when in Paris, the pretty 19-year-old daughter of a blanchisseuse, who spoke English as idiomatically, and without accent, as if it were her native tongue. She is now "working up" for a visit to Germany, and hopes to vary her shop career through life by occasional vacations of this sort. German, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese are among the tongues spoken. The Russian visitor will find his own strange syllables awaiting him at the fur counter, while even Persian and a few eastern dialects are sometimes acquired. In addition, there is usually at least one assistant versed in the sign language of the deaf and dumb.

Deportment.

There are other accomplishments needed besides the linguistic, however. Deportment is taught by means of dancing lessons, while in one magasin there was instituted a theatre, wherein the girls, acting in little plays, learnt unconsciously how to comport themselves. Parisian midinettes show the influence of this schooling in their good walk and well-bred manners. This is the more striking, as they are drawn from a lower stratum of society than is always the case in England, being frequently the daughters of laborers and washerwomen. Otherwise their appearance differs from that of their English cousins in the fact that they often go about the streets hatless, and also in the fact that they are allowed more liberty as regards their dress.

The English Girl in Paris.

In some respects French shop hands are better off than their English confreres, but there are serious disadvantages. For instance, there is no half-holiday; even Sunday, till comparatively recently, was an open day. Again, salaries, considering that there are the living-out expenses, are very small. On the other hand, the shop-girl hardly takes her salary into consideration, expecting to make twice or three times as much by commission, which is always allowed her. Again, many shops have old-age pensions, these being equal for men and women, though women come into theirs five years earlier. "Should an English girl try life in a French establishment?" is a question often put in journals that deal with matters of life and work. To this question the answer must generally be a negative. The conditions of Parisian working life, and, to be frank, the difference of morale, make this step as a rule inexpedient. Strict virtue, in our English sense of the word, is not recognized as necessary in the women's working world of Paris, and a liaison before marriage is not taboo. Unless an English girl in Paris possesses friends or relatives with whom she can make a home, she is better in England. French shop-managers having in no case any great desire for English assistants. In business cleverness and grace they consider the Parisian jeune fille a type apart, and there is not even that influx from the provinces that is customary in England.

"Consumption"

Three Doctors Attended Her. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

It has long been known that the balsamic odor of the newly cut pine tree heals and invigorates the lungs and consumptives improve and revive amid the perfume of the pines. Since but few can command the luxury of a visit to the pineries, it will be good news to many to know that the essential healing principle of the pine has been separated, and refined, and combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth in the manufacture of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had Consumption and had three doctors attending me, and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs so I got a bottle and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything as I owe my life to it."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WONDERFUL NATURAL BRIDGE.

The largest natural bridge in America, if not, indeed, in the whole world, is located in southwestern Utah, not far from the state boundary line, and is known as the "George Natural Bridge." Its total length between the huge natural abutments is about 200 feet; the width of the "roadway" is some 35 feet, while the span in the clear is about 90 feet. From the bed up to the span is 160. At the bottom flows a small water course, that, during the long hot summer months, dwindles down to a mere rivulet. Just what produced this work of nature has for some time puzzled the leading scientists of the country. It could scarcely have been created by the wear of water, unless there was a very large and swift current flowing where the little brook is now. The general explanation given for the creation of this natural bridge is that volcanic action, occurring at some distant period of the world's history, was the active agency. The existence of the bridge is of comparatively recent knowledge to the public, though the Indians in that region have long known that there was such a work of nature. The red men often spoke of this bridge to the early settlers of that part of Utah, but little credence was ever given to their stories. About ten or twelve years ago it was first discovered by some mining prospectors. It is located in the heart of a very rugged region that is difficult of access. Of late years it has been visited by a great many tourists and sightseers. Very recently some travellers visited this freak of old Mother Earth in automobiles, and one venturesome motorist drove his car across the bridge, passing safely over the yawning chasm. The stone of which the span is composed is dark-brown sandstone of an unusually hard quality, and the thickness of the span is 20 feet or more. Engineers who have made a careful examination of this bridge pronounce it perfectly safe and secure, and fully capable of supporting an immense weight. The span is free from flaws or seams.

The Golden Age of the Man of Pleasure

The Closing Years of the Eighteenth and Opening Years of the Nineteenth Century—A Vivid Picture of Another Age—Gambling, Duelling, Poaching, Prize Fighting.

Mr. Ralph Nevill, the English writer, is of opinion that "the closing years of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, may be called the 'Golden Age' of the man of pleasure." Whether one agrees with him or not in that opinion, there is no denying that he has done his utmost to substantiate it in his interesting and entertaining book, "Sporting Days and Sporting Ways" He has compiled with great industry and good judgment a mass of material from which one can form a vivid picture of these "men of pleasure" in their habit as they lived. Their pleasure does not appeal strongly to our more sober, and possibly degenerate, generation. Those escapades of the "dashing bucks," for example, who, "elevated by a festive evening," would let the slumbering "Old Charley" quietly down in his watch-box, where, like a tortoise under his shell, the unhappy guardian of the public peace could only by great efforts get his head out and call for assistance, or, with the spirit of gallant gentlemen, overturned the sedan chairs of "the dowagers of St. James," do not make us regret that we no longer live in the "Golden Age."

Tradesmen For Sale.

But it is not by any means only "men of pleasure" whose doings are chronicled in this amusing volume. We have glimpses of society in many phases, which emphasize the changes which time has brought about. Here, for example, is an advertisement that appeared in a London paper of April, 1810: "To be sold, a sugar plantation, in the island of Grenada, comprising 558 acres of land, and 230 slaves upon it, including several valuable tradesmen." Sanitation was a negligible quantity among those happy dwellers in the "Golden Age." Offensive smells then made the rural suburbs of London unbearable.

Highwaymen.

Among the drawbacks to the pleasures of the "Golden Age" were highwaymen, of whom Mr. Nevill has some good stories to tell. "Ladies," he says, "often gave more trouble to highwaymen than did men thoroughly able to defend themselves." He illustrates this by the very remarkable story of the lady and the glover, too long to qoute; but the following incidents are equally to the point:

"In August, 1819, Lady Stanley, travelling from York, accompanied by her maidservant, was stopped by a highwayman, when the maid, in her alarm, took up a bottle of ginger beer, and the cork, flying out, made such a report that the highwayman instantly galloped off in great alarm."

This does not say much for the courage of the highwayman, who must have been a pitiable novice in his profession. Lady Browne scored off a highwayman more artfully and effectively; she always carried bad money with her, and therefore regarded the loss of her purse with equanimity. But Lord Berkeley had a more summary way of dealing with gentlemen of the road:

"Being driven over Hounslow heath, he was awakened from sleep by his coach being brought to a standstill and a threatening face looking in at the window.

"'I have you at last, my lord,' said a gruff voice, 'though you said you would never yield to a robber. Deliver!'

"'Certainly,' was the earl's reply, 'but, tell me first who is that looking over your shoulder?'

"The highwayman turned his head to look, and at the same moment Lord Berkeley shot him dead."

Gambling and Gretna Green.

Gambling, of course, played a large part in the pleasures of the "Golden Age." But it was not only the rich and aristocrats who were the passionate votaries of play. The gaming fever infected even the beggared. Mr. Nevill tells of "a party of highly speculative paupers who, not being able to obtain cards, actually improvised a pack out of their old pawn-tickets, the various articles indicated on the tickets taking the place of the usual suits. "Hang it!" said one of the players, after losing a game, "how unlucky I am! But there, I never seem able to win when trousers are trumps." We get a passing glimpse of Gretna Green and its famous blacksmith: "On one occasion two couples presented themselves at Gretna Green, one of the would-be brides being sixty and the other seventeen. The later was anxious to have the nuptial knot tied first, but the matrimonial vulcan would not be hurried. "There is no need for hurry," said he. "You are young and can wait a little. I see your grandmother is impatient. Let me put her fetters on first."

Duelling.

Of duelling Mr. Nevill has a lot to say. Here are two instances of the duel on novel principles:

"Admiral van Tromp, a large, heavy man, was challenged by a thin, active French officer. 'We are not upon equal terms with rapiers, said Van Tromp; 'but call upon me tomorrow morning and we will adjust the affair better.' When the Frenchman called he found the Dutch admiral bestriding a barrel of gunpowder. 'There is room enough for you,' said Van Tromp, 'at the other end of the barrel. Sit down. There is a match, and as you are the challenger, light the powder.' The Frenchman remonstrated, but the Dutchman would fight no other way. So they made up the quarrel."

But probably the most extraordinary duel on record was that which took place in 1808 between two Parisian gentlemen who quarrelled over a celebrated opera dancer. They elected to fight in balloons, each attended by a second in the car. The weapons were blunderbusses. When they had risen to a height of about 900 feet, and were about 800 feet apart, the challenged party fired and missed. The challenger then returned the fire, and the ball pierced his adversary's balloon, which came down with a rush, and dashed its occupants to pieces on a house-top. This mode of duelling should commend itself to aviators.

Poaching and Prizefighting.

From much interesting matter relating to shooting, we cull the following story of a poacher: "Being caught shooting partridges he excused himself to the squire, a violent church and king man, by saying that he was learning to shoot at the French should they attempt to land. 'But why,' said the squire, 'do you shoot at my game-Why do you not stick a mark on a tree and shoot at that?' 'That would not answer the purpose at all, squire. You always told me the French will run away, and therefore I must learn to shoot them flying.'"

In his chapters on the prize ring he is sadly to seek. He seems to have ignored all the modern authorities. He is apparently unaware of the memorable battle on the Pitchcroft, at Worcester, between Spring and Langan, before 30,000 spectators. He writes of Henry (always abbreviated to "Hen.") Pearce, the immortal Game Chicken, as "William!" He appears never to have heard of the great fight for £2,000 between Tom King and Heenan. Then he confounds the notorious John Mytton with his son "Jack." And surely it was not Sir Isaac Newton, the great natural philosopher, but Isaac Newton, the West County wrestler and athlete, who as an octogenarian "used to strip up his shirt sleeves but a short time before his death and show his muscular brawny arms!" These, however, are small blemishes; for the rest, the book may be heartily commended to all who care to know how their forefathers lived and sported in the "Golden Age."

QUALITY

It is not the quantity but the inherent quality of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

that enables it to perform its mission. It is the one remedy universally known and used because of its ability to quickly restore lost strength, increase weight, and vitalize the nerve centers.

There is vitality in every drop of

Scott's Emulsion

ALL DRUGGISTS

ENGLISH PEDESTRIANS.

All English people are pedestrians, and Oxford has many prior claims to this and other forms of recreation. Indeed, Oxford sets an example worthy of emulation the world over that no work can be done in the afternoons; it is a sort of unwritten law, all the more exacting because it owes nothing to the scribes. This law has so ramified itself through English life that one may safely affirm that all English residential institutions of learning are directly affected by it. In Wesleyan Methodist colleges work between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon is practically forbidden. You may not care for football, tennis or cricket, but at least you can walk.

For most Oxford students and undergraduates the lecture day begins and ends at 9 and 12 respectively. Then for tennis, hockey, the river or a walk. Indeed, whatever other recreation one indulges one must walk. Nor are the walks confined to the delightful free-lance moods of individuals or pairs.

As an instance of group walking the following may serve to illustrate the point. Every Friday afternoon Dr. Souter, the professor of Greek at Mansfield College, organizes short walking tours in the neighborhood of that ancient city. The train is usually called into requisition for the first five to ten miles, then a walk of from seven to ten miles to a convenient place for tea, probably some old historic tea-room or ancient inn. After tea the walk is continued either directly to Oxford itself or to the nearest convenient railway station. The walk naturally involves a circuit of historic interest, but wholesome recreation is the prime factor.—Christian Advocate.

WITH HIS OWN SKIN.

In this case of skin grafting no one played the hero and gave painfully of his cuticle to heal another's hurts. Here, Henry Olsen simply borrowed part of his own cuticle, it was transplanted from his abdomen to his mutilated hand, and there, literally, it took root and grew and flourished until his hand was covered with new, healthy skin.

Olsen is 28 years old. A trolley car under which he fell, cut off four fingers and half of Olsen's left hand. His thumb and what was left of his hand was so crushed and lacerated that scarcely any vitality remained. The wounds were what the surgeons call "stubborn," or "lazy," and would not heal.

Finally, Drs. Chares M. Pabst and Hiram Carcelorn, resident surgeons, decided to graft some of Olsen's own cuticle on his hand, and yet without separating him from any of his cuticle, or vice versa. The surgeons raised a large flap of skin from the right side of the patient's abdomen, and in the pouch so formed they placed his injured hand. Then they bound a plaster of paris bandage around the wound, the hand and abdomen, and when the plaster set the hand was immovable.

This was on July 28. A few days ago the bandage was removed. Nature, greatest surgeon of all, had done her work. Osen's hand was covered with new tender skin; more, the place on his abdomen where his hand had rested so long under the flap was covered with new tender skin.

Olsen left the hospital recently. He has a useful left thumb and hand sound and half as good as new. He was very grateful.

"I thank you, doctor," he said. "But do you—do you think that when I am hungry my hand will itch?"

AUSTRALIAN NAMES.

"Nearly all my friends," remarked an Australian the other day, "call me a 'cornstalk.' I've quit correcting them long ago.

"Now, as it happens, the term should only be applied to the people of New South Wales. They are the tall, slim blokes, who look as though you could break them in between your finger and and thumb. I come from the colony of Victoria, where we are known by the still more unattractive sobriquet of 'Gumsuckers,' on account of our great forests of blue gum trees.

"Queensland is in the tropics, and its inhabitants are called 'Banana-Eaters.' The South Australians are 'Crow Eaters,' because in times of drought the natives are sometimes reduced to the use of crows as food. West Australia occupies nearly half of ous island continent, and nine-tenths of its area consists of a hot and arid desert. For that reason the native-born colonists are known as 'Sand Gropers.'

"So, call me a 'Gumsucker,' if you like, but never a 'Cornstalk,' and the next time you want to apply a nickname to an Australian ask him from which colony he comes."

ST. LAWRENCE Granulated Sugar

the purest and best

Granulated Sugars are not all alike.

There are wide differences in their appearance and purity—differences far greater than you ever notice or suspect.

When you simply ask for "Ten pounds of granulated sugar" you may get the pure sugar—and you may not.

Now, purity in sugar is of the greatest importance and it is quite worth while to make a point of always getting

St. Lawrence Sugar

then you may be sure you are getting the best.

Read this report:

Laboratory of Provincial Government Analyst.

MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1909.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn by my own hand ten samples of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's Extra Standard GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from four lots of about 150 barrels each and six lots of about 450 bags each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain 99 99/100 to 100 per cent of pure cane sugar, with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY M. Sc., LL. D.
Provincial Government Analyst.

If you are a discriminating buyer you do not simply ask your grocer for so many pounds of flour—tea—coffee—or breakfast food. You specify the particular brand of each you have found to be the best.

Why not get the best in sugar, too, by ordering *St. Lawrence Granulated Sugar?*

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., Limited,
MONTREAL.

27

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

CURE DISEASES OF MEN

PATIENTS TREATED THROUGHOUT CANADA FOR 20 YEARS



DR. KENNEDY, MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF DRS. K. & K.

Drs. K. & K. are favorably known throughout Canada where they have done business for over 20 years. Thousands of patients have been treated and cured by their great skill and through the virtue of their **New Method Treatment**. When you treat with them you know you are dealing with responsible physicians as they own and occupy their own office building in Detroit, valued at $100,000. When they decide your case is curable, all your worry is removed for you know they will not deceive you. They guarantee to cure all curable cases. No matter how many doctors have failed to benefit you; no matter how much money you have spent in vain; no matter how discouraged you may be, don't give up in despair until you get a **free opinion** from these master specialists. If you are at present within the clutches of any secret habit which is sapping your life by degrees; if you are suffering from the results of past indiscretions; if your blood has been tainted from any private disease and you dare not marry; if you are married and live in dread of symptoms breaking out and exposing your past; if you are suffering as the result of a misspent life—**Drs. K. & K. are your Refuge.** Lay your case before them confidentially and they will tell you honestly if you are curable.

YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED

CONSULTATION FREE
Books Free on Diseases of Men. If unable to call, write for a Question Blank for HOME TREATMENT

We Treat and Cure
VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD and URINARY COMPLAINTS KIDNEY and BLADDER Diseases and all Diseases Peculiar to Men.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

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

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

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

You are bound to suffer with Rheumatism as long as your system is loaded with Uric Acid

The only possible way to be free of Rheumatism, is to keep the system free of an excess of Uric Acid.

Abbey's Salt does this as nothing else will.

Abbey's Salt is a natural solvent for Uric Acid—relieves the acid condition of the stomach, kidneys and bladder—and purifies the blood.

A lady in Ottawa writes—"Abbey's Salt is the remedy par excellence for Rheumatism. It completely cured me."

At all dealers 25c. and 60c. a bottle.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

75

AFTER SUFFERING YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Fox Creek, N.B.—"I have always had pains in the loins and a weakness there, and often after my meals my food would distress me and cause soreness. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me much good. I am stronger, digestion is better, and I can walk with ambition. I have encouraged many mothers of families to take it, as it is the best remedy in the world. You can publish this in the papers." — Mrs. WILLIAM BOURQUE, Fox Creek, N.B., Canada.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY SKIN-TORTURED BABY?

Is the Despairing Cry of Thousands of Mothers. A Scotchwoman Tells How Her Child was Cured.

"What can I do for my skin-tortured baby?" How many worried, worn-out mothers, whose children are suffering with eczema, tetter or other torturing, disfiguring humor, have asked themselves this question! Through neglect or improper treatment, some minor eruption has developed into a distressing and unsightly affliction. Simple treatments fail and stronger ones are tried, sometimes so harsh that the suffering is increased rather than allayed. Even professional aid has proven useless, and the fear is ever-present that the skin disease will become chronic, turning the child's future into a nightmare of physical and mental misery.

Such mothers, who have witnessed their children's suffering and who have undergone the long, sleepless nights and distracting anxiety which they alone can realize, will understand the gratitude that prompted this letter from Mrs. John Ewan, 5, Victoria St., Inverurie, Scotland, and will read it with keenest interest:

"I use Cuticura Soap steadily for my baby's skin. She had the eczema when she was three months old. She was in an awful mess all over her body. We never thought she would get over it. We sat with her night and day for about a month, expecting every minute to see her die. The doctor gave me an ointment to rub her with but it did her no good. My mother was home from America and she told me to try Cuticura Ointment and to wash her with Cuticura Soap. There was a great difference when I used the first box. It seemed to soothe her and she slept. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and she was quite cured. She has the purest skin and is the fattest baby now! She is a miracle, the doctor declares. I am glad to tell anybody about it."

And that the success of the Cuticura Remedies is not confined to the treatment of eczema, is amply proven by Mrs. M. A. Schweria, 674 Springwells Ave., Detroit, Mich., who writes:

"When my little Vivian was about six months old, her papa had a boil on his forehead. At that time the child was covered with prickly heat and I suppose in scratching it her own head became infected, for it broke out in boils, one after another. She had about sixty in all and I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which cured her of them entirely. We do not think any one can praise Cuticura Remedies too highly."

That mothers may test the efficacy and economy of the Cuticura Remedies for themselves, the Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., 121 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass., will send free on application, a generous trial box of Cuticura Ointment, sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of eczemas, rashes, itchings and scalings of the skin and scalp. Under the influence of Cuticura Ointment, the itching and burning stop, the child falls into a refreshing sleep, the mother rests, and for the first time, perhaps, in many weeks, peace falls on a distracted household. The Cuticura Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere.

Since 1847

Since 1847 the mark of the world's best silver plate has been

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

This name on knives, forks, etc., is a guide in buying and an assurance of worth.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Will Make Hair Grow

Every up-to-date woman should have radiant hair.

There are thousands of women with harsh, faded, characterless hair, who do not try to improve it.

In England and Paris women take pride in having beautiful hair. Every Canadian woman can have lustrous and luxuriant hair by using SALVIA, the Great American Sage Hair Tonic. Strong's Drug Store sells a large bottle for 50 cents, and guarantees it to banish Dandruff, stop falling hair and itching scalp in ten days, or money back.

SANTAL MIDY

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

MIDY

GREAT WORK OF SHEEP DOGS

Trials in Which They Are Guided Only by Signals and Whistles.

One of the sheep dog trials which are famous occasions in England, is described in the Youth's Companion by a spectator. In one corner of a big meadow a number of wild sheep were confined in small temporary pens, for the trials are made with sheep that have never before been folded.

A double line of flags penned the course over which the sheep were to be driven by the dogs. This course was circular in shape, and at one end was a fenced inclosure, in the centre of which was a pen.

At a signal from the judge of the trials, one of the shepherds took his place at a stake which had been driven in the ground near this inclosure. To the stake was fastened a rope with a loop, through which the contestant passed his left arm.

The rules governing these contests are that no word shall be spoken by the shepherd, nor may he move from the stake. He is expected to control the movements of his dog entirely by whistles or gestures of his free right arm. And thus instructed it is the dog's business, within a specified time, to drive the sheep between each pair of flags to the inclosure and into the pen.

On a second signal from the judge, one of the temporary pens was opened and three sheep were liberated. Sheep are proverbially hard to drive, but when they have passed their days far up on the fells, never hearing any sound but the voice of their shepherd and the bark of the sheep-dog, and are suddenly introduced into the presence of a noisy crowd, many carriages, several motors and a brass band, the task becomes doubly difficult.

The first dog had things much his own way, for the sheep, thoroughly frightened, ran straight up the course between the flags until they covered half the distance; then they swerved and bolted in different directions. The shepherd now began to instruct the dog as to the best way to get them back into the course at the point where they had left it.

With admirable tact, stopping every few seconds to listen for orders, the dog gently urged them back into the way they should go, betraying no undue haste, although the shepherd saw they were kept in constant motion. Presently they were in the course again, and the dog nursed them along between the flags, but the moments were flying, and before they had reached the goal time was called.

It was much the same with two other trials, both full of excitement, but unsuccessful. It seemed such an impossible feat that we abandoned the idea that it could be accomplished, and expressed our disappointment.

A farmer standing near us turned and said: "Don't ye gie up now—wait for Davy's dog!"

As he spoke a fourth shepherd took his place at the stake with his dog at his side. The dog was small and of a dirty slate color, with shaggy coat and hair hanging about his very bright eyes, and he seemed to have a special appreciation of what was expected of him. Probably he remembered former trials.

He sat beside his master, his little red tongue hanging out in his excitement, and his head cocked on one side, alert for the first signal. He looked about him with the keenest interest, and trembled with anxiety to be at work, but never moved.

Three sheep were liberated, and at the first gesture from the shepherd he was after them like a flash, but a whistle brought him instantly to a walk as he neared them. As one of them showed an inclination to wander a whistle sent him after it with an eruption of expostulary barks. He got it back with its mates and passed the three between the next flags, when two of them turned and ran back.

The dog, perplexed, stood still, but a signal from his master sent him tearing after the runaways. He looked like a gray streak against the green English turf as he ran to head them off and turn them back to the course.

This accomplished, he started them up the course at a lively gait, nipping at their heels to hurry them. Joining the other sheep, all three of them trotted off, the dog in close attendance.

It was not all plain sailing, however. The sheep seemed to have taken a sudden aversion to going between the flags. A whistle from his master and he dashed to the right; another whistle and he dashed to the left; still another whistle and he was jogging peacefully in their rear, his tongue lolling out.

They were on the home stretch now and the farmers had their watches out. Then the shepherd and his dog went to work in good earnest. One more pair of flags and then the pen and the prize—and only two minutes left! The shepherd kept his impressive right arm in constant motion, and every kind and condition of whistle issued from his lips.

When the dog failed to understand he crouched and waited for a repetition of the signal. Then off he would go, now to the right of the sheep, now to the left, now making savage dashes in their rear. They were through the last pair of flags, two of them in the inclosure, when the third, which had been the best behaved of all, refused to enter.

There was no time to lose, and the dog evidently knew it. He was firm; indeed he was more than firm. A series of nips at the refractory sheep's flank, some very fierce growls and it followed the others through the small gate into the pen. The shepherd sprang from his post and dropped the pen door into place just as time was called, amidst the cheers of the crowd, and if ever there was a delighted little dog it was "Davy's" dog as he leaped and frisked about his master.

London's New No-Tip Hotel

Great Success of the Experiment—Strand Palace Hotel Pays Big Profits — What Surprises Canadians.

Many Canadians who have visited London during the past year have put up at the Strand Palace Hotel, which, when started, was much talked about because of the novel lines on which it was to be conducted. The guest was taxed only six shillings a day for room and meals with free attendance. The accepting of tips on the part of the employees was prohibited, and any servant accepting a tip and not turning it into the coffers of the house was subject to instant dismissal. While in London, early this year, I frequently visited a friend who was stopping at the Strand, and he, a Canadian, took pleasure in showing me how well he was faring at rates so reasonable. In the dining-room excellent meals were served, while in the grill one could get a good meal for two shillings or a well-served light lunch for less. The interesting experiment, however, undertaken by this house was as regards tips. It was argued that no headway could be made against the tipping system, as both the public and waiters would undermine the new arrangements and defeat the object of the management. However, a cold-blooded intimation posted in each bed-room, and appearing on the menu card, that any tips bestowed would not be retained by the servants but turned into the office and added to the receipts of the proprietors, made a guest feel foolish in giving a tip. The senselessness of the tip system was made apparent. Why should not the proprietors pay wages to the attendants and let the guest settle with the management for the services he had received? It is, of course, the commonsense arrangement. No doubt, there is a certain amount of furtive tip-taking around the establishment, but the system cannot flourish in face of the chill assurance that the coin you bestow upon the waiter goes direct to the till to swell the firm's profits, or, if not, may lead to the servitor's instant dismissal.

Pays Big Profits.

This new hotel, on a new plan so far as London is concerned, is doing well. I see the annual meeting has just been held and that the profits of the first year have been so substantial that half-yearly dividends equalling nine per cent. per annum have been paid after providing for all contingencies. Not only so but the success has been so great that a site has been secured for a second hotel to be conducted on the same lines—a palatial house to contain 1,000 rooms. The site is just behind Regent street, with frontages on Glasshouse, Air, Brewer, and Sherwood streets. It is what is called an island site, with a street on every side. But possession of the ground cannot be had for eighteen months.

Not Like Canadian Hotels.

Of course, a six-shilling hotel, where no tips are allowed, does not draw what London calls the best patronage. The Strand Palace is not what a Londoner would speak of as "a good address." Those who put up at the Ritz, at the Savoy across the way, shrug their shoulders at mention of the Strand Palace, or profess to be unaware of its existence. But many old notions are going by the board in the disturbed England of to-day, and the idea of a cheap, no-tip hotel, run on the most modern plan, finds favor, and all year it has been impossible to secure rooms unless by booking them well in advance. A visitor from America would be unable to discover with his naked eye any difference between the guests at this "new" hotel and those seen about some of the older and more famous hostelries. There is, perhaps, a brisker air, a more frequent coming and going. In the big hotels of Toronto or Montreal, or in an American city, people come and go as they choose. The main entrance and the rotunda are practically as public as the street. For instance, the King Edward Hotel in Toronto affords a public thoroughfare for pedestrians to Colborne street, and people can enter the Prince George from King street and emerge on York street. An English hotel is for the guests and their friends, who may call and see them, and solicitous attendants hover about every entrance to ascertain the caller's purpose, to direct him on his way, and, no doubt, to shoo off undesirables among whom would be included the aimless loiterer.

The Canuck is Surprised.

That which gives the "new" hotel its chief pull with the bulk of its guests—aside from the cheapness of the service—is the certainty of the expenditure. It is a fixed amount. There is no worry about the extras. Only the most experienced travellers are easy in the scale of tips to be handed out. To the inexperienced it brings many awkward moments. If you give too little you may be thought mean; if you give too much you may be thought ignorant, not generous. Of course, the man accustomed to tipping all his life knows to a farthing how much to give; not only so, but he ignores the possibility that the servitor is capable of thinking at all. To see an Englishman who has been buying champagne send his waiter back with his bill because of an error of fourpence in the reckoning, is one of the surprises of a London visit. To see him squabble in the street over a sixpence in cab fare rather than submit to an over-charge is something a Canadian cannot understand until the point of view has been carefully explained to him. And even after the point of view has been explained to him, he will, next time, weakly choose to be fleeced of a sixpence rather than endure a squabble with a cabby. However, when a second and a larger hotel on the "new" plan—one with a thousand rooms—is thrown open to the public, and begins doing a rushing trade, we may expect to see an influence exerted on the London hotel trade. If the no-tip idea succeeds in so large a way, it is bound to spread. —Toronto Star.

THE BOOM IN FASE HAIR.

Ridiculous excess in the wearing of false curls, "rats" and other artificial extensions of the coiffure has created a boom in false hair that deserves to rank with the rapid increase in the cost of rubber.

Some of the hair imported into the United States for the decoration of American women comes from Europe, but the largest source of supply is the orient.

The tresses of French peasant girls are made into the most expensive pieces. Curls and puffs of ordinary price are mostly from the heads of Chinese or East Indians.

Osaka is one of the principal hair markets. Bales of hair, some of which is said to be clipped from the heads of corpses, are shipped from Kobe to this country. In 1908 the price of first-grade hair was $47.50 per hundred pounds. This year the price has gone up to $70.

Physicians agree that American women will become bald if two or three generations persist in burdening their head with masses of hot, heavy false hair.

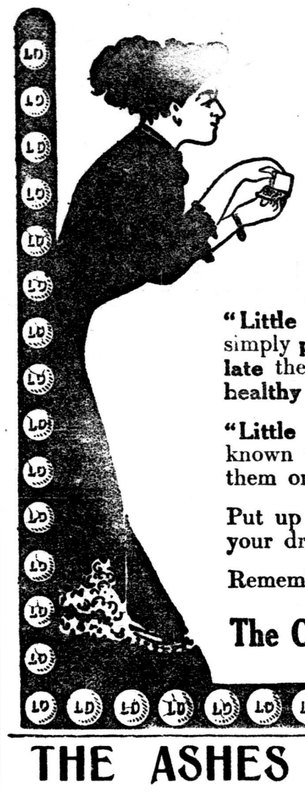
In that event it is not difficult to forese still further abnormal increases in price of hair, and an era of speculation, involving attempts to corner the market, with the financiers of the future striving for monopoly and ordinary mortals struggling to keep their wives and daughters suitably caparisoned.



Little DIGESTERS



Stop worrying about your stomach — eat and enjoy what you want when you want it—Indigestion and Dyspepsia are easily cured. A "Little Digester" after each meal will make you fit and fine.



"Little Digesters" are no ordinary medicine which **may or may not** cure. They are **positively guaranteed to cure** even **chronic** cases of **Indigestion** and **Dyspepsia.**

The Coleman Medicine Co. contract to **cure your case** or they cheerfully refund your money. That's why people place **unbounded** faith in "Little Digesters." Their **curative** properties are backed up by **a money-back guarantee** —a guarantee just as good as gold.



"Little Digesters" will **not force** the process of digestion. They simply **promote** sufficient secretion of gastric juices—mildly **stimulate** the movement of the stomach walls and thereby cause **easy, healthy** and **invigorating** digestion.

"Little Digesters" are compounded of the purest and best drugs known to medical science. Your family physician would prescribe them or write out a very **similar** prescription.

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THE ASHES OF L'AIGLON

Plan to Reunite Bonaparte and His Son—It is Proposed to Remove the Remains of the Unlucky King of Rome From Vienna and Reinter Them Near Emperor's Tomb in the Invalides in Paris.

A proposal has been laid before the general council of the Seine Department by Mr. Quentin-Bauchart to ask the French Government to enter into negotiations with Austria with a view to removing the ashes of Napoleon's son from the Capuchins crypt in Vienna to the Invalides in Paris and placing them near the remains of the emperor.

Mr. Quentin-Bauchart proposes that the ceremony shall take place in March, 1911, the centenary of the king of Rome's birth, and in support of his plan he quotes favorable opinions expressed by many individuals and newspapers, not merely of the Bonapartist party but also Moderate and even Radical organs. He himself wishes the proposal to be kept entirely free from politics, leaving it entirely a question of sentiment and national pride.

Napoleon's son was born in Paris on March 20, 1811, and died at Schonbrunn, Austria, on July 22, 1832. On his birth he received the title of King of Rome, but since Edmond Rostand wrote a play about him and Bernhardt and Maude Adams have represented him on the stage he has been better known to most people as "L'Aiglon" (the Eaglet).

Frederic Masson, whose life work has been the study of Napoleon and his family, is opposed to Mr. Quentin-Bauchart's project. Maurice Barres too thinks it would be a mistake to rob the Aiglon of the advantages of his misfortune. "I can better grasp the sudden breaking off of the Eaglet's destiny," he writes, "if his remains are left in a distant land."

Edmond Rostand, as might be expected, is a fervent supporter of the proposal. He probably thinks it would be a permanent advertisement for his play. He writes to Mr. Quentin-Bauchart:

"I am with you heartily when the poor little boy is in question. His body clearly does not belong to Austria, and it is a beautiful thought to bring to the Invalides, passing through the Place Vendome, the wooden coffin, which now lies in the Capuchines crypt.

"Can it be done? I doubt it.

"Assuredly no political intervention should mar the real funeral in France of him whose death has made young republicans weep.

"How difficult it will be!

"But rest assured I am among those who hope to see the son reunited with the father." And M. Rostand concludes by quoting a line from his play: "Father, who gave me victories for a winding sheet," and hoping that the artist, Guyonnet, who illustrated it, may yet make another picture showing those victories around the coffin as he had around the cradle.

But M. Rostand is right in thinking that the project will meet with opposition. Emile Massard, one of the Seine councillors, broached the subject recently as he passed through Vienna. He received no reply; everywhere he met with icy silence. In Austria the Eaglet is remembered as the son of his mother, not of his father.

It is, in fact, very doubtful if the French ministry of foreign affairs would consent even to approach Austria, or rather the emperor of Austria, on the subject. An attempt of the kind was made in 1853, the year after Napoleon III. had ben proclaimed emperor, when doubtless he thought that the transfer of the remains of his cousin to Paris would strengthen his seat on the throne. The negotiations lasted only a short time and the new emperor met with a blank refusal.

After all, the crypt of the Hapsburgs in the Capuchin Church is no mean tomb even for a son of Napoleon.

GERMANS TO BRIDLE TONGUES OF FAIR

Strenuous Measures to Shut Off the Scandal-Mongers.

In Germany, where everything appears to be "verboten," officialdom in the person of a lone burgomaster has at last invaded the most sacred right of women—gossip.

All Germany is looking askance at the town of Hattersheim, in Hesse, apprehensive of the widening waves of authority that would undertake to bridle the tongues of the fair.

Neighbor now greets neighbor with a peaceable "Gute' Morgen;" husbands come home from their business with appetites destined to remain unmarred by recitals of daily quarrels; and there has been a marked diminution in the number of alley fights that have landed their participants in the local courts.

The spirit of peace abides, because the mailed fist of "verboten" has come down with a bang on all scandalmongering.

"Prosecutions for libel and slander," declares the stern burgomaster, "have attained of late great proportions in a certain section of our city. Bitter enmities and litigation costs that amount to heavy financial losses are among the consequences."

He remarks that the cause is usually the same:

"The men are hard at work, while the women fritter away their time in gossiping and quarrelling, the children's training being neglected, and the household suffering for lack of care. When the bread winner comes home and the day's events are untruthfully told to him, he must betake himself, as the protector of his angry wife, to the police or a lawyer or to the court of arbitration."

On such persons, remarks the burgomaster, the teachings are wasted which require a woman to occupy herself at her own fireside, scorn scandalmongers and seek only to provide a comfortable home for her husband and her children. There is no true domestic happiness with them.

"Therefore," concludes the burgomaster, solemnly warning all and sundry who are offenders, "poor relief will henceforth be given in exceptional cases only where people have involved themselves in prosecutions for scandal. The police, besides, have been instructed to compile a list of such persons and warn all landlords and tenants against them."

Thus far no other burgomaster in Germany has imitated Hattersheim's executive, and it may happen that, after the first silence of astonishment at his temerity, the good women of Hattersheim will dispute his right to enforce the regulations he proposes.

While the power of the burgomeister is very extensive and can, in emergency, be supplemented with all the force requisite to make it operative, the moral force represented by a community of recalcitrant housewives is something which even Germany's system of things "verboten" must pause before.

And, thus far, no man who has lived has been able to check the world's flow of gossip, in which scandal invariably plays so large a part. Hattersheim's burgomaster has, however, one august alley—the Kaiser—whose sermons define woman's place in the household.

But even the Kaiser has not had nerve to try to shut off gossip. If the Hessian town prove that scandalmongers can be abolished, declares the Philadelphia North American, the daring burgomaster who undertook the difficult job stands a large chance of advancement.

INDIGNANT MISSOURI WEDDING REPORTER.

We have often insisted that you write a short account of the weddings that you have. The reporter can't be everywhere at once. We missed the wedding of a prominent couple not long ago by the preacher sticking the wedding fee in his pocket and hiking for home and not even calling up the office and telling us. Any of the papers in the city would be glad to publish wedding news. You believe in progress of your town. Then help your town papers to get the news. You live off the public and so do the papers. Come on with those wedding notices.—Excelsior Springs Journal.

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TORONTO

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Hugh Fortescue, present earl of Fortescue, they would to-day be earl

From Vienna comes the news of the engagement of Prince Ferdinand Montenuovo, only son and heir of the very wealthy prince of the same name, who is grand master of the court of Austria, to Archduchess Marie Alice, the youngest daughter of Archduke Frederick and Archduchess Isabella, of Austria. The union will be a remarkable one, owing to the fact that although the bridegroom has a strain of the imperial blood of Hapsburg in his veins, he is a mere noble, and does not belong to any of these mediatized or formerly petty sovereign houses of central Europe, which are enumerated in part II. of the Almanach de Gotha, and which retain among other of their former privileges, the right of mating with the members of the now reigning dynasties of Europe on a footing of equality.

Prince Ferdinand's grandfather, that is to say, the late Prince William Montenuovo, and the first to bear that title, was the son of Empress Marie Louise of France and of her Austrian chamberlain, Count Adam Neipperg, who under a different name is portrayed by Sardou in his celebrated play, "Madame Sans-Gene," as the lover of the consort of Napolean I. The Almanach de Gotha gives the date of the birth of Prince William as being subsequent to the marriage of his parents, and to the death of Napoleon at St. Helena. But the various works recently published about the career of Marie Louise after the loss of the French throne, notably that by Max Billard, translated into English by Evelyn, duchess, of Wellington, insist that he was born during the lifetime of Napoleon, or at any rate, before the news of his death could possibly have been received in Europe. This story is confirmed in a measure by the attitude of the Neipperg family, who, belonging to one of the proudest of the mediatized houses of Europe, raised objection to Count Adam Neipperg's son by Marie Louise bearing their ancient and illustrious name if illegitimate, even though the child's mother was an archduchess of Austria, and a former empress of France.

It is not generally known that Empress Marie Louise and Count Adam Neipperg had two other children, one a daughter, born on the first of May, 1817, that is to say, four years before the death of Napoleon. When she grew up she married an Italian, Count San Vitale, and died in 1867. There was also another daughter, born in January, 1823, who died in infancy.

Sir Seymour Fortescue, who has just been appointed to the lucrative, honorable and altogether agreeable office of sergeant-at-arms in ordinary to King George, delegated by the latter to attend the lord chancellor, and lord keeper of the great seal of Great Britain, is perhaps one of the best known of the equerries of King Edward, to whose household he was attached for some 20 years. In fact, there are few Americans possessed of any personal acquaintance with the late King who do not know Seymour Fortescue, who was knighted by King Geor, shortly after his accession, for the services rendered to his predecessor on the throne. Seymour Fortescue is a captain of the royal navy, was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, was with Wolseley in the unsuccessful expedition up the Nile, undertaken for the rescue of Gen. Gordon at Kartoum, and was naval A. D. C. to Field Marshal Lord Roberts throughout the South African war. He is the brother of the present Earl of Fortescue, and another brother, the Hon. John Fortescue, is the royal librarian at Windsor castle, and as such, in charge of the family archives of the reigning house of England which are preserved there.

The Fortescue family, which has always been renowned for its good looks, was founded by Richard le Fort, a Norman knight, who was cupbearer to William the Conqueror, and who had three horses killed under him at the battle of Hastings. Indeed, so great was his valor in that battle, and so brave was his defense of the Duke of Normandy in the melee, that he was thenceforth known as Richard le Fort-Escue, or Richard the Strong Shield. His son, Sir Adam, known as Sir Adam Fortescue, obtained, according to Doomsday book, a grant from the crown of Winston, in Devonshire, with which county the Fortescues have been ever since identified.

Sir John Fortescue was lord chief justice of England in the reign of King Henry V., and but for the negligence of a forbear, namely, Sir Tescue, of Clinton, an older title. This Sir Hugh was summoned to parliament in 1721, as co-heir of the very ancient barony of Clinton, at that time in abeyance, and as fourteenth lord of the line. He was subsequently created Lord Fortescue of Castle Hill, in Devon, with remainder to his half-brother, Matthew Fortescue, and still further on was created earl of Clinton without any remainder. But he neglected to marry, and the consequence was that his earldom became extinct, his barony of Fortescue going to his half-brother Matthew, while the ancient barony of Clinton again went into abeyance, and being heritable in the female line, is now held by a member of the Trefusis family. Matthew Fortescue's son was created earl of Fortescue, and the present Lord Fortescue is the fourth earl of his line, and one of his seven brothers, of whom another perished as a naval officer at sea, and still another was killed in the war at South Africa.

The principal country seat of the lords of Fortescue is Castle Hill, which has been in the family since the reign of Henry VI., and was rebuilt in the early part of the reign of George II., when the gardens as they now exist were laid out. Lord Fortescue also owns the whole of Exmoor, and indeed his estates in Devonshire and Somersetshire are very large and valuable. As sergeant-at-arms, Captain Sir Seymour Fortescue, who is an influential member of the Turf club, will receive a salary of $5,000 a year. Formerly the holder of this office enjoyed an excellent residence in the palace of Westminster. But as Sir Seymour has apartments alloted to him for life by the late king in St. James palace, he will not lose anything by the absence of a residence at Westminster.

The sergeants-at-arms are the most ancient kind of guard of the kings of England, and were first instituted by Richard Coeur-de-Lion, in imitation of a corps of the same name formed by King Philip Augustus of France. Their duty originally was to watch around the king's tent in complete armor, with a mace, bow, arrows and sword, and occasionally to arrest traitors and other offenders about the court, for which their mace of office was deemed sufficient authority. They are required to be men of excellent birth, and wear a collar of office, with which in ancient times they were invested, with a good deal of ceremony.

Lord Brownlow, whose title is familiar to many people on this side of the Atlantic, through his presidency of the Tennyson memorial committee, and who is perhaps the best non-professional judge of paintings in Great Britain, has just been elected mayor of Grantham, and will on the conclusion of his term of office be subjected to the time-honored indignities which the people of Grantham reserve for those who have lorded it over them during the previous twelve months, as chief magistrate; that is to say, he will be publicly stripped of his robe and chain of office, and then the town clerk will tap him on the forehead with a wooden mallet, in order to signify the demise of his municipal authority.

Lord Brownlow should have been a duke. For to the first earl was bequeathed a great portion of the vast estates of the last Duke of Bridgewater, on the strange condition that either he or his son should obtain a dukedom from the crown. The Lord Brownlow of the day appealed to the courts to annul this stipulation, on the ground that in the first place he had no means whatsoever of compelling the crown to bestow a dukedom upon his son, or upon himself, and, secondly, that he had rendered no such services to the state as would entitle him to look for advancement to a marquisate, let alone a dukedom. The case was carried in appeal from one tribunal to another until the House of Lords, sitting as a court of last resort, finally set the stipulation aside, as being contrary to good policy.

Lord Brownlow, who is near 70, has no children, and while his earldom will become extinct on his death, his barony and baronetcy, the latter created in 1677, and the former in 1776, will pass to his kinsman, Henry John Cockayne Cust, popularly known as "Grannie" Cust.

Grannie Cust was formerly the editor of William Waldorf Astor's London newspaper, the Pall Mall Gazette, and enjoys the distinction of having been the original of "Freddie Ducane" in Miss Rhoda Broughton's popular novel, "Doctor Cupid." His selection as editor-in-chief of the Pall Mall Gazette by Mr. Astor on becoming owner of the paper, was attributed to the strong recommendation of the now widowed Countess of Cork, and amazed everyone, as Grannie Cust knew nothing whatsoever about journalism at the time. Modesty, however, is not among his virtues, and if it had been he would have lost it at Eton, where he received his peculiar nickname, owing to his grandmotherly readiness to teach everybody their business. Indeed, so assured is he of his ability to do everything better than everybody else, that his name of Cockayne has been corrupted by his acquaintances into "Cocksure," and when he assumed the editorship of the Pall Mall Gazette, he announced that he intended to "teach other London newspapers their business," while during the four years that he remained in charge, he was a source of continual delight and unceasing entertainment in every professional newspaper man in London.

Full of fun and possesed of high spirits, he is never so happy as when fighting somebody or other; his disposition in this respect presenting a great analogy to that of his appallingly ill-favored bulldog, which is his inseparable companion, and to that of his handsome father-in-law, the late Sir William Gregory, who enjoyed the reputation of being the most brilliant, and, at the same time, the most cantankerous and wrong-headed man in London Society. Grannie Cust eventually resigned his editorship of the Pall Mall Gazette, with its salary of $10,000 a year; not because he had any quarrel with its proprietor, but solely and entirely on the ground of what he was pleased to describe as Mr. Astor's "dreariness and deadly dullness," which he insisted was ending by affecting his own intellect.

Cust used to form part of that now defunct but one-time influential social organization known as "The Souls," to which Arthur Balfour, Mrs. Asquith, Lord Rosebery, the Duchess of Rutland and a number of other well-known people belonged. A classmate of King Edward's youngest brother, the late Duke of Albany, at Oxford, and one of the most intimate friends of that unfortunate prince, he stands high in the graces of the royal family, and is extremely popular in the London great world. He has served at least two terms in parliament, first as Tory member for Stamford, and afterwards for one of the metropolitan districts, and left behind him in the House of Commons a valuable reputation for quick wit and repartee, a pronounced sense of humor and general intellectual ability. Grannie will inherit, along with the barony of Brownlow and the Cust baronetcy, on the death of the present Earl of Brownlow, the valuable entailed estates, which extend over some 60,000 acres, comprising two grand old country seats, namely, Belton House, in Lincolnshire, and Ashbridge Park.

HOW LADY JOHN RUSSELL HELPED GARIBALDI

[From a Recently-Published Biography.]

Before her marriage Lady John Russell was Frances Elliot, daughter of Lord Minto. Of this family Sir Henry Taylor said, "They are a fine set of girls and women, those Minto Elliots, full of literature and poetry and nature."

How true an estimate this was of the sisters in general, and of Lady John Russell in particular.

It is interesting to recall just now that she did not like Disraeli. The first time she had any "real conversation" with him she could only record that he was "a sad flatterer and otherwise less agreeable than so able a man of such varied pursuits ought to be."

Lady John Russell was one of the most distinguished and sympathetic women of her time. Great by birth, great by station as the wife of one of the foremost British statesmen and prime ministers of the nineteenth century, she was also great by character, says the Mail reviewer. "Mr. Frederic Harrison, in his touching memorial address, which is appended to this most interesting volume, speaks of her as 'donna antica,' 'a woman of antique mould'—or heroic type, like the Garibaldi she so admired. She knew almost all the great men and women of her day, and she was the guest or intimate correspondent of sovereigns and statesmen."

Almost the last words which Lord John murmured on his death-bed were words of ineffable gratitude for her life-long devotion.

Here is that last incident taken from Lady John Russell's journal:

"I told him . . . it would be 37 years next July since we were married. He said, 'Oh, I'm so glad we've passed it happily together.' I said I had not always been so good to him as I ought to have been. 'Oh, yes, you have, very good indeed.' At another moment he said, 'I am quite ready to go now.' I asked him where to? 'To my grave, to my death.' He also said, 'Do you see me sometimes placing my hands in this way?' (He was clasping them together). 'That always means devotion—that I am asking God to be good to me.' His voice was much broken by tears as he said these things."

Queen Victoria's affection for Lord John and Lady John was deep and sincere. She gave them the use of Pembroke House, at Richmond. And on Lord John Russell's death in 1878 she wrote this letter, which has never before been published, to her bereaved friend:

Queen Victoria's Affection.

"It was only yesterday afternoon I learnt through the papers that your dear husband had left this world of sorrows and trials peacefully, and full of years, the night before, or I would have written or telegraphed sooner! You will believe that I truly regret an old friend of forty years' standing, and whose personal kindness in trying and anxious times I shall ever remember. 'Lord John,' as I knew him best, was one of my first and most distinguished ministers, and his departure recalls many eventful times. To you, dear Lady Russell, who were ever one of the most devoted of wives, this must be a terrible blow, though you have for some time been prepared for it. But one is never prepared for the blow when it comes. And you have had such trials and sorrows of late years that I most truly sympathize with you."

How She Helped Garibaldi.

There was a moment when Lady John played a great part in deciding the destinies of Europe. In 1860, when Garibaldi was on the eve of invading Naples, Cavour, the great Italian minister, determined to appeal privately to Lord John, who was British foreign minister, to do nothing to prevent this adventure. He dispatched a secret agent, Mr. Lacaita, with this appeal:

"Lacaita . . . went to deliver his message. He was told that Lord John was closeted with the French and Neapolitan ministers and could not see him. Lacaita guessed that Lord John was at that very moment talking over the means of preventing Garibaldi's expedition, and he immediately decided to ask for Lady John. When informed that she was seriously ill, he insisted upon being taken up to her bedroom, and adjured her for the love of Italy to get Lord John away from the ambassadors at once. A scribbled note begging her husband to come to her immediately brought him upstairs in some alarm. And there he learnt . . . that united Italy must be made now or never, and that he would never be forgiven if England stopped Garibaldi."

What one woman could do was shown by this. For Garibaldi was not stopped, and the great Italian jubilee fete of next year will commemorate the result of Lord John's decision to "assist brave men in the defence of their liberties."

THE LADY WHO COOKS.

Schopenhauer's declaration that "all Asia laughs at the lady-grievance of Europe" was intended, by its appeal to our fear of ridicule, to overcome in us our deplorable instincts for chivalry in the treatment of women. They have no such nonsense about women in Asia, said the philosopher. There that "stunted, narrow-shouldered, broad-hipped and short-legged race" is "taught its place," and nine-tenths of the energy of man is released for something else besides the care and pampering of "the lady, that monster of European civilization and Christian-Teutonic stupidity."

It is all very savage, as the pessimism of a German philosopher is expected to be, and not without its usefulness. It provokes one to wonder, for example, whether the western woman has made any return in the shape of the "creature comforts" for the chivalry which she has enjoyed far beyond her Asiatic sisters. This leaves out for the moment, of course, the inestimable returns which she has made in the way of companionship and joint endeavor. It is putting it on the physical basis alone, on the one basis which might be expected to appeal to the severely unromantic philosopher.

One contribution, at least, comes to mind. The western woman has worked out the art of cooking to a point vastly beyond that attained by the women of Asia. As fast as the western world has found new kinds of grain, new sorts of fruit, new sorts of fish, flesh and fowl, the "lady" has promptly put them in the pot and learned how to make them edible. In the variety on her table and the complexity of her dishes she surpasses the world.

A PARADISE FOR THE SUFFRAGETTES

Woman's Rights Undisputed on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Woman dominates the city on the torrid isthmus of Tehuantepec. Here her rights are recognized and undisputed. The women run the place and do 90 per cent of the business. A striking characteristic of these Tehuana beauties is their commercial enterprise. In the market place, where most of the bartering is done, they reign supreme. The wife owns the property, she holds the family purse-strings, and she must even vouch for the husband before he can obtain credit. Not only are the women "the" power in the district, but they are fully aware of it; they delegate all of the menial work, save the cooking, to the men, and devote their energies to trade, which is so fully in their hands that all commercial transactions in Tehuantepec are done by them or require their sanction. They are Tehuantepec—they in their barbaric colors—treading the earth as if it were theirs, while the little men shamble about with the dogs, the one as degraded as the other.

The greatest power in the entire district is, indeed, a certain old woman who rules the countryside by means of her wealth and shrewdness. Through money-lending she has got many of the people, officials and civilians, into her hands, and is therefore in a position to have her advice accepted and her dictates obeyed. Every important transaction, political or financial, requires her approval; no official could be elected or hold office in the district for a minute unless given her support; illustrious strangers would not dream of crossing the isthmus without stopping at her plantation to pay their respects; the railway contractors depend on her to keep their turbulent workmen in order, and the president himself is not above seeking her advice. Gen. Diaz has always had a warm spot in his heart for Tehuantepec, very much as you always regard with a certain liking the boy whom you once licked; for many years ago—he was plain Capt. Diaz then—he was the commander of the little garrison here and quelled a revolt by clapping all the women into jail. The next morning there were no tortillas and there was no one to prepare them, and, as revolutionists get just as hungry as anyone else, the resistance of the disaffected citizens was quickly broken. The story is true, as I happen to know, for the president himself told it to me.—From an article in Everybody's Magazine.

GUARDING KING'S TREASURES.

Special precautions are being taken to safeguard the royal treasures during their removal from Marlborough House to Buckingham Palace. Four detectives have been especially detailed to guard them, under whose supervision their removal from Marlborough House will take place. These personal treasures consist of gold and silver works of art (of which his majesty has a valuable collection), and some exquisite Dresden china, a number of valuable pictures, and a large quantity of very rare antique furniture. In addition to these valuables, there is, of course, his majesty's collection of stamps and a big library containing a number of extremely rare editions.

Most of the works of art will go to Buckingham Palace, but the furniture in the personal apartments at Marlborough House and the greater part of the library will be transferred to Windsor Castle. There is only one attempt on record in the last hundred years to burgle Buckingham Palace, which is most carefully watched night and day by the police detectives both inside and out. The private entrance used by members of the royal family was one evening left ajar by the prince consort, and almost immediately afterward it was entered by a man, who was permitted by the servant at the entrance to pass. Subsequently the man was stopped when attempting to enter one of the private apartments, and was given in charge of the police—a plan of the palace was found on him.

It may be remembered that three years ago, when some of Queen Alexandra's collection of miniatures were sent to be reframed, four of them were stolen. They were, however, recovered very shortly afterward. As a rule the royal treasures are so carefully watched and guarded that the most daring and ambitious burglar never hopes to capture them.

OCCUPATION AND PHYSIQUE.

The effect of occupation on physique can easily be seen at Covent Garden. Market porters often betray their trade by a thickening and shortening of the neck, caused by years of carrying weights on the head. The figure of the market porter, too, whether slim or squat, is decidedly straighter and more graceful than the average. But people who have noticed the effects among eastern women of carrying weights, especially water jugs on the head seem to lose their sense of observation when at home.

Another man whose trade readily betrays itself is the painter. Not the academician, but the man who works on a bigger scale and covers a wall in less time than the academician will a square foot. Get a house painter to hold both hands high above his head, and you will find that the fingertips of his right hand are two or three inches farther from the ground than those of his left. The constant exertion of reaching and painting stretches the muscles of the working arm and hand.

THE CANKER OF THE SLUM

Mr. H. Vivian Complimented by Mr. John Burns—Suffragist Interruption.

A great banquet was given in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, London, England, on Nov. 18, to celebrate the return of Mr. Henry Vivian, M. P., from a tour taken through Canada at the invitation of the Governor-General, Earl Grey, in order to make known the co-partnership in housing and town planning movements.

Sir John Brunner was to have presided, but in his absence through illness his place was taken by his son, Mr. J. F. L. Brunner, M. P., who was supported by Mr. John Burns, M. P., Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., the Bishop of Southwark, Lord Howick, Mr. Aneurin Williams, M. P., Mr. J. S. Nettlefold, Sir Thomas Whittaker, M. P., Lady Meyer, Mrs. S. A. Barnett, Miss Sybella Gurney, and the guest of the evening.

One thousand replies had been received from sympathizers with Mr. Vivian's labors regretting their inability to be present, and the following cablegram was read from Earl Grey: "Should like to join you in doing honor to Henry Vivian for showing us how to fight the slum evil. Canada owes him much for consenting to be absent from the town planning conference, where he was so much wanted, in order to help her. He has shown the Canadian people the danger that awaits them, and how to guard against it."

Directly Mr. Burns rose to propose Mr. Vivian's health, a man in the gallery shouted: "Did you see the way the women were treated in Parliament Square? Is that Liberalism? Is that liberty?" The interruptor having been with difficulty removed, a lady who was with him cried, "Votes for women," and she too was ejected. The president of the local government board had scarcely uttered a dozen sentences when a man at one of the tables called out, "You are responsible for women being treated like this." The speaker was taken out.

After paying a high and well-deserved tribute to Mr. Vivian, Mr. Burns illustrated the value of town planning by comparing the conditions of certain sections of Liverpool years ago with that of Bournville. In the midst of his comparison he was again interrupted with the question, "Why don't you let women take part in your town planning?" Peace having been restored, Mr. Burns said, "I have been asked by the prime minister—whose consent I had to get to come here, for he keeps an eye on us all like the good captain he is—who helped me to get the town planning act through, to unite his good wishes with yours for the success in life which Mr. Vivian deserves." In the course of his speech Mr. Burns remarked:

"The more you spend on houses the less you need to spend on hospitals."

"We are in favor of more private houses in order to reduce the number of public-houses."

"Planning pays, parks are profitable, and air, sun, space the best doctors that can be prescribed in advance for many of the diseases of the poor."

He further stated that not only as the minister of health, but also as responsible for the spending of fifteen millions of money on the paupers of England and Wales, did he approach this subject. There was a margin for an enormous saving in what was spent or wasted on poor law.

Mr. Vivian, who was enthusiastically received, replying to the toast, said: "Canada will have to act at once if her cities are to be rescued from the canker of the slum."

TERRIBLE NERVOUSNESS AND SICK HEADACHES

DOCTORS TREATED HER FOR YEARS And Pronounced Her Case Incurable

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" RESTORED HER TO PERFECT HEALTH

The human body is the most wonderful machine in the realms of created things. Every part is related to every other part, all bound together by the marvellous Nervous System, which connects every organ to the brain. When anything goes wrong with any part of the body, the nerves carry the message of trouble and what we call "pain" is the result. Nervousness is not a disease in itself, but is the result of one or more of the really vital organs becoming diseased. It is the vain effort of the nerves, signalling help, that weakens them and causes the excessive nervous attacks with which so many women 6suffer.



MRS. FRED GADKE.

What glad news it will be to such women to read Mrs. Gadke's letter and learn that they can cure themselves of the dreadful Nervousness and Sick Headaches.

Lakelet, Ont., May 12, 1910.

"Kindly publish this letter of mine if you think it will benefit other women who might be afflicted with the diseases I have had in the past, but am now, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives," completely cured of. It is my firm belief that every woman should take "Fruit-a-tives" if she wants to keep herself in good health.

Before taking "Fruit-a-tives," I was constantly troubled with what is commonly known as "Nerves," or severe Nervousness, and this Nervousness brought on the most violent attacks of Sick Headaches, for which I was constantly taking doctor's medicines without any permanent relief.

Constipation was also a source of great trouble to me, and for which the Doctors said: "I would have to take medicine all my life," but "Fruit-a-tives" has banished all these troubles and I am now a well woman.

When I started taking "Fruit-a-tives" I took four at a time, but have reduced the dose so that it is only necessary for me to take one in a week, and that one dose every week keeps me well. I am glad to recommend "Fruit-a-tives" whenever the occasion presents itself and cheerfully authorize the publication of this letter as well as my photo."

MRS. FRED GADKE.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the ideal medicine for women's use. Being made of pure fruit juices, the action is mild and the taste extremely pleasant. "Fruit-a-tives" not only regulates the bowels, tones up the stomach and purifies the blood—but also acts as a splendid tonic for both the nerves and the general system.

50c a box—6 for $2.50—trial size, 25c. If your dealer cannot supply you with "Fruit-a-tives," send regular retail price to Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Do You Have

Headache



TAKE ONE OF THESE LITTLE TABLETS AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

"My first experience with Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills was a sample package handed me. They relieved the pain so promptly that I have never been without them since. I have given them to many friends when they had headache and they never failed to relieve them. I have suffered with neuralgia in my head, and the first one I took relieved me. They have cured me of neuralgia. I would not be without them."

MISS LILLIE B. COLLINS
R. F. D. No. 1, Salem, Va.

Price 25c at your druggist. He should supply you. If he does not, send price to us, we forward prepaid.
DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto.

Two Minute Talks About

PANDORA RANGE

for Coal or Wood



YOUR convenience was given the deepest thought by our brainy stove experts when they were designing the Pandora Range. Among the many handy features that they originated, the *Nickelled Towel Bar* (patented) is one of the most popular.

One-third of the *Towel Bar* consists of high grade *Emery*. A few passes across its surface will put a keen edge on your knife blade. Unlike the easily misplaced steel, you cannot lose the Pandora Emery. It is always on the range ready for instant use.

Go to our agent in your locality and see the many other Pandora conveniences.

McClary's

Stands for Guaranteed Quality

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg
Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary

72

FOR SALE BY

J. A. Page, 807 Dundas street.

J. Maker, 256 Dundas street; J. A. Brownlee, 385 Talbot street;

MY FREE TRIAL TREATMENT MAY CURE YOU

Kingston, Ont., June 6th, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Currah,—I feel so very much better after using the 10 days' treatment of ORANGE LILY you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact, I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment. (Miss) F. W. T.

Similar letters to the above are not infrequent, though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use ORANGE LILY longer than the Trial Treatment in order to effect a complete cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use ORANGE LILY or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and ORANGE LILY will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.



In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, I will send enough of ORANGE LILY for 10 day's treatment, absolutely free, to each lady who will send me her address. MRS. FRANCIS E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT. 10

ORANGE LILY IS RECOMMENDED AND SOLD IN LONDON BY ANDERSON & NELLES

David Gray: Sweet Singer

[Margaret Macgregor in T. P.'s Weekly.]

David Gray was born at Merkland, Kirkintilloch, some miles from Glasgow, on Jan. 29, 1838. The son of a poor weaver, his parents early recognized his precocious abilities, and he alone, of all the family, received anything of an education. His was a hard fight. He first attended the parish-school of Kirkintilloch, where he learned reading, writing and arithmetic. By dint of his own hard work as a pupil-teacher and private tutor, and by the unremitting efforts of his father and mother, who were determined that he should become a scholar he was enabled to attend the classes at Glasgow University. It was decided at home that he was to become a minister of the Free Church of Scotland. But little did this prospect allure the youth so full of dreams and visions. The poets, from Chaucer to Wordsworth, were his constant reading. The Glasgow Citizen, whose editor, James Hedderwick, was a personal friend of Gray's, often printed poems by him at this period, under the nom-de-plume of "Will Lurney."

A Night in Hyde Park.

Robert Buchanan, of Glasgow, who afterwards became so well-known, was the beloved friend of Gray. The acquaintance was made early in his teens, and Buchanan's life and his were linked closely together until his early death. His impulsive journey to London — he had intended to meet Buchanan at the station in Glasgow, and to have gone along with him to seek fame and fortune in the metropolis, but they missed one another, both arriving there about the same time, but by different lines of railway —his spending his first night in the city in Hyde Park, wandering about, dreaming impossible dreams; the heavy cold which that escapade cost him, eventually settling down upon his lungs; his friendship with Lord Houghton (who wrote the inscription for his tombstone), and all the other pathetic incidents of his short, fevered life, are told most tenderly and touchingly by Buchanan in his book of essays, "David Gray and Other Essays, Chiefly on Poetry," (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, London, 1868). He came home to the tiny cottage to die.

Does He Know?

During the time of his illness some friends—chiefly Sydney Dobell, the poet—had been endeavoring to get his poem, "The Luggie," issued in book-form. A specimen page was sent to the author on Dec. 2, 1861, and on the next day David Gray died, in his twenty-fourth year. Almost his last words, says Buchanan, were "God has love and I have faith." A few days later he was laid to rest in the Auld Aisle burying ground, a short distance from his home. His epitaph, which has often been quoted, and which he himself wrote—but which was not inscribed upon the obelisk erected by subscription to his memory—ends with the words:

There is life with God,
In other Kingdom of a sweeter air;
In Eden every flower is blown. Amen,

and is dated Sept. 7, 1861. One who knew Gray has told the writer that he would often say that he would be famous when dead. The flute-like voice of Gray is finding an echo in many hearts now. And we ask ourselves, "Does he know?" Tragedy—that was the dominant note in Gray's life, with its sad, untimely end.

The Poet's Mother.

Some years ago the writer went to see his mother, now dead, then over 80 —she died May 29, 1905. She was spending the evening of her days with a niece who resides in the Hillhead of Kirkintilloch. Although she spoke of the other members of the family, she seemed to have no memory of her poet-son. Tragedy again! And no man ever loved his mother with a more devoted tenderness than that with which Gray loved his:

I have not loved her half enough,
The dear old toiling one,
The silent watcher by my bed,
In shadow or in sun.

Robert Buchanan says: "There was in Gray's nature a strange and exquisite femininity, a perfect feminine purity and sweetness."

Yellowhammer and Cuckoo.

His passionate love of nature finds expression in all his best poems, "The Luggie," of course, stands first, but in the series—"Poems Named and Without Names"—at the end of his book ("The Luggie and Other Poems" (Macmillan & Co., 1862)—are some exquisite lyrics which show this love at its sweetest and strongest—"The Yellowhammer," for example. In this poem he describes how:

In fairy glen of Woodilee
One sunny summer morning,
I plucked a little birchen tree,
The spungy moss adorning;

and goes on to tell how:

Never dove with liquid wing
Or neck of changeful gleaning,
Came near my garden tree to sing
Or croodle out it's meaning.
But this sweet day, an hour ago,
A yellowhammer, clear and low,
In love and tender pity
Thrilled out his dainty ditty.

Then in the same series is the one beginning:

Last night a vision was dispelled
Which I can never dream again;
A wonder from the earth has gone,
A passion from my brain.
I saw upon a budding ash,
A cuckoo, and she blithely sung
To all the valleys round about.
While on a branch she swung.
Cuckoo, cuckoo; I looked around
And like a dream fulfilled
A slender bird of modest brown
My sight with wonder thrilled.
* * * *
My heart, forgive, me! For indeed
I cannot speak my thrilling pain;
The wonder vanished from the earth,
The passion from my brain.

Lord Houghton specially mentions this poem in his prefatory notice to "The Luggie." It has the pure, crystal-like clarity and exquisite music of Keats, to whom Gray is often likened.

The Inspired Vision.

There yet stands an old tree, or, rather, two trees intertwined within the Oxgang grounds, at Merkland, where Gray used to meet the girl he loved. A very beautiful poem, beginning "Seven Sycamores of wondrous fairness smooth," describes the trees and the tryst. Had he lived, and had he been kept unspotted from the world and Mammon—Buchanan says in the essay mentioned that before his last illness "The world was already too much with him"—Gray would, as Lord Houghton and others competent to judge believed, have been a great man. But it seems to be borne out by history and fact, that the true seer—and such Gray undoubtedly was—can never lose the glory and the glamor of his vision, no matter what his life may be, or where his lines may be cast. David Buchanan, another Kirkintilloch poet, has some touching verses about Gray in his volume of poems, collected and edited after his death by his friend, William Freeland, who was also a friend of David Gray's.

A Man of Action.

The writer's father was at school with Gray, and used to say that he was a fighter and man of action as well as a dreamer, and often described a well-remembered boyish battle in which Gray became the proud—or otherwise—possessor of a discolored eye. Robert Buchanan also mentions this characteristic. Again says Buchanan:

He was born with love
For things both great and small.

And to quote from the poem of "Friend Bob," as he called Buchanan, "To David in Heaven"—which is printed at the end of the article on Gray, already mentioned:

Though the world could turn from you,
This, at least, I learn from you;
Beauty and Truth, though never found
are worthy to be sought;
The singer, upward-springing,
Is grander than his singing,
And tranquil self-sufficing joy illumes the dark of thought,
This at least you teach me,
In a revelation:
That gods still snatch, as worthy death,
The soul in its aspiration.

David Gray, in his dying days, when the thought, "Those whom the gods love die young," was ever present with him, used to say, "Bless the ancient Greeks for that comfort." And the thought has infinite comfort in it for all who are met with the great and painful problem of what seems but a fragment of earthly existence—and existence which promised the best, given due time for fulfillment of promise—being taken from us in its first, fresh, and exquisite blossoming.—Margaret Thomson Macgregor.

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

Grand Trunk Pacific Townsite Lots at Biggar Should Double in Value Within the Next Year

ALL LOTS CLOSE IN

And very desirable, no low, wet or marshy places. The farthest out lot is 9 blocks from school, and 5 blocks from Main street, and there are only a very few lots in this entire townsite over 3 blocks from Main street.

BIGGAR

RARE OPPORTUNITY

A chance to buy at such low prices, and on such easy terms; choice close in lots in a prosperous growing town that must eventually become an important city and railway centre. An opportunity to make a safe and extremely profitable investment.

Future Important City of Western Canada Commercial and Railway Centre of Western Saskatchewan

In the very heart of one of the richest and best agricultural districts of all Western Canada—526 miles west of Winnipeg—267 miles east of Edmonton —300 miles northeast of Calgary—300 miles northwest of Regina, and 50 miles south of Battleford, is the prosperous, growing town of Biggar.

DIVISIONAL POINT ON THE MAIN LINE OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC AND TERMINUS OF ITS BATTLEFORD AND ITS CALGARY LINES

Besides being a divisional point on Canada's National Transcontinental Railway—The Grand Trunk Pacific—Biggar is the terminus of its line to Battleford, also the terminus of its line to Calgary. These two lines are to be hurried to completion. Biggar is also on the Canadian Pacific's Winnipeg-Edmonton line.

Situated as it is—surrounded by fertile lands, desirable for grain-growing and mixed farming, and favored by such splendid railway facilities for shipping and distributing to and from the markets of the world, Biggar is destined to become an important commercial city and the railway centre of Western Saskatchewan.

Biggar Is Past the Experimental Stage

While it is true that Biggar is just starting, and was only incorporated a village in the spring of 1909—(hardly two years ago there was not a house in Biggar)—Biggar is today a busy, prosperous town. It has general stores, implement houses, hardware stores, grocery stores, butcher shops, drug stores, lumber yards and other business houses, all busy and prosperous. Biggar has two hotels, confectionery stores, jeweler and optician, office of Dominion lands sub-agent, Dominion Express Co., Canadian Express Co., weekly newspaper, barber shop, tailoring establishment, pool and billiard room, dray and transfer company, and livery and feed stable. Biggar has just completed its new school building, at a cost of $14,000, one of the finest school buildings in Western Saskatchewan. Biggar has just authorized the issuing of $15,000 worth of debenture bonds for waterworks system. And all this within two years. Can there be any question regarding its future?

Biggar as a Distributing Point

Its location, and railway facilities, are such that Biggar must eventually become a most important distributing point. Manufacturers are quick to recognize such conditions, and will build warehouses in which to store their merchandise, and from which goods will be distributed. Already the Massey-Harris Company has built a warehouse at Biggar, and is distributing machinery throughout the territory surrounding and tributary to Biggar. The Security Elevator Company has erected a large elevator, and is now handling the grain in this locality.

Biggar as a Wheat Market

It is estimated that there were between 100,000 and 150,000 bushels of wheat harvested in the district of Biggar last year, and those in position to know state that there will be several acres of ground cultivated and planted next year to every one that was under cultivation this year. Biggar is the natural market for the wheat and other farm produce raised in this district.

Business for Biggar Merchants

The farmer will find a ready market at Biggar for his grain, vegetables, cattle, hogs and other farm products, and this will be the farmers' trading place. He will purchase his supplies at Biggar, building materials, farming implements, etc.; this trade in itself assures the Biggar merchant a prosperous business. It is a divisional point on the Grand Trunk Pacific, whose shops and roundhouse here employ a considerable number of men, who, together with trainmen and their families will live in Biggar, and will spend their money with Biggar merchants. Employees of factories, mills and manufacturers, who will have branches at Biggar, will make their homes at Biggar, and will contribute to the prosperity and wealth of the community.

Biggar Lots Will Make Money for You

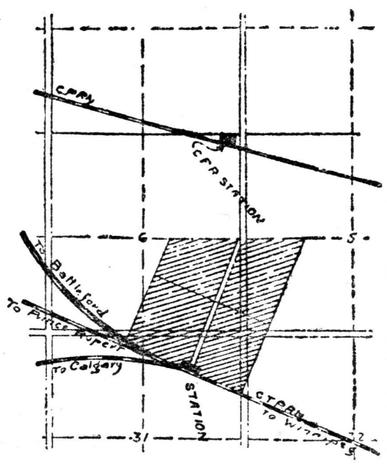
An investment in Biggar lots is not only one of the best, but one of the safest investments.

Biggar real estate should, and undoubtedly will, double in value within the next year. Practically without any exception investments in town lots at first price make big money for the investors.

You undoubtedly have in mind, or if you stop to think you will recollect many times that you could have purchased lots in this place or that place when it was just starting—just as Biggar is today—at prices which if you had accepted, would have made you independently rich.

Those who purchased lots, not 20 or 30 years ago, but only a few years ago, in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Moosejaw, Saskatoon, Lethbridge and other Canadian western cities, when they were no larger than Biggar is today—(and none of these towns at the beginning had any better advantages than Biggar has today) —have seen their investments double in value many times. For example—lots which sold in Moosejaw for $100 are today worth from $1,000 to $3,000 each; lots in Lethbridge that sold for from $300 to $500 are today valued at from $12,000 to $15,000. Lot 1 in block 7 in Melville was sold in August, 1908, for $400. The following December this same lot was sold for $2,500 in cash.

Investments made in towns with the right kind of country and the right kind of resources, and the right kind of people behind them will surely be big paying investments. This is the kind of a town Biggar is.



Townsite of Biggar

The above map shows Biggar's Railway facilities. The present town, and lots now being offered, are located in shaded section. The open space starting at Grand Trunk Pacific station and continuing to a point between 5 and 6 on the above sketch is Main street. There are three rows of blocks laid out on each side of Main street. The line crossing the townsite and Main street about half way between the Grand Trunk Pacific station and northern limit is Sixth avenue. The new $14,000 school is one block east of Main street, just south of Sixth avenue. The farthest lot from the school is nine blocks, and the distance from the schoolhouse to the Grand Trunk Pacific station is five blocks, and to the C. P. R. station twelve blocks. The lots in this townsite now being offered are the most desirable lots in Biggar today, and must eventually be the most valuable when Biggar becomes a city.

MR. J. LUCKEY, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF BIGGAR,

Writes, under date of Nov. 14, 1910:

"Biggar's assessment valuation is about $225,000, and many new buildings in course of construction, and others being arranged for nearly every week.

"The country round Biggar is first-class farming land, and is just beginning to develop. Those who have settled here are Canadians, Americans and British. Many have come in this season and worked wonders on the rich prairie land. Land that in the spring was wild, marked with buffalo paths, is now turned over and worked up ready for seed in the spring. This shows what kind of hustlers these settlers are. The Grand Trunk is building a line from Biggar to Battleford, and the line from Biggar to Calgary has been surveyed. In a few years this will be a great railroad town, and in connection with being situated in the heart of a great agricultural country, Biggar will be one of the important cities of Western Canada, and a great railway centre. Biggar has a great future, and everything to make it one of the leading towns in the west. We have the goods and can back it up."

(Signed) J. LUCKEY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

SECRETARY BIGGAR BOARD OF TRADE,

Under date Nov. 21, writes:

"I would like to point out many reasons why Biggar should become a city of considerable size in the near future.

From a railway point of view it has advantages that are overlooked by many—advantages that are not, perhaps, in evidence, and are overlooked by the average person for they only see the advantages of Biggar as a divisional point on the Canadian Transcontinental railroad, the Grand Trunk Pacific, which assures its future, but to me the fact that we have a line going out from here to Battleford, connecting with a line from the famous and fertile Cut Knife district, and another line from here to Calgary, makes me very optimistic regarding the future of our town.

"Possibly one of the strongest points, and one of the greatest advantages that Biggar has, is the return that one gets for labor and capital off land here, advantages that will eventually be the greatest factor in the development and future growth of Biggar.

"The difference between the cost of production and the market prices (Profit) is scarcely credible to one accustomed to conditions of older and more settled countries. There is profit in growing anything and everything here. The farmer is certainly having his inning now, and it is the profit that has made the towns in our west, and will continue to make them. Of course, the great and staple crop here is wheat, but there is money to be made in other crops and products of the farm. Every branch of farming here will yield big profits. Here are some facts and figures regarding the cost of production and market prices: Potatoes, 75c to $1.25 per bushel, yield 200 to 300 bushels per acre; no fertilizer and no potato bugs. Potatoes are even planted during breaking, every third furrow being planted, and raw prairie sod turned over them. In most countries that I know anything about a man would be considered insane to plant potatoes in this manner and would be wasting his seed and time for he would never hear from them again. Yet, right here I have seen excellent crops of potatoes grown by this method. Certainly this shows that our soil is most fertile and productive. Cabbages, beets, turnips, onions and all vegetables grow here and yield big crops, and the market is practically unlimited for them and bring high prices. Chickens from 75c to 90c apiece, turkeys 25c to 30c a pound, and eggs from 25c to 40c a dozen. Compare this with conditions and results elsewhere. Milk 10c to 12c a quart. Short feed can be had or produced very cheaply. How long will these conditions continue? Just as long as the people continue to flock to our west and prices keep up. And this soil will still be producing when we are no more, for it seems to be unlimited in extent and fertility.

"There is money here for everyone if they only half know their work, and only half work. Villages along these lines cannot help but duplicate and surpass the records of our prize towns, such as Saskatoon and Edmonton. It cannot be otherwise. These conditions apply to a large portion of the west, but nowhere to a greater extent than here at Biggar because of the soil's fertility and its special adaptability for mixed farming.

"(Signed) S. E. SHAW,
"Sec. Board of Trade."

Only a Few Lots Left

74 BUSINESS LOTS.

Prices from $150 to $400 each.

30 lots size 25x140 ft. First Ave., within two block of Main street, and within two blocks of depot, fine business property, price $225 each.

22 lots size 25x140 on Second avenue within two blocks of Main street, and within three blocks of station, price $250 each.

7 lots, size 25x140 on Third avenue within two blocks of Main street, and within four blocks of station, price $150 each.

15 corner lots, 25x140 on First, Second and Third avenues, one to four blocks from station, and one to two blocks from Main street, prices $200, $250, $300, $350 and $400 each.

100 LOTS

Prices $100 and $150 each.

These lots are all within three blocks of Main street and from 2 to 7 blocks from school and are all 50x140 feet.

80 inside lots, price $100 each.
20 corner lots, price $150 each.

Information to Purchasers

Owing to the small number of lots available at Biggar it is apprehended that many applicants will be disappointed, therefore, lots will be alloted in order in which applications are received. That all persons may have an equal opportunity, we authorize the telegraphing of applications at our expense. Messages must state whether inside or corner lots are desired, and we would suggest that a second choice be given. For example—we would suggest that messages be worded in the following order—"Reserve corner lot Biggar $150; second choice inside $100." On receipt of applications by telegraph we will reserve, and answer by telegraph, giving number of lot and block reserved, on receipt of which purchaser should forward remittance by first mail. Lots reserved by telegraph will not be held beyond the time necessary for remittance to reach us. In ordering send postoffice order or postal note, bank draft or accepted check and these should be made payable to the Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific.

Tear This Off and Mail This Form With Remittance.

Application Blank for Purchase of Lots

LAND COMMISSIONER, ...1910

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man.

I hereby make application to purchase.....Lots in Biggar, Saskatchewan, at $.....each. Total $..... and authorize you to select for me the best of the lots remaining unsold at the price.

As first payment on the above lots, I hand you herewith remittances of $..... being one-tenth the total purchase price, and agree to pay the remainder in nine equal payments of $.....a month, for nine months. It is understood that the title to these lots must be clear and indefeasible, and that no interest will be charged on deferred payments, and no taxes until 1912. Please make out and forward to me your formal "application to purchase lots," which I will sign and return.

NAME .....

P. O. ADDRESS .....

Note—A discount of 5 per cent allowed for payment in full with application.

Address all Telegrams and Requests for information to

International Securities Company, Limited

Biggar Dept., 644 Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Make all Remittances to

Land Commissioners, Grand Trunk Pacific

Exclusive Representatives in London For Sale of Grand Trunk Pacific Lots, KNOTT & SANGSTER, Masonic Temple Building

STANDING ARMIES OF THE WORLD

How Great Britain and the United States Stand Alongside the Others.

The regular army of Great Britain last year was 255,000 men and the organized reserve 509,000 men.

Germany has a standing army of 620,000 men and an organized reserve of 3,380,000, the reserve due to the compulsory military duty law.

France has a regular army of 550,000 men and an organized reserve of 1,500,000, half of which drill as much as the national Guardsmen in the States.

Russia's standing army is 1,200,000 men and the Russian organized reserve is placed at 3,300,000 men, but this is based on men who have been in the service or belonged to the provincial organizations.

Japan has a standing army of 225,000 men and a reserve of 1,275,000 men. The majority of the regular army are seasoned veterans who fought in the war with Russia, and many of the reserves were in the war.

Taken as a whole, the armies of Japan are recognized as the greatest fighting machines in the world.

As compared with the standing armies and trained reserves of European countries, with comparatively small coasts and frontiers to defend, the United States is very low in the list. The maximum force of the regular American army, as fixed by law, is 100,000. The report of the War College for last year showed 4,029 officers, of which 219 were militia doctors assigned to the regular army from the Medical Reserve Corps, and 87,782 men.

The total American trained force, officers and men, is 201,737, leaving untrained material between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, that is considered the second line, 14,963,448.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Opp. GRAND CENTRAL STATION NEW YORK CITY
ROOMS $1.00 a day and upward
Baggage to and from Station Free
Send 2c stamp for N. Y. City Guide Book and Map

NAMING A PLAY IMPORTANT MATTER

Thousands Sometimes Considered Before One Is Settled Upon.

Someone recently remarked that there were at least ten thousand manuscripts of plays in New York in search of a producer. To which another someone retorted that they must all be bad, for there never was a time when managers were so eager for good plays as today. And it may be added that now is the accepted time for the budding dramatist if he has a bud that will grow into a prosperous plant because of its merit.

Scarcely a manuscript reaches successful production without making a career for itself, as it passes through many hands and under the eyes and consideration of many readers in its way from author to broker, to manager, to player and to its goal, the stage.

An instance of this which has the feature of novelty is shown in the story of the manuscript of "When All Has Been Said," written by Bayard Veiller, a New York newspaper man of repute and well-known to all theatrical folk. He had been impressed with the dramatic value of Jackson D. Haag's "That Which Never Dies," and he made it into a play. Upon its completion, he was at loss for a suitable title. He finally decided to give it the name of one of its characters, a 7-year-old boy named "William." With the manuscript in hand, he went to the office of a prominent play broker.

"I want you to take this play around to the manager you think will handle it best," said Mr. Veiller. "I have so many friends in the business that, if the play is any good, some will reproach me for not giving them first chance at it. I want to have nothing to do with its placing. And I want no intimation made that I wrote it. My name does not appear in this manuscript. If the play is bad I do not want my friends to have any compunction about turning it down as hard as if it had been written by an absolute stranger."

A Poor Title.

The broker read the play, liked it and went to the offices of Liebler & Co. with it. There, despite the fact that it had been submitted without an author's name, its worth was at once recognized. The play was accepted under one condition—that its title should be changed. In the first place, the title "William" involuntarily called up a picture of a butler, and then it suggested farce.

The author was brought upon the scene, and a new title requested. The author suggested half a hundred, but none of them was found suitable. Then the managers and their staff of authors, press agents, and stage managers took up the problem, with no better luck. Finally, in their perplexity, Liebler & Co. offered $100 for the best title for the play.

Five thousand letters of suggestion poured in. Those who took the trouble to write for a scenario received one and were able to base their suggestions on something of substantial value. The vast majority, however, seemed to think that all that was necessary was a title, whether it had any bearing on the play or not.

Therefore, thousands of such ludicrous suggestions as "A Colored Soldier," "Hot Cross Buns," "Holding the Fort for Brave Jack Johnson," "A Tainted Venus," and "She Could Count Her Lovers on Her Finger Tips," were submitted.

Of the titles more worthy of consideration "Our Boy" and "William the Conqueror" seemed the favorites. The former was suggested no less than ninety times, and the latter over sixty. The young man sending in the winning title, "When All Has Been Said," had done so under the name of Howard Millward. He had had no hopes of winning the hundred, and so had not used his own name. After notification had been sent to him to the effect that a check awaited him, an actor named Joseph Allenton presented himself at the Liebler offices, identified himself as the writer of the letter, and received his check.

The famous old single-track suspension bridge over the Niagara River on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway was opened for traffic in 1855 and was in continuous use from that time until 1897, a period of 42 years. It was built by the late John A. Roebling, was 821 feet 4 inches long between the centres of the towers, and was carried by four 10-inch steel cables. The tower was 245 feet above the water. The lower cord sustained a roadway for foot passengers and vehicles.

WHEN YOU FEEL CROSS

AND ARE EASILY WORRIED AND IRRITATED. CHANCES ARE THAT THE LIVER IS NOT RIGHT AND YOU NEED

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Life is too short to be cross and grouchy. You not only make yourself miserable, but also those about you.

Don't blame others. Blame yourself for not keeping the liver right.

When healthy and active the liver filters the poisonous bile from the blood and passes it into the intestines, where it aids the process of digestion and keeps the bowels regular.

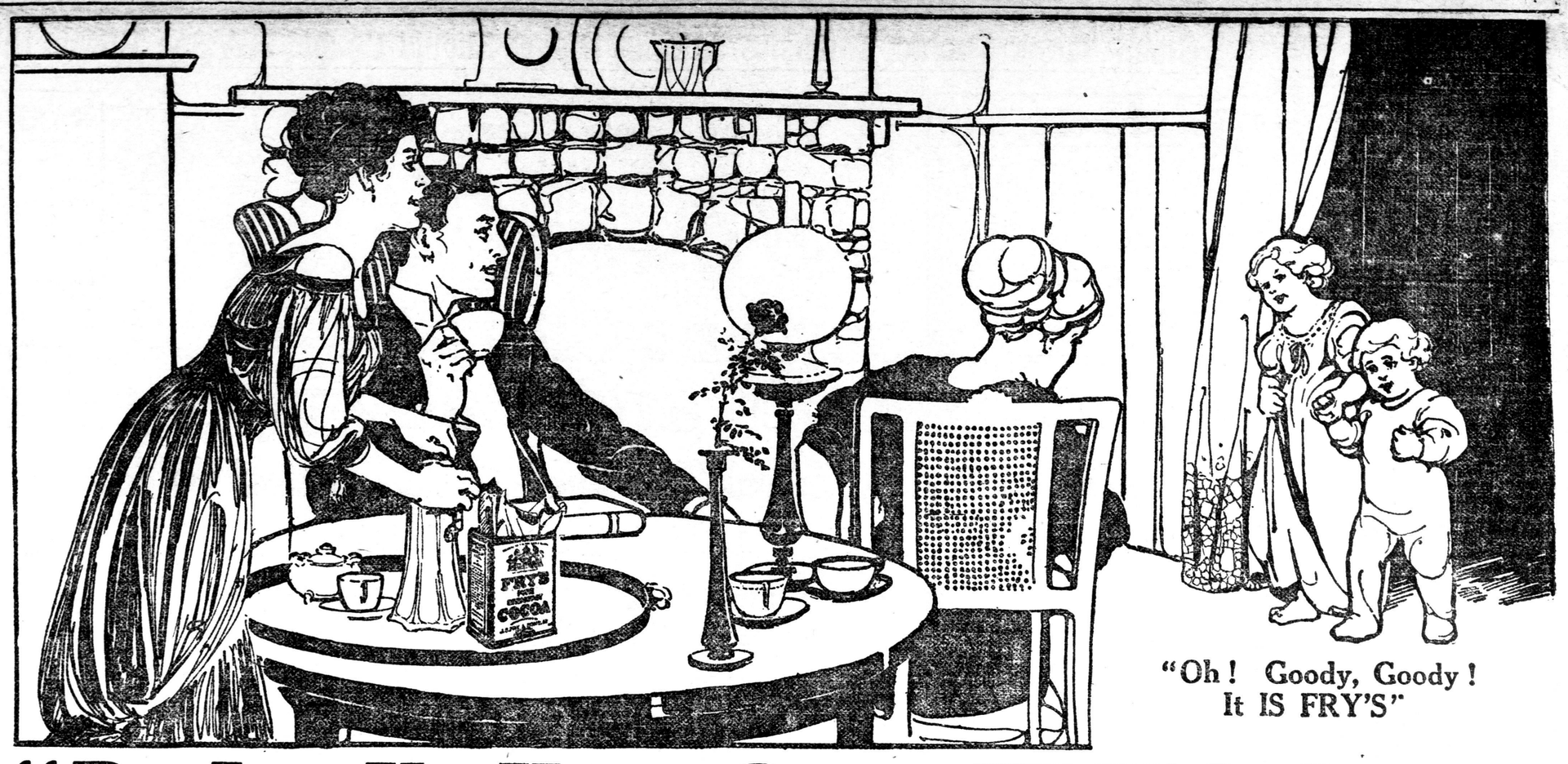
But when the liver balks the whole system becomes clogged with a mass of fermenting food, which gives rise to gas on the stomach, belching of wind, pains about the heart, and a multitude of annoying symptoms which accompany indigestion and constipation.

There is nothing in the world which will more promptly afford you relief than Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. This statement is true. A trial will convince you. This medicine acts definitely and directly on the liver and bowels, and cleanses the whole digestive and excretory system.

Mr. Theo. Bedard, Lac aux Sables, Portneuf County, Que., writes: "I have found Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills the best treatment obtainable for indigestion and impure blood. They cured me of indigestion, from which I suffered for four years.

"This certificate is given without solicitation, so that others may not waste their money buying medicines of no value when they can get Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, which I am convinced are the best."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



"Oh! Goody, Goody! It IS FRY'S"

"Do Let Us Have Some FRY'S Cocoa"

Is it any wonder the dear little kiddies slip out of their cot and steal downstairs when they "suspect" that father and mother are treating themselves to some "Fry's"? Will mother give them a drink too? Yes, indeed she will, for she knows that the best drink they could have, anytime, is

Fry's Cocoa is the one beverage that everyone likes and that everyone benefits by drinking. Young and old, weak and strong, people of robust health or those of delicate nerves and weak digestion—all get great good from its daily frequent use. Assimilates so easily that it provides a strengthening influence where most other foods and beverages fail.

Fry's Cocoa THE 25c. a Large Tin

Fry's is welcomed at any meal—**anytime,** in fact. Could you imagine anything daintier or more delicious to serve the afternoon callers or the evening's guests than a steaming hot, taste-tempting cup of this superb cocoa? It is so easily and quickly prepared—and everyone always enjoys it so much—that you really should serve it **oftener.** Genuinely economical, too. Order a tin of your grocer—to-day!

DR. JOSEPH FRY founded the House of Fry at Bristol, England, nearly two hundred years ago. The high quality of its products has attracted the patronage of discriminating buyers to such an extent that the works to-day employ nearly 5,000 people, the largest cocoa manufactory in the world, while the sale of Fry's Cocoa extends to all parts of the globe. The highest medical authorities in England say "There is no flaw in its claim to be absolutely pure."



Joseph Fry

Give the children Fry's Cocoa OFTENER. So much better, more enjoyed and safer than milk—especially these cold days. Easily and quickly prepared—enriches the blood, builds up and fortifies the body.

Surpassing Good For Everyone—Anytime

And remember "Nothing Will Do But Fry's." 10

Trade Supplied by J. S. Fry & Sons, Limited, 32 Colborne St., Toronto

Your Christmas Sweets Will Be Extra Good

If you are particular to ask for Fry's. An inviting variety of especially tempting chocolates of a new kind—made in many forms from purest cocoa sugar and exquisite flavorings. Do try them. In good stores everywhere



25c. Buys a Good Many

ODD RINGS WORN BY WORLD'S RULERS

Curious Superstition About Old and Famous Circlets.

Curious and romantic legends attach to certain of the world's famous rings. One the coronation ring of England, has an especially interesting history, more or less authentic.

Tradition has it that this ring was given by Edward the Confessor to an aged mendicant, who, accosting the king on the highway, asked alms to enable him to accomplish a journey to Jerusalem.

When the mendicant reached the Holy City, the story of the bestowal of the ring is said to have come to the knowledge of St. John the Divine, who, blessing the circlet, bade the pilgrim to restore it to his sovereign. This command was obeyed by the mendicant, who effected the return of the ring through an English pilgrim who was returning home from a visit to Palestine.

The ring was thereafter carefully guarded and finally placed in Edward's shrine at Westminster. The story of the ring was duly set forth in painted characters on glass and fixed in a window in the south aisle of the abbey.

The Kaiser's Ring.

The German emperor is said to wear at all times a ring that he regards as his own peculiar talisman, and to which a fantastic origin is credited. It appears that, during the time of John, elector of Brandenburg, a toad entered his room one night and placed a small gem on the elector's couch. This, we are assured, though a stone of small intrinsic value, has ever proved a talisman to the imperial house. The stone was set in a ring by the father of Frederick the Great, since whose time it has been worn by the head of the imperial German family.

The king of Spain owns a ring whose history proclaims it to be something of a "hoo-doo." According to the traditions of the Spanish court, recites Harper's Weekly, this ring was presented to Queen Mercedes by Alfonso XII. She died within a month. The king then turned over the ring to his sister Maria, and she, too, died shortly after receiving the ring. The fatal circlet again coming into the possession of the king, he this time gave it to Princess Cristina, his sister-in-law, who survived but three months. It would seem that the king was determined to brave the baleful influence of the ring, for, when its possessor died, he decided to wear it himself. Curiously enough, he, too, passed away not long afterward.

Naturally, the queen regent was loath to assume the risk of wearing the deadly circlet. Indeed, she refused to have anything to do with it, and, instead, caused it to be hung in a golden chain about the neck of the statue of the Virgin of Almudena in Madrid. It would seem that the young Alfonso, however, did not share the queen regent's dread of this ring, for it is now in his personal possession.

Spaniards entertain an odd superstition with reference to this ring of awesome history. It is believed to be possessed of some mystic power whereby unworthy wearers of it are deprived of their lives. To the worthy wearer, however, it is contended that the ring assures prosperity and long life. The superstitious have pointed out, in support of their contention, that the young king was actually wearing this ring at the time of his narrow escape from death when a bomb was thrown at him on his wedding day.

There is a ring of the imperial Russian house that is supposed to exercise a protective influence over the worthy wearer. There is a story to the effect that the grandfather of the present Czar, who was never known to stir from the palace without the ring, was assassinated on the day he forgot to slip the ring on his finger, but had left it at the palace.

THE PASSION TO KILL.

This infamous rage for killing! The suffering that the men with guns impose; the happy creatures mangled in their play and flight; the cripples that drag themselves to the woods and hills to die, with unheard groaning; the little ones in fur and feathers that perish of cold and hunger, wondering why the father and mother that were good to them come back no more.

Oh, brothers of the tongue that speaks, the hand that works such other good, the brain that thinks so high and kindly for those of your own species, will you not hear and heed the plaint in these wild voices that reach you even at your windows? Will you not have mercy on those harmless ones that, after centuries of persecution, know and think of you only with aversion and terror? Hang up the gun, burn the whip, put down the sling, the bow, the trap, the stone, and bid them live. Let their joyous voices greet the sun again, as in the days before they learned the fear of man. Take their drooping carcasses out of your hat, my lady, and set an example such as a gentle, well-bred woman should give to her ignorant sisters. Be ministers and friends, not persecutors and enemies. Spare, for their sake, yet more for your own, our little brothers of the fields.—Charles M. Skinner in Atlantic Monthly.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine**

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

GARIBALDI WANTED HIS BODY BURNED

But Great Liberator's Will Was Disregarded by Friends.

There is in Caprera, a peculiar scent of resin and incense baked in the sun, and it is precisely this sun, not as in Africa, which brings out the aroma of the lentisk of the low growing pines and of the myrtles.

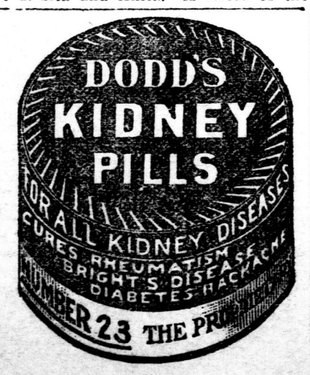
The pungent perfume of these island shrubs explains the desire expressed by Garibaldi in all his wills (not excepting the last in 1877) to have his body burned on a funeral pile of the wood of the island "before letting anyone know of his decease," in the open air, his face turned to the sun like Pompeius, and then to have the ashes placed in the wall behind the tomb of his little grandchildren, Anita and Rosita, and beneath the shade of a leafy acacia.

But when he died his will was disregarded by friends and relations, and against this profanation Giosue Carducci, the greatest of modern Italian poets, has protested—a protest approved by the most eminent men of science of the democracy. Thus the body of the hero was embalmed and placed in a tomb covered by an enormous block of Caprera granite and inscribed on it only the name, Garibaldi.

A tomb worthy indeed of the hero and which reminds the visitor of the modest grave of Gladstone's father in the little cemetery at Leith, near Edinburgh. Garibaldi's resting place is in an olive wood between the general's house and the seashore. Five other tombs surround his now, those of Menotti and Maulic, his eldest and his youngest sons; of his daughter, Teresita, wife of General Canzlo, and of Rosita and Anita. A sailor of the Italian navy mounts guard at the tomb.

In his home at Caprera Garibaldi rose very early in the morning, and with his hat well pulled down over his eyes proceeded by a tiny footpath to a prominence and thence admired the wide view of sea and horizon. After his morning walk he returned home in a cheerful frame of mind, had a kind word for everybody and went with the peasants to look after the cultivation of his fields.

During the last years of his life, being crippled hand and foot by arthritis, he seldom left his room, but he sat with the windows open, and the sparrows hopped in and took food from his hand. On his deathbed he had the windows opened to let two little tame tomtits into his room. He generally dined at noon, then played a game of draughts; after that he dictated his correspondence or some lines from memory and retired at 9.



THE HORRORS OF BOKHARA.

The terrible deeds that once made Bokhara a byword are now prohibited by the Russian government. Prisoners are not permitted, for instance, to be dragged through the streets by galloping horses. Nor are they thrown from the top of the high tower called the Minar Katan. This was the usual punishment meted out to evildoers in the old days. Watched by thousands of spectators, the poor wretches were flung from that giddy height on to the flagstones beneath.

Bokhara has many chambers of horrors, unwholesome for western eyes to see, and the description of which would certainly be unfit for publication. Perhaps the most horrible of these is a pit where prisoners were tortured by vermin, which were so numerous and ravenous that in the absence of human prey they were fed on chunks of raw meat.

EFFECTS OF SMOKING.

The degree of mentality attained by the non-smoking student is greater than that of the smoker, while in physique the balance is in favor of the smoker. A compilation made of the members of one college class shows that during the period of undergraduate life, which is essentially 3½ years, the first group grows in weight 10.4 per cent more than the second, and 11 per cent more than the third; in girth of chest the first group grows 26.7 per cent more than the second, and 22 per cent more than the third; in capacity of lungs the first group gains 77 per cent more than the second, and 49.5 per cent more than the third. As a rule, the non-smoker is mentally superior to both the occasional and the habitual smoker. As a rule the non-smoker is equal, and probably slightly superior physically, to all members of the smoking classes except the athletes. It may well be queried as to whether the smoking athlete does not make his gain at too high a mental cost to make it pay.

THE RECORD CUSTOMS SHIP.

A unique customs record was made in New York last week when $70,000 in duties was paid by the passengers of a single liner. The dutiable goods were all declared by their owners at their full value. Among the Americans who thus contributed to Uncle Sam's revenues was Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who paid $5,000 in duties on the contents of her innumerable trunks. Another passenger, Archer M. Huntington, paid $17,000 in duty on many rare Spanish antiques he was bringing in, while his wife declared her individual foreign purchases, mostly furs and wearing apparel, at $3,000. One of the curiosities of the tariff was discovered when Mr. Huntington was permitted to bring in a collection of foreign postage, valued at $32,000, absolutely free of duty. It was with reluctance that the customs men permitted this rare invoice to pass, but a most diligent search of the tariff schedule failed to give them any excuse for levying upon it. Mrs. Collins P. Huntington contributed $48,000 in duties, which is believed to be the largest amount ever paid by one person in New York.

KEPT UMBRELLA 30 YEARS.

A faithful old umbrella which has shielded the family of Dr. James A. Mullican of Greenwood avenue from the storms of thirty years, was stolen on Sunday. During the pain on that day the physician lent the umbrella to E. A. Seck and while the latter was in a store some one stole it.

"The umbrella belonged to my father and has been in the family for more than thirty years," said Dr. Mullican last night. "It has been covered several times.

"To persons who are unable to keep the same umbrella for more than thirty days this may seem incredible, but it is true," concluded Dr. Mullican with a smile.—Chicago Tribune.

Shiloh's Cure

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

DEEP-SEATED COUGH

CURED IN 5 HOURS.

New Home-Made Syrup.

(Cut this out.)

From Boston Press.

Progress in medical compounds never ceases, and now it is stated by a prominent medical man that any deep-seated cough or cold on the lungs can be actually cured in five hours by the clock. Opium and morphine have been resorted to in the past as relief measures. But now it is learned that the system must be treated to rid it of inflammation and congestion. A tonic laxative cough syrup does the work so quickly and thoroughly as to be almost magical. What heretofore has taken weeks to cure can be accomplished in hours. Get this formula filled or mix it at home, and always keep it on hand: One-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardiol and three ounces syrup white pine compound. Shake the bottle and take twenty drops every half-hour for four hours. Then take one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times a day until the system is purified and tones up. Give children less according to age. One filling will usually cure a whole family, as the dose is small.

"CEETEE" UNDERWEAR

Insist on underwear bearing this trademark.

Note its perfect shape, the quality of the material, its softness and elasticity.

"Ceetee" gives solid comfort and lasting satisfaction—the underwear de luxe, yet costs no more than ordinary makes.

"CEETEE" UNDERWEAR is **knit to fit the form**—not simply cut from the fabric—never binds, wrinkles or sags.

From first to last it is the underwear that pleases.

Ask your dealer to show you "Ceetee"—it means absolute underwear comfort.

In all sizes for men, women and children.

Look for the "sheep"



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