

43RD YEAR NO. 18005

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1906.—TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CIVIC SOLONS OF THIS DISTRICT TALK OVER NIAGARA POWER

They Ask Questions and Get Answers From the Hydro-Electric Commissioners—Favor Vote in January.

"That this meeting hereby expresses its approval of the work done by the hydro-electric commission, and of the Western Ontario Municipal Niagara Power Union, and recommends that by-laws be submitted to the electors at the municipal elections authorizing the various councils to negotiate with the commission for power."

The above resolution, moved by Mayor Butler, of Woodstock, and seconded by Mayor Coulter, of Ingersoll, was unanimously passed at the conclusion of the Niagara power meeting held in the banquet hall of the Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon.

Fearing the board of directors would be too small to contain the meeting, the city council secured the room in the Masonic Temple. The precaution was unnecessary, however, as only about 50 persons were present. But these fifty were people who were very much interested, and they asked many questions, which were answered by Hon. Adam Beck and the experts present.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Municipal Union, and President Fryer, of Galt, and Secretary Lyons, of Guelph, were present.

Hon. Adam Beck had with him P. W. Sothmann, chief engineer; E. Richards, assistant engineer, and E. C. Settel, secretary of the Hydro-Electric Commission.

Delegates Present.

The following delegates from outside places recorded their names: T. C. S. Wilson, Ingersoll; George Neely, Dorchester; W. R. Smith, Ingersoll; J. A. Coulter, mayor of Ingersoll; A. L. Richardson, Ingersoll; R. Skinner, Ingersoll; W. J. Elliott, Ingersoll; R. Dixon, St. Marys; W. D. Hogarth, mayor of Woodstock; John Butler, mayor of Woodstock; J. A. Bell, city engineer, St. Thomas; George L. Oill, manager of the light, heat and power department, St. Thomas.

The London Board of Trade was represented by President White, and Secretary Nelles.

The Trades and Labor Council by Messrs. Harry Clarke, H. Hollingshead and H. Rymill.

The London Real Estate Association by Messrs. J. M. Parsons, Wm. Scarrow, Charles Taylor and R. A. Y. Stinchcombe.

The city council by Acting-Mayor Matthews, Ald. Armstrong and City Clerk Baker.

The manufacturers' committee by Ald. Armstrong and Assessment Commissioner Grant.

Amongst other citizens present were Richard Southern, H. J. Jones, A. McCoubrey, A. H. McFarlane, H. T. Reason, Ben Hole, C. B. Hunt, F. W. Farncombe and J. M. Moore.

Many Questions.

Scores of questions were asked, but the greatest interest centered in the questions of the liability of the municipalities in case they vote to have Niagara power, the price of power, and also as to the guarantee there will be of the Government supplying the municipalities at all times and under all conditions, in case steam power is done away with to a great extent, and the people decide to use Niagara power.

To the first question, Mr. Beck's answer was that the municipalities would only be liable for what the Government is liable for—that is, 10,000 horsepower for 30 years.

If a contract is made with the power companies now generating power at the falls the Government will have to bind itself to take 10,000 horsepower per annum, and if this power was not sold, the municipalities as a whole would have to pay the bill. But this contingency, Mr. Beck was remote and impossible, practically. Already the commission has applications for 140,000 horsepower, so that in reality, the municipalities will not be undertaking any liability whatsoever, and will not be venturing upon issue a dollar of debt.

Mr. Beck put it, the credit of the Government will bring power to the doors of the municipalities of Western Ontario.

Must Make Contract.

It will be necessary for the municipalities to make a contract for a stated amount of power, but if, for example, Continued on Page Six.

G. T. R. WOULD BE RID TROUBLESOME CLAUSE

Will Ask Parliament to Repeal That Two-Cent Rate Section.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company will apply to Parliament this session to repeal or amend clause three of its charter, under which it is declared that "the fare or charge for each third-class passenger by every train on the said railway shall not exceed one penny currency for each mile traveled, and that at least one train having in it third-class carriages shall run every day throughout the length of the line."

THE M. C. R. VICTORS IN RATE ARBITRATION

Is Placed in Special Differential Class With Eastern Connections.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—The Michigan Central Railroad was placed in a differential class by itself yesterday, when Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston and Maine, as referee, rendered a decision in the rate controversy. By the terms of the decision, the Michigan Central is permitted to charge a rate to Boston, New York and Buffalo, which is between the standard and the regular published differential rates. An exception is made in the case of the standard first-class rate to Boston.

Railroadmen call the result a compromise, and declare that it will complicate the eastern rate situation. The statement was made that the ruling is not regarded as an arbitration, but simply as a decision, and there is grave question whether the railroad under the new law have the right to arbitrate rate questions. The decision is therefore not regarded as binding upon any road, but there is reason to believe it will be absorbed, because each president gave his word to abide by it before the arbitrator decides that the rates which he has given the Michigan Central shall be applied by that road only over its eastern connection—the New York Central.

SEARCHING FOR BROTHER

Connecticut Lady Writes Mayor Judd About Missing Man.

"I. Whitman Court,"

"Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.,

"Dec. 4, 1906.

"Dear Sir,—I read in a paper that in March two men, named Scott Dexter and Hugh McDougall, were drowned by falling over a dam in the Thames River. Would you do me a favor and let me know anything you can about the man named Hugh McDougall? I have or had a brother of that name and about that age, and I cannot find him by letter. He lived near Boulder, Col., for many years. I have had no word from him for three years, and the last letter was returned saying he was not there. So I have lost trace of him, but seeing the item in the paper, I cut it out but still hoped he was in Boulder. He was interested in silver mines. If you could enlighten me about the one who was drowned I will be thankful, for myself and sisters in Scotland."

"MRS. W. M. MCINTYRE."

It is not thought that the victim of the drowning accident is the man for whom the Connecticut lady is looking, as McDougall had lived in this district for many years, and had always been employed as a teamster by one mill or another.

AUTO RUNS PRESS

Motor Broke Down, But the Editor Was a Man of Resource.

New York, Dec. 8.—The electric motor which is used to drive the press in the office of the Staten Island Advance, in West Brighton, broke down yesterday, and an expert found that it would have to be sent to Philadelphia for repairs.

John Crawford, jun., the editor, found that no other office in Staten Island could print his sixteen-page paper last night, so he took his 35-horsepower automobile up alongside the building, and the shaft of the engine was engaged, and the press run out. A pulley was then adjusted to the shaft of the automobile, and last night the paper was being run off successfully.

A WRECK ON THE SOUTHERN

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Southern Railway officials here have been advised that shortly after 4 o'clock this morning that passenger train No. 34 struck the rear of a freight train just south of Danville, Va., derailing the engine and several freight cars. The freight cars caught fire from the engine, and the Danville fire company was called to extinguish the flames. It is reported that the engineer of train No. 34 was killed and his fireman injured, but on account of interruption to the telegraph service this report cannot be verified. No passengers were injured.

FIRE BREAK JAIL.

Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Five prisoners escaped from Oswego County Jail here last night by means of a cellar door, the lock of which had been broken by an axe during the night. The men who escaped are John Case, charged with assault in the first degree; Arthur Lessing, James Sarno, burglary and larceny; Charles Raney, arson; Edward Fitzgerald, who was held on a simple charge. Several of the men had been convicted, and were awaiting transfer to the state prison.

HOUSE APPROVES STORAGE SCHEME

Refrigerator Plant Subsidies Held Splendid Idea.

IS FAVORED BY MR. BORDEN

System Has Already Greatly Aided the Farmers, Say the Agricultural Members of Both Sides.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—Hon. Sydney Fisher's scheme to still further increase the prosperity of the agricultural, fruit-growing, and fishing communities of the various Provinces by encouraging the establishment and operation of cold-storage warehouses is meeting with general favor from both sides of the House. The debate on the resolution was confined to members representing rural constituencies, and the only discordant note was sounded by Mr. Geo. Taylor, Chief Conservative Whip, who asserted that this was another fad of Mr. Fisher's. Messrs. D. S. Schell (South Oxford), Dr. Chisholm (East Huron), David Henderson (Halton), and Mr. R. L. Borden all endorsed the proposition. It was suggested that the grant be made in a lump sum, and that it might be advisable to complete the chain by providing similar facilities at Liverpool. The latter suggestion was received sympathetically by Mr. Fisher, who expressed his readiness to consider a practical suggestion.

Supplementing his previous remarks, Mr. Fisher said that he thought it was the duty of the Government to assist an industry which would confer great benefit on the country and be a profitable investment. He thought that the country would be hurt if the cold-storage industry were not firmly established, and it was for these reasons that the scheme was placed before the House. The only objection for the Government giving this assistance was that there was a sure hope and expectation that local cold storage warehouses would be profitable. Therefore, the Government were justified in helping in the preliminary period when an unprofitable enterprise might not prove a sensible sense, to secure a fair return for the capital invested and insure the perpetuity of the enterprises. The Government had a precedent in the creameries which private enterprise attempted to establish in Alberta some thirteen years ago. The people of that time were not sufficiently favorably disposed towards the scheme to secure the profitable working of the creameries. Perhaps the enterprise was a little before its time and the new settlers did not take hold of the industry of the enterprise in the same intelligent way as the farmers in other parts of Canada. In 1896-7 the Government found considerable capital invested in those creameries, and now formed the most successful organization of the kind in Canada. Something similar was done with regard to cold storage on steamships, with the result that practically all the now coming to Canada were fitted with cold storage or cooling chambers for perishable products.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—MILDER.

The storm which passed across the Great Lakes yesterday is now centered in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and gales are blowing from the Maritime Provinces. Extremely cold weather now prevails throughout the Dominion, exclusive of British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 12 below—4 below; Qu'Appelle, 28 below—zero; Winnipeg, 25 below—4 below; Port Arthur, 22 below—2 below; Parry Sound, 18 below—4 below; Toronto, 2 below—4; Ottawa, 8 below—2 below; Montreal, 6 below—zero; Quebec, 4 below—2; St. John, 10—28; Halifax, 16—50.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, Dec. 8—8 a.m. Today—Southeasterly winds, with snow. Western States will probably cause a snowfall in both Ontario and Quebec. Extreme cold prevails throughout Canada, exclusive of British Columbia.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 5 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 34°; lowest, 17° above.

Britain and U.S. Near Clash Over Fisheries Muddle

Washington Demanded Immediate Repeal of Newfoundland Laws, But the Foreign Office Insisted Upon a Modus Vivendi.

London, Dec. 8.—The correspondence between the state department at Washington and that of the foreign office here, and that between Newfoundland and the colonial office detailing the circumstances leading to the establishment of the fisheries "modus vivendi" was published here today. While the tone is conciliatory, it shows that a wide chasm remains to be bridged.

The correspondence commenced in October, 1905, with letters from Secretary Root to Ambassador Durand, dated Oct. 12 and 19, asking for an early interview on the subject of the fisheries, and explaining the views of the United States on her treaty rights, and urging that Great Britain take steps to secure the repeal of the Newfoundland laws conflicting therewith.

Foreign Secretary Grey, Feb. 2 last, through Ambassador Reid, dealt at length with Mr. Root's observations, and said he regretted that he was unable to assent thereto without important qualifications. Mr. Reid notified Secretary Grey, July 20, that Mr. Root disagreed with "several" of his views, and added:

"I am instructed to ask for such action as will prevent any interference on any ground by officers of the Newfoundland with American fishermen when they go to exercise their treaty rights on the Newfoundland coast during the approaching fishing season."

Secretary Grey, replying Aug. 14, said he observed: "With much regret that the wide divergence in the views of the two governments disclosed by the correspondence, makes it hopeless to accept an immediate settlement, but he was ready to confer with the United States Government with the view of arranging a modus vivendi applicable only to the ensuing season."

On Sept. 12, Mr. Reid wrote Secretary Grey to the effect that the Government of the United States "hears with the greatest concern" that the divergence of views renders an immediate settlement "impossible," and suggesting the terms of the modus vivendi. These were accepted by Secretary Grey Sept. 25, whereupon Mr. Reid was authorized to ratify them.

REAL ESTATERS OPPOSE KOMOKA

The Association Goes on Record Against Extension Scheme—Favors Metering.

The Real Estate Association of London last night put itself on record as opposed to the Komoka scheme for the extension of the waterworks, when the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That this association publicly announces that it is decidedly opposed to the Komoka scheme, and will advocate in lieu thereof:

"1. Metering the whole city from annual surplus until the entire system is covered.

"2. That any further issue of debentures for waterworks extensions should be for a high pressure system for fire and commercial purposes in the mercantile and manufacturing districts, as recently outlined before this association and in the press."

For several weeks the association has been pursuing a vigorous policy of objection to the Komoka scheme, and the members have arrived at the conclusion that the expenditure of \$75,000 on the Komoka or any other spring water scheme down the river is not warranted. The amount is too large and there is no certainty that there is sufficient water there to supply the city for any length of time.

The scheme of the association is to have the commissioners use the surplus which accumulates annually, say, \$10,000, for the purpose of installing meters. Thus there would be no increase in water rates, and no special tax on consumers for metering.

It was also stated that the Komoka scheme does not guarantee to take proper care of the manufacturing interests, and if any large sum of money is to be expended it should be on a high pressure system which would afford ample protection from fire, and would at the same time give the manufacturers all the water required for commercial purposes.

ELEVATOR BURNED.

Fort William, Dec. 7.—The Canadian Pacific Railway's elevator "D" caught fire this morning and was totally destroyed by 1 p.m. Fortunately the wheat in storage had been cleaned out yesterday. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss \$350,000; insured.

MISS ANTHONY'S HOME BURNED.

Adams, Mass., Dec. 7.—The Susan B. Anthony house was burned today at a loss of \$125,000. The famous woman suffrage leader, lived in this home for many years. Part of it was built by her grandfather, Humphrey Anthony, about 100 years ago, and part by her father-in-law, Joshua Lapham, 50 years earlier. The house was owned by Mrs. Hannah Boyles, of Lake Geneva, N. Y., and Albert Dickinson, of Chicago, who purchased it because of its historic value.

BROKE UP "RED" BAND

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Dec. 8.—A military raid on the Rakoff iron works at Czenstachowa today resulted in breaking up an extensive revolutionary organization. Eighty-seven members of the band were arrested, including fifteen terrorists suspected of participation in recent murders and robberies. A large quantity of arms and ammunition, several printing presses and many revolutionary proclamations were captured.

HINTS AT TRACK ELEVATION TALK, BUT WILL NOT MAKE STATEMENT

Mayor Discusses Trip to Toronto—Admits He Was Not On University Deputation.

Mayor Judd was in his office in the city hall today, but he would not say what business took him to Toronto yesterday. He admits that he was not asked to go with the university deputation to the Parliament buildings until he met the deputation on the train for Toronto.

His worship hints that he had a conversation with the Grand Trunk authorities yesterday regarding track elevation in this city, but he absolutely refused to make any statement on the subject to the

WESTERN SENATE CALLS ON GOVT.

Asks Education Department to Recognize Honor Degrees.

SEATH CRITICISES EQUIPMENT

Declares He Does Not Think It Adequate as Composed at Present—Dr. Pyne Will Consider.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—A Western University deputation waited on Dr. Pyne, the Ontario minister of education, today, in reference to the university's certificates being recognized in the qualifications for high school teachers. It was held unfair to the university and the people of the western part of Ontario that students who have taken the greater part of their studies in the Forest City should be compelled to come here or go to some other city for their final examination. For several years its honor graduates have given an excellent account of themselves, and the continued refusal of recognition in view of the recent strengthening of the professorate was hurtful to the institution.

The Western is not yet prepared to offer honor courses in science, but in the departments of classics, modern languages, literature, history and mathematics it fears no comparison of its work with that of any other Canadian university.

The only objections offered to their application were made by Dr. Seath, who thought that the equipment is still insufficient. He suggested a way out of the difficulty by the London students taking the Toronto University examinations.

The arrangements for the conference were made by the Hon. Adam Beck. The delegation was received by the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Deputy Minister Colquhoun and Superintendent Seath, His Worship Mayor Judd, of London, doing the honors of the introductions.

The Bishop of Huron opened the case for the Western with the declaration that the senate is asking no favor, but only simple justice. It is now equipped to fully meet the needs of students taking any of the ordinary teaching courses with the exception of science. It offers opportunities to workmen and others who cannot afford to send their sons and daughters to Toronto, Kingston and other eastern cities. Its pass and honor courses in classics, moderns, history and mathematics will qualify its graduates to teach these departments as efficiently as any other university.

The professors are men of the highest standing in their subjects. There are several thousands of volumes in the libraries of the college and besides the students have the free use of the public library.

An Excellent Staff.

The authorities of the university feel so confident of the excellence of the teaching and of the standard of the degree that they grant that they are prepared to submit to any test the Government may impose. They would welcome a uniform examination of the graduates of all the candidates for admission to the training school.

Provost James pointed out that this withholding of the recognition of the honor courses cast reflection upon the whole work of the university.

Vice-Principal Dearness quoted examples of students who had been denied the recognition of honor standing at the Normal College, and even refused a statement of opinion obtained in honor subjects, or had taken a creditable course through all the examinations up to the final year or half-year, and had then gone off to another university in order to obtain the coveted recognition.

Mr. Henry Macklin said that notwithstanding that the Western University is quite non-denominational, yet at a recent meeting of the Synod of Huron, representing a population of 100,000 people distributed through thirteen counties of Western Ontario, resolutions strongly commending the university to the favorable consideration of the diocese were adopted. That important body sincerely desires the progress and welfare of the university with which its diocesan college has its affiliations.

He firmly believed that the granting of the senate's request would be "simply justice" and good policy.

Mayor Judd informed the Minister of Education that the people of London do not wish to go to Kingston. They do wish to see an efficient university built in what should be the educational center of the west. They will not be easily convinced that the work done in the university there should not be recognized.

Dr. Pyne thanked the delegates for their statement of the cause of the Western University and the full explanations with which they had set it forth. He assured them that he had no feelings against the university itself, and that he would be as much pleased as any one to witness its success and prosperity. He called upon

(Continued on Page Three.)

FOUR PERSONS KILLED BY NEGRO

Attempt to Arrest a Murderous Southern Desperado Ends in a Massacre.

Grenville, Miss., Dec. 7.—Four persons were shot and killed and three others were wounded today by a negro. The man first killed a negro woman in a boarding house. He then probably fatally wounded Policeman Koffer, and barricaded himself in a house. In an attempt made to arrest him he killed two negroes and a white man, and wounded a negro and a white man. Assistant Clerk Abercrombie.

The negro was captured soon after. Much excitement prevails.

WHERE STRIKES COME HIGH

Hamilton Out at Least \$75,000 Over the Recent Unpleasantness.

Hamilton, Dec. 7.—The troops from London and Toronto, which have been here since the street railway riots began, returned home today.

Both the company and the union's representatives profess to be satisfied with the award of the railway board.

The strike has cost the railway company about \$45,000, the International Union of two more railways about \$5,000, and will cost the city corporation \$3,000 or \$4,000. Retail merchants also have sustained heavy losses.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Dec. 7. Reported at. From.
Ethiopia. New York. Glasgow
Citta di Palermo. New York. Genoa
Tampacan. New York. Antwerp
Bostonian. Manchester. Boston
Pomeranian. London. Montreal
Germania. Naples. New York
Peruvia. Leghorn. New York
Numidian. Boston. Glasgow
Galt. New York. Liverpool
Gulf Waldersee. New York. Hamburg

TWO LAKE BOATS ARE OVERDUE; SARNIA MEN AMONGST CREWS

The Lake Michigan and the McLouth May Have Foundered on Lake Superior.

Sarnia, Dec. 7.—The steamers Lake Michigan and Sidney McLouth, the crews of which were made up mainly from this place and vicinity, are overdue, and some fears are expressed that they may have foundered.

BURGLARS ENTER PLEA OF GUILTY

Betzel and Underwood Admit Crime—A Youth Sent to Mimico School.

Detective Nickle went to Detroit yesterday and brought back Glimore Betzel and Marcus Underwood, the youths who were arrested there on a charge of burglarizing Parsons' Fair, in East London.

Both prisoners appeared in the dock at the police court this morning, and pleaded guilty. Betzel had a second charge against him, that of wounding Herbert Fields with a knife. To this he pleaded not guilty. Both Betzel and Underwood were remanded for one week.

James Marshall, a boy of 17, who stole a fifteen-pound box of candies from a grocery store, was allowed to go after being severely reprimanded by the magistrate. Marshall was employed in the shipping department and gave the box of candies to a boy who worked in the factory to carry out for him.

Arthur Noah was fined \$10 or 21 days for being drunk and quietly. Noah resisted arrest and caused quite a disturbance.

Charles Williamson, the boy who was arrested some time ago for stealing poultry from a car on the Pere Marquette, and who afterwards pleaded guilty, was sent to Mimico Industrial School for an indefinite period.

Wm. Dyer was fined \$5 or ten days for being drunk.

One first time drunk was allowed to go.

ORDERED TO TANGIERS

Fes, Morocco, Dec. 4.—The Moroccan war minister and Kaid Sir Harry MacLean, the commander of the Sultan's bodyguard, with 2,000 Askiras and 3,000 other followers, have been ordered to start for Tangiers.

The Lake Michigan, with a crew of twelve, has not been reported since she cast away the barge Wawanosh in Thursday's storm, the barge being wrecked near Oscoda.

The McLouth, of the Union Line, carries a crew of twenty men, most of whom reside at Marine City, Mich. The McLouth left Fort William on Monday night for Buffalo.

Capt. J. H. Shackett commands the McLouth, and Capt. Charles Millard is master and part owner of the Lake Michigan.

THOS. C. KNOTT

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

Real Estate for Sale.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

House Jackets and Lounging Stormy Weather Robes

We have a large collection of House Jackets and Lounging Robes on display on the second floor.

The lady who desires to give her husband, father, brother or gentleman friend

A Gift Which Will Be Appreciated

cannot go astray if she selects one of these garments.

Cosy and cheerful-looking are these House Jackets. Once a man slips into one of these restful coats he will be contented to sit around and spend the evening at home. Just try him and see!

Have them in soft, rich shades of gray, brown, navy, fawn, cardinal, olive and wine. Fabrics are strong, serviceable tweeds. Reversible—different patterns on inside of coat than on the outside.

Collar, cuffs and pockets are generally in contrasting shades, which gives them a very nobby look. Trimmings of cord and frogs.

Prices range from \$2.75 to \$8.75

Quilted Silk House Coats, in brown and navy, with contrasting linings.....\$3.75

IMPORTED GERMAN VELOUR LOUNGING ROBES. Serviceable, comfortable robes.

Navy, cardinals, browns, olives and grays, with neat patterns in contrasting shades.

Prices range from \$3.75 to \$10.50

Handsome green and gray tweed Lounging Robes, nicely trimmed with cord and frog ornaments.....\$8.50

Mantle Section—Second Floor.

FELT HAT SHAPES

Clearing at, each, 25c

Ladies have been after them lately. Better get a pair at once. You'll need them every few days during the winter.

These are all wool, heavy ribbed.

Ladies' and children's—according to size.....

Children's WOOL GAITERS. Warm and comfortable—a good leg protection.

Black, white, tan and cardinal.....25c

Extra heavy black WOOL HOSE FOR CHILDREN. Good wearing quality. According to size.....35c to 50c

Ladies' and Children's Black CASHMERE Hose. All with double heels and toes; children's have spliced knees as well. Splendid wear-resisters. According to size.....35c to 45c

MEN'S BLACK RIBBED WOOL SOCKS—the comfortable kind for cold weather wear. Mending attached.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

Men's Black CASHMERE SOCKS embroidered in colors. Make appropriate Christmas gifts.....50c

Hosiery—Main Floor.

35c pair or 3 pairs for \$1

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1833.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY — WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175
The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.

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

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1906.

THE MINISTER SHOULD EXPLAIN.

The education department is having trouble in enforcing the legislation which fixes a minimum salary for public school teachers in the rural districts. The trustees of school section No. 13, North Fredericksburg, Lennox County, advertised for a teacher, saying: "State salary and experience, as we do not intend to comply with the new regulations." The Minister of Education, when his attention was called to the matter, directed the local inspector to inform the trustees of the section that they were liable for any expenditure not within the provisions of the act, also that any teacher accepting a salary lower than the act provided for would forfeit his or her certificate. The trustees decided to conform to the regulations.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of school section No. 13, Richmond Township, in the same county, a resolution was adopted asking the trustees to close the school for three months, from Jan. 1, 1907, and to enter an "emphatic protest with the Minister of Education against the arbitrary and unjust law he has placed upon us." A newspaper report of the meeting says there was not a dissenting voice, "though all regretted to see Miss Dora Casey, the teacher, leave after eight years' service."

The trustees of school section No. 13, North Fredericksburg, and the ratepayers of section No. 13, Richmond Township, are not Hampdens by any means. Their attitude is not one that should be commended or imitated, but there is another question. Why is it that the minister showed praiseworthy courage in dealing with this mutiny in Renfrew County, while he allowed his authority and the law to be flouted in another section of the Province, the county of Dufferin? Dr. Lewis, the Conservative member for Dufferin in the Legislature, told a public meeting in that constituency the other day that on his advice the school trustees in Melancthon resolved not to obey the act, whereupon the inspector advised that the Government grant be withheld. The Minister of Education indorsed the action of the inspector. Dr. Lewis threatened to resign unless the trustees had their way, and Dr. Pyne came down, like Davy Crockett's coon.

Dr. Lewis' extraordinary statement cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. It should be a matter of inquiry at the approaching session of the Legislature. Why this discrimination between school sections? By what right does the minister agree to or connive at a violation of a provision of the education act, which is one of the same virtue and effect as any other law of the land?

A FOOLISH TAX.

Lovers of art in Great Britain look with equanimity upon the big tax which the United States collects on rare pictures and manuscripts brought into that country. The other day Mr. Pierpont Morgan paid a customs duty of \$10,000 on two books of about 400 pages each, containing the literary manuscripts and private letters of Robert Burns, which the millionaire has been collecting for the past fifteen years in the United Kingdom at a cost of \$200,000.

The authorities, no doubt, considered themselves very lenient when they valued the precious books at \$50,000. It is believed to be the intention of Mr. Morgan to bequeath the collection to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. What Mr. Morgan intends to do with the \$15,000 worth of pictures which he has now stored in Europe remains to be seen. Among other masterpieces so held are his Raphael's Madonna of St. Anthony of Padua, now in the National Gallery at London, which cost him \$500,000. There are also the four tapestries after Boucher, which cost \$200,000; and Mme. Du Barry's Fragonard's "Stolen Duchess" cost him about \$150,000. As to the other parts of his collection, the chief things are the Rembrandts and the Frans Antiques, each valued at \$75,000, and the Mannheim old silver at about \$450,000. His literary has the "Evangelia Quarta" (\$50,000), the manuscript of Book I. "Paradise Lost," (\$25,000), and a large number of Cantons. All these literary and artistic treasures are on exhibition in Great Britain for the gratification of the British public, simply because their millionaire owner is averse, in the meantime, to pay the "hold-up" tariff imposed by the United States. If he should bundle them on to one of his trust steamers one of these days what a chance there will be for Mr. Forbes to produce another historic painting of the modern "Rape of Europa."

THE POWER CONFERENCE.

The discussion at the Niagara power conference in the city yesterday was valuable in clearing up doubtful or disputed points, although it would have been well if the question of municipal liability had been more clearly stated. If the proposition is a sound one, it will have nothing to fear from the fullest explanation. The mere statement that the municipalities invest no capital, and that all the cost falls upon power users and not upon the taxpayers, is inadequate, not to say misleading. Each municipality in the scheme must enter into a contract with the hydro-electric commission to take a certain amount of power, before the commission (which is virtually the Government) can really purchase power from the development companies at Niagara, and fix the price at which it shall buy and sell this electrical energy. If the city of London contracts for 10,000-horsepower, it must pay for 10,000-horsepower whether it can sell that amount or not, unless the commission can sell to some other municipality the amount which London does not require. In the latter event the city will be liable for the extra cost entailed on the commission in providing equipment sufficient to transmit 10,000-horsepower to London. If the price quoted the municipalities is found to be too low to meet the outlay of the commission, after transmission lines have been built, and the system is in operation, the municipalities must make up the difference by paying more for power. The Government will not guarantee the commission's estimates. If a cheaper motive power or illuminating process should be invented, which would displace Niagara electrical energy for industrial and lighting purposes, the city would still be liable for the cost of the quantity of Niagara power for which it had contracted. This liability will continue for 30 years from the date of the contract, as the price to be paid for power includes a sinking fund provision which will wipe out the debt in that period.

These are points that should be thoroughly explained by the promoters of the Niagara project. The bylaw to be submitted in January, however, will commit the city to nothing, and it should be adopted so that the council may go ahead and put the matter into practical and intelligible shape before the city enters into any contract or arrangement with the power commission.

The snowfall in Western Ontario has been light excepting in London and immediate vicinity. As the capital of Western Ontario the city is entitled to special recognition.

The Western University is fighting for its rights against the centralizing policy of the education department. Dr. Seath's suggestion that the London students take the Toronto University examinations lets the cat out of the bag. It is to be hoped the minister will not be a gramophone in this instance, but will give the Western University justice, even against the wish of the boss.

The census of 1906 of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta gives the following as the population:

Manitoba 365,548
Saskatchewan 256,984
Alberta 184,095
Total 806,627

Including British Columbia, there are considerably over a million people west of the Province of Ontario. In another ten years there will be at least three million at the present rate of increase.

An employee of the London Asylum sends a long communication indignantly denying imputations of cruelty against the attendants of that institution, which have appeared in print. The publication of the letter would serve no good purpose. These stories reflecting upon the asylum staff were published from political motives, and have not been taken seriously by the public. The attendants of the London Asylum are a conscientious and hard-working class, and it is too bad that they should be maligned without reason. The writer of the latter complaints of long hours and small pay. This is a matter for the Government.

A well-known English merchant, residing in the Congo region, has written to Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, protesting against the grievous nature of the taxation levied on the natives resident in the towns on the river banks of the Lolanga district. As an instance, he states that the adult male population in the town of Bondio consists of twenty men. Every fourteen days these twenty men are required to furnish to the Belgian Government station, nearly 100 miles distant, 300 bunches of dried fish (a sample bunch weighs two pounds), three pots of palm oil, three fowl and ten eggs. This "taxation" imposes more than forty hours' labor per man per week, though that amount of labor per month is really all that the law, as originally passed, provided for. Little wonder that the natives hate the "civilization"

forced upon them by the King of the Belgians, with the sanction of the powers, and sigh for a return to their barbaric ways, when taxation, as understood by European nations, was unknown to them. These Africans reason as do nearly every eastern people, that all white men are Christians, and that all troubles — heavy taxation among the others — which followed in the wake of the white man, are the fruits of Christianity.

A DAY IN DECEMBER.

[Maurice F. Egan.]
Clear as, the water in those northward lakes
(Like spruce-bound Huron, where the wintergreen
Seems set in crystal, and the glistening sheen
Of cedar in the waves new woodland makes)
Is this fair day. Hear! Gay youth careless
Wood echoes with its shouts; brown, red and green
Are oak leaves and the holly; you have seen
The fairy wind kick puff balls, as it shakes
The withered goldenrod? O peaceful time.
O closing year, O ripened sunny day,
When gone are all the caprices of spring
And languors of the summer; now the chime
Of the last bell sounds near, yet far away.
And clearer, clearer all dear memories sing.

WHY HE DIDN'T.

[Green Bag.]
In the Town Topics trial there was much to contribute to metropolitan gaiety. In examining the talemans for the jury to try the case against Norman Haggood, who was charged with libelling Col. Mann, they were all asked if they had ever read Town Topics. Three of them said that they had glanced over it in a barber shop. The next talemans had never even heard of the publication.
"I shave myself," said he.

A BALLOON STORY.

[Washington Star.]
Capt. Homer Hedge, the president of the Aero Club, told at a dinner in New York a balloon story.
"A friend of mine," he said, "a very fat gentleman, in walking along the street the other day, bumped into a huckster and knocked a half-dozen turnips out of the man's hand."
"Bad luck to him," said the huckster, "seeing at the receding figure of my vast friend; 'bad luck to him,' and they want to say they've made balloons dirigible."

HASSAN.

[Egypt.]
[Clinton Scollard.]
I still can see him, lean and languid-eyed;
Benath his fez his clear-cut features dim
With the swart touch of the Egyptian sun;
A trifle stooped, yet with a hint of pride,
Still can hear his soft voice like the tide
Of Nile at nightfall when the stars have won
Their immortal places, and begun
Their march across the desert, waste and wide.

I still can feel about him the strange spell
That dominates his land, a kinship
With all inscrutable and ancient things.
And fancy, if he would, that he might tell
The secrets of the Sphinx's sealed lip
And of the pyramids and mummied things.

STARTLING.

[Chicago News.]
"I never could understand," said the man who delivers into unusual subjects, "why it is always a tropical or semi-tropical ruler who has an abundance of wives. We never hear of a ruler in a cold country having 200 wives."
"Well, I should hope not," replied his friend. "Imagine 200 wives going downtown to select their winter furs. The bills would bankrupt a nation."

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
Nan-I don't see why Miss Mugley should want to marry a man with all her money.
Dick-I guess she had to. I don't believe he'd have taken her without it.

NOT A PET NAME.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
"Now that we're engaged," said the fair girl, "I don't want to call you 'Wellington.' Isn't there some shorter name, some nickname that you have?"
"Why, dear," replied Wellington Gormichael, "the fellows at college used to call me — Pie Face."

EXPLAINED.

[Philadelphia Press.]
Gaddie-I saw Miss Bleecher today. She's in half-mourning, you know.
Knoo-Oh that's what's the matter with her hair, is it?
Gaddie-With her hair? What do you mean?
Knoo-I noticed it was light, except near the roots, where it's quite dark.

A VIOLINIST'S REMARK.

[Detroit Free Press.]
"Since Grace came back from the seashore she has two bows to her string."
"The seashore is a great place for scrapping acquaintance, isn't it?"

THOUGHTFUL CONVICT.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]
"Yes," said the warden, "he was the coolest and most thoughtful convict who ever broke jail."
"You don't say?" exclaimed the visitor.
"Yes; he left behind him a note to the governor of the state, beginning: 'I hope you will pardon me for the liberty I'm taking.'"

WILLING TO HELP ALONG.

[Chicago News.]
The cranky old bachelor was irritable. Calling the landlady, he said:
"Mrs. Hashley, who is it that keeps singing 'I Will Not Live Alone'?"
"That is the lady in the room across the hall, sir," answered the landlady.
"Well," continued the c. o. b., "kindly give her my compliments, and tell her if she keeps that up much longer she can rest assured she won't."

UMBRELLA FOR THE BRIDE.

[Epworth Herald.]
United States Congressman Perkins was in the office of a friend, a justice of the peace, when a couple came in to be married. After the ceremony the justice so-

Best Kidney Remedy Known To Science

For pain in the back—scanty urine—highly colored urine—irritated bladder—irregular bowels—bad stomach—there is nothing that will bring such quick relief and so certain a cure as FRUIT-A-TIVES.

These marvelous tablets are nature's natural remedy for irritated or weakened kidneys. They act directly on the kidneys, soothe the irritated membranes—clean, heal and strengthen the organs—and help them to new vigor with their work.

Often kidney trouble is not due to any organic defect in the kidneys. If the bowels are constipated—if the skin does not throw off the tissue waste of the body—then these impurities are carried to the kidneys. In a vain endeavor to rid the system of impurities, the kidneys are overworked—the blood vessels are dilated—the nerves inflamed. That causes a host of kidney troubles.

Fruit-a-tives

on "Fruit-a-tives" not only heal and strengthen the kidneys but they also increase the action of the skin, and act directly on the liver, thus curing the constipation.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are the natural and logical cure for all kidney troubles. They are made of fruit and tonics—are pleasant to take—and a guaranteed cure when faithfully used. See a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED OTTAWA.

cepted a modest fee, and handed the bride an umbrella as she went out. Mr. Perkins looked on gravely, and asked: "Do you always do that, Charlie?"
"Do what? Marry them? Oh, yes."
"No; I mean bestow a present upon the bride?"
"A present? Why, wasn't that her umbrella?" gasped the justice.

"No; it was mine," replied the congressman, sadly.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

[Exchange.]
Country Parson—Have you ever considered the great question of life, Mary?
Mary—Nane o' the young men has asked me yet, sir.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

[St. Joseph Gazette.]
Mrs. Homer—I can't understand why that woman who just moved next door spends so much time with her pet dog.
Mr. Homer—Oh, then you haven't seen her husband.

CAUGHT.

[Philadelphia Press.]
"Well, well! I'm surprised to hear of Miss Passay being engaged to Mr. Gayman. He's so awfully fast, you know."
"Oh, I don't know. Apparently he wasn't fast enough to get away from her."

ALMOST A GENIUS.

[Puck.]
A man who can inherit one fortune and marry another, and not be absolutely extinguished, is a tremendous fellow.

ASKS PROTECTION OF SEAL HERDS

U. S. Agent Says Canadian Sealers Operated During the Summer Season.

Washington, Dec. 7.—"The Japanese pelagic sealing fleet which operated in Bering Sea during the summer consisted of at least 16 vessels, each of which carried a crew of 30 men, and from five to seven small boats for sealing."

"It was only when the crews of the schooners landed, or attempted to land, on the islands (the Pribilof group), that they (the United States agents) were able to make arrests, and those of the Japanese who were killed belonged to parties which were caught red-handed and were attempting to escape arrest."

These statements are made in a report to Secretary Metcalf by Edwin W. Sims, the solicitor of the departments of commerce and labor, now United States district attorney of Chicago, of the seal poaching by Japanese on the Pribilof Islands early last summer, which resulted in the killing of the Japanese raiders, the wounding of two and the capture of a total of twelve prisoners, including the two wounded. The report was made public today by Secretary Metcalf.

Mr. Sims reports that five or six of the Canadian pelagic sealing fleet operated in Alaskan waters in May and June last, during the closed season, and that the Japanese fleet took thousands of seals within the territorial waters of the United States surrounding the Pribilof Islands during the summer.

He says the seal herd is being decimated rapidly, and that of the 4,000,000 of 7,000,000 seals which the herd originally contained not more than 180,000 remain.

The report contains a graphic description of the fights with the Japanese in the death of the five Japanese poachers and the capture of the other twelve. Chief Agent Lemkey and two native guards captured six men and a boat on July 16, practically without resistance.

The men claimed they had come ashore for water, but they had a cask of water in the boat and no other reason in which to carry more. They had, however, all the instruments necessary for the killing and skinning of seals.

The report recounts details of the incident already published and records great credit to Agent Lemkey and his guards.

Mr. Sims recommends that a revenue cutter cruise along the Alaskan coast from May 1 to the latter part of June, during the closed season, and follow the seal herd in

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

ONLY 14 CHRISTMAS SHOPPING DAYS COME TONIGHT AND SEE ALL

Umbrellas for Christmas

Of course you have an umbrella on your list. An umbrella is of those practical gifts that are doubly appreciated. The new handles are bewitching, no two alike. **Buy It Tonight.**
Prices.....\$1 to \$10

Magnificent China

Your eye will brighten with pleasure at this splendidly chosen array of glorious, magnificent china. The finest ever shown by us. Every day for months there has been something new. Now we're ready for the final rush, everything is completed. **Buy It Tonight.**

Brilliant Cut Glass

Reasonably priced, artistic cut glass, including Knife Rests, Individual Salts, Oil Bottles, Water Bottles and Vases, Tall Vases, Cups, Sugars and Olive Dishes. Prices.....**20c upwards**
Buy It Tonight.

Smoking Jackets--Robes

In which to enjoy all the comforts of home. Here will be found a variety of styles which cannot be found except here. Prices.....**\$3.95 to \$10**
Buy It Tonight.

Books! Books! Books!

If you want a book for a child, boy or girl, maid or matron, you can find the best in our assortment. **Buy It Tonight.**
Children's Toy Books.....**10c Upwards**
Indestructible Books for children.....**10c Upwards**
Boys' and Girls' Cloth Bound Books.....**15c Upwards**
Gift Books, every book you ever heard of.....**15c Upwards**
Scholars' and Students' Reference Bibles.....**50c to \$1**
Nelson's Reference Bibles for teachers.....**75c to \$6**
Red Letter Illustrated Testaments for children.....**35c up**

Gloves--Handkerchiefs

No well regulated Santa Claus ever came down the chimney without Gloves or Handkerchiefs in his pack for the members of the family. We have them as you well know at extra good values. **Buy It Tonight.**

Children's Aprons

These are made so sweetly that Santa Claus will pick on them at once. Prices.....**45c to \$1.25**
Buy It Tonight.

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

Let Me Place a NEW SCALE

WILLIAMS PIANO

In Your Home on FREE TRIAL

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

Let me show you at my own expense how sweet toned, well built and attractive are New Scale Williams Pianos. I have placed New Scale Williams Pianos in some of the best homes in this vicinity and can possibly refer you to some satisfied customer near your own home. All our Pianos are sold at the factory price, which means a saving to you of from \$50 to \$100 over the usual method of buying.

MY PLAN OF SALE

offers you a free trial in your own home. I place the Piano in your home without any expense to you. If you are satisfied after the trial you can pay.

A LITTLE DOWN AND A LITTLE EACH MONTH

having the use of the Piano while paying for it to suit your convenience. I am making a

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

which I will explain fully if you will write me for our books, "New Scale Williams Pianos," and "Makin' a Piano." These contain information important to every prospective purchaser of a Piano. Write for it today. It is free. Address

D. FRANK SMITH

Representative The Williams Piano 183 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

Company, Limited.

CITY SHOWROOMS, ANDERSON'S BOOK STORE. 'PHONE 366.

ENRAGED HUSBAND

SLAYS PHYSICIAN

Dr. B. Harris Shot to Death in

Chicago Stock Exchange Building.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Dr. Benjamin Harris, a retired physician, who came to this city one year ago from Antigo, Wis., was yesterday shot and fatally wounded by A. C. Campbell, a lumber dealer of that town. The shooting took place in the stock exchange building and created much excitement.

Campbell made no effort to escape. The tragedy was the outcome of domestic trouble. The wife of Dr. Harris some time ago secured a divorce from her husband, alleging his attentions to Mrs. Campbell.

After the granting of the Harris divorce, Campbell commenced proceedings for a separation from his wife and it was in connection with that matter that he visited Chicago. He was in the office of an attorney awaiting Mrs. Harris, who was to make a deposition regarding the connection of Mrs. Campbell with the previous suit.

Harris suddenly stepped into the room where Campbell was sitting. The latter at once sprang to his feet and fired at Harris. The physician placed his hand across his chest, and the bullet tore through it and passed almost entirely through Harris' body.

Campbell fired repeatedly, four bullets taking effect. Campbell told the police that Harris became acquainted with Mrs. Campbell while practicing as a physician and that he became very attentive to her afterward. He said that he was so enraged at the sight of Harris that he lost all control of himself and commenced firing as soon as he saw him.

Beavers have been known to construct a dam no less than 1,500 feet in length.

The development of Central Africa is now proposed by representatives of the Congo State and Robert Williams, representing the Tanganyika Concessions and the Benguela Railway Company and the Societe Generale, of which Baron Baeyens is governor. They have agreed to form a large mineral company, according to a dispatch from Brussels, and also to combine financial resources for the execution of a great Central Africa railway policy.

CAUTION "SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Is Sold Only in Sealed Lead Packets, Which
Preserve Its Original Delicious Flavor.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c Per Pound.

Ask your Grocer for "SALADA" and Insist Upon Getting It.

Don't Get "The Medicine Habit"
Get the

SHREDDED WHEAT

Get right with nature. Give nature a chance. All the strength you have comes from the food you digest. Every shred in Shredded Wheat is full of health and strength and every shred is digested. Keeps the bowels healthy and active and the stomach sweet and clean. Made in Canada of Canadian wheat. Try it for breakfast. Your grocer sells it. 13c per carton, or 2 for 25c.

CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited
Niagara Falls, Ontario.
Toronto Office: 32 Church Street.

ROYAL MAIL TRAINS

VIA

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

MARITIME EXPRESS Canada's Famous Train

Leaving Montreal 12:00 noon Fridays, carries the European mail and lands passengers, baggage and mail at the steamers' side, Halifax, thus avoiding any extra transfer the following Saturday. Baggage checked through to Liverpool, England, from Montreal, Quebec, etc.

SPECIAL TRAINS

When inward mail steamers at Halifax do not connect with the regular train-Maritime Express, westbound-special, with through sleeping and dining-car attached, for passengers, baggage and mail, will leave Halifax for Quebec and Montreal, connecting with trains for Ottawa, Toronto and all points west. For further particulars apply to Toronto ticket office, 51 King street east.

HOURLY SERVICE

Between LONDON and ST. THOMAS

S. W. T. CO.

First car leaves London at 6 o'clock a.m.
Last car at 10 o'clock p.m.
First car from St. Thomas at 7 o'clock a.m.
Last car at 11 p.m.

Ocean Steamship Tickets

White Star Line-New York, Boston and Mediterranean services.
Layland Line-Boston-Liverpool.
E. De La Hooke, Sole Agent
American Line-New York and Philadelphia services.
Atlantic Transport Line-New York-London.
Dominion Line Royal Mail Steamers-Portland-Liverpool in winter; Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool in summer.
Red Star Line-New York-Dover-Antwerp.
Sailing lists, rate sheets etc., on application to
E. De La Hooke or W. Fulton, LOCAL AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC WINTER FAIR

GUELPH

(DEC. 10 TO 14, 1906)
RETURN TICKETS AT
\$2.15

Good Going
DEC. 8 TO 14.
Inclusive.
Returning.
until and on
DEC. 17.

Children Half Fare.
Full information at London office:
W. Fulton, 161 Dundas St. E.,
J. Hamilton, C.P.R. Station,
or write C. B. Foster, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

Came to London to Wed, Did Commodore Vanderbilt

American Millionaire Married at
Tecumseh House in 1869 by
Rev. Dr. Briggs.

[From the Canadian Courier.]

The month of August, 1869, was marked by much social diversion in Canada, as Prince Arthur, now the Duke of Connaught, was visiting Halifax, and being royally entertained by that garrison city. But on Friday, the twenty-first of the month, the city of London, Ontario, became slightly disturbed when it became known that "Commodore" Vanderbilt and Sir Francis Hincks were both visiting that picturesque town. There was a young Methodist minister then in the Dundas Street Church and the presence of this young clergyman, Rev. William Briggs, was requested by a party of Americans at the Tecumseh House, where was revealed to him the secret of the "Commodore's" visit. Mr. Briggs went forth with two bewhiskered and elderly gentlemen in search of a certain office.

The office was found, but it was a warm day and the gentleman in charge was just about to leave the premises. However, Mr. Briggs, with that persuasive power which has since made him a leader in his church, soothed the heated official and induced him to attend to business.

"Name?" said the latter brusquely, as he prepared to fill in a certain document.

"Vanderbilt," was the reply of one of the elderly visitors.

"The official moved uneasily. 'Christian name?' he continued.

"Cornelius," he continued.

"The official turned pale. 'Residence?'"

"New York City."

A multi-millionaire was something to be marvelled at in those days, ere trusts and combines had made a few of us rich, and the London license-monger arose in trembling awe. "Gentlemen," he stammered in apology. "Take chairs, I beg of you."

In the registry office at the Parliament buildings, Toronto, on page 367 of a ponderous book, there is a record to the effect that Cornelius Vanderbilt, aged 76, widower and gentleman, was united in marriage on Aug. 21, 1869, by Rev. William Briggs at London, Ont., to Miss Frank A. Crawford, spinster, aged 30, daughter of the late Robert L. Crawford, of Mobile, Alabama. But why did he and his bride forsake their native land to be married on foreign soil? Let it be remembered that the bridegroom was a widower with a family of eleven grown-up children who were not disposed to look too kindly on Papa's Autumn love. And the bride was a Southern belle. So, who can blame the "Commodore?"

The Daily Globe of Aug. 24, 1869, contains on one of the four pages that then made up that excellent journal an article on "Vanderbilt's Wedding."

The arrival at London of Commodore Vanderbilt, the celebrated New York railway magnate and party on Friday morning was the occasion (says the Free Press), of quite a flutter of conjecture amongst the "quid nunces" and gossips of the Forest City. His every movement naturally attracted observation and excited the most wide and extravagant surmises. Every conceivable purpose, from that of buying up the Great Western, body and breeches, to taking a dip in the modern Pool of Bethesda, the Sulphur Baths, here, was discussed with painful gravity. What did he come here for and what did he want? Had it anything to do with Sir Francis Hincks? Doubtful! Was it in any way connected with the great corn question or the inspection of the London waterworks? Not probable; and indeed every other conjecture seemed at fault, especially that of a local contemporary in regard to his pursuit of the water cure. The "Commodore" preserved the most vexatious

reticence even his name did not appear in the hotel register and he kept in religious seclusion, as if under strict medical injunctions to avoid pernicious drafts and the still more afflicting effects of vulgar curiosity. But our little world went to sleep, fatigued by the heat of the weather, and forgetful that so great a personage as an eighty-million-dollar capitalist, with his stocks and his steamers, railroads and river palaces, had even paid us a visit and still more oblivious of its purpose.

"Early on Saturday morning, however, the great question was answered. And the answer was that the "Commodore" had merely taken a temporary refuge in the respectability and quietude of the most flourishing city of the Dominion to consummate a marriage with a young, beautiful and estimable lady, and thus escape all the glare and heat, the fuss and feathers, the lace, vanity and oppressive stare of the New York fashionable world. And so it came about that at 7 o'clock on Saturday, in a private parlor of the Tecumseh Hotel, "Commodore" Vanderbilt was married to Miss Crawford, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Crawford, cotton broker of Mobile, Alabama, the Rev. William Briggs of this city, officiating at the ceremony.

"The gallant bridegroom, whose summers are 76, was dressed in plain black, wearing in his shirt diamond studs of intense brilliancy and great value. He is a noble-looking gentleman, erect in figure, active in movement, intelligent in expression and almost courtly in bearing. As may be supposed from the fact of his years, his hair and whiskers are white; but he is so well preserved, even amid all the cares and responsibilities of his position that he looked to be not more than 61 years old. His bride is comparatively young, being but 30 years of age. She is of medium height and symmetrical figure, wearing always a singular happy expression of face, which was one of gentle beauty. She was dressed in a simple traveling costume and wore a blue veil on her bonnet which was not lowered.

"Among the witnesses to the ceremony were the mother of the bride, Mrs. Crawford; Mr. Crawford, jun., her brother and his wife; General Bragg and Judge Bragg; Mrs. J. Tillinghast, manager of the New York Central, of Buffalo, and Mr. Augustus Schell, the well-known lawyer of New York.

"After the ceremony had been consummated, the happy couple received the congratulations of the American families and others staying at the hotel, which the "Commodore" acknowledged most cordially, he looking proud, she radiant and both happy. The adieu over, and the morning express east being ready to start, the party repaired to the G. W. R. station and entered the "Commodore's" special car, bound direct to New York City. As the train moved off a series of 21 detonating signals were given in honor of their departure.

"Talk of railway rings and stock corners; bulls and bears; hedging and hypotheating; selling short, operations for a fall; Wall street doings and the Gold Room. Mere nothing all these compared to the greatest speculation of life, that of matrimony, which the gallant old "Commodore" has for the third time ventured upon. Let us hope that he will enjoy, for many years to come, an ample margin, never prove himself a domestic bear, and avoid all dangerous corners!"

Two fair descendants of the romantic "Commodore" have recently attracted public attention. On Oct. 14 of last year, Miss Fredericka Vanderbilt Webb, great-granddaughter of the founder of the Vanderbilt fortunes, became the wife of Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, son of the proprietor of the New York World, thus "gliding the refined gold" of yellow journalism. Another great-granddaughter, Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, has lately separated, so rumor declares, from her aristocratic husband and is to be known no longer as the chateleine of historic "Blenheim."

twice at the very last moment all plans were upset.

The cause of the break in both instances was the price the steel company should pay for coal that the Dominion Coal Company will supply. After a long meeting in the afternoon at the Windsor Hotel, which was attended by Hon. Mr. Fielding, the officials of both companies agreed on a basis. On the steel side it was accepted by President Plummer and Vice-President Forget, and on the coal side agreed to by Mr. James Reid Wilson and Mr. F. L. Wanklyn. It was then thought to be settled, and there would be no need to be to sign the papers. The terms of the agreement were then submitted to Mr. James Ross, the president of the coal company, at his home, but he would not accept them, and he refused to endorse the action of his representatives.

He was willing to agree as to the price, but he insisted that the agreement should only be made on condition that the steel company would agree to make a new contract. The steel company insisted that the agreement should only be made until such time as the courts might decide whether, by the old contract, the steel company had the right to bid its coal. An all-night session at St. James' Club was not sufficient to enable the companies to agree on a new basis.

The steel company at noon stated that they were waiting for Mr. Ross to sign the agreement, while the coal company claimed that they were waiting for Mr. Plummer of the steel company, and that they had promised him not to make any public announcement till they had got it.

Boenhelm, an island of the Baltic Sea, 90 miles east of Zealand, is formed of magnetic rocks. They so affect the compass that navigators, when in their vicinity, have to rely on stationary objects for steering guides. One submerged rock is so charged with magnetism that the compass on a vessel passing over it dips perpendicularly downward.

STEEL AND COAL COMPANIES AGREE

Agreement Signed at Montreal
Thanks to Intervention of
the Federal Govt.

Montreal, Dec. 7.—Early this afternoon James Ross and J. H. Plummer signed an agreement between the Dominion Coal and Steel companies.

The agreement is for a two-years' contract, the steel company paying a much higher price for its supply, but will have the right to pick its coal. The question of the rights of the steel company under the old contract will be submitted to the courts. The contract goes into force at once.

All day yesterday and all night through till 4 o'clock this morning the leading officials of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company strove for a settlement of the big trouble that is now threatening a crisis to Sydney.

Twice the officials of the two companies had almost become certain that a settlement had been reached, and

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

I was cured of a bad case of carache by
MINARD'S LINIMENT.

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

I was cured of
MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. S. MASTERS.

Call or write for particulars. City office,
395 Richmond street.

THOMAS EVANS, C. P. A., London.

G. W. SUGGLES, G. P. A., Chicago.

THE CUBAN PLANTATIONS

HEAD OFFICE, BERLIN, ONTARIO.

LIMITED.

THIS COMPANY has purchased sixty square miles of rich land at Cupey, in the Province of Santiago, of which several miles front on the Cuba railroad. There is a station, siding, large store and several other buildings on the property. This land was personally selected by three of the shareholders, who satisfied themselves that it combined the three requisites for a successful colony, viz., good land, good drinking water and good shipping facilities.

Do you own a farm? If not, buy a plot at CUPEY, the CUBAN COLONY of the Cuban Plantations, Limited, and in a brief period you can be independent.

NET ANNUAL PROFITS from growing Cuban oranges or other citrus fruits run from \$350.00 to \$500.00 per acre.

The fruit of Cuba is of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIRM IN TEXTURE, DELICIOUS IN FLAVOR and can more than hold its own against similar products grown in Florida or California.

CUPEY has a mild and equable climate, temperature from 45 to 90 degree F.—only tropical in that it is immune from frost.

CUPEY has abundance of pure spring water which, combined with the excellent climatic conditions, renders the colony exempt from fever or other contagion.

CUPEY consists of land best adapted for the culture of sugar cane and citrus fruits—free from marsh. CUPEY lands require no irrigation and no fertilization.

CUPEY has unrivaled shipping facilities—on the main line of Sir Wm. Van Horne's Railroad and is but 65 miles from Nipe Bay, the finest harbor in Cuba, and connected with New York by direct line of steamers 12 hours nearer New York than Havana.

CUPEY has daily train and mail service to all points of the island.

\$20 PER ACRE.

This price will be advanced to \$30.00 after a limited acreage is disposed of. FREE TOWN LOT to each of the first settlers. Buyers of the first lots are within one mile of the railway. Settlers going to this property are carried right to their destination on a first-class railroad, when they will find the resident director ready to give them every information and assistance. It is not necessary to hire a rig or horse to reach your lot. No long hauls required to market your produce. Groves will be developed by the company at moderate rates.

Land Agents Wanted Throughout Ontario.

For full particulars apply to the Land Commissioner or to the Secretary.
W. M. O. LOOHEAD, Secretary, Berlin, Ontario.
J. ENOCH THOMPSON, Land Commissioner, 133 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Crippled by Rheumatism



HANDS swollen, arms stiff, back aches, legs so sore you can hardly walk? Some days, it's all you can do to be up? And work is out of the question?

If that's the way you suffer off and on, all winter, you are going to be mighty grateful to

GIN PILLS

They Cure Rheumatism
To Stay Cured.

Gin Pills do more than act on the kidneys—and strengthen and invigorate these vital organs. Gin Pills cure Rheumatism. They purify the blood—neutralize uric acid—prevent uric acid accumulating in the joints—soothe the irritated nerves—and reduce the inflammation of hands and feet.

Take Gin Pills and see how quickly the pain of Rheumatism disappears, and the whole system is built up.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you mention this paper.

THE BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, Man.

ROOSEVELT STIRS A HORNET'S NEST

Idea That Treaty Overrules the
'Frisco Schools Arouses
Senatorial Anger.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—If President Roosevelt and Secretary Root persist in the position they seem inclined to take regarding the right of the Federal Government to make treaties which will bind states and municipalities in the conduct of their local affairs half a dozen able-bodied hornets' nests in the Senate will break loose early in the session.

Senator Flint and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of California, both called at the White House today to see the President and to advise him from different point of view that any interference by the Federal Government or any assumption of a right to interfere with the school system of San Francisco or any other city would provoke a riot.

Senator Flint declared that the Federal Government would make a great mistake because there was a disposition in San Francisco to pass a local ordinance limiting the age at which pupils would be received in the public schools. This would do away with most of the complaint because a great majority of the Japanese students are adults, with whom white parents are not willing to have their young children associate.

Secretary Metcalf has come back from the coast intimating that any attempt by the United States Government by treaty or otherwise to regulate the schools of any city on the Pacific coast would be resented instantly, and could be enforced only by the use of troops.

To complicate matters, southern senators are arriving in Washington in a perfect flame of excitement, because they have been led to believe that the Japanese agitation in San Francisco is

merely a decoy for an attempt to break down the whole system of separate schools for negroes in the Southern States. So far as the intention of the administration is concerned, the southern senators are entirely mistaken, because the President and Secretary Root have nothing more in view than the maintenance of friendly relations with Japan, a nation with which we have had traditional ties of friendship, and which is just now particularly valuable to us in a commercial way.

While the administration is thus clearly acquitted of any intention to apply its theories to the negro question, it none the less is true that the two situations are so closely connected that if the Japanese, by the power of the United States, can be put in the public schools in San Francisco in spite of local law, a full blooded negro with a certificate of citizenship from France, or Germany, or Great Britain—and there are thousands of such—could be forced into the white schools of Washington, Charleston, Atlanta or New Orleans.

The result is that the southern and Pacific coast senators are rapidly getting together. They will defeat any treaty in the future which seeks to give alien citizens the right to attend local schools in spite of local laws.

Furthermore, there is growing sentiment in favor of a law specifically excluding Japanese. There is nothing to prevent this, so far as our treaty with Japan is concerned. That agreement was negotiated by Secretary Gresham as far back as 1894, although it did not go into effect until July 17, 1899. It runs for a period of twelve years from that date, and it can be abrogated after twelve months' notice at any time thereafter.

Secretary Gresham was careful to reserve to the United States the right to pass any exclusion act it sees fit which relates solely to laborers. Many people have supposed that the existing treaty absolutely prevented the passage of such an act, but the direct contrary is true, as will be seen from the last paragraph of the second article, which reads as follows:

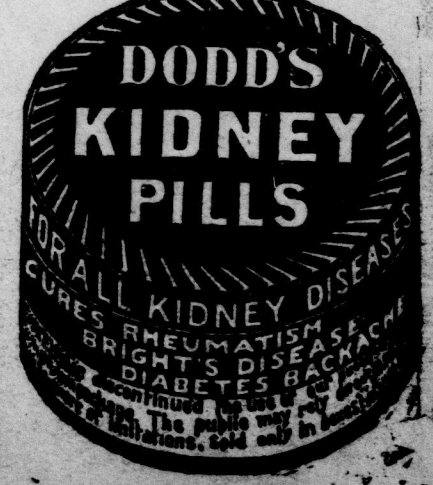
"It is, however, understood that stipulations contained in this and preceding articles do not in any way affect laws, ordinances, and regulations with

regard to trade, immigration or laborers, police and public securities which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

This is almost an invitation for the passage of an act excluding Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled, from admission into this country. The reports brought back by Secretary Metcalf are to the effect that the entire Pacific slope, including not only Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho and Nevada, but Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Oklahoma, and probably the Dakotas and Texas, will come to Washington prepared to agitate for the exclusion of the Japanese.

This will certainly be the case if Secretary Root and the President attempt in any way to enforce their recent doctrine that the treaty with Japan gives Japanese subjects the right of admission to the public schools on an exact equality with the students of any European or American nation. The agitation of the San Francisco question and the visit of Secretary Metcalf to the Pacific coast have only served to strengthen the feeling for the same kind of exclusion that is applied to the Chinese.

Furthermore, representatives of the Pacific coast say they cannot comprehend how the administration has attempted to read into the Japanese treaty anything approaching an abstract right of Japanese pupils to enter the San Francisco schools without regard to local regulations.



THE NIAGARA POWER MEETING

Continued from page one.

The city of London agreed to take 5,000 horsepower, and then found that it could only use 3,000, it would not be compelled to pay for the other 2,000 horsepower, unless it so happened that all the municipalities did not use the 10,000 horsepower which the Government had contracted with the power companies for. In such case the Government would either have to go down in its pocket and pay the power companies or else collect from those with whom it had contracts.

As to breaks in the wires, or interruptions in the delivery of power, the engineering experts declared this would be practically impossible as far as the main trunk lines are concerned.

The Price.

As regards the question of price at which power can be sold to the manufacturers of London, Mr. Beck said that this depended upon whether the Government chose to place its lines underground or above ground, and also upon other things, but it had been figured out that power could be distributed in Toronto for \$4 a horsepower. In Berlin and St. Thomas it was estimated the cost would be \$3 per horsepower, and he thought that this latter figure would apply to London. So that the minimum price of power in London would be \$2.50 per horsepower, and the maximum price \$26.50, delivered.

Roasted Critics.

Hon. Mr. Beck also devoted some attention to the statements of Messrs. J. Stanley Richmond and R. G. Black, made at the meeting of the Engineers' Club in Toronto on Thursday night. Both gentlemen disputed the facts and figures produced by the commission, and claimed that the public would be very much dissatisfied when they learned the true state of affairs.

Mr. Beck said that the power commission had let Mr. Richmond, who is an engineer, go some months ago, and it was easily understood why he talks as he does. Of Mr. Black, Mr. Beck said he is the minion of the Toronto Electric Company, which is the king pin of monopoly and the opposition to Niagara power.

Acting Mayor's Address.

Acting Mayor Matthews opened the meeting with a short address, in which he stated that the lack of cheap power has always been London's great drawback in the matter of securing industries. Niagara power, he thought, will solve this problem for London.

Mr. J. W. Fryer, of Galt, president of the Municipal Union, said that all through Western Ontario the people are alive to the advantages which will accrue through the securing of Niagara power. All the meetings he held have been well attended. He said that the act, properly understood, will work out all right, and to the advantage of the municipalities. He advised the asking of questions by the delegates so as to straighten out matters not now understood. If the bylaws carry in January the result will be a great benefit to the municipalities interested.

Policy of the League.

Mr. James Lyon, of Guelph, secretary of the Municipal Power Union, said that Niagara power is not a political issue. In his own town, the Mercury (the Liberal organ) is heartily endorsing the scheme. Niagara power is the policy of the people, not of Mr. Beck or the Whitney Government. Mr. Lyon said the battle for cheap power is now between the million and the millionaire. The million has the votes, but the millionaire has the money, and can buy the newspapers. Consequently he advised the people to be wary and look out for their interests. Winnipeg is going to have \$15 power. How are we going to sell goods in Winnipeg if our power costs us \$50? He said that two engineers—one a discredited former employee of the commission, who had been discharged for incompetency, and the other the mental of the Toronto Electric Company—have been making statements, in an endeavor to discredit the work and personally the power commission. But there is not a word of truth in what they say. The corporations will buy the press and will try to kill the Niagara power movement, when the bylaws come before the people, Mr. Lyon declared.

Get "White Coal."

The speaker then dealt with the companies which are now generating power at the falls. He said their position was as follows:

See What I Can Do

Is Dr. Hamilton's Request to the Kidney Sufferer.

You have used many medicines. Some helped; others didn't, and your kidneys are still sick. I can cure you. I have a remedy that has never failed in kidney disease. My wonderful preparation is known as Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butterbean.

I guarantee Dr. Hamilton's Pills will restore the worst case of kidney suffering.

Pain in the back, sides and hips will be relieved.

Dizzy spells, headaches and reeling sensations will be quickly remedied.

Distressing bladder complications, frequent calls, brick dust and sediment I guarantee will entirely disappear under Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

If your rundown and languid condition can't be cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, then you are hopeless.

But in thousands of cases Dr. Hamilton's Pills have restored health and more; they have built up constitutions that defied further inroads of kidney disease.

Purely a vegetable remedy, free from injurious minerals like mercury and calomel, mild enough for children to use, where can you find a remedy so efficacious to approach Dr. Hamilton's Pills?

To be candid, you can't.

All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, in yellow boxes, 25c, or five boxes for \$1. Refuse any substitutes.

they would be to sell energy in large quantities to Hamilton, Welland, Toronto and other places, near the falls, and would not bother about London or other places in this district. Consequently, London's industries and the industries of this district would be gradually lured away to the places with which had Niagara power. This is why London should exert itself to get the "white coal" here under Government control. Montreal has water power, but as a private company owns the plant, the people pay as much for water-generated as for steam-generated electricity. The companies at the falls now sell power in Toronto at \$3 a horsepower. There the people are reaping no benefit from Niagara power.

Mr. Lyon also alluded to municipal ownership, stating that it has proven a great success in Guelph, where the city owns the street railway. Municipal ownership will also pay in London, he said.

In conclusion, Mr. Lyon declared that the vote on the bylaw should be cast at a time when a big vote is assured, so that the Government may be impressed with the feeling of the people on the subject.

The Bylaw.

As regards the bylaw which is to be submitted to the people, Mr. Beck said it would simply empower the mayor and council to go ahead and make a contract with the commission for power in case the city believes it will be a good thing for the municipality.

"I will stake my reputation as a public man that the figures we have given you are safe, and will be found to work out all right," Mr. Beck declared.

The position of the taxpayer, Mr. Beck said, was this: The men who get the benefit of Niagara power will pay for it—that is, the consumers of power will be the people who will pay for it, and there will be no burden on anyone.

The council will issue no debentures. There will be no direct capital investment. The credit of the municipality will not be affected. It will be the Government's credit which will bring the power to our doors.

The Government will regulate the rates at which power will be sold. The Government may sell to a municipality, a railway or a distributing company. In any case, the Government will regulate the rates.

As To Liability.

The taxpayer who doesn't use the power will not pay a cent toward it. But the Government will not allow a municipality to sell power for less than its costs, as an inducement or bonus to an industry.

"You may do that with water or taxes, but we will not allow you to give Niagara power away as an inducement," Mr. Beck said.

"Would you allow a city to supply power to a firm which was located outside the city limits in order to enjoy cheap taxes?" he was asked.

"I don't know that there is any provision for this," Mr. Beck said.

As to the liability of the municipalities, Mr. Beck explained that they would only be liable for what the Government was liable for, and that was for 10,000-horsepower, the minimum amount upon which the Government had secured a price. The Government has secured prices on 10,000-horsepower and up to 100,000. But the Government, and consequently all the municipalities, will only be liable for 10,000-horsepower, as only that amount is guaranteed to be used.

The talk of liability, Mr. Beck said, amused him. A few years ago the city of London made a ten-year contract with the London Electric Company, and the council did not go to the people to have it ratified. Why was there so much talk now?

Cobalt May Do It.

Mr. Beck also declared that enough money has yet come out of Cobalt to pay for the cost of the transmission lines. But at all events the cost of this line and the sinking fund and interest on the debentures is provided for in the estimates of the cost of power furnished the municipalities.

"You don't contract for a horsepower in a sense," the speaker declared. "As I have said you are only responsible for what we are responsible, as that is 10,000-horsepower per annum."

As to whether the power shall be sold by a flat rate or by meter, Mr. Beck said this is a point for the municipality to settle. Personally he favors the meter rate, which means that you pay for what you get.

By overlapping in the sale of power, Mr. Beck said the cost of Niagara power will be reduced not less than 10 per cent, and probably 33 1-3 per cent in London.

Here in 1908.

As the commission has the power to expropriate the power plants at the falls, there will be no trouble in making a contract with the companies for any amount up to 225,000 horsepower, Mr. Beck said, so that in case more power is wanted by the municipalities than that now estimated, 100,000-horsepower maximum, there will be no difficulty in supplying it.

As to when power will come here, Mr. Beck said it will take between a year and a year and a half to distribute it to the municipalities. It all depends on whether the Government will be able to get power satisfactorily for what it has quoted, from the companies, or whether it will generate its own power, or have a company which is not now in existence generate the power.

Mr. Beck then spoke of the cost of power from producer gas engines. He gave Berlin's experience, as shown by the report of the power commission's experts sent to inquire into the situation.

Producer Gas Prices.

Berlin is selling power at \$19 a horsepower as an inducement to manufacturers, and yet it was shown that the power costs to generate and distribute \$22 a horsepower, when the maximum amount of power is being generated.

For a 24-hour day, it costs in Berlin, including sinking fund and other charges, \$33 a horsepower. The city has been making up the difference in price by "soaking" the people who use light. And the city has tinkered around until it has a debt of \$250,000 on this plant alone.

Mr. Parsons asked what the power will cost delivered to the manufacturers.

Mr. Beck replied that the city will

save \$10,000 on its street lighting, \$7,000 for coal burned at the waterworks, and there should be such a saving in the price of power sold to the street railway that the people will get another ticket for a quarter, and the manufacturers will get power at what it costs to lay it down here and distribute it.

In Case of a Break.

The question of what the municipalities would do in case of a break in the transmission line caused a lengthy discussion. Mr. Beck said that if the power plant in London was to burn down the people would, he supposed, be compelled to burn candles. It would be the same if the Niagara power line breaks down. The meeting appeared to be of opinion that there should be a duplicate line and plant at the Falls to provide again breaks.

It was then that Engineer Richards explained that so far as the main trunk lines are concerned they cannot be interrupted and the matter dropped.

On motion of Mr. Harry Clark, of the Trades and Labor Council, a vote of thanks was extended to Hon. Adam Beck and the other gentlemen present who enlightened the meeting on the subject, and the meeting adjourned.

WOULD HAVE SOME COURTS ABOLISHED

Halt County Petitions Middlesex Council in Matter—Constabulary's Work.

At yesterday afternoon's session of the Middlesex council, Warden Galbraith reported that he had been present at the Hemsworth damage suit case against the townships of Dereham and Dorchester, and the counties of Middlesex and Oxford. The plaintiff had been non-suited, the costs being divided among the parties concerned. The warden also recommended that action be taken to divert the road over the Shannon swamp bridge, where Hemsworth, who is a dairyman, lost a load of milk on account of a drop of twelve inches at one end of the structure. A dryer and safer locality was advised.

Solicitor Elliott's bill was presented and was referred to the finance committee. The bill amounted to \$285 67. A communication from the county council of Halt was referred to the petition committee. The letter was as follows: "The county council of Halt respectfully submit that a saving of expense in the administration of justice, without detriment to such administration, would be obtained if the county courts and courts of general sessions of the peace were abolished, and the surrogate courts made a part of the high court of justice, as suggested in a certain report to the county council of Halt by its committee on the administration of justice in that county, a copy of which report has been considered by this council and a copy of which it is understood has been placed in your hands for your consideration."

The letter contained statements as to the number of courts held each year in the various counties, and submitted that the county court, the surrogate court, on the civil side, and the court of general sessions of the peace on the criminal side, should be abolished with a view to cheapening and expediting the administration of justice in the province. The abolition of the county court and general sessions of the peace would do away with the selection and attendance of grand and petit juries for such courts, and the county considerable money each year. It was also submitted that the concentration of the service and execution of process in the hands of one general officer for the county would do away with a number of officials now paid by salary or fees.

A petition from the citizens of Belmont asking for a grant of a sufficient sum of money for the erection of a lock-up was referred to the finance committee.

The third report of the finance committee recommended that a grant of \$25 be given to the North and West Middlesex Farmers' Institutes, upon receipt of their financial statements. The East Middlesex Farmers' Institute will receive a like amount.

No action has as yet been taken upon the question of purchasing the portrait of Judge Elliot from J. P. Hunt. In the first report of the jail committee it was recommended that prison labor be required to do all necessary scrubbing in the county building, and that the corridors be kept in better condition. There are at present twenty prisoners in the jail, eighteen males and two females. The jail prisoner held for housebreaking is a woman.

High Constable J. Hughes submitted his regular report, and it was adopted. It stated that 30 persons have been charged with committing criminal offenses from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1906. Of the number arrested, two have been acquitted, two released on suspended sentence, two sent to Central Prison, fifteen to the county jail, and nine to Kingston Penitentiary. Two search warrants were issued without effect, and five inquests were held. The average rate of constable fees per case was \$3 90. Four new constables were appointed.

HIT BY BACKING TRAIN

Grand Trunk Sectionman Near Watford Run Down and Killed.

Watford, Dec. 7.—A fatal accident happened here yesterday morning by which George Stacey, a sectionman on the Grand Trunk line, lost his life. A freight train broke in two near here, and in backing up for the semi-detached portion, the train took the track which is usually taken by trains proceeding in the opposite direction.

Stacey, who was working on the track, apparently did not hear the approaching section, or did not move soon enough, with the result that he was struck.

The train was immediately stopped, and all possible assistance rendered to the man, but without avail.

A Christmas Store

An acceptable gift must be useful, lasting and pleasing in appearance. Our store is filled with just such happy thoughts for gift-giving—appropriate gifts for young or old—Furniture for parlor, library, boudoir, den, music-room and every room in the house. Sensible gifts of this character imply thought in the giver and are doubly appreciated. Come to the store right away and walk through the different departments at your leisure.

Music Cabinets

Upwards of 100 different patterns to select from. Prices from \$4 50 to \$35 00.

Worth.	Price.
\$ 8 00 Mahog. Finish Cab.	\$ 6 50
12 00 Mahog. Finish Cab.	8 50
15 00 Mahog. Finish Cab.	10 50
16 00 Mahog. Finish Cab.	12 00
19 00 Mahog. Finish Cab.	14 00
20 00 Mahog. Finish Cab.	15 00

Rockers

Over 100 different styles to select from. All the newest designs.

Worth.	Price.
\$ 3 50 Solid Oak Rockers	\$ 2 50
4 00 Solid Oak Rockers	2 75
5 00 Solid Oak Rockers	3 50
6 00 Oak or Mahogany	4 50
8 00 Oak or Mahogany	6 00
12 00 Oak or Mahogany	9 50

Morris Chairs

The greatest stock of Morris Chairs ever shown in London. Be sure and see these:

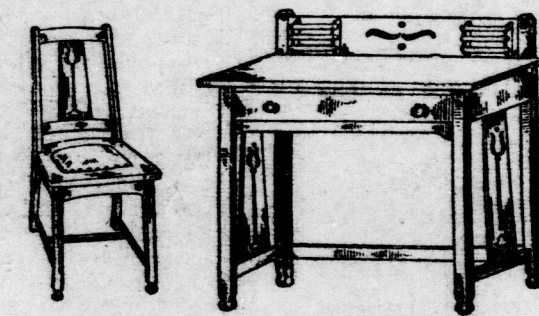
Worth.	Price.
\$ 7 50 Solid Oak Chairs	\$ 5 75
9 50 Solid Oak Chairs	6 50
10 00 Solid Oak Chairs	7 50
11 00 Solid Oak Chairs	8 50
12 50 Solid Oak Chairs	9 50
16 50 Solid Oak Chairs	12 50

Free Delivery of Out-of-Town Furniture Gifts.

Parlor Tables

Beautiful low-priced gifts are here. These are just to suggest:

Worth.	Price.
\$ 2 50 Solid Oak Table	\$ 1 50
3 00 Solid Oak Table	2 00
4 00 Solid Oak Table	2 75
5 00 Oak or Mahogany	3 75
6 00 Oak or Mahogany	4 00
9 00 Oak or Mahogany	7 00
30 00 Oak or Mahogany	21 00



MISSION FURNITURE

We carry a great stock of chairs, tables, desks, clocks, cellarettes, bookcases and magazine racks, all at very low prices.

Pictures

We have hundreds to choose from. All styles and prices.

Brass Beds

A gorgeous Christmas showing of these:

Worth.	Price.
\$35 00 Brass Beds	\$29 00
40 00 Brass Beds	32 50
55 00 Brass Beds	42 00

BELOW WE GIVE A LIST OF SUGGESTIONS WITH PRICE RANGES:

Easy Chairs ... \$3 00 to \$6 00	Couches ... \$5 50 to \$6 00	Hall Stands ... \$5 00 to \$50 00	Parlor Cabinets ... \$6 00 to \$75 00
Bedroom Chairs ... 1 00 to 10 00	Cribes ... 3 25 to 35 00	Hall Clocks ... 12 00 to 75 00	Parlor Suites ... 15 00 to 175 00
Brass Beds ... 16 00 to 100 00	Divans ... 7 00 to 80 00	Hall Seats ... 5 00 to 35 00	Parlor Tables ... 1 50 to 35 00
Buffets ... 15 00 to 125 00	Dining Chairs ... 85c to 12 00	Ladies' Desks ... 4 50 to 50 00	Pedestals ... 2 50 to 50 00
Cellarettes ... 8 00 to 30 00	Dressers ... 5 50 to 150 00	Library Tables ... 6 00 to 35 00	Screens ... 1 35 to 20 00
Chiffoniers ... 9 00 to 85 00	Dining Tables ... 5 50 to 85 00	Morris Chairs ... 5 00 to 60 00	Bookcases ... 3 75 to 50 00
China Closets ... 9 00 to 90 00	Framed Pictures ... 15c to 20 00	Music Cabinets ... 4 50 to 35 00	Serving Tables ... 6 00 to 30 00
Clothes Trees ... 75c to 15 00	Gold Chairs ... 10 00 to 50 00	Office Chairs ... 3 00 to 25 00	Serving Trays ... 6 00 to 15 00
	Gold Tables ... 15 00 to 30 00	Office Desks ... 9 00 to 60 00	Sideboards ... 9 00 to 160 00

THE ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.

LONDON'S LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE, 228-230 DUNDAS STREET.

A MERCHANT'S PROTEST

Says Bazaars, Now so Common, Are Injurious to Business.

Local merchants are complaining that the many bazaars held recently in aid of city churches are having their effect on trade, and particularly the dry-goods branch.

"Although I am in sympathy with the laudable cause in which these bazaars are being held," said one merchant to The Advertiser today, "I cannot help thinking that they are an injury to the general trade of the city, and that they ought to be restricted to a certain extent. Each bazaar realizes from three to four hundred dollars, and at least half of this sum is made directly from the goods donated by the different storekeepers. Scarcely a day goes by now but I have perhaps as many as three ladies ask me for a donation for a church bazaar. I give them a blanket, a quilt or some other article which they take and sell directly in competition with me."

"Of course, it is true that in many cases the goods sold at bazaars are made up of the surplus of the congregation, who buy the material required for the different articles from the local merchants. But take it any way you may, the bazaar is harmful to the local merchants."

"It is true that it will be difficult to do away with the bazaar, but I think that if the merchants would get together and form a mutual protective association and decline donations of goods or else agree to give a cash subscription, it would be a move in the right direction. In this way, some of the money would revert to the pockets of the business men, and they would not

feel the competition so keenly. It is impossible for one merchant to do anything alone, for if he refuses to give donations of goods he may lose the trade of the ladies interested in the undertaking."

ARMY'S RESCUE HOME

Matron of the Institution Issues Appeal for Christmas Donations.

A statement just issued by the matron of the Salvation Army Rescue Home shows that at the present time thirty-one women and children are being cared for at the institution. This branch of army work is on a permanent basis, and the results achieved have been most gratifying and encouraging. In and themselves commend the work done to those who are in any way interested in any effort that uplifts the fallen and care for helpless little children.

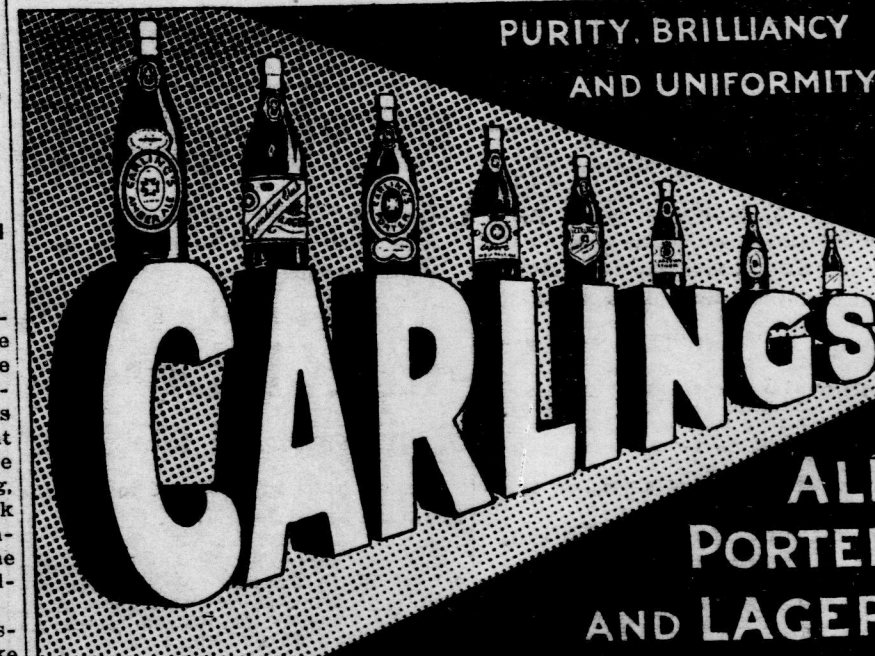
The matron will be glad of any assistance the citizens can render to make the Christmas season bring joy and gladness to the sorrowing, and the sick, and the children who are already writing their little letters and eagerly looking forward to the coming of Santa Claus.

The rescue was opened on Sept. 26, 1890. Since that time a large number of unfortunate women and children have been sheltered, and cared for. The

Malta-Vita

"The Perfect Food"

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



cases assisted during the past five years average 200 per year. The maternity hospital was opened May 1, 1901, by Miss Jessie McDonald, former matron of the institution. On Jan. 1, 1905, the army purchased the property on River-view avenue, which has been used for some time past in connection with the rescue, maternity and children's work. The building is kept in good repair, but it requires further extension to make it adequate to the needs of the army. The grounds are spacious and beautiful, and during the summer season afford great comfort and pleasure to the inmates.

Bishop Henry M. Turner, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, entertains and occasionally expresses some original views. One of his recent utterances is that "lynchings, burnings and the murder of negroes here are plagues God is inflicting on the race to drive it to Africa, where it can build up a great country."

No More Dandruff No More Falling Hair No More Itching Scalp IF YOU USE NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

An Army Officer's Report.

"For some time past I have been troubled with dandruff, and with hair falling out. My head itched continually, while my hair appeared to be falling out. I tried several remedies without any permanent relief, and had about resigned myself to premature baldness. After using a bottle of your Herpicide, I have been greatly benefited. The hair has stopped falling out, and the itching has ceased, and no more dandruff forms in the scalp. My hair is coming in thick, and has a fine, glossy appearance." (Signed) C. D. TOWSLEY, Lieut. U. S. Army (retired), Milwaukee, Wis.

A "Square Deal" Doctor.

"I beg to state that I have used the bottle of Herpicide that your representative left me, and am thoroughly pleased with it. I have since bought two or three bottles for myself and other members of my family, and have had the very best of results. I am now prescribing it freely to my patients, with full confidence in the result to be obtained. I rarely ever give a testimonial for an advertised remedy, but yours is of such merit that it is only fair that I should do so in this case." (Signed) JOHN HEY WILLIAMS, M.D., Asheville, N. C.

Stops Itching of the Scalp Instantly
At Drug Stores—Send 10c in Stamps to the Herpicide Co., Dept., N., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

C. McCALLUM & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS.

SNAP-SHOTS At Various Sports

The Pittsburgh Sun gets off something like this: Hod Stuart has long enjoyed the distinction of being the greatest hockey player the game has produced. It is generally conceded that Pittsburgh's wonderful coverpoint is the equal of three ordinary men. His brilliant dashes down the ice furnish a spectacular feature in every game in which he takes part.

And also this: Hogan handles himself in a manner which shows that too much has not been claimed for him. He was universally regarded the most desirable player in the Dominion and most hockey players doubted that the local management would be able to land him.

When eastern hockey followers read the above, it will be a case of "It is to laugh."

Imagine Hod Stuart as the greatest product of hockey! Stuart is a big, husky boy, with a slashing move-down style, but lacks the finesse that marks the great player. He is not to be compared for a moment with Harvey Pulford, or Pete Charlton, of today, or Magnus Flett and the only Mike Grant, of the past. This quartet includes the four greatest defense players the game has produced up to date. And as for forward work, how about Frank McGee, Harry Trihey, Russell Bowie, Tom Phillips, Alf Smith, Harvey Westwick, Fred Scanlan, Bob McDougall, Shirley Davidson, Dan Bain, Tony Gingras? Any one of this bunch could play rings around Mr. Stuart.

And as for Mr. Hogan, if he is the gentleman one time of Quebec, Pittsburgh has been handed a gold brick. In Montreal or Ottawa, an intermediate team would be about his size.

Who said 13 was an unlucky number? There were just that many hockey devotees lined up in the parlor of the Tecumseh House last evening to discuss the prospects for placing teams on the ice in this locality this winter. Both the man who has been advocating an East End League, and the party who leans toward an independent team were conspicuous by their absence, and the assembly voted almost unanimously in favor of a city league. The league will be open to entries from all bona fide clubs in this city, which are willing to deposit an entry fee of \$20 as a guarantee of good faith, \$15 of the amount to be returned at the end of the season, provided the team plays out the schedule. A committee composed of Archie Black, Kenneth Casselman and Archie McMahan, was appointed to interview the management of the Jubilee Rink and to receive entries from clubs desiring to place teams on the ice. No entries will be considered unless emanating from bona fide clubs. A meeting will be held at the Tecumseh House next Friday evening for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee and making further arrangements.

The man who grinds out the daily dope column of the Toronto Telegram is with his hammer. Sight the following:

Rink owners are out with the glad Christmas news that the hockeyist will have ice tomorrow night, that he may get out and perfect himself in this great winter sport and bring joy to the devotees of the game, as well as gold to the coffers of these rink magnates. Whereupon the good old public is supposed to do a swooning specialty from sheer delight. Delight at what? At seeing a collection of imitation speed artists who "con" you along they can play hockey when they cannot skate fast enough to catch a night hack. This is the sort of junk the public has to stand for, season after season. When spring makes way for leafy June, the rink magnate cooks another pill, blows the smoke through his nose, and says something about an arena and artificial ice.

It is understood that the Canadian racing circuit will open next year in Toronto with a 13-day meeting at Woodbine, commencing on Saturday, May 18. Hamilton, Montreal, Windsor and Port Erie will follow with meetings of equal length, and probably in order. Autumn meetings will be held at all the tracks named with the exception perhaps of Montreal.

Cully Robertson, the Toronto scribe, is evidently of a jocular disposition. He says:

Yale has simply ignored all Tigers' communications regarding a game. And somehow you have a mind picture of the Yankee aristocracy sitting up the epistles, "Hamilton," you hear them remark "Let's see, where's Hamilton? Is that the furthest point north Peary reached on his latest little trip? Did they learn to play football kicking their feet to keep them warm?" For, alas, and alack, higher education sometimes fails to impress on man's memory the exact location of Hamilton Mountain.

Riley Hern indignantly denies that he signed up with Pittsburgh this year and then jumped to Montreal. Hern is slated for the Montreal Wanderers as goal tender. You are not angry, are you, Riley?

The Ideal Tenpin League was formed last night at a meeting held at the City Hotel. As many of the members are excellent players, the coming season should be very successful. The captains will meet next Tuesday night at the City Hotel to arrange a schedule and select teams. The following officers were elected: President, O. Gould; secretary, R. T. Thompson; captains of teams, W. S. Lashbrook, A. Wagner, S. W. Nightingale, Chief Evans, C. Hopper, G. D. Murray, G. Milroy and B. Watterworth.

A pretty good story was told last night about a local athlete. It has been the custom to hold, at intervals, various forms of swimming matches at the local Y. M. C. A. One of the contests consisting of diving and bringing up a small iron ball which has been previously thrown into the center of the tank. The athlete in question, along with a half-dozen other swimmers, entered one of these events and the competitors were lined up at the end of the tank waiting the word to dive. Just as the word was about to be given, the swimming instructor called a halt, and told all of the boys to hold up both hands. All did so with the exception of one. It was found that he had an iron ball, similar to the one in the bottom of the tank, snugly secured in his right hand. Talk about sure thing winners! That's traveling some!

SOUTHPAW.

PRESTON GOES IN FOR SENIOR TEAM

Application Goes to O. H. A.—
Montreal Club Gets "Pud"
Glass for Season.

Preston Springs, Dec. 7.—Preston has decided to go in for senior hockey and application was made yesterday to the O. H. A. for entry into the senior series. The local club has been organized, with the following officers: President, B. W. Ziemann; vice-president, Mayor Clare; secretary-treasurer, P. Clemens; managing committee, M. E. Hagey, Z. A. Hall, W. Lawrason, Wm. Pickens and B. W. Ziemann.

WANDERERS LOSE GLASS.
Montreal, Dec. 7.—It is rumored that "Pud" Glass is lost to the Wanderers. He signed with Montreal last night, as far as can be found out. The salary he is to get is said to be \$750 for ten games. It is a pretty high price to pay, but it is understood that he asked the Wanderers \$950 for the season.

BOWIE QUITS HOCKEY.
Montreal Witness: Jack Marshall will turn out with the Wanderers and if he makes good will figure on the team. Coupled with this announcement comes the positive declaration from Mr. Russell Bowie today that he is done with hockey forever.

DOES NOT AGREE WITH CARNEGIE

President of Cornell University
Champions Football—
Great Game, He Says.

Ithaca, Dec. 7.—President Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell University, took a firm stand in favor of football in his speech tonight, at the big athletic celebration held in honor of the Cornell crews. In the course of his speech, after paying a high tribute to Coach Charles E. Courtney as a coach, he said:

"President Eliot of Harvard is reported as saying that the only two sports in which he has found no cheating to exist are rowing and baseball. If he did say this, I wish he would come to Cornell, for I believe that here we have solved the problem of training students in the sphere of physical culture and that all of our athletic teams play clean and honorable games."

"Last year in the great outcry that went up against football I championed the game, and said that the game was a splendid one for developing many traits in young men, but that it was merely in the regulation and modification of the rules that the game needed remedying. I still think that the game is a great game, and that it has been immensely improved by the action of the rules committee."

"But there is one defect which I think still needs to be remedied in the game of football. The officials have not as yet been strict enough or prompt enough in enforcing the rules. With improvement in this line next year I think that we ought to have the game not only the greatest, but also one of the cleanest of college sports."

"It is now with a keen satisfaction that I congratulate the friends of football on the good effects the new rules have achieved. Personally I find the game vastly more interesting than before. But still more important is the fact that the new rules have eliminated brutality and greatly reduced the chances of injury."

"The national intercollegiate rules committee has already made some modifications of the rules as suggested by the experience of the season. It is still more important that they should insist that the rules be promptly and faithfully applied."

Continuing his theme, he said: "Crews and teams are only incidents pleasurable and exciting as they may be, in the general scheme of physical development that is being effected in Cornell University. Still, if you are going to do a thing at all, I want you to do it well, and, if possible, to do it so well that no one else can beat you. But more than victory, I take great pride in the obedience to rules and the cleanliness that has characterized Cornell teams in the past."

THE TURF.

WINNERS YESTERDAY.
At New Orleans—Gold Circle 3 to 5, Woodsaw 3 to 2, Alshup even, Billy Phillips 7 to 1, Knight of Ivanhoe 7 to 2, Old Stone 5 to 5.

HOCKEY.

MURPHY TO COACH ST. GEORGE'S.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—Jimmy Murphy, the coach of the Toronto Lacrosse Club, is taking the St. George's in hand this year, and if there is any trick in the hockey playing of the east Jimmy is sure to know it. The St. George's are out to win this year, and every player is enthusiastic over the prospects of the team for the championship.

THE RING.

TERRY MCGOVERN'S CONDITION.

New York, Dec. 7.—Terry McGovern, who was sent to the Kings County Hospital for observation Tuesday in the belief that he was mentally deranged temporarily, was reported worse yesterday.

The fighter was confined in a private room under the care of Dr. Charles Mosely and was exceedingly irritable. He was possessed of an hallucination that he had suddenly won \$2,000 on the races, and great precaution was taken lest his trouble should take a violent form. Three or four keepers were kept on guard near his room.

Mrs. McGovern, the fighter's wife, said yesterday that Terry had worried greatly since he lost the championship. His hands have not been in the best of condition, and he complained constantly that he was afraid that his hands would go back on him and that he would not be in fit shape to meet Young Corbett.

CHARLTON GOES TO AMERICAN SOO

Former Berlin Player Joins
Professionals—Riley Hern
Denies Pittsburgh Story.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—Pete Charlton, the well-known hockey player, left last night for the American Soo, where he will play hockey for the professional team of that place in the International League. Pete says his salary is to be \$60 a week—perhaps he'll get it, and perhaps he won't.

Charlton intended to play with the Toronto hockey club. But in view of his defection Manager D. Bruce Ridpath, of the Torontos, said today that a better man would be secured for the position, negotiations being now in progress with a Baltimore player, presumably Howard Hest, who played coverpoint for that team last winter.

HERN'S DENIAL.

Montreal, Dec. 7.—Riley Hern, the Wanderers' new goalkeeper, stamps as false the statement sent out from Pittsburgh by Manager McSwiggan, of the Smoky City's professional hockey club, to the effect that the manager of the Houghton club, with which he played last winter, notifying him that he was going to play for the Wanderers. The Houghton club was sorry to lose Hern, but recognizing that he had a perfect right to control his own movements wished him good luck with the Wanderers. On the other hand, McSwiggan came out with the untruthful statement that Hern had signed for his club and had jumped the contract. This assertion has so misrepresented Hern that it is only fair to him that the facts should be given.

ACCIDENT TO A PLAYER.

Calgary, Dec. 7.—Hugh McQueen, the well-known hockey player, broke his leg last night while playing hockey at the Auditorium.

OUT OF THE O. H. A. IS TORONTO TEAM

Neither Will It Have Anything
to Do With a Professional
League.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the Young Toronto Athletic Club it was decided, in view of the fact that a number of its most promising players had already given their word to play with other clubs this year, not to enter a team in the O. H. A. this season. Next year, however, an intermediate seven will represent the club on the ice.

There was considerable discussion regarding the report that the Torontos intended entering a team in the proposed new senior series of the C. L. A. next season.

The meeting made it clear that the club would enter the series on one condition only, viz., that the series is run on a strictly amateur basis.

"The club will have nothing to do with professionalism," declared Secretary Tod this morning.

FOOTBALL.

YALE CAN'T PLAY TIGERS.

Hamilton, Dec. 7.—Dr. W. G. Thompson, manager of the champion Tigers' football team, received the following this morning:

"New Haven, Conn., Dec. 7, 1906.

"It would be impossible to play Yale."

"(NORMAN CAMP.)"

This, of course, settles the possibility of a game between the great college team and the champions of all-Canada for this season.

A SOLILOQUY.

(With acknowledgments to Hamlet.)

To play, or not to play: that is the question.

Whether 'tis better for the schools to suffer.

The deaths and scandals caused by rowdy players.

Or to make stand against the mob of schoolboys.

And by heaping, stop them. To forbid: abolish!

No more; and by our law, to say we end the pictures, and reporters' thousand tails.

Football is cause of—'tis a consumption. Devoutly to be wish'd. To forbid, abolish. Perhaps to substitute: ay, there's the rub!

In the realm of schools what ills may come.

When we have stored away the football suits.

Must give us pause; there's the respect That gives the game so long a life;

For who would bear the "funks," gate money evils.

Paid coaches' tricks, unfair officials' cheating.

The yells of frenzied crowds, vermillion paint.

The insolence of fullbacks, and the spurs.

The patient teacher of the athlete takes, When he himself might his quietus make With a short edict? Who would cripples train.

To limp disfigured through a weary life, But that the dread of what may later come.

Some undiscovered sport, whose barbarous kind No college head foresees—puzzles me will, And makes us rather stand the game we have.

Than let in others that we know not of? This administration does make cowards of us all.

And thus the teacher's strongest resolution Is sickled over with the pale cast of thought.

And the reform of greatest hope and value.

Under old rules or new, its current turns away.

And brings about no action.

—Frederic Andros, in Journal of Education.

Cash
or
Credit

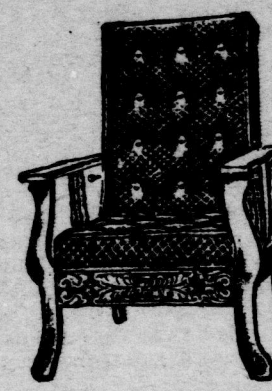
PEOPLES OUTFITTING COMPANY

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND SEE OUR

Special Bargains

FOR CHRISTMAS. WE TRUST YOU.

Goods
Delivered in
Plain
Unlettered
Wagons



\$1.00 DOWN AND
\$1.00 PER WEEK.

Morris Chairs

Heavy arms and legs,
best velour coverings,
double faced. Made to
sell for \$8.00,
now \$5.50

We carry a large
assortment of

LAMPS

Hanging Lamps and
Stand Lamps. Priced
from \$1.00 up.

\$1.00 down and 50c
per week.

OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL
NINE O'CLOCK.



Don't fail to get a

Music Cabinet

while we offer them at special
rates for Christmas.
From \$5.50 up.

\$1 down and 50c per week.

5-PIECE PARLOR SUITE

Highly polished mahogany frames, well
made in different coverings. An opportunity
never offered before: A \$25.00 Parlor Suite for \$18.00

\$4.00 down and \$1.00 per week.



Just received a large shipment of Rockers, in Reed, Oak and Golden Oak, in all sizes, for our Christmas trade. Prices from 95c up. Don't fail to get one of these rockers.

Parlor Tables, medium sizes, in Solid Oak and Mahogany Finish at \$2.50 up; \$1 down and 50c per week.



We carry a stock of Rockers, in Mahogany and Oak, beautifully carved. Special value at \$3.75; \$1 down and 50c per week.



Open Evenings
Until
9 o'clock.

We carry a full line of High Chairs, in Golden Oak and Reed, ranging from 95c up.



PEOPLES OUTFITTING CO.

646 DUNDAS ST. EAST

S. F. ELGAR

Phone 1755

W. D. THOMAS

FIGHT CRAZE HAS THIS TOWN IN ITS CLUTCHES

Tonopah, Nev., Dec. 7.—Before the end of another week Tonopah promises to be the dullest town that ever was. Herman's daily work has started the local sports going, and tonight Gans gets into action, and there is no telling just where the present enthusiasm over the fighting game will end.

There is nothing but fight talk to be heard. A few weeks back it was all stocks, but now it's all fight. From the present outlook there will be little surprise if the coming contest is marked by some of the biggest betting ever known in the ring's history. Herman will be short-ended, but it is known that several of the big mining operations here are going to go down the line on him, and all because of the showing he made since he started training.

Herman covered his regular outline of work today, spending an hour in the gymnasium during the afternoon. He then took Trainer Ryan on for four rounds, which made things worth while for the big crowd that filled the hall.

Manager Nate Lewis has decided that there shall be a "ladies' day" at the Herman camp. Friday is the day set for the women to see Herman work out. On that day no male spectators will be allowed to enter the gymnasium. The main entrance to the hall will be barred and the only entrance to the building will be through the stage door, which opens on a back street.

The framework of the east side of the arena was placed today and work is being rushed on the other three sides. It will not be many days now before the main floor will be inclosed with the side walls, and it will not be long after that when the roof will be in place.

BASEBALL.

COLLINS' FATE UNSETTLED.

New York, Dec. 7.—Not long ago it was said that the Boston club had offered Collins and Second Baseman Fergie to New York in exchange for Con-

The 300,000 Shares OF Erie Cobalt Silver Mining Co., Limited

Offered to the public at par (\$1.00 a share) have been oversubscribed and the price is now advanced to

\$1.25 a Share

This advance in price does not, however, affect the stock already allotted to brokers on the original subscription at par

J. H. JEWELL & CO., 5 King St. W., TORONTO.

roy and Williams. It is believed, however, that if Boston will accept two other men, Collins will come here to play under the leadership of Clark Griffith, in which event the Americans would have the greatest infield in the country in Chase, Williams, Elberfeld and Collins.

If no deal is made by New York for Collins he may be traded to the Philadelphia Americans for an outfielder and a pitcher. Possibly Chase Patten, of Washington, may be traded to New York for Delehanty and one of the young boxers.

THE WHEEL.

THE SIX-DAY GRIND.

New York, Dec. 7.—Sixteen teams of bicyclists, gathered from every quarter of the globe, will start on Sunday night on the long journey of Friend.

the annual international six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden. The release yesterday from Ellis Island of the championship French team, the George brothers, who recently won the first six-day race ever held in Europe, completed the list of entries, which was held open until the last moment, awaiting a decision in their case. The champions of Europe, Asta and Africa, as well as the very best riders in America, will go to the post.

Portland, Ore., is said to be the largest lumber port in the world. At one time recently vessels for foreign ports were loading there, or under charter, to an aggregate capacity of 20,000,000 feet, and for home ports others having 5,000,000 feet more.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's

MIDDLESEX EDEN TO HAVE LOCKUP

County Council Sets Apart Sum
for Belmont—\$9,000 for
County Highways.

The session of the county council this morning was marked by a rather amusing discussion on the question of making a grant of \$200 to Belmont Village for a lockup, as recommended by the finance committee.

Councillor McCallum championed the rights of the village, and in doing so, he said that Belmont was the Eden of Middlesex, and that \$250 would be little enough to offer it, especially when it was considered that Belmont had never asked for grants heretofore.

Councillor Young wanted to know what need "the Garden of Eden" had of a jail.

"That's where all wrongdoing began—I mean the original Eden," retorted Mr. McCallum.

Councillor Robotham thought that \$200 was plenty. "They need a jail all right," he said, jocularly. "Our friend, McCallum, might turn loose there some night, you know."

Councillor MacLeish was of the opinion that the jail should be made large enough to hold the two previous speakers.

Councillors Young, Turnbull, McDonald and Lewis spoke on the subject, and it was finally decided to adopt the report and give the grant.

"They need a church more than they do a jail," suggested Councillor Robotham, when the grant was decided upon.

\$9,000 for Highways.

The third report of the board which had been instructed to apportion the \$9,000 set apart for improvements of county highways to the various municipalities was received and adopted. The schedule is as follows:

Adelaide	491 38
Carleton Place	605 98
Delaware	260 07
North Dorchester	555 98
Elkford	537 65
Lobo	613 58
London	1,322 50
Metcalfe	344 97
Moss	436 89
West Nisour	629 12
Westminster	850 42
East Williams	439 64
West Williams	327 31
McGillivray	743 16
Biddulph	457 07
Strathroy	164 83
Parkhill	57 85
Glencoe	56 26
Newbury	17 42
Alisa Craig	34 08
Wardsville	13 11
Lucan	36 76

Addressed the Council

Sheriff Cameron addressed the council briefly, explaining the method in which the prisoners at the jail were kept employed.

The finance committee recommended that no action be taken on the petition for a readjustment of the administration of justice, received from Halton County. The recommendation was adopted.

Costly Bridge Wanted

The second report of the board of road directors recommended that the bylaw re the closing of the road in North Dorchester be prepared; that a commission from McCallum and Carleton be formed to expend \$800—\$300 from each township—upon the tolling road between those places; that the wardens, solicitor and bridge commissioner act as a committee to protect the interests of the county in relation to the action taken by London Township Council to have four bridges in the township declared county property.

Last evening a committee from Elgin County was present and discussed the idea of placing a bridge at Appin. It was arranged that the structure be built at an estimated cost of \$15,000.

Councillor Turner moved, seconded by Councillor Young, that the board of road directors and the county commissioners be empowered to act with similar committees from Elgin. The county engineer will prepare plans and specifications and advertise for tenders, which will be submitted to the joint committee which shall have power to award the contract. The structure will be called the Willey bridge.

THREE NON-JURY CASES

Londoner Suing a Toronto Firm for \$500 for Machinery.

The following are the non-jury actions entered for trial at the December sessions next week:

McMechan vs. Atlantic Soap Company.—An action by J. H. McMechan, of London, against the Atlantic Soap Company, of Toronto, to recover \$500, payment on machinery for the manufacture of soap. J. M. McEvoy for plaintiff; McDonnell, McMaster, Geary & Barton for defense.

Porter vs. Nowle.—An action by David H. Porter against Robert Nowle to recover \$200 damages in reference to a horse deal. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant sold him an unsound horse under false pretenses. Meredith, Judd & Meredith for plaintiff; D. C. Rose for defense.

Hoff vs. Wood.—An action by Frank Hoff, a local veterinary surgeon, to recover \$200, wages alleged to be due him from Benjamin Shaw-Wood, of London Township. McPherson & Perrin for plaintiff; Fraser & Moore for defense.

Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunche, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the throat, diphtheria, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes.

It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Resolves it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system.

Accept no substitute.

MALE ASSISTANTS FOR CITY SCHOOLS

No. 1 Committee of the Board of
Education Makes Two
Appointments.

No. 1 committee of the board of education yesterday afternoon recommended to the board that Messrs. Claude Brown, principal of the Petrolia public schools, and Fred Campbell, of Byron, be added to the teaching staff of the public schools of London.

A new male principal is to be placed in Rectory street school, in place of Miss Tolhurst, who is to be transferred. Thus the committee is carrying out the policy of the board to gradually appoint male assistants in all of the larger of the public schools of the city.

The list of recommendations is as follows:

That Mr. Ferguson be transferred from Simcoe street to the principalship of King street school, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Fred Chapman, who is going west.

Mr. F. Whiting, of St. George's school, to take Mr. Ferguson's place in Simcoe street school.

That Miss Tolhurst be transferred from Rectory street to Colborne street school.

That Mr. Fred Campbell, of Byron, be appointed a male assistant in Rectory street school, and that he be given charge of grade VII. there.

Mr. Claude Brown to go to St. George's school in Mr. Whiting's place. Miss L. Skinner to be transferred from South Colborne street to Rectory street school.

All the recommendations will come before the board at a special meeting which will be held on the 18th inst.

On motion of Trustee Fitzgerald, a vote of thanks was tendered Trustee Westervelt, chairman of No. 1 committee, for the manner in which he has conducted the business of the committee this year.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Charles Tickner has taken out a building permit for a brick veneer cottage on Redan street.

—Chief Williams has wired the Toronto police to look out for three lads, H. Shortell, N. Cruickshanks and W. Ayres, who ran away from their homes in this city on Thursday.

—In the report of Forest City Camp, Woodmen of the World, election of officers, the name of Mr. John Saunders was omitted. Mr. Saunders was elected consul commander for the ensuing year.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Frank Beyers, of Peoria, Ill., took place this morning to Woodland Cemetery from Rev. Mr. Thomas of Hill Street Methodist Church, officiated. The pall-bearers were Ald. Booth, Stephen Grant, E. D. Parke, James Tytler, W. Blaw and W. Brown. The floral offerings were very beautiful.

—It is understood that the Trades and Labor Council has practically decided on an aldermanic slate this year and will place the names of Messrs. G. E. Rose, Iveryman, F. Cottam and James Donnelly, cigar manufacturer, on the ballot. It is also stated that Mr. Walter Toit will again run on the labor ticket for council member.

—Miss Mabel M. Mann, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mann, died at her family residence, lot 21, con. 1, Westminster Township, yesterday, in her 24th year. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the family residence to White Oak Methodist Church, where the services will be conducted. Burialment will be at White Oak Cemetery.

—Mrs. Eliza Jane O'Dell, wife of Mr. William L. O'Dell, died at her home on the corner of Chester and High streets, this morning, after a long illness, at the age of 85 years. She is survived by her husband, one son and four daughters—William, of L. McIntosh, of J. Watson and Mrs. A. L. McIntosh, of Falls, N. Y., and Miss Hattie, at home. The funeral will take place from her late residence on Tuesday at 2 p.m. to Brick Street Cemetery. Rev. Jas. Livingstone will conduct the services.

—London's music lovers are looking forward with interest to the musical concert of the First Methodist Church choir on Tuesday evening, when "The Messiah" is to be given. The concert will be one of the musical treats of the year. The chorus will include one hundred voices, under the direction of Mr. A. D. Jordan, and it has been thoroughly trained. The choralists will be assisted by three vocalists—Misses Frances, Wm. Lavin, tenor, of Detroit, and Mr. W. Howland, basso, of Ann Arbor.

—Mrs. Frances Daniels, wife of Mr. Frank Daniels, died yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. Scollick, 33 St. Andrew's street. Deceased had been ailing for some time, and her death was not unexpected. She had many friends in this city, who will hear of her death with deep regret. She is survived by three sons and two daughters—Charles, Fred, Walter, Edith and Florence, all of this city. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from 33 St. Andrew's street at 2 o'clock. Rev. I. B. Wallin will conduct the services.

—Toronto Saturday Night says: "A new departure in banking, suggested by the 'Trust' Bank is the appointment of an assistant to the president and directors. The position is independent of the general management of the bank, and the new officer has the authority to make full examinations, audits and inquiries regarding all matters connected with the bank's business and report to the board exclusively. The position has been given to Mr. N. Hillary, who has been doing special work for the board for some time past. The 'Trust' Bank will benefit by this action on the part of the board. It is a move in the right direction, and one that will insure confidence on the part of shareholders and the public." Mr. Hillary is

a son-in-law of Rev. J. S. Lochead, of 873 Waterloo street.

VOTERS' LIST APPEALS.

A court of revision to hear appeals re the voters' list was held at the courthouse this morning by Judge Macbeth. A number of names were struck off and a number were added. The session was continued this afternoon.

WANTS LEASE OF GROUNDS.

E. Cuisine, of Ridgeway, has made application to the London and Port Stanley Railway board for a lease of the hill at Port Stanley, for the purpose of putting up a refreshment booth in the picnic season. It is understood, however, that the Pere Marquette has full control of the grounds by virtue of its lease.

ENJOYABLE DANCE.

One of the most enjoyable dances of the season was given at the Palace Dancing Academy last evening, when Messrs. Dayton & McCormick entertained over 150 guests to their Debuter hop. The floor was in excellent shape and the music was all that could be desired.

MACCABEES ELECT.

At the regular meeting of London Tent No. 17, K. O. T. M., held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Commander—Mr. Morrow.

Lieut.-Com.—H. E. Hartson.

Recordkeeper—John Ballantine.

Chaplain—W. F. Harvey.

Sergeant—J. T. Mitchell.

Master-at-Arms—G. G. Summers.

First M. of G.—A. A. Ballantine.

Second M. of G.—F. McPhail.

Sentinel—A. M. Tuck.

Picket—R. R. Heathfield.

Examining Physician—Dr. F. L. Burdon.

DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND ELECT.

At the meeting of Lodge Princess of Wales, Daughters of the Empire of England, last night, the annual election of officers resulted as follows:

Past President—Sister Mrs. Nutkins.

Worthy President—Sister Mrs. H. Briley.

Vice-President—Sister Mrs. Stinson.

Secretary—Sister Mrs. E. Hooper (re-elected).

Treasurer—Mrs. Dyson (retained).

Chaplain—Sister Mrs. Peirce.

Physician—Dr. English (retained).

First Guide—Sister Mrs. Leah (retained).

Second Guide—Sister Mrs. Nicholls.

Third Guide—Sister Mrs. Cripps.

Fourth Guide—Sister Mrs. Patton.

The trustees were retained.

Auditors—Sisters Mrs. Peirce and Mrs. Russell, and Dr. English.

At the close a vote of thanks was passed the scrutineers.

MASONIC ELECTIONS

St. John's, 209a, and St. George's Lodges Choose Officers for Year.

The last regular meeting for the year of St. John's Lodge, 209a, A. F. and A. M., was held in the blue room of the Masonic Temple last evening. Wor. Bro. Wm. J. Smith, presiding. The following officers were elected to the chairs for the ensuing year:

Worshipful Master—Bro. J. H. Firth.

Senior Warden—Bro. J. H. Wilson.

Junior Warden—Bro. H. L. Smith.

Chaplain—Wor. Bro. W. C. Southcott.

Organist—Bro. W. D. Taylor.

Treasurer—Wor. Bro. John Graham.

Secretary—Bro. J. E. Keenleyside.

Senior Deacon—Bro. J. H. Brown.

Junior Deacon—Bro. Jared Vining.

Inner Guard—Bro. A. E. Santo.

Director of Ceremonies—Bro. Fred Palmer.

Senior Steward—Bro. Geo. E. Logan.

Junior Steward—Bro. T. P. Elliott.

Tyler—Wor. Bro. John Robertson.

Representative to Board of Relief—Wor. Bro. C. Q. Morrow.

Representatives to Board of Finance—Wor. Bro. T. A. Rowat, Wor. Bro. W. H. Line, Bro. J. E. Keenleyside.

Auditors—Wor. Bro. W. H. Line and Wor. Bro. C. Q. Morrow.

The meeting adjourned to the banquet hall, where the worshipful master—lect presided. Bro. W. Francis Firth, in excellent style, favored with solos. Mr. Wor. Bro. E. T. Bessy made an address, and Bro. Deane rendered several pleasing vocal numbers.

ST. GEORGE'S ELECTION.

At a regular meeting of St. George's Lodge, 42, A. F. and A. M. G. R. C., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Wor. Master—Bro. E. Wyatt.

Senior Warden—Bro. Geo. Bott.

Junior Warden—Bro. S. P. Reynolds.

Chaplain—Bro. Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell.

Treasurer—Wor. Bro. W. Skinner (re-elected).

Secretary—V. Wor. Bro. A. Ellis (re-elected).

Senior Deacon—Bro. DeWitt Westman.

Junior Deacon—Bro. A. E. Ottinger.

Inner Guard—Bro. E. J. Dawson.

Senior Steward—Bro. C. R. Walker.

Junior Steward—Bro. E. G. Quantz.

Director of Ceremonies—Wor. Bro. C. Buskard (re-elected).

Organist—V. Wor. Bro. John Callard.

Tyler—W. Bro. John Robertson.

HOUSE APPROVES STORAGE SCHEME

Continued from page one.

cold storage facilities. By the establishment of cool curing rooms the Government had demonstrated the advantage of curing cheese under proper conditions. It was owing to the superior methods which had been adopted by the producers, under the stimulus of the influence of the department of agriculture, that Canada supplied 80 per cent of the British market in competition with all the world. As to the necessity of these warehouses there could be no doubt, and he believed private capital would provide them more readily if assured of Government aid. What the producers wanted was to have their goods put on the British market in the best possible condition, and the expenditure in making that possible, if carefully guarded and watched, as he was sure it would be by the Minister of Agriculture, would be money well spent.

Dr. Chisholm

Dr. Chisholm (Huron) pointed out that a few scattered cold storage warehouses were not of much general value; what is needed is a continuous chain of cold storage. Unless the warehouses were established at terminal points and at seaports, for which apparently no provision had been made, the chain would be incomplete. However, these would be provided for, and no doubt would. The farmers of the country would resent any attempt to block the scheme. They were also gratified that the minister was undoubtedly doing his best to prevent the system becoming a monopoly by which they could be squeezed. Dr. Chisholm spoke in terms of strong approval of the proposal of the Government, and assured the Premier that an old Scotch farmer in his constituency had authorized him to say: "If Sir Wilfrid Laurier would only take up the question and provide cold storage warehouses throughout the country, his political opponents would never be able to get him out of office." (Laughter.)

The resolution was reported and a bill founded thereon was given first reading.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

FRISCO FIRE FIGURES

520 Blocks, and Containing 25,000 Buildings, Destroyed.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—The report of the special committee of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce on insurance settlements after the big fire, which has just been published, says the local area burned was 3,000 acres, containing 520 blocks and about 25,000 buildings; one half of these were residences.

The amount of insurance covering property in the burned district was approximately \$235,000,000 (estimated).

The value of buildings and contents destroyed in the fire must have been about \$350,000,000, being an estimate upon the insurance liability, the known ratio of insurance to value (about 70 per cent, and a guess that there was about 5 per cent of property that carried no insurance.

LIFE SAVED BY A FAN

Apparatus Used for Cooling Room in India Foils Murderer.

Allahabad, Dec. 8.—A desperate attempt to murder Mr. Napier, the deputy commissioner of Kailpur, Central Provinces, was made by a native yesterday.

The commissioner was playing bridge at the Chaitanyar Club when the native stepped into the room and aimed a violent blow with a knife at Mr. Napier's neck from behind. Luckily the frill of the punkah or fan used in India to cool a room, struck the man's head and changed the direction of the blow, so that Mr. Napier received only a serious cut below the right ear.

Two other men and a woman were playing bridge with Mr. Napier, and another man was looking on at the time. The room at the time, but so sudden was the attack that the native got away before the players realized what had happened.

Later, however, the man was captured, and turned out to be a notorious criminal who had the day before been bound over by the deputy commissioner to keep the peace and released on bail. He had threatened murder if the case went against him.

His sureties have now withdrawn, and he has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a year and to three years' ordinary imprisonment.

LUCRETIA BORGAS

Wholesale Poisoning Carried on Now in Town of Hungary.

Vienna, Dec. 8.—Five men and two women were recently arrested at Knezz, in the Temesvar district of Hungary, for having poisoned their wives and husbands.

Martha Petromany, a woman who is known as the "Poison Mixer," was placed in custody for having sold them arsenic to commit the murders.

A judge, who has been investigating the cases, now reports that there has been the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

LIVE STOCK.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Dec. 7.—Canadian cattle are dull today at 10c to 11c per lb; refrigerator beef is 7c to 8c per lb.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 8.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; December, 89 3/8; January, 89 1/2; February, 89 1/4; March, 89 1/4; April, 89 1/4; May, 89 1/4; June, 89 1/4; July, 89 1/4; August, 89 1/4; September, 89 1/4; October, 89 1/4; November, 89 1/4; December, 89 1/4.

Future closed barely steady; December, 89 3/8; January, 89 1/2; February, 89 1/4; March, 89 1/4; April, 89 1/4; May, 89 1/4; June, 89 1/4; July, 89 1/4; August, 89 1/4; September, 89 1/4; October, 89 1/4; November, 89 1/4; December, 89 1/4.

Future closed barely steady; December, 89 3/8; January, 89 1/2; February, 89 1/4; March, 89 1/4; April, 89 1/4; May, 89 1/4; June, 89 1/4; July, 89 1/4; August, 89 1/4; September, 89 1/4; October, 89 1/4; November, 89 1/4; December, 89 1/4.

Future closed barely steady; December, 89 3/8; January, 89 1/2; February, 89 1/4; March, 89 1/4; April, 89 1/4; May, 89 1/4; June, 89 1/4; July, 89 1/4; August, 89 1/4; September, 89 1/4; October, 89 1/4; November, 89 1/4; December, 89 1/4.

Future closed barely steady; December, 89 3/8; January, 89 1/2; February, 89 1/4; March, 89 1/4; April, 89 1/4; May, 89 1/4; June, 89 1/4; July, 89 1/4; August, 89 1/4; September, 89 1/4; October, 89 1/4; November, 89 1/4; December, 89 1/4.

Future closed barely steady; December, 89 3/8; January, 89 1/2; February, 89 1/4; March, 89 1/4; April, 89 1/4; May, 89 1/4; June, 89 1/4; July, 89 1/4; August, 89 1/4; September, 89 1/4; October, 89 1/4; November, 89 1/4; December, 89 1/4.

Future closed barely steady; December, 89 3/8; January, 89 1/2; February, 89 1/4; March, 89 1/4; April, 89 1/4; May, 89 1/4; June, 89 1/4; July, 89 1/4; August, 89 1/4; September, 89 1/4; October, 89 1/4; November, 89 1/4; December, 89 1/4.

Future closed barely steady; December, 89 3/8; January, 89 1/2; February, 89 1/4; March, 89 1/4; April, 89 1/4; May, 89 1/4; June, 89 1/4; July, 89 1/4; August, 89 1/4; September, 89 1/4; October, 89 1/4; November, 89 1/4; December, 89 1/4.

Future closed barely steady; December, 89 3/8; January, 89 1/2; February, 89 1/4; March, 89 1/4; April, 89 1/4; May, 89 1/4; June, 89 1/4; July, 89 1/4; August, 89 1/4; September, 89 1/4; October, 89 1/4; November, 89 1/4; December, 89 1/4.

Future closed barely steady; December, 89 3/8; January, 89 1/2; February, 89

Trethewey Silver-Cobalt Mine, Ltd.

Secretary and Offices, S. W. BLACK, 25 Toronto Street.

Toronto, Dec. 8, 1906.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

In view of the recent serious fluctuations in the stock of the Nipissing and other mining companies operating in the Cobalt district, I desire to give the shareholders of this company the following information regarding the present position, administration and policy of the directors.

The title to the property is perfect, being a grant from the crown in fee simple.

While shares of the company have been depressed in sympathy with the general tone of the market caused by the slump in Nipissing, the intrinsic value of the stock is increasing daily by the development work now being prosecuted at the mine.

In declaring the recent interim dividend of 4 per cent, payable on the 20th inst., the directors were guided by the original report of our engineer, who estimated the ore reserves as sufficient to pay dividends at the rate of 4 per cent quarterly for a number of years, being at the rate of 16 per cent per annum.

The mine is developing so satisfactorily and rapidly under the energetic management of Mr. Loring, that I am satisfied it will not be long before the company will be in a position to declare dividends at a much higher rate, but it will be the policy of the directors to have ore reserves developed to a sufficient extent to practically guarantee such increased dividends being maintained.

Mr. Frank C. Loring, who is now acting as mine manager and will be retained as consulting engineer after the mine is fully equipped for more extensive operations, is an engineer of wide experience. He is very enthusiastic about the future of the property, and expects to make the Trethewey Mine a record producer in the camp. In a recent report Mr. Loring makes the following statements:

"The present producing facilities are restricted by the small capacity of the ore-sorting house. This is being enlarged as fast as possible. When completed the output should be at least three cars of second-class ore and one car of first-class ore monthly."

"The production will be entirely from one vein, which was partly developed by the former management, and can be maintained for three or four years on present reserves. By developing this vein to greater depth and length, these reserves will be proportionately increased."

"In addition to this vein, which has produced practically all the ore shipped from the mine up to the present time, and in which are contained all the present reserves, there are three additional veins which will be developed by cutting and drifting from the level of the present workings."

"This work is now in progress, and when completed the ore reserves will be largely increased. In other words, there will be four veins to draw from where at present there is but one."

"Aside from these four veins there is another vein along the east side, which is being developed by sinking a shaft, and which has great promise."

"These mentioned veins embrace but a small fraction of the entire property of the mine, there being more than 90 per cent unprospected. Several veins of unknown value exist on this territory, and it is almost certain that others will be discovered."

These remarks confirm the high opinion which I personally had formed of the property, the great possibilities of which can only be ascertained by further systematic development, which it will be the policy of the directors to prosecute vigorously.

ALEX. M. HAY,
President.

A Most Happy Combination

is the SMALL BOY and his first watch. You can find out how agreeable it is by the purchase of one of our Challenge Watches at One Dollar. They are warranted for one year and are very satisfactory. Higher grades, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.75, \$4.50.

THE GIRL, no doubt, wants a watch, too. This wish may be gratified by spending \$1.75 for our Girls' School Watch. You can get a higher grade in Leather Wristlet, complete, for \$3.75. We have them in silver or gunmetal cases from \$5.00 to \$12.00. Amongst many others we have a dainty one just the size of a quarter dollar, which costs \$8.00.

LADIES' GOLD-FILLED WATCHES are found in our great stock as low as \$7.75. Our thoroughly reliable grades, however, can be had from \$15.00 to \$25.00. Our Solid 14-k. Gold Watch, fitted with 15 jewel works, at \$25.00, is surprisingly good value.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES, gold-filled cases and American works, can be had for \$6.00. The grades, however, that specially merit your attention, can be had from \$15.00 to \$25.00. At these prices we can give you reliable cases and fine timekeepers. Our special Gruen Watches, medium sizes, at \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00, in 14-k. gold-filled cases, are unequalled for finish and timekeeping.

KNIFE-EDGE WATCHES are amongst the choice offerings of the season. The name may suggest an exaggeration of their extreme thinness. We want you to see these remarkable goods and judge for yourself of their beauty and value.

John S. Barnard

170 Dundas Street, London.

HOW ABOUT THE FUTURE?

Are you prepared for any emergency that may arise? Two things are certain: a bank account never harmed anybody, and it has aided many over times of stress and uncertainty.

Your balance in this bank will earn 3 per cent interest—as much interest as conservative management will permit.

DOMINION

Savings & Investment Society,
MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON.
Nathaniel Mills, Manager.

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, Dec. 8. The condition of the roads and the disagreeable weather helped to keep the attendance below the average for a Saturday. There were quite a few wagons and buggies with produce, which would indicate that there was a larger snowfall in the city than a few miles distant.

There was a brisk demand in every line and prices were firmer.

Grain—There was a fairly large supply of oats; prices steady, at \$1.05 to \$1.10, most of the lot sold at \$1.05 per cwt. Barley was higher, selling at \$1.09 per cwt.

Hay—One load of hay was brought in, which sold at \$14.50 per ton; there will be a good demand for hay next week.

Butter and Eggs—There was quite a large supply of butter offered, a large portion being brought by the country dairymen; sales were slow, with prices steady, at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per lb. Eggs were firm, at 25c to 30c per dozen.

Vegetables and Roots—There was a small

display in this line; potatoes sold at 75c to 80c per bag; cabbages, 40c to 50c per dozen; turnips, 30c per bag; parsnips, 50c per bag; celery, 50c per bag.

Poultry—Sales were not as brisk as expected; the supply was moderately large; dressed chickens sold at 90c to 100c per lb. and 60c to 80c per pair; alive, 75c to 80c per lb. and 50c to 60c per pair.

Meat—There was a moderate supply of meat sold at 75c to 80c per lb. dressed, and 55c to 60c per lb. alive; ducks, dressed, sold at 75c to 80c per pair; geese, sold at 75c to 80c per pair; turkeys, sold at 75c to 80c per pair.

Apples—Owing to the cold weather there was not many offered; sales were slow, as there is quite a risk in buying, some of those offered being touched by the frost; prices ruled at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Dressed Hogs—There were 70 to 80 offered and sales were a trifle slow, at \$8.75 to \$9.00.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the current half-year, has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this company, and the same will be payable to the shareholders at its office on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, 1907.

Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst., inclusive.

JOHN S. MOORE,
Manager.

London, Dec. 8, 1906.

STOCK MARKETS.

STOCK MARKETS.

STOCK MARKETS.

STOCK MARKETS.

STOCK MARKETS.

STOCK MARKETS.

STOCK MARKETS.

of 50 per cent for light hogs and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for heavy hogs that would dress from 180 to 200 lb.

Live Hogs—The price for Monday will be the same as for the week, \$4.25 for select; small pigs sold at \$4.50 to \$7 per pair.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—Baled Hay—Prices are holding steady, at \$11 for No. 1 timothy, and \$5.50 to \$9 for No. 2, in car lots here.

Baled Straw—Steady, at \$6.50 to \$7, in car lots here.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 8.—Quotations today are as follows:

Wheat—Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 82½c; No. 2 northern, 81c; No. 2 northern, 78½c; Ontario, No. 2 red, 79½c bid was 78½c.

Peas—No. 2, 55c outside, 51c bid. Rye—7½c asked outside.

Barley—No. 2 white, 56½c, on a 50c rate to Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran firm, at \$20 bid; shorts, \$18 to \$19, at mill.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 55½c; No. 2, 55c bid. Corn—Fair demand; No. 2 American, old, 55c. Toronto freight; No. 3 yellow, 45½c.

Flour—Slow, prices unchanged; Ontario, \$2.70 asked for 20 per cent patent, for export, in buyers' bags outside, with \$2.65 bid.

Butter—Firm. Cheese—Steady. Eggs—Very firm.

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 7.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 5 points decline; middling uplands, 10½c; middling, 10½c; sales, 155 ales.

Futures closed steady, December, 99½c; January, 100½c; February, 101½c; March, 102½c; April, 103½c; May, 104½c; June, 105½c; July, 106½c; August, 107½c.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 7.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 11½c; centrifugal, 96½c test.

3½c test; molasses sugar, 3½c; refined steady. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, Dec. 7.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 9½c; centrifugal, 10s 9d; beet sugar, December, 9s 1½d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—Sugar—Prices are firm and unchanged, as follows: Extra granulated, 44c; yellow, 44c, in barrels; in bags, 5c less; Ontario, 44c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Butter—Firm; creameries, 22c to 30c; dairies, 20c to 25c.

Cheese—Steady, 13c to 15½c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 7.—Butter—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 5,105 packages.

Cheese—Firm; receipts, 2,995 boxes; state full cream, 55c; American, 54c; fancy, 14½c; do, October, best, 15½c; do, late made, 12½c to 13c; do, inferior, 11c.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 7.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.58.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 7.—Credit balances, \$1.58.

LONDON.

London, Dec. 7.—Petroleum, American refined, 6½d; spirits, 7½d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Dec. 7.—Petroleum, 19 francs 50 centimes.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

ply because of rule requiring national banks to keep a reserve of 25 per cent of their deposits. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much as it means a curtailment of a credit until reserves is re-established. Rumors of further aid by Secretary Shaw was heard, but it is a question whether Mr. Shaw will take any further steps until there has been chance to see whether his plan to anticipate interest payments will not have some effect. Believe firmly, however, that he is ready to stand in the breach between Detroit and City. There are two contentions in regard to this reserve. One is that the reserve must be maintained rigidly a protection for depositors and the other is that reserves is an emergency fund which can be used to some extent in time of financial stringency. No official sanction has ever been given to the latter interpretation, so it must be said that a deficit in reserves is a serious matter from a stock market point of view at least, as much

Do You Know

why the graduates of the



are just a little better qualified to accept responsible positions in business offices than many of the 80-CALLED graduates? Naturally, if you are interested, you are anxious to get the best educational value in the market. Write us for particulars and catalogue. Winter term opens Jan. 2. J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

TO GOOD DRESSERS

This being the season for Dress Suits and Fur-lined Overcoats. We beg to remind you that our stock and workmanship in these lines are unsurpassed. We combine excellence with reasonable prices.

O. LABELLE,
220 DUNDAS STREET.

Christmas Cutlery

Good English White Handled Dessert Knives, half dozen, \$1.35
Table Knives, same, half dozen, \$1.50
Best English White Handled Dessert Knives, half dozen, \$1.75
Table Knives, same, half dozen, \$2.00
Good English Carvers, a pair, 50c
Better at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00
Three-Piece Carvers, in satin-lined case, \$2.50 up
Nevada Silver Tea Spoons, half dozen, 30c
Nevada Silver Dessert Spoons and Forks, half dozen, 90c

Gurd's Good Guns
135 DUNDAS STREET.

Daisy

Try a bag. Get it from your grocer. You will go back for more. We know it will please.

Flour

D. A. STEWART

(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
Reasonable charges. Best equipment.
Open day and night. Residence on premises.
104 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 469.
GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Mgr.

MONUMENTS Granite & Marble

Artistic Design. Prices Reasonable.
The D. WILKIE GRANITE CO.
408 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

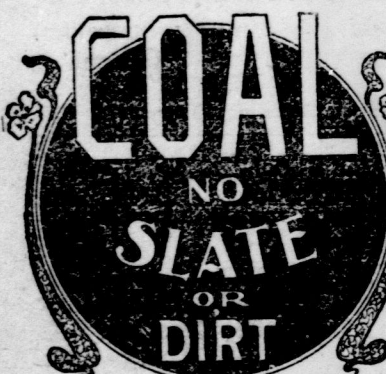
R. H. SMITH Contractor and Builder,
15 Brighton Street,
Manufacturer of Cement Blocks and Sills.
Phone 129.

ELLIOTT & OLMSTED

Removed to 256 Dundas.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS
Open day and night. Residence on premises. Phone 1778.

SMITH, SON & OLARKE

Undertakers and Embalmers
Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended. Rubber-tired funeral cars.
118 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 586
62 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 978
Residence on Premises.



A POINT OR TWO ABOUT OUR COAL

It is the best coal the earth supplies.
It is as clean and free from slate as it is possible to get coal.
It is the "Burn-All" kind.
And the price will be as low as really good coal can be sold for.
Try us with your next order.

HUNT BROS., Limited.

Office, 363 Richmond Street.
Telephone 123 and 412. 100c-ywt

Kindling Wood 75c

Delivered, per load.
LONDON BOX CO.
300 BATHURST ST.

4 Per Cent

allowed on special deposits in Savings Bank.

4 1/2 Per Cent

allowed on security of first-class debentures.

London Loan & Savings Company
404 Richmond Street, London.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

This company's debentures offer an absolutely safe and profitable investment. You have as security first mortgages on farm and city property. Call or write for particulars.

DEBENTURES

Issued at 4 per cent per annum.

Huron & Erie Loan & Savings COMPANY.

G. A. Somerville, Manager
OFFICES—448-452 Richmond Street.
LONDON, ONTARIO

Porter That's Fully Aged.

That is the kind bearing Hamilton's label. When you buy Hamilton's you are buying Good Porter.

ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER.

THOS. WILSON

Merchant Tailor

212 DUNDAS STREET
Higgins Block. Telephone 598.

Phone 2425—Corner Adelaide Street and G. T. R. Crossing.

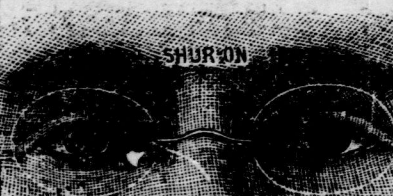
THE D. & H.

Lackawanna Coal

This coal is guaranteed to keep the house cozy and everybody good-natured in the coldest weather. It is free from clinker, and just about what everybody has been looking for. Try it. Also best hardwood. Prompt delivery.

Brown & Cooper

ADELAIDE AND SOUTH G. T. R.
Phone 2425.



NERVE, ENERGY AND EYEGLASSES

A constant dropping wears away a stone, a slight eyestrain injures the health, because it is constant. The strain which first manifests itself as a slight discomfort should be remedied at once. This we guarantee to do with glasses. Delays are dangerous.

EXAMINATION FREE.

THE Tait Optical Co.

EXCLUSIVE OPTICIANS

237 DUNDAS STREET.

Lenses Ground on the Premises.

"Odd Things Not Found Elsewhere."

A Diamond Ring For Christmas

Twenty dollars buys a handsome Single-Stone Diamond Ring, usually sold for 25 per cent more. A pure white perfect Diamond, in different mountings, for either lady or gentleman. Special until Christmas.

\$20.00.

Thos. Gillean

402 RICHMOND ST.

The Constant Demand For Johnston Bros. XXX Bread

Is so extensive that no progressive grocer can afford to be without it. It always satisfies those who insist on having the best, properly baked—absolutely pure.

JOHNSTON BROS. Phone 818

LONDON AND DISTRICT

The re-opening of High Street Church will take place tomorrow. On Monday evening a concert will be held.

Odd Things Are Found Elsewhere

But if you want to see new, novel, up-to-the-minute things, it will pay you to call on the up-to-the-minute jeweler. Nothing odd nor ancient here.

SUMNER

The Up-To-Date Jeweler.
380 RICHMOND STREET.

WE SELL Genuine Cross Creek Lehigh Coal

Best Coal mined for domestic purposes.

John Mann & Sons,

401 Clarence St. 425 York St.
Phone 470

Parnell's Bread

is partially predigested and forms an ideal food for the invalid, the young and the aged. Everything in it is advantageous to life.

Hazel-Rose

A charming specialty, redolent of odor, as the flowers, themselves.

It is indeed a dainty device, for which no substitute can be found. Very perfect must be the skin that can afford to refuse this innocent method of refining it. Hazel-Rose imparts to the face the velvety softness of a peach. Twenty-five cents.

Cairncross & Lawrence,

Chemists and Druggists.
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

"A Young Man with Gray Hair" will be Rev. T. T. Shields' subject tomorrow evening in Adelaide Street Church.

—Rev. W. J. Clark, of the First Presbyterian Church, will conduct anniversary services tomorrow in the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church.

—Stanley McGrath, of South London, wishes it stated that he is not the person who appeared in the police court on Friday.

—Rev. Dyson Hague, pastor of Memorial Church, will deliver a special address to men tomorrow afternoon in the Auditorium. His subject will be "Why Live?"

—A service preparatory to the communion was conducted in King Street Presbyterian Church last evening by Rev. J. G. Stuart, of Knox Church, South London, when 32 new members were received.

—The annual meeting of the Mission to Lepers was held recently, and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. Robertson; vice-president, Miss Fraser; treasurer, Mrs. John Stevenson; secretary, Miss J. Gunn; chaplain, Mrs. A. Smallman. The receipts for the year were \$241.25.

—It is announced that Mr. W. E. Costello, formerly assistant superintendent of the Grand Trunk in London, who has been assistant superintendent for the Grand Trunk at Battle Creek, Mich., has resigned to accept the position of general superintendent of the Oregon Shore Line, with headquarters at Salt Lake City.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Fanny Chapman was held from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. William Chapman, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dyson Hague, rector of the Memorial Church, assisted by Rev. Arthur Carlisle, B. A. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

—Court Forest City, No. 574, A. O. F., at its last regular meeting elected officers for the ensuing year. The reports received show that the court is now one of the strongest lodges in the district. During the year many candidates have presented themselves for initiation. The officers elected were: J. Bartlett, chief ranger; J. Huddleston, S. O. R. W. Richards, secretary; E. W. Boyle, treasurer; W. R. Timson, W. B. A. Marr, J. W. R. R. A. Emery, S. B. H. Smith, J. B. H. Dyson, and T. Lesileur, auditors; J. Haslett, trustee; physician, Dr. A. R. Pinch.

The Chatham Planet, in a recent issue, has the following reference to an entertainment given there by an entertainer well known in London: "Miss Mary H. Walker, entertainer of Alma College, made a most favorable impression. She secured the sympathy of her audience when she first made her appearance on the stage, and she had no difficulty in holding their attention throughout the evening. A whole evening of Miss Walker would indeed be enjoyable, and the only complaint of the audience was that she did not appear oftener. She has a queenly appearance, an admirable voice, and an excellent temperament, and is in fact one of the brightest entertainers seen in Chatham for some time."

ANOTHER WOODMAN CAMP ORGANIZED.

A camp of the Woodmen of the World was organized at Penitence, British Columbia, on Thursday, Nov. 29, by J. H. C. Gammon, with a charter list of thirty-nine. The new camp will be known as Penitence Camp, No. 261.

A SPECIAL MATINEE.

The hospital trust and ladies' auxiliary in changing the dates of their play, "A Night Off," to Dec. 14 and 15, instead of Dec. 17 and 18, had in mind the fact that the children would not be able to attend on the latter date.

"A Night Off" is a charming comedy, well suited for the entertainment of the little folks. They will make a special school children's price for those under 15 years of 25 cents. All over that age will be charged the usual prices.

MAILING CHRISTMAS PARCELS.

If persons mailing parcels during the

Christmas season would put their full name and address on the upper left hand corner of same, it would greatly facilitate the delivery of parcel, as they are often delayed by the sender, merely signing as from John, Edna, etc. Parcels going to foreign countries are often mailed deficient in postage, and the party to whom addressed must be communicated with in order to get the correct postage, whereas if the address of the sender was placed on the outside of the packet, the postage could be collected in a very short time, and delay be avoided.

ARE HOME ONCE MORE

Wolsley Barracks Men Return From Strike Duty at Hamilton.

There was general rejoicing at Wolsley Barracks last evening over the return from Hamilton of the detachment of 50 officers and men who were there on strike duty for two weeks.

The men arrived on No. 5 express, which reached the city about 7 o'clock, and they were given the glad hand by their comrades on the heights. They were all glad to be once more in their old quarters. Nevertheless, they had no complaint to offer at the treatment they received in Hamilton. They were well fed, and were given a send-off by a number of residents of the burg, including the mayor, who handed them a box of cigars, "just to help to while away the time on the train."

THE SIMPSON INQUEST

The Companions of Crossing Accident Victim Disagree With Railway.

The coroner's investigation of the death of Eva Simpson, the victim of the Colborne street crossing accident, was resumed at the police station yesterday afternoon, when four important witnesses were heard. They were the four girls who were with Miss Simpson when she met her death, and Mr. Ed Golds, foreman at the Pere Marquette freight sheds, who was an eye-witness of the accident.

Mr. Golds was standing on the east end of the Pere Marquette freight shed platform and saw the girls going across the tracks, when they suddenly stopped and jumped back, as the yard engine passed close in front of them. He could not see what happened to Eva Simpson for she disappeared from view. Neither could he tell exactly how the freight car which prevented girls from seeing the engine approaching, stood from the sidewalk, but he stated definitely that it was not more than two feet.

The four girls—Nettie McGill, of Glenworth; Harriett Fisher and the Smith sisters, who were with Miss Simpson when she met her death, were called, and all testified that they did not hear the watchman call to them and did not hear the engine bell ringing. The car which blocked their view of the locomotive they all said, was so close to the sidewalk that they could easily touch it without leaving the walk. The other particulars of their evidence corroborated the evidence of Mr. Golds.

After hearing the evidence the jury decided that they could not bring in a verdict without viewing the scene of the accident and the sitting was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon at 1:30.

ARE LEAVING LONDON

Traction Men Given Farewell Banquet by Fellow Employees.

A dinner was last night tendered Messrs. G. Verbieu, P. Hallas, C. Eichhorn and H. C. Lee, of the Bruce Peebles Company, the contracting agents of the Southwestern Traction Company, who are about to leave for the old lands. The three first-named gentlemen go to Hungary, and Mr. Lee to England.

The dinner, which was held at the Richmond House, was tendered the guests by their fellow employees, and it proved to be a most enjoyable affair.

Eulogies in speeches were given by several present, in which the deepest regret at the departure of the guests of honor was expressed, and the hope was put forth that their voyage may be a pleasant one and that success may meet them across the pond.

Vocal and instrumental solos were rendered by Messrs. P. Taylor, J. McLaughlin, H. Middlemiss, Mr. Eichhorn and others.

Beautiful Christmas Publications.

As usual, the celebrated firm of Raphael, Tuck & Sons' Company, Limited, 917 St. Antoine street, Montreal, is setting the pace in Christmas cards, calendars, booklets, juvenile and toy books and a wide range of holiday gifts.

This house is established in Paris, London, and New York, and the artistic publications offered the Canadian public are identical with those which are placed on the market in France, England and the United States. The work of the firm is notable for its high-class color printing, apt illustrations of meritorious design and the interesting character of the text.

Nothing richer, more tasteful and more original could be desired than the Christmas productions of the firm for this season. There is every variety of calendars, some of them broadly humorous in conception, and all of them distinctive. There is the same wide range of choice in Christmas cards. The designs are not of the stereotyped order, but show imagination and artistic instinct. The booklets and juvenile and toy books are the finest of the kind.

We never close. Open day and night. Hueston's Two Big Liveries.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.
Christmas numbers. Red Star News Co., 8 Market Lane.

IRELAND'S RICH DEPOSITS

Iron as Well as Coal in Great Quantity in Ballycastle District.

London, Dec. 8.—There is a touch of romance in the discovery of immense seams of coal in North Antrim, Ireland, which should bring great prosperity to that district. In 1767 Hugh Boyd obtained from the Earl of Antrim the right to all minerals from Fair Head to Knocklady, a distance of seven miles, with a wide sweep inland.

A large output of coal followed, but with Boyd's death ceased. Two years ago Mr. Brande, a mining expert, visited the district. He then invited Professor Cole, of the Geological and Survey Department of Ireland, which had previously reported that the coal was exhausted, to make a survey in his private capacity.

Professor Cole confirmed Mr. Brande's estimates that there are at least 36,000,000 tons of coal of good quality there. The borings revealed black band ironstone, estimated to be at least 150,000,000 tons, the ore being one of the richest in the world. A third discovery was of an enormous deposit of fireclay, the value of which can be estimated when it is said that firebricks are now delivered in Belfast at a cost of 82 shillings per 1,000, whereas they can be delivered from Ballycastle for a little more than 60 shillings. A company, with privately-subscribed capital, has been formed to work the deposits.

DELHI.
Delhi, Dec. 7.—The guest of his daughter, Mrs. Howard Lehman.

Mr. James Blumenstine, of Lyons, has been visiting at his home here this week. Mrs. W. A. Ferguson and daughter Eliza, both have left for Hamilton, where they will reside for the winter.

Mr. John Schmidt, of Simcoe, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. W. H. Sweet, of Waterford, was here on Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Ethel House has returned from Toronto for an orn's vacation.

Mr. A. B. Lehman left on Wednesday for Cuba, where he intends to spend the winter.

Mrs. G. Muller, of Springfield, has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. A. J. Sitaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barkey and son, of Tillsonburg, spent Sunday at A. B. Lehman's.

Mr. Earle Morrow left on Tuesday for Toronto, where he has secured a good position.

Mr. Lorne Ferguson has returned home from Cochrane, Alta., where he was spending the summer with his sister, Mrs. E. Cole.

Miss Annie Thorburn, of Victoria, is visiting the Misses Ethel Stipes and Jessie Wilbur.

Pianos to Rent.

Pianos rented from \$2 per month upwards. Six months' rent allowed in case of purchase. Nordheimer Company, Limited, 158 Dundas street. Ell 177.

TEETH!

A PATIENT OF 59 YEARS.
Care and regular visits to his dentist have preserved his teeth.

DR. JARVIS, Dentist
COR. DUNDAS AND CLARENCE.

Fifteen Situations

Practical work under experienced teachers brings good results. We are able to place every graduate in a situation because we teach a good system and teach it properly.

The following graduates have lately been placed in situations: Miss Newcombe and Miss Newton, with McCormick Manufacturing Company; Miss Cruickshank and Miss Morrison, with Hodgins & Haskett; Miss Spencer, with D. S. Perin & Co.; Miss Tarn, with Smith Premier Typewriter Company; Miss Polton, with Gibbons & Harper; Miss McDonald, with Western Real Estate; Miss Scarrow, with People's Coal Company; Miss Bell, assistant court reporter; Miss Taylor, Queen City Oil Company; Miss Rose, Hobbs Manufacturing Company; Miss Cousins, with Mr. Edwards; Miss McMartin, with Monarch Typewriter Company, and Miss Hunter, with J. H. Chapman & Co.

Join our classes and qualify for a good situation.

Western Business College,
10 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
WILLIAM C. COO, C.S.R., Principal.

Alma College

Rev. R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., Principal.
Mrs. Jean Wylie Grey, Lady Principal.

A few vacancies for new students will be available at ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE at the reopening Jan. 3, 1907. Apply for calendar or room to

Principal Warner,
St. Thomas, Ont.

Out of the High Rent District

Delight Hand-Decorated China makes a useful as well as ornamental Christmas gift. We are showing a choice collection, from \$1.25 up.

EDWARDS

Jeweler and Optician.
402 TALBOT STREET.

A Merrier Christmas

Than the last one will come to many who opened Savings Accounts during the year.

We shall be glad to help to make all your coming Christmases merrier and more prosperous by issuing a Savings Account Book to you.

Start today to prosper by opening an account at the Bank that

Adds 4 Times Interest a Year

\$1.00 OPENS AN ACCOUNT

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

LONDON BRANCH, Opposite City Hall, P. E. KARN, Manager.
LONDON EAST BRANCH, 635 Dundas St., W. J. HILL, Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada

Capital Paid Up - \$4,500,000.00
Reserve - \$4,500,000.00

London Branch:

CORNER RICHMOND AND KING STREETS

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

\$1.00 Opens an Account

Highest Rate of Interest Paid

R. Arkell, - Manager

SERVICEABLE FURS. REASONABLE-PRICED FURS.

Manufacturers, Importers, Retailers

ROSS' FURS

For Ladies, Men and Children.

COMFORTABLE FURS. 196 DUNDAS ST. FASHIONABLE FURS.

A STRAIGHT CASE

OF GIFT SUGGESTION

Ward's Store is the Gift Store. Inspect our stock and it will supply innumerable ideas for Christmas Gift giving. Read this list, any one of which makes a perfect Christmas present.

Umbrellas, \$3.50 to \$20.
Signet Rings, \$1 to \$15.
Diamond Rings, \$5 and right up.
Watches, all prices.
Brooches, all prices.
Necklaces, all prices.
Cuff Links, in design and plain for engraving.
Hand-painted China.
Crown Derby China.
Ornaments, Bronze Figures.
Collar Pins.
Clocks, Gilt and Chimes—Westminster Abbey and Norman Chimes.

SEE THESE GOODS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

C. H. Ward & Co., 374 Richmond St.

4 GREAT POINTS

The New Bell is the Only Upright Grand Piano with the GRAND Repeating Action.

The New Bell Possesses Bushed Pins that keep it Long in Good Tune.

The New Bell Scale is Appropriately Termed the Perfection Scale.

The New Bell is the Only Canadian Piano that is Guaranteed for Ten Years.

These 4 Great Points tell the tale of the phenomenal sales and world-wide popularity of the New Bell. Don't be content to choose a Piano "just as good as" The New Bell when you can get The New Bell itself.

Today the Warehouses have a line of splendid new instruments for holiday showing at holiday prices.

SOLD BY

Jas. E. Keenleyside, 354 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

Also Full Line of Sheet Music.

A Good Cook and Star Flour

constitute a matchless combination for baking day. See that your cook is not handicapped by having to use some other flour.

When used under proper conditions STAR Flour never fails to produce good results.

Ask your dealer for it.

Mr. Dooley Discusses the Marriage of the Scion of a Great French House With the Heiress of Jay Gould's Millions—"Th' Bustin' Up iv a Fond Romance."

Thanks to the climate and the fertility of the soil that can be cultivated, there are in no danger of a food famine, but money is so scarce, that according to a recent report of the United States consular stationed on the island, the majority of them have not enough to pay their taxes.



had his hair curled, an' set out on his

office to his home be his fellow-citizens. He was a gr-reat railroad man. Not that he knew anything about a railroad threin fr'm fir'n an' e'er sellin' peanuts, but Hinnissley, he was, as me frind Jim Hill wud say, th' con-trollin' spirit ivan ivan th' r-r-railroads in this country. He had his hands iv steel th' East an' West, so that they can't even squeal, an' give employment to thousands iv men like engineers, firemen, lobbyists, switch-men, jockeydair, legislachures, lab'rers an' mimbbers iv Coroners' Joories. H early see th' Power iv th' Press, an' instead iv larnin' to lie a piston rod, h started printin' an' became so good at it that he could get away iv any place where he cud be seen anny day or nighth in his shirt sleeves.

A black and white cartoon illustration of a man in a top hat and tuxedo, holding a violin and bow, standing in front of a building labeled 'SAFE DEPOSIT BANK'. He is surrounded by roses and a full moon in the background. The man is depicted in a classic, slightly exaggerated style, with a long neck and a thin mustache. He is holding a violin and bow, suggesting he is a musician. The building behind him has a sign that reads 'SAFE DEPOSIT BANK'. The scene is set at night, with a full moon in the background and roses scattered on the ground. The overall tone is whimsical and romantic.

"Tord this charming fortune our distracted lover cast his eye. He had looked over the records in the Probate Court and had seen seized him. Day be day the cud be seen haunting' the Stock Exchange, pale as a ghost, and he had seen the diamond outside the safety deposit vaults playing on a guttar an serenadin' the securi-

as papa is poor. But when the old gentleman

dandelion are known to exert a powerful influence on the liver and kidneys, restoring them to healthful action, inducing a regular flow of the secretions and imparting to the organs complete power to perform their functions. These valuable ingredients enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, and serve to render them the agreeable and salutary medicine they are. There are few pills so effective as these to their action.

...effective as they in their action.



a sweet cake were served, followed by a bonbon tasting of licorice. When this was over the lady president made a speech on "The Art of Pleasing Men," which was wildly applauded.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS!
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed
cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleed-
ing or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days.
money refunded. 50c.

"Ob cose not!" rejoined Mr. Blackstone, with conviction. "What's de use o' talkin' an' talkin'?"

"I must ask you to hurry your story," said the employer.

"It is all about de burglar prowlin' round an' prowlin' round," explained Mr. Blackstone. "They was one burglar

"It is dis-away, suh—" began Mr. Blackstone, with painful deliberation. "Mr. Johnson broke in plaintively: "Thes is jest like Mistuh Blackstone is a-going foh to tell yo', suh."

"Very well, go on!" fumed their emmy player. Mr. Blackstone went on.

"Yo' see, suh, as I said befo', eah

and throw the whole system out of gear. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills were made to meet such cases. They restore to the system the flagging faculties, and bring into order all parts of the mechanism.

The increase of French imports to Australia continues. Their total value in 1904 was \$1,635,000, while in 1905 it was \$2,486,000.

girl, and at a given signal the
with matrimonial intent made a
to secure the seats. Then coffee
a sweet cake were served, followed
a bonbon tasting of licorice. W
this was over the lady president m
a speech on "The Art of Plea
Man," which was wildly applau

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS!
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed
cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleed-
ing or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days.
Money refunded. 50c.

DOUBLEBLOIS

BY EDEN PHILPOTTS AND
ARNOLD BENNETT

"And yet I have spent twenty thousand in advertising the fact. It just shows that one can never advertise enough. Well, I've just bought the Courier, and henceforth it's produced in this building. You are after a situation, are you not?"

"Yes," said Philip.

"How would you like to come on the staff?" The tones were even, placid, cold.

"But I'm not a journalist."

"That's all the better. I want new blood. Journalists think in grooves."

"I can't write."

"That's not necessary," said Lord Nasing. "I can't, either. And look at me! I can hire writers for a couple of pounds a week."

"But what do you want me to do?"

"I want you to go round and get stuff for the Courier."

"What sort of stuff?"

"Bright stuff. Interesting stuff. Exclusive stuff."

"And why do you pick out me?"

"For various reasons. Chiefly because evenness, the special of the Record, has been able to make nothing of you. His description of you, and—er—what we know—in short—"

"And the screw?" Philip demanded, smiling.

"What do you ask?"

Philip, having been thus requested to open his mouth, decided that he ought to open it extremely wide.

"Twenty pounds a week," he said calmly, drumming on the table.

Lord Nasing paused. "I will give it to you. But you know the rules of the house?"

"No," said Philip.

"No notice given or required. I have over four hundred staff contributors and secretaries in this place. Every one can walk out when he pleases, and I can shoot 'em out when I please; that's fair, isn't it?"

"Perfectly," said Philip. "Life must be quite interesting here."

Lord Nasing laughed. "It is," he said shortly.

"Of course, I understand your motives," Philip remarked.

"My motives?" Lord Nasing repeated, with a gesture, almost threatening.

"Yes," said Philip. "You're going to tell me to work up the Corner House affair. Now it seems to me that, next to the murderer, I know more about it than anybody in London. I'm in it. I'm of it. I've refused to take to my porters, and the Record is cross with me for my silence. I want money in Fleet street. What you can't get in one way you usually get in another. That's why you succeed. Lord Nasing, you think you've got the most valuable asset in London for a paltry twenty pounds a week."

"And haven't I?"

"Yes," said Philip. "provided you give me a month's engagement certain."

"Impossible, Mr. Masters. I cannot break the rule of a lifetime."

"As you please," Philip rejoined. "But suppose the mystery was cleared up tomorrow. I reckon I should be 'shot out' tomorrow. And it's not good enough."

Lord Nasing rose.

"I admire you," he said.

"Admiration is mutual," Philip said. "Good-morning, Lord Nasing."

"Not at all," said Lord Nasing. "I yield, young man, I yield. But you will sign your articles."

"I will sign everything I write," Philip agreed. "You want me to begin right off, I imagine."

"Certainly. I shall expect you here tonight at 7 o'clock, with results, including, naturally, your own story in full. If necessary, I mean to issue a special edition of the Courier tomorrow. Tell me, what do you think is the real explanation of this mess that Scotland Yard has got itself into?"

"Lord Nasing sat down again."

"To my mind," said Philip, "the explanation is perfectly simple. The late Varcoe—"

"You think he's dead?"

"I do. The late Varcoe fancied himself too much. He fancied he was going to do the trick all alone, and he very nearly did. But not quite. Somebody else was just a shade cleverer than he was, and that somebody is the criminal. He told me so. I am pretty sure that he had discovered everything. But he confided in nobody. That was his mistake. Nobody at Scotland Yard was to have a ha-porth of credit but Varcoe. And so, in getting rid of Varcoe, the criminal was just as safe as he was before Varcoe started his inquiries. I suppose there's jealousy at Scotland Yard as there is everywhere. But they'll never admit it."

"Excellent! Excellent!" murmured Lord Nasing. "You go and write that theory up. But, look here, if Varcoe is dead, where is his corpse?"

"I expect it's in the Corner House."

"Do you think you can find it?"

"Who knows?" said Philip. "Haden! I better be going."

"Yes," agreed Lord Nasing.

"What about expenses?"

"Carte blanche," said his lordship.

"I assume when you say carte blanche you mean—"

arch of Scotland Yard, made no useful discovery that day. They had no point from which to begin. If Mr. Varcoe had only given the least and vaguest hint to his assistants, the inquiry might perhaps have been more successful. He had chosen otherwise, however, and he was now paying, if he had not already paid, the penalty of vain-glorious pride. As for the police, but then, they were hampered by the police, whereas the police were not hampered by them. Philip, as the newly-appointed representative of the Courier, moved with his satellites regularly up and down the house. He had conceived a preliminary and extremely comprehensive plan, and he began at once to carry it out, though he did not hope for immediate results; he had 40 hours before the next ordinary edition went to press, and if any unusual luck happened to him within twenty hours there would be no need of haste.

His plan, suggested by Lord Nasing, his photographer and his tame grammarian, who was also a stenographer, he regarded as two beautiful new toys.

In the execution of his plan, he knocked at John Meredith's door. The hour was noon.

"Who's there?" cried the wonderful voice of Meredith, and Philip noticed in it a tone of almost excessive alarm.

"It's Masters," Philip replied. "I want to have a talk with you, if you can spare the time."

No reply came and Philip knocked again.

"Did you hear?" he questioned.

"I—I can't talk just now," Meredith replied, and Philip seemed to detect tears in the voice.

"Shall you be in for lunch, may I ask?"

Another pause and then an agitated response:

"I don't think so; I may be."

Philip walked to the head of the stairs, undecided what to do. He had not his mind on an interview with John Meredith, not necessarily for reproduction in the Courier, but for his own enlightenment. The young man's singular demeanor on the previous night, at mention of Captain Pollexfen's brother had remained in Philip's mind with special clearness. And the matter of the blind presented features of the most extraordinary interest. Moreover, he still felt strongly that Meredith was in need of assistance, and he wished to render that assistance.

As he stood in the shadow at the head of the stairs he heard a door very cautiously opened, and then a soft, rapid step along the corridor. Meredith appeared in his shirt and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

Difficulties with his private photographer afforded some distraction to Philip's mind. Meredith did not come to lunch. But Mrs. Upottery, to the surprise of all the world, did come to lunch. She was in profound mourning, as at the sprang and overcoat, and he had not evidently expected to find Philip in the path. He gave Philip one furtive look of pathetic dismay, hesitated, and then rushed past him down the stairs without a word.

Philip, who had been descending after him to the street, Meredith had hastened out, turning to the right, and up the Alley, half running. At a discreet distance he was followed by a man who detached himself from the staring crowd without hindrance from the police, and whom Philip knew for a detective.

across something that may lead to a clue."

"Here?" she queried, looking round and not waiting for his answer, she said. "Yes, come and sit near me. I'm rather dead."

"Now, how did you first become acquainted with the captain?" Philip demanded, obeying her, and trying to feel as much like a journalist as he could.

She turned on her chair to face him; her lips trembled in the effort to articulate; a terrific sob escaped her, and she fell against him, seeming partly to lose consciousness. Then, as if ashamed of this weakness, she somehow found her feet and sank back on her chair.

"Brandy," she whispered. "Get me some brandy, young man."

She was breathing heavily.

Philip, vastly disconcerted, faced from the room and called a boy, and, after some delay, brandy was obtained and administered, and he assisted Mrs. Upottery upstairs, finding her very heavy and unwieldy, especially on the basement steps.

"Thank you, young man," she said. "You are the first person who has been kind to me since his—his—"

"Don't talk," said Philip. "If it upsets you."

"I cannot talk of it," she answered, "but I can write it all down and I will do it. It will calm me. I will do it tonight, this very night."

He thanked her. "And may I use what you write in my paper?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Upottery. "It's a very rich and successful paper, isn't it?"

"Very!" Philip agreed.

"Well," the lady said meekly, "they must give me a hundred guinea for what I give. It will be worth that."

Philip was thunderstruck. "A hundred guineas!" he muttered.

"Yes," said Mrs. Upottery. "Of course not for myself, young man. I shall give it to the Society for the Homeless, where once my poor—my poor—"

Tears streamed her. Philip consented. He had carte blanche.

At 7 o'clock precisely he entered the Brent Building.

"Which floor is Lord Nasing's room on?" he demanded of the lift-boy.

"You can't see it, lordship," the boy answered.

He was a tall, loutish lift-boy, graduating in the Brent school of manners, to which Philip was not accustomed. He therefore took the boy's ear between his fingers and thumb and pressed the second finger into the button behind the ear. In five seconds the lift was waiting upward.

"Now show me Lord Nasing's door," said Philip. "I'm not very good at geography."

"I don't leave the lift," the boy protested.

"Come," said Philip.

The boy came.

"And now knock at the door for me."

The boy knocked.

"And now run away to your lift and remember to know me the next time I come."

There was no reply to the knock. However, as he had a definite appointment, Philip entered. The room was empty. One electric light burned over the great round table. By way of illumination there were also the dull yellow horizontal rays of the electric heater in the fireplace; they showed advantage the pattern of the carpet.

Philip coughed loudly.

"Who are you?" said a voice, coming noisily out of an adjoining room.

"My name is Masters," said Philip. "And I have an important appointment with Lord Nasing at 7 o'clock."

"Well, I should advise you to look it up," said the voice.

"Listen, my friend," Philip was beginning, when Lord Nasing strolled into the room in the wake of his man.

He was wearing a white necktie at the summit of a broad slip of white shirt. "You're there," said Philip, relieved.

"I thought it was very strange if you'd forgotten me."

His greeting so affected the valet that the valet disappeared into the next room to conceal his sense of humor.

Lord Nasing dropped the ends of his necktie. Then, having considered the situation, he laughed. There was nothing else to do.

"Oh!" said he. "You're the young man that's got charge of the Corner House affair."

"I am," answered Philip, very dryly. He had been called "young man" just once too often that day, and Lord Nasing was the final offender.

"What have you done?"

"Are you engaged for dinner?" Philip asked him, as if at the sword's point.

"No—no," said Lord Nasing, quite unused to these tactics from his legionaries.

"Well," said Philip. "Come along and dine with me at the Savoy, and I'll tell you what I have done. I'm too exhausted to talk till I have some Burgundy inside me."

Silence reigned for a space in the council chamber.

"Straker!" Lord Nasing called.

"My lord," the valet appeared.

"My coat. Mr. Masters has been good enough to ask me to dine with him at the Savoy."

lordship. "No wonder you ask me to dinner."

"Not at all. I'm cheap. In return for that trifling sum I've secured a long signed article by Mrs. Upottery—it will be delivered tomorrow—giving the entire history of her relations with the dead man, and also interviews with signed statements from 31 out of the 60 boarders in the house. I've also secured a long article from myself of unique interest. And look here!"

He tumbled a rough heap of photographic prints from his pocket.

"Here are photographs of the house; the murder was probably committed; the stairs; a group of boarders at lunch; the crowds in the street; separate portraits of 40 boarders. See this photograph of Mrs. Upottery! Also these photographs of policemen and detectives. Never before, I fancy, has a newspaper had photographs of so many of the police."

And here, photograph of the Volga—the captain's latest command. Also a collection of portraits of Giralda."

"Good!" said Lord Nasing. Good, but where's the murderer?"

"All in due course, Philip replied. "Arranging a group. I have only been at work two hours."

Suddenly Lord Nasing laughed.

"What's the joke?" Philip ventured to say.

"I was just thinking," Lord Nasing answered. "Supposing you are the murderer, you might be, you know—"

what a scoop it would be for the Courier in the end!"

"Yes, wouldn't it?" Philip concurred.

At the end of the generous but rapid meal, he asked for the bill, and opened his pocketbook to get a banknote. He unfolded his bundle of notes. The note that first met his eye was one for five pounds, which consisted rather less than his entire fortune. He read mechanically the number and date: "E-34-687056, London, 15th May, 1904." And the room began to rock and the world to be unreal. The number of the notes handed to Captain Pollexfen by his employers on the fatal Tuesday had been published everywhere. And this note was one of them! Philip knew the numbers by heart.

He commanded himself, discovered a fiver, put the other notes back into his pocketbook and paid the bill.

CHAPTER XIII.

A Discovery.

Philip's departure from the grill room was accomplished with the regular minimum of formality and the cloakroom attendant had a narrow escape of being maimed for life, merely because of a slight tendency toward ritualism in the delivery of the journalist's hat and coat. As for Lord Nasing, abandoned with such breath-taking, had someone pitched the bed into the middle of his supper-table, was far less astonished than he. Lord Nasing's sole comfort was a moral certainty that Philip must be the criminal himself. Philip bounded into a cab and told the driver to drive, in an unmentionable manner, to the Mansions.

There was no time to get the pocketbook from his pocket. Hastily the cab was the last word of civilization in cabs, and had a small oil lamp fixed in its interior, so that Philip could examine the bank note thoroughly and at leisure. Not only was there no mistake about the number of the note, but the date, the number, the hundred pounds, and that also bore one of the advertised numbers. He thus held in his possession two of the notes which the shipping firm had paid to Captain Pollexfen on the day of the latter's murder. No wonder the hand trembled and he forgot for the moment "how fect" impermissible!

Oxwich, who might with advantage have started a school of imperturbability for young journalists, opened to him on the fifth floor of the Devonshire Mansions.

"Sir Anthony in?"

"Yes, sir, but he's expecting."

"I must see him instantly," said Philip. "Instantly!"

Oxwich had a great power of grasping a situation.

"Certainly, sir." And without another word he escorted Philip to the drawing-room. Sir Anthony was walking nervously to and fro, an unvarn

FAMOUS PASSAGES FROM THE BEST PROSE AND ORATORY

The Character of Napoleon Bonaparte.

To bring together in a narrow compass what seems to us the great leading features of the intellectual and moral character of Napoleon Bonaparte, we may remark, that his intellect was distinguished by rapidity of thought. He understood by a glance what most men, and superior men, could learn only by study. He darted to a conclusion rather by intuition than reasoning. In war, which was the only subject of which he was master, he seized in an instant on the great points of his own, and his enemy's positions; and combined at once the movements by which an overpowering force might be thrown with unexpected fury on a vulnerable part of the hostile line, and the fate of an army decided in a day. He understood war as a science, to be mastered by the techniques of his profession. He found the old armies fighting by rule; and he discovered the true characteristic of genius, which, without despising rules, knows when and how to break them. He understood the advantages of modern discipline, breathed into them, by his quick and decisive movements, the enthusiasm of ruder ages. This power of disheartening the foe, and of spreading through his own ranks a confidence, and exhilarating courage, which made war a pastime, and seemed to make victory sure, distinguished Napoleon in an age of uncommon military talent, and was one main instrument of his future power.

The wonderful effects of that rapid-

BABY ALWAYS WELL.

"I have nothing but good words to say for Baby's Own Tablets," says Mrs. A. Dupuis, of Comber, Ont., and she adds: "Since I began using the Tablets my little boy has not had an hour of sickness and now at the age of eight months he weighs twenty-three pounds. I feel safe now with Baby's Own Tablets in the house, for I know that I have a medicine that will promptly cure all the minor ills from which babies suffer. I would advise all mothers and nurses to use Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones." These are strong words, but thousands of other mothers speak just as strongly in favor of this medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company,

ity of thought by which Bonaparte was marked, the signal success of his new mode of warfare, and the almost incredible speed with which his fame was spread through nations, had no small agency in fixing his character, and determining, for a period, the fate of empires. These stirring influences infused a new consciousness of his own might. They gave intensity and audacity to his ambition; gave form and substance to his indefinite visions of glory, and raised his fiery hopes to empire. These stirring influences infused a new consciousness of his own might. They gave intensity and audacity to his ambition; gave form and substance to his indefinite visions of glory, and raised his fiery hopes to empire. These stirring influences infused a new consciousness of his own might. They gave intensity and audacity to his ambition; gave form and substance to his indefinite visions of glory, and raised his fiery hopes to empire.

Such seems to us to have been the distinction or characteristic modification of his love of fame. It was a diseased passion for a kind of admiration, which, from the principles of our nature, cannot be enduring, and which demands for its support perpetual and more stimulating novelty. Mere esteem he would have scorned. Calm admiration, though universal and enduring, would have been insipid. He wanted to electrify and overwhelm. He lived for effect. The world was his theater; and he cared little what part he played, if he might walk the sole hero on the stage, and call forth bursts of applause which would silence all other fame. In war, the triumph which he coveted were those in which he seemed to sweep away his foes like a whirlwind; and the immense and unparalleled sacrifice of his own soldiers, in the rapid marches and daring assaults to which he led them, he viewed in no degree diminished their worth to the victor. In peace, he delighted to hurry through his dominions; to multi-

ply himself by his rapid movements; to gather at a glance the capacities of improvement which every important place possessed; to suggest plans which would startle by their originality and vastness; to project, in an instant, works which a life could not accomplish, and to leave behind the impression of a superhuman energy.

Our sketch of Bonaparte would be imperfect, indeed, if we did not add, that he was characterized by nothing more strongly than by the spirit of self-exaggeration. The singular energy of his intellect and will, through which he had mastered so many rivals and foes, and overcome what seemed insuperable obstacles, inspired a consciousness of being something more than man. His strong original tendencies to pride and self-exaltation, fed and pampered by strange success and unbounded applause, swelled into an almost insane conviction of superhuman greatness. In his own view, he stood apart from other men. He was not to be measured by the standard of humanity. He was not to be retarded by difficulties to which all others yielded. He was not to be subjected to laws and obligations which all others were expected to obey. Nature, and the human will were to bend to his power. He was the child and favorite of fortune; and, if not the lord, the

chief object of destiny. His history shows a spirit of self-exaggeration, unrivaled in enlightened ages, and which reminds us of an Oriental king to whom incense had been burnt from his birth as to a deity. This was the chief source of his crimes. He wanted the sentiment of a common nature with his fellow-beings. He had no sympathies with his race. That feeling of brotherhood, which is developed in truly great souls with peculiar energy, and through which they give up themselves willing victims, joyful sacrifices to the interests of mankind, was wholly unknown to him. His heart, amidst all its wild beatings, never had one throb of disinterested love. The ties which bind man to man he broke asunder. The proper happiness of a man, which consists in the victory of moral energy and social affection over the selfish passions, he cast away for the lonely joy of a despot. With powers which might have made him a glorious representative and minister of the beneficent Divinity, and with natural sensibilities which might have been exalted into sublime virtues, he chose to separate himself from his kind—to forego their love, esteem, and gratitude—that he might become their gaze, their fear, their wonder; and for this selfish, solitary good, parted with peace and the perishable renown.

He Tells Queer Ghost Stories; Does Archdeacon Colley of England

Rector of Stockton and Prominent English Ecclesiastic Says He
Makes Use of a "Psychic Parcels Post" That Carries a Bundle
of Muslin Over Seventy Miles in Less Than Five Minutes.

[By Charles Ogdens, in the New York Herald.]

Twenty yards of muslin, bundled loosely together in Chichester at midnight, are declared to have arrived in London five minutes later. The distance between the two cities on a direct line is a trifle over seventy miles. The explanation—psychic parcels post. Imagine, too, a giant Egyptian, 3,000 or more years old, munching an apple in the full glare of gaslights in a London drawing-room in the twentieth century.

These and other equally astonishing things are told of an actual happening by a high dignitary of the Church of England. The church dignitary in question is Archdeacon Thomas Colley, and as this is by no means a secret, the fact that his name has figured largely in the telegrams from England—and always connection with occult matters—American readers may have felt some curiosity as to the personality of this somewhat extraordinary character.

Archdeacon Colley has been experimenting with supernatural phenomena for thirty years. Of all the extraordinary experiences which he claims to have had in that time, however, perhaps none is more amazing than that with what he himself describes lightly as the "psychic parcels post." Here is the story of the "happening" which, for greater accuracy, I give in the archdeacon's own words.

THE ARCHDEACON'S STORY.
"At Southsea, some years ago, I with no little discomfort wore all day under my clothes and next the skin several yards of white muslin. In the evening still wearing it, I cycled to Chichester, for a surprise visit to a young lady medium of my own developing. Making there an unwrapped-up small bundle of the attire and loosely pinning my card to it with no other address, I, and a friend and the young lady's sister, saw the muslin fade away, disappear, and melt like vapor from the lap of the little medium. It was then nearly midnight and I had willed the muslin to go to London to a friend. Next day came a telegram from my friend quickly followed by a letter to the effect that at the first hotel he had chanced on having been to the opera and missed the last train that would have taken my friend to his home out of London—the muslin and card so insecurely pinned to it, had fallen upon his face. Just as he got into bed, and seeing my name and address, he wired to me first thing in the morning. He afterward found that it had taken less than five minutes by aerial flight of about 70 miles from Chichester to secure midnight delivery of the goods in London somewhere at a chance hotel by 'psychic parcels post.'"

PSYCHIC VISITORS.

This astounding story told and vouched for by a respected pillar of the church is, however, little less surprising than many of the accounts of extraordinary "materializations" witnessed by him in London and elsewhere given to me by Archdeacon Colley. According to him, the scene of these generally has been his drawing-room during the evening, with gaslights flaring from many chandeliers, while the coming of the psychic bodies has been as follows: "As a column of support, standing at his right side, I with my left arm at the back, usually upheld our entranced medium, having thus the best opportunity that could be desired for closely observing what took place. Then was seen steaming, as from a kettle spout, through the texture and substance of the medium's black coat, a little below

the left breast, toward the side, a vaporous filament, which would be almost invisible until within an inch or two inches of our friend's body. Then it grew in density to a cloudy something, which would step forth timidly or occasionally boldly and naturally, to companion with us mortals. Exhaling again to invisibility in a cloud (sucked back into his body), were they withdrawn from us wistfully gazing on their mysterious departure, and noting this or that particular phase of it within a few inches of the point of their inscrutable disappearance and evanishment."

Thus, according to the archdeacon, came the most remarkable of all his "psychic visitors," whom he named "The Mahedi."

"From my own knowledge of and travels in Egypt," says the archdeacon, "I straightway guessed that in this materialized form we had to do with an ancient denizen of the valley of the Nile, who in stature reminded me of a mummy of gigantic proportions. I once saw in some museum at Milan or Rome. He was, however, by no means a mummy, though he had to his dead body it may be that his earthly remains yet in some mummy case are slowly crumbling into dust."

"The bronze hued skin of our abnormal visitor which I was suffered very closely to scrutinize with my Standish lens, I observed the flesh markings, the fingernails and toenails, the small hands, wrist, feet and ankles, the swarthy, hairy arms and nether limbs to the knee; the features mobile with life, yet at times with a sphynxlike cast of expression, the haughty, prominent black, piercing but not unduly eyes, hair black and jet; with mustaches and beard, long and drooping limbs, wiry and muscular, and height some six feet eight inches."

"The Mahedi" was interested in everything round him. He walked up and down the drawing-room examining different articles with great wonder. Presently he espied on a side table a dish of baked apples. I got him to eat them. The medium was a dozen feet away at the other end of the room. He had refused an apple averring he could taste those the Egyptian at the other end of the room in the full glare of the gaslights was gobbling. As the Egyptian finished the apples I held a piece of paper toward the medium and the skin and core of the apples eaten by "The Mahedi" fell from the medium's lips into that paper."

THE APPARITION OF ALICE.

Of another, and equally surprising "materialization" the archdeacon told as follows: "One also joined us whom I and my wife had in the flesh long ago known as 'Alice.' Her womanly shape grew from the left side of the entranced medium. Her voice in a whisper was recognized as she greeted me with the words 'so glad to see you' even during her busy time of psychic purporting; and well remembered indications of identity proclaimed her to be our dear Alice, of former years before I went to India, and before her friend, my wife, lived in Italy."

"There had always been a feminine playfulness of self-will about the maiden, and this was now seen in her laughing opposition to the will of 'Samuel' in control. She walked about the room, in many ways with girlish contumacy and engaging superciliousness acting the part of a willful young lady, just to show that she was not to be ordered about and had a will of her own. At my laughing suggestion, that for 'Samuel's' momentary petulance the spirit maiden should box his ears, she merrily responded and saying, 'Oh, yes, I will do that' stepped gall up to 'him' and, lifted her hand, and, mirabil dictu, boxed his ear."

Archdeacon Colley's son, Clarence, though an officer in the army—in a battery of the Royal Field artillery, stationed in India—is also a spiritualist. Miss Des Barres, youngest daughter of the late Major Des Barres, of Maryville, Ferny, Ireland.

MARRIED THROUGH SPIRITS.

The archdeacon says the young couple met through the introduction of a spirit medium. Talking of his son, the archdeacon said: "Through the intervention of his dead mother a spirit is set to guard him when in danger. This spirit, his guardian angel, materializes in the form of a white dove. This dove woke him one night and he discovered his wife was very ill and needed the doctor quickly."

He rushed to the doctor's house, but found the garden gates locked and the six-foot wall impossible to climb. Suddenly he was levitated over the wall, roused the doctor and saved his wife. On many occasions my son has been mysteriously levitated out of danger and the white dove has always hovered near. Once he was strangely pushed away from a spot on which a wall fell, again when a tree fell, and again from the path of two runaway horses."

Among other things Archdeacon Colley is a shining light in the society for the prevention of premature burial, which he narrowly escaped himself. When a child he suddenly became ill. The doctor pronounced him dead. He was prepared for the grave and the coffin lid screwed down. At the cemetery, beside the yawning grave, the bearers heard a suspicious sound. The coffin was hastily opened and the child sat up, gasping for breath. The archdeacon has, because, perhaps, of that terrible experience, had his coffin made and carried about with him on his many travels. It is a coffin built on scientific principles, such as will prevent a premature burial. He has bequeathed his body to Birmingham University for scientific purposes.

The archdeacon has been rector of Stockton for five years. His parishioners approve of his very advanced ideas and glory in his independence and fearlessness. He has made of Stockton a model village. His church is always crowded, for he preaches a reasonable, sane, and eloquent sermon, the choir belts a city edifice rather than the church of an obscure village. The archdeacon's salary is not a tenth part of what he spends on the choir, the church and the village. Many of his own hymns and anthems are sung by his choir, for he is also a musician and composer.

Most remarkable of all his village works is that among the young people and children. It takes the form of a semi-Masonic guild of good behavior, based on the mystic twin triangles of King Solomon, their six points suggesting the six worded Anglo-Saxon saying, "Do as you'd be done by." Swings and see-saws, quoits, bowls, skittles, archery, amateur photography and the splendors of polarized light attract the youth of the village to the rectory gardens. And his parish has a summer house with camera obscura, lens and final on roof has lately been built overtopping the rectory wall, from which stretches down every Monday afternoon a speak pipe twelve feet long and up this the boys and girls say from the village green the texts of Holy Scripture taught in Sunday school. A large notice board underneath the middle eighth window of the summer house is fixed to the garden wall and sets forth in bold type the rules. Here is a copy of the notice:

CHILDREN'S SPEAKPIPE.
Boys and girls speaking up this pipe the sayings and texts taught by the Venerable Archdeacon Colley (Dio. Natal). Rector of Stockton, Warwickshire, will, as a first reward, have rolled down to them, in an orange or an apple a penny on holding their hands below the mouthpiece of the pipe up which they speak. And when twelve sayings have been said, each speaker, showing by good behavior that what has been learnt has been outwrought in daily life will have one shilling and know how much more than pet, pence, or pounds shall further follow the doing of what the wisdom spoken through the speaking pipe teaches should be done."

A CLEVER CONJURER.

Seven months ago J. N. Maskelyne, the famous conjurer of "Egyptian hall," attacked some assertion made by Archdeacon Colley as to psychic workings and one particular manifestation. He boasted that he, as a professional illusionist, could produce the same effects on the stage of his famous entertainment hall, whereupon Archdeacon Colley offered to give Mr. Maskelyne \$5,000 if he could do as he claimed. The challenge was promptly accepted. The archdeacon deposited the money in the Leamington bank. For seven months Mr. Maskelyne worked to perfect his illusion. He has just produced it. His theater is crowded to the doors at every performance. He has publicly laid claim to the \$5,000. But Archdeacon Colley in turn claims that the terms of the challenge, in the matter of a committee of investigation, have not been carried out and that the illusion is by no means the proper and successful one. For days the fighting has gone on, gathering in ve-

FOOD IRON

You need Iron. Everybody does. The harder you work, the more you worry, the more Iron you require. But Crude Iron won't do. Iron Pills, Iron Tinctures, Iron Tonics are useless in nineteen cases out of twenty. You must have pre-digested Iron or your blood will not assimilate it.

FERROL

furnishes the Iron you need in combination with Cod Liver Oil, and so intimately incorporated with the oil that the most delicate digestive organs cannot fail to assimilate it.

The value of the combination cannot be overestimated. It builds up and fortifies the system against Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections and kindred troubles. If any of these diseases have already been contracted, or if the lungs are affected or threatened, FERROL cures by enabling nature to throw off the disease, not by "killing the germs," which is a physical impossibility.

FERROL is an absolute specific for Croup and Bronchitis, and no household where there are children can afford to be without it.

FERROL is not a patent mystery. The formula is freely published. It is prescribed by the best Physicians. It is endorsed by the most eminent Medical Journals. It is used in prominent Hospitals, Sanitariums, etc.

FOR SALE BY—
Cairncross & Lawrence, Druggists, 216 Dundas Street

Come and Hear the Unrivaled "Nordheimer" Tone

A cordial invitation is extended to you to come in and hear the unrivaled tone of the celebrated "Nordheimer" piano.

Run your fingers over the scale, or play a selection, and listen to the beauty of the "Nordheimer" tone.

Piano salesmen may talk about the various mechanical contrivances of a piano until they are "blue in the face," but all the talk in the world will not alter the tone-quality of a piano.

It is not necessary to take a Nordheimer piano to pieces and go into ecstasies over its wonderful mechanical features to prove that it possesses an unrivaled tone. It is there in reality. Your own ear tells you it is there—a tone so sweet and sympathetic, so clear and pure, and so rich and powerful—a tone that is of such rare beauty and quality that it lifts "Nordheimer" pianos above the commonplace and places them on a pinnacle of perfection in the musical world.

In after years you will congratulate yourself on the wisdom of your choice, if the piano you buy happens to be a peerless "Nordheimer."

The one-price system assures a safe, satisfactory, fair and square deal to you. Same price to all, and easy terms if you so desire.

NORDHEIMER'S
LIMITED, 188 DUNDAS STREET.

hemence. Spiritualists are in sympathy with the archdeacon. The public generally and, strange to say, the church in the person of a majority of the ministers of the gospel, approve of Maskelyne's side of the question. Pamphlets have been printed and circulated on both sides. The result has been an action at law for libel against Maskelyne and a threatened lawsuit against Archdeacon Colley to recover the \$5,000 claimed to have been fairly won.

CHARLES OGDENS.

If You Wore Them Last Winter This Is No News to You —

People who wore "Daisy" Rubbers last winter will wear them again this winter, even without reading our ads. For no amount of talk about "Daisy" Rubbers tells so much as a season's wear of the rubbers themselves. The good service they give under the test of every day

ruff-scuff hard usage, in all kinds of bad weather,—that's what shows the honesty that backs "Our Daisy" advertising. But even that test doesn't tell why there's a double wear in every pair,—though it proves there is. It's a simple matter of using toughened honest rubber in the right way, in a factory that's as modern as the idea of honest quality is ancient.

"Klingsole" Made for Men and Women

You'll hardly know you've got rubbers on when you wear the Klingsole,—they are so light in weight. But they will outwear common rubbers that are twice as heavy. Klingsole Rubber don't heat the feet; they can't slip off until you want them off—and then a touch removes them. Made in the right toe shape for the shoes you wear

Tell your dealer you insist upon rubbers made by

The Daisy Rubber People At Berlin, Ontario



RUBBERS

Light and pliable, because no wear-destroying adulterants are mixed with the finest Para gum.
Conform to the shape of the shoe—give a glove-like, accurate, stylish fit. Stay in shape. Wear long.

Ask for Pure Malt when buying Scotch Whisky.

Pure Malt contains medicinal properties. It conduces to health and economy. Leading physicians recommend it. It is the best value money can buy. The price is the same as that of "blended" Whiskies.

Strathmill and Spey Royal
Pure Malt Scotch Whiskies
are distilled from the finest malted barley, thoroughly matured and guaranteed by

W & J Gilbey
Sole Proprietors of Strathmill and Glen Spey Distilleries, Scotland. Purveyors of Wine and Spirits to H.M. the King.
For Sale By
E. B. SMITH, 131 Dundas St.
LONDON, ONT.

Plays, Players and Playgoers

THE GRAND.

Today, matinee and night.....
..... "A Southern Romance."
Monday..... "The Earl and the Girl."
Tuesday..... "The Earl and the Girl."

BENNETT'S.

All week.....Vaudeville—Always good.

The Livingstone Stock Company will conclude a two weeks' engagement at the Grand tonight. Had the patronage been more liberal, the Livingstones might have remained longer, but as the manager has a profitable engagement in Detroit, he may be pardoned for giving London the go-by and removing to fields where there is more money in sight.

The company is an excellent one, but the people appeared to be under the impression that it was a mere ten, twenty, thirty, and treated it accordingly. "A Southern Romance," the play which is being given today, matinee and night, is well worthy the patronage of Londoners.

Manager Stewart reports the advance sale for "The Earl and the Girl" as something tremendous. Everybody wants to see Eddie Foy, the wonderful comedian, who packs the theaters no matter where he goes.

Mr. Foy is surrounded by a cast of brilliant vocalists and funmakers, and it is not too much to say that the musical comedy in which he will appear is one of the most sumptuously staged that has ever graced the stage of the Grand.

Londoners allowed one first-class attraction "The Stolen Story," to leave with a poor impression of the city. They should make up for this by filling the Grand on Monday and Tuesday night next.

Eddie Foy, it will be remembered, was the leading man in "Mr. Bluebeard," the attraction which was playing the Iroquois Theater, Chicago, when the fearful fire took place. Foy's rare presence of mind on that occasion resulted in the saving of the lives of many of the members of the company.

If novelty of theme, originality in stage management, cleverness of comedy, ability of principals, comeliness of chorus, together with whistleable musical numbers, are conducive to success, then "The Earl and the Girl" should be voted the success of the season. It appears at the Grand on Monday and Tuesday nights next, and the production here will be identical with that which had a run of over two hundred nights at the Casino Theater, New York city, where Eddie Foy, the comedian, in the role of Jim Chees, made the hit of his long and meritorious career. Aside from Mr. Foy, there are a number of other clever artists, including Harry B. Lester, Elsie Moore, Zelma Rawlinson, Isabelle D'Armond and eighty-five others.

Two legitimate stars, Mr. and Mrs. Robyns, will present a beautiful one-act playlet at Bennett's next week, entitled "The Counsel for the Defense."

A lawyer's home is the scene of the sketch, which occupies 20 minutes on the stage. The story is told with very little dialogue, but with a wealth of fine business, more eloquent than words. It deals with a noted criminal lawyer and a girl of the streets, who has come to him on behalf of her sweetheart, arrested on a charge of murder. One of the strong features of the act is its simplicity; the action is confined to one room, and the only stage properties required are a telephone and fireplace. Two persons tell the story, and the names of but five are used in the telling. The work of Mrs. Robyns, as Molly Smith, approaches a skill that has never been seen here before in vaudeville. Her make-up alone has a realism which speaks whole chapters of autobiography for the girl she impersonates.

A novel animal act will be presented by Clark's Dog and Pony Circus, consisting of fourteen dogs and two beautiful Shetland ponies. The act is quick in action and is not noisy, like the average acts of a like nature.

Mr. Walter Daniels, an impersonator of the Henry Lee type, will present an original idea in character work. His work is said to be clean, refined and artistic.

Charles and Fannie Van will offer



MISS WILSON,
Of Bandy & Wilson, at Bennett's, All
Next Week.

a bright line of repartee and original parodies. Mr. Van has a reputation of being one of the most eccentric comedians in vaudeville, his style of work being entirely away from all others. Bandy and Wilson, known as the two Fashion Plates, will make their initial appearance in a bright singing and dancing number. Watch this clever couple for the correct style of dress. Adair and Dahn, novelty tight wire artists, are in a class by themselves. Cake walking, barrel jumping and many seemingly impossible feats are performed.

One of those nonsensical absurdities

which comes to the grand next Monday and Tuesday nights, is an Australian. She was asked if she had noted any difference in the American and Australian audiences. She said:

"One thing I have observed in the brief time that I have been in this country is the way the people show the performer how they appreciate the efforts of the actor to amuse them, and that is the forcible manner of applauding. In Australia, if they like your work, their applause is of a quiet character, so much so that it would not be taken as a cue for an encore here. I have been asked if the Aus-

Neil," a musical play by C. M. S. Mc-Lellan and Ivan Caryll.

Lillian Russell is soon to begin rehearsals of a new comedy by Kellott Chambers, which is to have its premiere in Philadelphia during the Christmas season. The play is entitled "Breaking a Butterfly."

Ellen Terry's American tour, under the management of Charles Frohman, will begin the latter part of January. Her repertoire will include "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" and "The Merchant of Venice."

Charles Warner, the English actor, who played in this country two or three seasons ago, has come over from London to play a vaudeville engagement. His playlet is a one-act tragedy, entitled "Heard at the Telephone."



ELSIE MOORE

In "The Earl and the Girl," at the Grand Monday and Tuesday.

will be given by Lew Simmons and Frank White, two old-time black face comedians.

New comedy films by the Bennetto-graph make up an even balanced bill.

To the lovers of pure, strong and invigorating drama, the announcement that Manager Stewart of the Grand has secured for a two-weeks' engagement the Ryan Stock Company, who are now nearing the end of a lengthy engagement in Detroit, will be welcome and appreciated news. The company needs no introduction; anyone who makes a pretense at keeping posted on theatrical matters will know them as the best procurable.

The cast is a large one. Scenery and costumes are carried for the production of sixteen plays, all of which will be presented in London. On the opening night, Monday, Dec. 17, "Richard III," will be presented in lavish style. Among the company's repertoire are "Othello," "The Three Musketeers," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "An Enemy to the King," "Ingomar," and eight others. Sale of seats will open on Thursday.

Miss Elsie Moore, the prima donna of "The Earl and the Girl" company, England, late in December, in "Nelly

tralian is quick to catch the point of a joke, or see the laughable features of a situation, and I must say that they are almost as quick as your Americans. The English have to have it made plain to them, and besides they cannot understand why anything is funny if it is not plausible. They make no allowance for the liberty the librettist is permitted."

Mrs. Fiske in "The New York Idea" is drawing fine downstairs audiences at the Lyric Theater. The balcony and gallery attendance is rather thin.

John C. Fisher's newest show, "Mam-selle Sallie," with Johnny Slavin and Katie Barry in the leading parts, had a rousing reception at the New York Theater on Monday night.

New Dockstader is appearing in a new monologue entitled "The Editor," which is said to be the best of his efforts.

Charles Cartwright's stellar debut in Paul Whitcomb's play, "Keweenaw's Fate," will take place in Cleveland in the latter part of this month.

Edna May is to appear in London, in "The Earl and the Girl" company, England, late in December, in "Nelly

and there are four other characters in it besides Mr. Warner. Mr. Warner has just concluded an engagement in London, where he has been playing Leontes in Ellen Terry's production of "A Winter's Tale."

Lulu Glaser is soon to begin rehearsals of Paul Potter's comedy, "The Beauty Shop," in which she is to appear late in December.

Fernanda Eliscu is to star in a Yiddish version of Franklin Fyle's play, "Druss Wayne."

Paul Armstrong, the author of "The Heir of the Hoorah," is to write a play for Eleanor Robson.

A new Biblical play, entitled "Saul of Tarsus," is to be presented in New York in the spring.

Doris Keane, who is now playing the role of Rachel Neve in "The Hypocrites," has been selected by Henry Arthur Jones, the dramatist, and Charles Frohman to go to London and play the same part when the piece is given its London presentation next autumn.

LESLIE AND DAVID STILL ON THE OUTS

Actress and Manager Have Not Come to Terms.

THEATRICALS IN NEW YORK

"Rose of the Rancho" Still Scoring—The Nat Goodwin Gambling Yarn.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

New York, Dec. 8.—It may be stated with the utmost positiveness that peace offerings have been made by Mrs. Leslie Carter to David Belasco, but that these have not elicited the slightest sign of recognition from the author-manager, and that there is not the remotest possibility of a reconciliation. This announcement, made upon my individual responsibility, is called forth by a number of rumors persistently circulated during the past few days to the effect that Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco were on the point of resuming their business relations. Louis Payn, Mrs. Carter's husband, is practically living at the Lambs' Club.

It is a remarkably strong organization that Thos. W. Ryley has assembled for the American production of "The Belle of Mayfair," which is the current attraction at Daly's Theater, and which promises to remain in high favor at this establishment for some time to come. This musical piece, by H. E. Brockfield and Cosmo Hamilton, with music by Leslie Stuart, is still running in London at the Vaudeville Theater, where its career has been unbroken during the past nine months. It was from the cast of "The Belle of Mayfair" that Edna May abruptly resigned some time ago, owing to the undue prominence given to Camille Clifford by the local management, when that astute young woman succeeded in hooking an English nobleman. For the American representation of this work, which may be derided as a musical farce, Mr. Ryley has engaged a company embracing Christie MacDonald, Irene Bentley, Bessie Clayton, Valeska Suratt, Von Rensselaer Wheeler, Ignacio Martiniotti, Richard P. Carroll, Jack Gardner and an unusually large number of eighty and melodious choristers.

Eleanor Robson, in accordance with her plan of rapidly changing her programs during her all-season stay at the Liberty Theater, on Tuesday evening, made us acquainted with Clyde Fitch's comedy drama, "The Girl Who Has Everything," which was played with success last season in some of the other large cities. "Capture the women and the men will have to go" is an old theatrical axiom, and Miss Robson has most assuredly lived up to its uttermost limitations. It had not been the intention of the management to revive during the winter any of the plays of Miss Robson's earlier career as a star, but it becomes apparent that this plan will of necessity be abandoned. The box office is fairly loaded with requests for a new production of "Merely Mary Ann," as well as one or two other favorite plays in Miss Robson's repertoire, and these will be brought forward later on, although no date for them has as yet been definitely decided upon.

George Broadhurst, who has heretofore shone principally as a writer of exceptionally bright and captivating comedy, is the author of a serious and striking play produced at the Savoy Theater by Wm. A. Brady and Joseph R. Glickman, under the title of "The Man of the Hour." The play was fervently received on Tuesday evening, and may serve to break the run of ill-fortune that has followed the Savoy with strange persistency thus far during the season. In the excellent company playing "The Man of the Hour" are George Fawcett, Frederick Perry, James E. Wilson, Geoffrey Steyn, Frank MacVicar, John Flood, M. J. Cody, Lillian Kemble, Harriet Dellenbaugh, Diva Marolda and a number of others worthy of commendation.

In Boston, at the Majestic Theater, not long ago, a cheap price amusement structure, and not conspicuously successful at that, Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West," played to more than \$5,000 on Thanksgiving Day, and had literally crowded houses throughout the week. Miss Bates' success, which in New York was considered most remarkable by reason of its volume as well as its long continuance, seems to have extended to other cities in the fullest of full measure.

Charles Klein's newest play, "The Daughters of Men," is not a large success at the New Astor Theater. It is made up of too much problem and too little drama, so that it is rather more in the line of an animated harangue than a stage entertainment.

The annual gambling story about



Scene From "The Earl and the Girl" at the Grand Monday and Tuesday Nights.

HEALTH OFFICERS SEEK PHYSICIANS' HELP IN FIGHT AGAINST WHITE SCOURGE

The Kansas State Board of Health has made a new move against tuberculosis. Letters are being mailed to every physician asking for information about all cases of tuberculosis which have come under their observation, and requesting their co-operation with the state board in the fight against consumption.

Dr. Crumrine, secretary of the board, has issued a pamphlet containing the following rules:

"All persons in state and county employments positively forbidden to spit upon the floors.
"Rooms, hallways, corridors and lavatories shall be freely aired and effectively cleaned at least once a day, and not during working hours.
"Dust must be removed as completely as possible by means of dampened cloths or mops. It should never be needlessly stirred up by a broom or duster, as this practice only spreads the dust and germs."
These are wise instructions and should be observed by everyone, as consumption is much easier prevented than cured.

Colds should receive immediate attention, as they leave the lungs in a peculiarly receptive condition for the tubercular germ.
An eminent authority on lung trouble says that the following simple formula will break up a cold in 23 hours, and cure any cough that is curable: Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), one-half ounce; Glycerine, two ounces; good whisky, a half pint. Shake well and use in teaspoonful doses every four hours. Great care should be exercised in securing pure ingredients, and, to avoid substitution, it is best that they should be purchased separately and the mixture prepared by yourself. The Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) can be secured from any good prescription druggist in the original half-ounce vials, as purchased for dispensing. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly printed thereon. There are many rank imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), which are put out under various names, such as Concentrated Oil of Pine, Pine Balsam, etc. Never accept these as a substitute for the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine, as they will invariably produce nausea and never effect the desired result.

Nat C. Goodwin has been published and

exploded. The original yarn was that he had won \$25,000 from a Louisville man cutting the cards at \$1,000 a cut. It turns out that Goodwin didn't even know the man he was said to have bankrupted for the time being and that he never played for any such wild stakes in all his life. Goodwin has a liking for a little game of chance now and then, but there is nothing maniacal about his play, and he isn't likely at any time to financially hurt himself or anybody else over the varying fortunes of cards. In recent years particularly Mr. Goodwin has devoted himself to the much more serious task of building up a fortune by legitimate means. Lately his only speculations of importance have been in Nevada mining stocks, in which he has made a great deal of money. He is going steadily ahead with his project of building a magnificent hotel and clubhouse near Los Angeles, for which nearly a year ago he secured a charter from the State of California. His clubhouse will be open only to legitimately elected members, and it will be run upon a plan of exclusiveness much more rigid than any that exists in connection with any similar resort in this country.

"The Rose of the Rancho" is clearly quite as great a success as any of its predecessors in the altogether extraordinary history of the Belasco Theater. Every night after the performance there is a string of private equipages reaching away down to Eighth avenue, and during the daytime there are a half-dozen speculators plying their trade upon the sidewalk in the neighborhood of the entrance to the playhouse. These are the sure and unvarying signs of public favor, for the carriage crowd doesn't turn out for any but the most fashionable events, and the speculators can't make money as long as there is a seat to be had in the box office. The ingenuity exerted by these gentry in securing their wares would make rich men of them if devoted to any ordinary commercial pursuit. It isn't at all true, as many persons suppose, that the managers of New York theaters "stand in" with the sidewalk ticket merchants. Their devices are so many and so adroit that no form of precaution has thus far succeeded in preventing them from capturing quantities of tickets for the most popular entertainments along Broadway.

The Caruso episode seems to have reacted upon the tenor in spite of every effort on the part of the management to belittle it. Caruso had a rousing reception on his opening night, to be sure, but upon his second performance there was scarcely a hand of greeting as he stepped upon the stage, and his singing was not rewarded with anything like the customary frenzy.

Warfield's Philadelphia engagement has been so tremendous in point of receipts as to induce the management to make a week's extension, cutting the time off from the season scheduled at Pittsburgh, where the theater is small and the takings must necessarily be somewhat limited. Warfield's income for the season will be limited entirely by the capacity of the playhouses in which he appears.

Camille D'Arville, in the new comic opera, "The Belle of London Town," by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards, appears to be making a remarkable hit all along the line, but seems somewhat lacking in management. Miss D'Arville is one of the most

popular prima donnas who has ever appeared before the American public, and it is unfortunate that she hasn't had the good fortune to fall into the most advantageous direction.

LEANDER RICHARDSON.

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



TINY FIXINGS FOR TINY FOLKS (4112).

The accessories of a baby's wardrobe are not so numerous that anyone should be deprived of their possession, and they are quite as dainty as those belonging to any wardrobe. The set given here, of cap, sack, bib and moccasins, may offer a suggestion for holiday gifts, all being simple to make and most welcome to any mother. The box-pleats of the sack add extra warmth, while the sleeves are free and loose, so as to slip easily over small arms. Cashmere or a washable woolen in white, blue or pink would be serviceable, the edges bound with washable ribbon or featherstitching. The cap may be of surrah, cashmere or velvet, with tiny rosettes of ribbon to match. The moccasins are invaluable when the little one begins to push around the floor, and for that reason should be made of cow kid. The bib also comes in for its best service about this time, and any firm, white fabric may be used, the interlining being an important part, as it absorbs moisture. This article may be made dainty or practical. The material needed for the sack is 1 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, for the bib 3/4 yards, for the cap 3/4 yard, and for the moccasins, a piece of kid 6x9 inches.
4112—One size.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name

Street Address

Town

Province

Measurement: Bust.....Waist.....

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

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

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

Lady Ann Blunt, who has embarked upon a controversy with the American cartoonist, Homer Davenport, by expressing in print her pronounced disbelief in his claims to the purity of blood of the Arab horses which he has recently imported in the United States from Arabia, is the granddaughter of the poet, Lord Byron, the offspring in fact of that daughter, "Ada," whose name figures so frequently in the verses of England's famous bard. Lady Ann is entitled to speak with a considerable degree of authority on the subject of Arab horses. For not only do her husband and herself possess a more extensive experience of this curious and mostly unexplored region known as Arabia than any other living white people, but Wilfred Blunt has for the last thirty years been engaged in endeavoring to acclimate the Arab horse in England, and above all to use it for improving the breeds of English horses. His stud farm of Arabians at Crabbet Park, his ancestral home in Sussex, enjoys an altogether international fame, and the sales of Arab stock, which take place there once every two years, are invariably attended by horse lovers from all parts of Europe.

Ever since Wilfred Blunt retired from the diplomatic service, nearly thirty years ago, he has devoted himself to the study of Oriental life, the taste for which is shared by his wife, Lady Ann, a sister of the Earl of Lovell. Speaking Turkish and the various Arab dialects like natives, they have traveled all over Arabia, arrayed in native costume, living on native food, and establishing the closest kind of friendship with the various sheiks and emirs. Their hold on the goodwill of the most famous and purest breeds, horses with pedigrees as highly prized as those of the descendants of members of the prophet's family, horses which not even the Sultan himself could buy. Moreover, Wilfred Blunt managed to secure the entire stud of Arab horses belonging to the late Ali Pasha Sherif of Cairo, whose stock is descended from the celebrated mares which Viceroy Abbas I. of Egypt obtained from Arabia for the then phenomenal cost of \$600,000.

When at Matarieh, their country place outside the walls of Cairo, the Blunts don Arab dress, live entirely as Arabs, restricting their association as far as possible to the natives, being on intimate terms with the khedive and his family. Within a stone's throw of their place is the famous tree in which the Virgin Mary is asserted by tradition, to have concealed herself with her infant when pursued by the soldiers of King Herod, a spider having thereupon woven its web over the entrance of the hollow, so as to convey the impression that no one could be concealed inside. Khedive Ismail made a present of this tree to Empress Eugenie when she visited Egypt on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal. She donated it to the Lazarist Fathers, who have a monastery close by, and who devote themselves to its care.

Count Guy de Maupass, in spite of his French name and title, is an English citizen. He has just come prominently before the public in connection with the divorce which he obtained in London from his wife. He seems to have avenged his wrongs upon the Don Juan who wrecked his home in an altogether exemplary manner. For, in the first place, he thrashed the man within an inch of his life, and then picking him up, flung him bodily over the cliffs, near Anglessey, into the sea. In fact, the co-respondent sustained such

severe injuries from the treatment received by the hand of the tall, handsome, fair-haired and extremely English-looking count that he was confined for a number of weeks to the hospital. And, as if this were not sufficient punishment in all conscience, the jury in the divorce court, the statement of the co-respondent in \$50,000 damages, payable to the Count de Maupass.

The count is the grandson of Napoleon III's famous minister of police, who was the chief author and engineer of the coup d'etat by means of which the throne was secured to the emperor. While the Count de Maupass was one of the most peculiarly honest of all the men who played a prominent role in the entourage of Napoleon, and died a poor man, he was, nevertheless, more bitterly exonerated than any other of the statesmen of the Second Empire. For he was held responsible, not merely for the thousands of lives lost during the clearing of the streets of Paris by the troops during those sanguinary days of the 1st and 2nd of December, which inaugurated the reign of the emperor, but also regarded as accountable for the subsequent tyranny of the authorities with regard to political suspects and for the imprisonment and deportation to the penal settlements of many thousands of their number. Napoleon, in fact, ended by becoming alarmed at the hatred excited by de Maupass, and sent him abroad to Russia and to Constantinople as ambassador. After the fall of the empire, de Maupass withdrew to England, where his son married and his grandson was born. Maupass passed the necessary examinations for a commission in the English army, but was rejected by the medical authorities on account of defective eyesight. Let me add that when in the service of the count of Thomas Dixon, she went to America with him, and they traveled about there and made acquaintances.

English officers of the navy rendering themselves guilty of mismanagement of men, temporarily or permanently subjected to their orders, are to be much more severely punished from now on than heretofore, and whenever possible will be "broken," that is to say, deprived of their commissions, on the ground of unfitness. This decision was brought about by the recent mutinous outbreak of several hundreds of naval stokers at Portsmouth caused by lack of tact and judgment on the part of a Lieut. Collard. It seems that the latter had already previously been censured, and even his promotion stopped, in connection with his treatment of the men serving under him, and it is probable that now he will be dismissed from the navy.

The disturbance was speedily allayed by the tact of Capt. Edward Ingfield, of the royal navy, who has just been appointed to be secretary and manager of that world-famed institution known as "Lloyds," in succession to Col. Sir Henry Hodder, must not be confounded with his brother officer of the same name, who is fourth sea lord of the admiralty. Capt. Edward Ingfield is at the present moment in command of the first-class cruiser Antrim, is a son of the late Admiral Sir Edward Ingfield, joined the navy thirty-two years ago, served under Lord Wolsley in the Nile expedition for the relief of Gordon at Khartoum in 1885, and was first lieutenant of Admiral Sir George Tryon's ill-fated flagship Victoria, which, in a collision off the coast of Syria and went down with the admiral on board, nearly 700 officers and men, of whom only about a score were picked up afterward alive from the shark-infested sea. Edward Ingfield being one of them. He spent some time as assistant director of the naval intelligence department at the admiralty, and is regarded as one of the most brilliant officers of the navy, being therefore specially well equipped to undertake the administration of "Lloyds."

Col. Sir Henry Hodder, whose place he takes, has been the office secretary of the Lloyds more than thirty years, has served both in the Horse Guards and in the royal artillery, took part in the first capture of Pekin, and in the Abyssinian expedition, went in 1886 as special correspondent of the Times, and through the Franco-German war of 1870 as military attaché of the British Government at the German headquarters. At the close of that conflict old Emperor William, after obtaining the permission of Queen Victoria, ordered upon him the Iron Cross, and he enjoys the distinction of being the only man in the English army upon whom this distinction has ever been bestowed. Sir Henry married in 1878 Lady Blanche Ogilvy, sister of the late Earl of Airlie, and one of whose other brothers, the Hon. Lyulph Ogilvy, has for years made his home out in Colorado, where he has married an American girl, Miss Edith Roothroyd. He went through the Spanish war under the American flag, and then, just by way of demonstration to the land of his birth, volunteered for service in South Africa, in which his brother, Lord Airlie, was killed.

It is difficult to believe the story which comes from Paris to the effect that the correspondence between Gambetta and Mme. Leon, comprising about 2,000 or 3,000 letters, is about to be published. That correspondence is in the hands of either of Mme. Leon, or of the son whom she bore to Gambetta, and whose education was the object of so much solicitude on his part. Mme. Leon manifested such an amount of unselfishness and delicacy in concealing her relation with the popular tribune during his lifetime that it is inconceivable that she should be willing to lay bare to the public letter which he wrote for her alone. She has every temptation during his lifetime to allow her intimacy with him to become known. There were several other women of considerable social prominence who owed their importance as factors in the official and political world to the influence which they claimed to exercise over Gambetta by their alleged possession of his affections.

It is doubtful whether Mme. Adam would ever have been able to play the role in Paris which she did had she not posed as the Egeria of Gambetta. On the banks of the Seine, and among many of her countrymen, this fiction found relief. But the foreign embassies in the French capital were better informed, and while they suspected the existence of some romance in the life of France's most powerful and most popular statesman, they were convinced that Mme. Adam was not its object, and consequently, when she visited St. Petersburg and Vienna she found the doors of all the leading people closed against her, her humiliation being completed by the manner in which she was ignored by court and government.

Mme. Leon resisted all temptations to boast that she alone sawed the heart and the actions of Gambetta, and to expose his alleged fair friends as mere impostors.

Never was there an affaire de coeur conducted with so much secrecy and discretion as that of Mme. Leon and of Gambetta. His closest friends, people who frequented his house day by day, never caught a glimpse of her, and while they may have suspected her existence, at any rate never knew until this definite, or even more her, until his death. In fact, the romance remained a secret to everyone, even his cronies, until the tragedy which resulted in the premature termination of his career. That tragedy resulted from his efforts to prevent Mme. Leon from doing injury to herself with a revolver. In endeavoring to wrest the weapon from her it went off accidentally, inflicting upon him a fatal wound. If she had been anxious to kill herself, it was because she had become convinced that she was an obstacle to the attainment of the culmination of his career, namely, the presidency of the republic. It was on this account, too, that she demanded to permit him to legalize their relations by marriage. That, indeed, was the one subject of discord between them. She realized that if he married her the attainment of the dignity of chief magistrate would be beyond his reach. He, on the other hand, was unwilling to subject the woman to whom he was so deeply devoted to the equivocal position resulting from their romance, and wished rather to sacrifice his political ambitions and prospects than to take advantage of her self-abnegation.

Under the circumstances, it is incredible that Mme. Leon should be a party to the publication of the letters written to her, and for herself alone, by Gambetta, and that she should depart, at this stage of her life, from the unselfishness and the discretion which she displayed throughout the

fourteen or fifteen years of her romance with the statesman who still today, nearly a quarter of a century after his death, retains a stronger hold on the affection of his countrymen than any of the leading personages of the third republic.

Attention has lately been drawn to the extraordinary fate of a daughter of the Young Pretender. It seems that the unfortunate Stuart prince, during his brief and meteoric stay in Edinburgh, became infatuated with Meg Walkishaw, who followed him to France, and bore him there a daughter. The latter grew up into a very beautiful woman. But for some reason or another the Jacobites in France looked upon her with profound suspicion, believing that she acted as a spy on their movements in behalf of the British Government. Accordingly, it was decided to kidnap her and get her out of the country. She was, in some way or another, got on board a whaler at Dun- kirk, and carried off to one of the islands to the south of New Zealand, known as Campbell Island, where she was marooned. Carrick, in his book of "New Zealand Lone Lands," and Sir James Ross in his account of his Antarctic expedition of 1840, allude to her. The remains of her humble dwelling are still in existence, and around it are mounds of real Highland heather, and somewhere else in that part of the world, and the purple blooms, of which, wet with Antarctic rains, are as far as though growing on the braes of Ben Lomond. The woman died there all alone at an advanced age, since which time the island has been entirely uninhabited. What a theme for a novelist!

KOREAN CARDS.

Korean visiting cards sometimes measure a foot square. The savage of Dahomey announces an intended visit by sending in advance a wooden board of the branch of a tree artistically carved. When the visit is paid, the "card" is returned to the possession of its owner, who will doubtless use it for many years. With the natives of Sumatra the visiting card is composed of a piece of wood about a foot long, decorated with a bunch of straw and a knife. It is, perhaps, not common knowledge that the British Government looks after the graves of soldiers who have fallen in foreign wars, and that £200 is paid yearly for maintaining the cemetery in the Crimea. The sum of £7 is also spent for keeping the English graves in order at Suakim.

SCOTTISH REGIMENT'S RECORD.

The Second Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders, who will in the autumn garrison Edinburgh Castle, have lately had photographed a group of thirty of their men who are still serving, and who, in length of service, have a remarkable record.

The group is made up of officers (non-commissioned officers and men whose total service extends altogether to 624 years and 9 months, giving each man an average of 20 years and 9 months' service. There are 90 medals amongst the thirty men—an average of three each; 144 clasps—an average of 4.8; 10 Long Service and Good Conduct medals, and two Distinguished Conduct medals. The medals include Central, Black Mountain Expedition, South Africa, etc.

Some of the number have over 30 years' service, and it may be added that this interesting little group could have had their number added to by other men of equally long service, who, however, were home on furlough and from their own country were being photographed.

THE GROWTH OF CULTURE

The day is past when culture and true social enjoyment were confined to the few—to the privileged classes. We live in a day of enlightenment and democracy. Equal educational advantages, equal opportunities for culture and enjoyment of those things in life that are best worth while.

The luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day, and in the musical world nothing is more noticeable than the demand of all classes for the highest possible grade of piano. The piano manufacturer who meets this demand is never slack for want of orders.

THE New Scale Williams PIANO

is Canada's greatest piano. Its improvements and latest features have gone far toward creating a better appreciation of good music all over Canada. It more nearly approaches the ideal piano than any other.

Its tone, quality, construction and architectural beauty are unequalled. For good music, for accompanying the solo voice or chorus of song, great artists all over the world are loud in its praises. And yet it is a Canadian instrument—perhaps the highest exponent of Canadian industry.

If you will fill in the coupon below, cut it out and take it to your dealer or send it to the Williams Piano Co., we will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL BOOKLETS, "The Making of a Great Piano," etc. We will also tell you of easy purchase plans that will interest you.

The Williams Piano Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

Intending purchasers will do well to see the New Scale Williams Piano at 307 Dundas street, London, Ontario, and the nearest branch.

EARTHQUAKE CURED DRUNKS

SIG SOBERING UP TIME AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Liquor Suddenly Cut Off From Thousands of Men Who Had Been Steady Drinkers for Years.

"The Earthquake as a Bum Cure"—that will be the name of a little treatise I shall write one of these days, when I get the time," said a United States army surgeon recently transferred from San Francisco to duty at Washington.

He was serving at one of the San Francisco military posts at the time of the earthquake, and when the destroyed city was turned into a camp he was one of the detail of army surgeons assigned to co-operate with the health authorities in attending the sick.

"I'd hate to say, for fear of being accused of exaggeration," he went on, "how many quite helpless San Francisco soldiers were shaken out of the rum habit by the earthquake and fire and by the long period of enforced abstinence that followed. The destruction of a city by earthquake and fire is a pretty heroic method of curing rum fighters, and I'm not maintaining that it was meant that way. But I am here to say that it worked out that way in hundreds of instances that came under my own observation."

"After the earthquake the sale of rum was shut off tight.

"The hard drinkers who were caught in the rum trap by the shutdown went through a black time of it.

"San Francisco always was a hard drinking town. There's something in the climate out there that makes drink taste pretty good.

"There were thousands whom the sudden deprivation of liquor hit hard. They'd been drinking inordinately for years, most of them, and when the hour came which gave them no possible chance to get even a sip of liquor, how did they curl up and beat the air?"

"The poor devils assuredly suffered horribly. The hundreds of waterfront wrecks who were on the verge of delirium tremens had especially vicious sieges of it. I never saw nor heard of so many human beings walking aimlessly around with the D. T.'s in my life. They moaned, howled, begged, pleaded and implored for them to get any."

"For more than a week hundreds of men were little less than wild men, and the soldiers had all they could do to handle them. These men could not first be put to work with the rest of the men. They were too weak.

"They couldn't eat or sleep, but just tossed around and groaned. Bromides and quieting drugs were served out to the worst cases. But the open air and the positive necessities of the situation began to bring them around after the first three or four days.

"They began to eat a bit. The coffee and the rough fare of the camps helped them. They got their share of the tobacco served out to all hands, and that put a bit of spirit into them.

"Just as soon as it was perceived that they were fit to work they were put to it at the point of the bayonet. They worked and the work was the great thing for them. The labor drove the liquor out of their systems and made them hungry and human. But 'em hadn't been hungry for food or for anything else but rum for years and years.

"It made them sleep. The chill air, full of ozone, helped, too, when they had been hanging around the four back rooms of groceries most of their time.

"It was positively bully to see the way those chaps came around once the first misery of their condition wore off and they got to leading the normal life. They filled out, became husky and strong.

"It was astonishing to note what really good-looking fellows many of these fellows became under the influence of abstinence from rum, hard work, coarse but wholesome food and clean living. And the thing surprised them as much as it did those of us who were merely studying the situation.

"Me to flag the booze thing, even after they begin peddling it again," was a remark I overheard among them a dozen times a day. "If I felt any better I couldn't stand it. Haven't felt like this since I was a kid. Didn't believe I'd ever feel so cheery and bully again. No more suds—I'm through."

"The men of the better element who were caught in the midst of heavy continuous drinking by the rum drought were surprised and delighted, too, to find how fine they felt without their constant nips. Dozen of these men came to me in the early stages of their deprivation for quieting things that would enable them to get a bit of sleep, and they looked pretty hopeless and down in the mouth at this stage of it. They looked and acted very different, though, after a fortnight or so, and the way most of them threw verbal rocks at the Demon Rum was a caution.

"Out of curiosity, when the saloons resumed business early in July, I kept an eye on a large number of these fellows of all classes who had been under my own observation, to note if they would stick. Ninety-five per cent of those I watched stuck.

"A large number of other medical men kept an eye on the situation after the reopening of the saloons, just as I did, and their observations coincided with mine. The great bulk of the chronic rum fighters of the ante-earthquake period elung to the water wagon when the rum ban was lifted, and are on board of it yet, working amid the ruins, most of them, and giving themselves the chance in life that they deserve. I honestly believe.

"Take it altogether I believe this was the biggest sobering incident in history. Any other way of accomplishing the same result would have been impossible.

"They sobered up at the point of the bayonet. But they got sober, all right, and you may take it from me that the main element in any kind of workable rum cure is to get all the stuff out of the victims' systems. Drugs won't do that, nor all the oddling and nursing and pampering in the world.

"The thing of sticking a victim of alcoholism in a hospital ward for three or four days and then turning him loose on society is a lamentable and a sorry farce. It doesn't do the trick, and never will do it.

"An absolute cutting off of the stuff, hard work when they're up to it, the open air, plain food—that's the ticket. That treatment will fix up those who are

Don't Drop it.

After you have tantalized your appetite with a promise of

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

don't disappoint it.

There never was anything so tempting, that came out of a biscuit box, as these dainty, crisp squares of cracker goodness.



Radway's Ready Relief

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES—SORE THROAT, COUGHS, GRIP, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, DIPHTHERIA, COLDS, PNEUMONIA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.

For over fifty years this wonderful Remedy has proved itself the best, safest and surest antidote for pain in the world. In every family this invaluable Specific Remedy for all Inflammatory Diseases should be constantly kept on hand. The expense is a mere trifle, and saves more than twenty times the amount in doctors' or druggists' bills.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 25 and 50c a Bottle. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE. RADWAY & CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL, CAN.



"CANADIAN" RUBBERS

"The mark of quality" on "Canadian" Rubbers means the highest rubber excellence. "Canadian" Rubbers have the quality that alone stands the changeable Canadian climate.




K&K NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNLESS CURED

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

THE MASTER SPECIALISTS OF AMERICA

We know the diseases and weaknesses of men like an open book. We have been curing them for 30 years. We have given our lives to it, and thousands upon thousands of men restored to Vigorous Vitality are today living monuments to the skill, knowledge and success of Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. We never hold out false hopes, we undertake a case we cannot cure. We have made so thorough a study of all the diseases of men—of Varicose, Stricture, Blood Poisons, Hydrocele, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Bladder, Urinary and Kidney Diseases, General Weakness, Loss of Vitality, and have cured so many thousands of cases that if there is a cure for YOUR disease you will find it here. When we undertake a case there is no such thing as failure. We charge nothing for consultation and our knowledge, skill and experience are at your service. We will explain to you how and why we can cure you; why the diseases of men require the knowledge and skill of Master Specialists. We do not require to know the cause of your case, we know from experience in treating thousands of cases exactly what to prescribe for your symptoms. Don't be discouraged if you have treated without success with Quacks, Fakirs, Electric Belts, Free Trials, etc. You must get cured—and Doctors alone can cure you. Our New Method System of treatment has stood the test for 25 years—why should it fail in your case. Should your case prove incurable you need not pay us a dollar. We refer you to any Bank in this city as to our financial standing. If you cannot call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment. Consultation Free. Booklets sent Free.

Drs. KENNEDY & KERGAN

148 SHELBY STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

worth while. The others don't count.

"I'm not exactly ready yet to hold that all the confirmed rum fighters should be driven into immense municipal stockades by the authorities and forced to live for a few months under the conditions which brought so many chaps in San Francisco out of the slough, but I believe there

could be a far worse way of handling them, at that. In fact, the present way is about one hundred times worse."

PALE, SICKLY CHILDREN should use Mother's Graves. Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children, and should be expelled from the system.

RHEUMATISM FLIES

IN ONE TO THREE DAYS

WHAT A "HEAVEN BEGUN BELOW" IT WOULD BE TO MANY A WEARY SUFFERER FROM RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA AND ALL THE KINDRED AILMENTS, IF FAITH WOULD TAKE HOLD OF AND USE SO RADICAL A CURE AS THE GREAT

South American Rheumatic Cure

Why, its very nature makes it the most natural and easy cure that human intuition and diligence have discovered. Its wonderful power is in its simplicity; its effectiveness is in its going right to the seat of the trouble, dispelling the causes that "bode evil," give pain, stiffen joints, distort limbs, twist muscles, and when it reaches vital spots, oftentimes cause death. South American Rheumatic Cure is as harmless as milk. One of its marvels is the rapidity with which it effects a cure and the testimony of the thousands who have "thrown away their crutches" and climbed from the valley of suffering to the mountain top of health would fill a book.

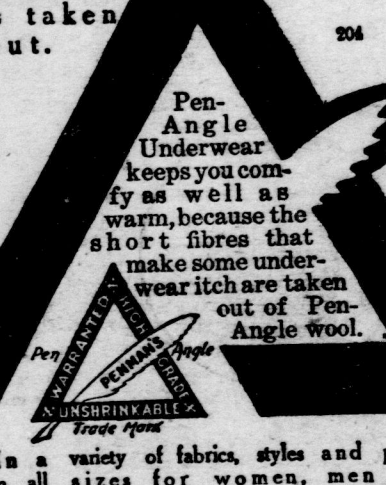
Don't be incredulous. Encouragement comes with the first dose no matter of how long standing.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS HAVE IT.

SOUTH AMERICAN REMEDY for all stomach and nerve troubles. SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE is a wonder worker. South American Kidney Cure gives relief in six hours in all kidney troubles. SOLD BY G. McALLUM AND C. L. LARD & McALLUM.

Before you get Pen-Angle garments all the shrink is taken out.

Pen-Angle Underwear keeps you comfy as well as warm, because the short fibres that make some underwear itch are taken out of Pen-Angle wool.



In a variety of fabrics, styles and prices. In all sizes for women, men and children, and guaranteed by your own dealer.

AN INTERESTING PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Christmas Masquerade

Mary E. Wilkins



On Christmas Eve the mayor's mansion presented a beautiful appearance. There were rows of different colored wax candles burning in every window, and beyond them one could see the chandeliers of gold and crystal, blazing with light. The fiddlers were squeaking merrily, and lively little forms flew past the window in time to the music.

There were gorgeous carpets laid from the door to the street, and carriages were constantly arriving and fresh guests tripping over them. They were all children. The mayor, who was a very philanthropic man, was giving a Christmas masquerade tonight to all the children in the city, the poor as well as the rich.

The preparation for this ball had been making an immense sensation for the last three months. Placards had been up in the most conspicuous points in the city, and all the daily newspapers had at least a column devoted to it, headed with "THE MAYOR'S

sense of the word. So they decided to be fairies and shepherds and princesses according to their own fancies, and this new costume never failed to have the most charming costumes to suit them.

It was noticeable that, for the most part, the children of the rich, who had always had everything they desired, would choose the parts of goose-girls, and peasants, and such like; and the poor children jumped eagerly at the chance of being princesses or fairies for a few hours in their miserable lives.

When Christmas Eve came and the children flocked into the mayor's mansion, whether it was owing to the costumer's art or their own adaptation to the characters they had chosen, it was wonderful how lifelike their representations were.

Those little fairies in their short skirts of silken gauze in which golden sparkles appeared as they moved, with their little funny gossamer wings like butterflies, looked like real fairies. It did not seem possible, when they floated around to the music, half supported on the tips of their dainty toes, half by their filmy, purple wings, their delicate

golden and wore a white dress and a little cap woven of blue violets on her yellow hair. Her name was Violetta.

The supper was served at midnight—and such a supper! The mountains of pink and white loaves and the cakes with sugar castles and flower garden on top of them, and the charming shapes of gold and ruby-colored jellies!

There were wonderful bonbons, which even the mayor's daughter did not have every day, and all sorts of fruit, fresh and candied.

They had cowslip wine in green glasses, and elderberry wine in red, and they drank each other's health. The glasses held a thimbleful each; the mayor's wife thought that was all the wine they ought to have. Under each child's plate there was a pretty present and every one had a basket of bonbons and cake to carry home.

At 4 o'clock the fiddlers put up their fiddles and the children went home; fairies and shepherds and pages and princesses all jabbering gleefully about the splendid time they had had.

But in a short time what consternation there was throughout the city! When the proud and fond parents attempted to unbutton their children's dresses in order to prepare them for bed not a single costume would come off.

The buttons buttoned again as fast as they were unbuttoned; even if they pulled out a pin, in it would slip again in a twinkling, and when a string was untied it tied itself up again into a bow-knot.

The parents were dreadfully frightened. But the children were so tired out they finally let them go to bed in their fancy costumes, and thought perhaps they would come off better in the morning.

So Red Riding Hood went to bed in her little red cloak, holding fast to her basket full of dainties for her grandmother, and Bo-Peep slept with her crook in her hand.

The children all went to bed readily enough, they were so very tired, even though they had to go in this strange array. All but the fairies—they danced and prouetted, and would not be still.

"We want to swing on the blades of grass," they kept saying, "and play a nap between the leaves of the rose." The poor charwomen and coal-heavers, whose children the fairies were for the most part, stared at them in great distress. They did not know what to do with these radiant, frisky little creatures into which the Johnnies and Pollies and Bessies were so suddenly transformed. But the fairies went to bed quietly enough when daylight came, and were soon fast asleep.

There was no further trouble till 12 o'clock, when all the children woke up. Then a great wave of alarm spread over the city. Not one of the costumes would come off then.

The buttons buttoned as fast as they were unbuttoned, the pins quitted themselves in as fast as they were pulled out, and the strings flew round like lightning and twisted themselves into bow-knots as fast as they were untied.

And that was not the worst of it; every one of the children seemed to have become, in reality, the character which he or she had assumed.

The mayor's daughter declared she was going to tend her geese out in the pasture, and the shepherds sprang out of their little beds of down, throwing aside their silken quilts, and cried that they must go and watch their sheep. The princesses jumped up from their straw palaces and wanted to go to court, and all the rest of them likewise.

Poor little Red Riding Hood sobbed and sobbed because she couldn't go and carry her basket to her grandmother, and as she didn't have any grandmothers she couldn't go, of course, and her parents were very much troubled. It was all so mysterious and dreadful.

The news spread very rapidly over the city—indeed, they hardly had a house that was not afflicted—and soon a great crowd gathered round the new costumer's shop, for everyone thought he must be responsible for all this mischief.

The shop door was locked, but they soon battered it down with stones. When they rushed in the costumer was not there. He had disappeared with all his wares.

Then they did not know what to do. But it was evident that they must do something before long, for the state of affairs was growing worse and worse.

The mayor's little daughter braced her back up against the tapestried wall and planted her two feet in their thick shoes firmly. "I will go and tend my geese," she kept crying. "I won't eat my breakfast! I won't go out in the park! I won't go to school! I'm going to tend my geese—I will, I will, I will!"

And the princesses trailed their rich trains over the rough, unpainted floors in their parents' poor little huts, and held their crowned heads very high and demanded to be taken to court.

The princesses were, mostly, geese-girls when they were their proper selves, and their geese were suffering, and their poor parents did not know what they were going to do, and they

When Long Breaths Hurt

You know that troubles exist which need quick attention. Proper action consists in a vigorous rubbing of the chest and side with Nervine which sinks into the tissues where the pain is seated, and gives relief in a few minutes. No liniment so clean, so strong, so powerful. Results guaranteed with every 25c bottle of Poison's Nervine. Get it today.

wrung their hands and wept as they gazed on their gorgeously-apparelled children.

Finally the mayor called a meeting of the aldermen and they all assembled in the city hall.

Nearly every one of them had a son or a daughter who was a chimney-sweep or a little watch girl, or a shepherdess. They appointed a chairman, and they took a great many votes; and contrary votes. But they did not agree on anything until someone proposed that they consult the Wise Woman. Then they all held up their hands and voted to, unanimously.

So the whole board of aldermen set out, walking by twos, with the mayor at their head, to consult the Wise Woman.

The aldermen were all very fleshy and carried gold-headed canes, which they swung very high at every step. They held their heads well back and their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

They were very imposing. The Wise Woman lived in a little hut on the outskirts of the city. She kept a black cat; except for her, she was all alone. She was very old and had their chins stiff, and whenever they met common people they sniffed gently.

she snapped out, "and if that don't work, put 'em to bed without their supper."

Then the aldermen marched back to try that; and all the children in the city were spanked, and when that didn't do any good they were put to bed without any supper. But the next morning when they woke up they were worse than ever.

The mayor and the aldermen were very indignant, and considered that they had been imposed upon and insulted. So they set out for the Wise Woman's again, with the high soprano singer.

She sang in G sharp how the aldermen and the mayor considered her an impostor, and did not think she was wise at all, and they wished her to take her black cat and move beyond the limits of the city. She sang it beautifully, it sounded like the very finest Italian opera music.

"Dear me," piped the Wise Woman, when she had finished, "how very grand these gentlemen are!" Her black cat put up his back and spit.

"Five times one black cat are five black cats," said the Wise Woman. And, directly, there were five black cats, spitting and miaowing.

"Five times five black cats are twenty-five black cats," And then there were twenty-five of the angry little beasts.

"Five times twenty-five black cats are one hundred and twenty-five black cats," added the Wise Woman, with a chuckle.

Then the mayor and the aldermen and the high soprano singer fled precipitately out of the door and back to the city.

One hundred and twenty-five black cats had seemed to fill the Wise Woman's hut, and when they all spit and miaowed together it was dreadful. The visitors could not wait for her to multiply black cats any longer.

As winter wore on and spring came the condition of things grew more and more terrible. Physicians had been consulted, who advised that the children should be allowed to follow their own bent, for fear of injury to their constitutions.

So the rich aldermen's daughters were actually out in the fields herding sheep, and their sons sweeping chimneys or carrying newspapers, while the poor charwomen and coal-heavers' children spent their time like princesses and fairies.

Such a topsy-turvy state of society was shocking. Why, the mayor's little daughter was tending geese out in the meadow like any common goose-girl! Her pretty elder sister Violetta felt very sad about it, and used often to cast about in her mind for some way of relief.

When cherries were ripe in spring, Violetta thought she would ask the cherry man about it. She thought the cherry man quite wise. He was a very pretty young fellow, and he brought cherries to sell in graceful little straw baskets lined with moss.

So she stood in the kitchen door one morning and told him all about the great trouble that had come upon the city. He listened in great astonishment; he had never heard of it before. He lived several miles out in the country.

"How did the costumer look?" he asked respectfully; he thought Violetta the most beautiful lady on earth.

Then Violetta described the costumer and told him of the unavailing attempts that had been made to find him. There were a great many detectives out constantly at work.

"I know where he is," said the cherry man. "He's up in one of my cherry trees. He's been living there ever since cherries were ripe and he won't come down."

Then Violetta ran and told her father in great excitement, and he at once called a meeting of the aldermen and in a few hours half the city was on the road to the cherry man's.

He had a beautiful orchard of cherry trees, all laden with fruit. And, sure enough, in one of the largest, away up among the topmost branches, sat the costumer in his red velvet short clothes and his diamond knee buckles.

He looked down between the green boughs. "Good morning, friends," he shouted.

The aldermen shook their gold-head-

ed canes at him and the people danced round the tree in a rage. Then they began to climb. But they soon found that to be impossible. As fast as they touched a hand or foot to the tree, back it flew with a jerk exactly as if the tree pushed it.

They tried a ladder, but the ladder fell back the moment it touched the tree and lay sprawling upon the ground.

Finally they brought axes and thought they could chop the tree down—costumer and all; but the wood resisted the axes as if it were iron, and only dented them, receiving no impression itself.

Meanwhile the costumer sat up in the tree, eating cherries and throwing the stones down. Finally he stood up on a stout branch and, looking down, addressed the people.

"It's of no use, your trying to accomplish anything in this way," said he. "You'd better parley. I'm willing to come down to terms with you and make everything right on two conditions."

The people grew quiet, and then the mayor stepped forward as spokesman. "Name your two conditions," said he rather testily. "You own, tactfully, that you are the cause of all this trouble."

"Well," said the Costumer, reaching out for a handful of cherries. "This Christmas masquerade of yours was a beautiful idea, but you wouldn't do it every year, and your successors might not do it at all. I want those poor children to have a Christmas every year. My first condition is that every poor child in the city hangs its stocking for gifts in the city hall on every Christmas Eve, and gets it filled, too. I want the resolution filed and put away in the city archives."

"We agree to the first condition," cried the people with one voice, without waiting for the mayor and aldermen.

"The second condition," said the Costumer, "is that this good young cherry-man here has the mayor's daughter, Violetta, for his wife. He has been kind to me, letting me live in his cherry tree

much for him. He gave in at last.

"Now go home and take the costumes off your children," said the Costumer, "and leave me in peace to eat cherries."

Then the people hastened back to the city and found to their great delight that the costumes would come off. The plus staid out, the buttons staid unbuttoned, and the strings staid untied.

The children were dressed in their own proper clothes, and were their own proper selves once more. The shepherds and the chimney-sweeps came home and were washed and dressed in silks and velvets and went to embroidering and playing lawn tennis, and the princesses and the fairies put on their own suitable dresses and went about their useful employments.

There was great rejoicing in every home. Violetta thought she had never been so happy, now that her dear little sister was no longer a goosegirl, but her own dainty little lady self.

The resolution to provide every poor child in the city with a stocking full of gifts on Christmas was solemnly filed and deposited in the city archives and was never broken.

Violetta was married to the cherry-man, and all the children came to the wedding and strewed flowers in her path till her feet were quite hidden in them. The Costumer had disappeared mysteriously from the cherry tree the night before, but he left at the foot some beautiful wedding presents for the bride—a silver service with a pattern of cherries engraved on it, and a set of china with cherries on it in hand painting, and a white satin robe embroidered with cherries down the front.—Copyright, 1887, by D. Lothrop Company.

IN SILENCE.

Silence marks the working of the greatest forces of life. None hears the sun draw up into the sky the countless tons of water that fall in rain. No man hears the groaning of the oak's fibres as it grows to its strength and height. Noise is usually an after effect, and does not often accompany initial power. Sounding brass and tinkling cymbal are noisy, but not powerful. So the will reaches of all sorts and sundry in silence, and it does not need much shouting to know when a man is in earnest. We need not become anxious when our sincerest work produces no great commotion nor has any startling effect; if we are really in earnest let us do what we can without unnecessary noise.

BIRD SURGEONS.

Certain birds seem to possess a remarkable instinct for surgery. The woodcock, the partridge, and some others are said to be able to dress their wounds with considerable skill. A naturalist observes that he has shot several woodcock that were recovering from wounds previously received. In every instance he found the injury neatly dressed with down plucked from the stems of feathers and skillfully arranged over the wound, evidently by the long beak of the bird. In other cases ligatures had been applied to wounded or broken limbs.

THE EFFICACY of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in curing coughs and colds and arresting inflammation of the lungs, can be established by hundreds of testimonials from all sorts and sundry of men. It is a standard remedy in those ailments, and all effects of the throat and lungs. It is highly recommended by medicine vendors, because they know and appreciate its value as a curative. Try it.

A FULL DOLLAR'S WORTH OF MAN MEDICINE FREE FOR SIX CENTS.

Here's a proposition, men, that makes it easy ENOUGH for any weak man to try MAN MEDICINE.

Big six cents—right now—secure this whole dollar's worth by return mail—and get well at home—quietly.

MAN MEDICINE, boys, IS THE STUFF for the weak, weary man. It is the result of years of experience and study of men's weaknesses. It is scientific and it is harmless, but its quick action in man-building work is a wonder.

MAN MEDICINE puts the "nerve" into a man. It takes the cure out of his eyes and straightens his backbone. It will make you self-assertive, self-confident, able, powerful and vehement with the manly confidence that bubbles up in the strong-nerve body. Be that kind of a man—you can.

Send us six cents today: we will send you a dollar—in MAN MEDICINE—worth a "dollar a drop," some people say. Don't delay—there's nothing on the green footstool that will do the work for you like MAN MEDICINE. It costs you six cents to try—the cost of the postage on package—to get a full-sized dollar package of MAN MEDICINE sent free to your home in plain, unmarked wrapper. Interstate Remedy Company, 572 Luck building, Detroit, Mich. 95¢-eos

IN BUILDING USE

CEMENT PORCH COLUMNS

Balusters and Piers

Last longer and look better than wood. Let us show you samples.

Macarthur & Smith

15 BRIGHTON ST., LONDON.

SANTAL-MIDY

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

CHRISTMAS MASQUERADE

In very large letters.

The mayor had promised to defray the expenses of all the poor children whose parents were unable to do so, and the bills for their costumes were directed to be sent to him.

Of course, there was a great deal of excitement among the regular costumers of the city, and they all resolved to vie with one another in being the most popular and the best patronized on this gala occasion. But the placards and the notices had not been out a week before a new costumer appeared who cast all the others into the shade directly.

He set up his shop on the corner of one of the principal streets and hung up his beautiful costumes in the windows.

He was a little fellow not much larger than a boy of ten. His cheeks were as red as roses, and he had on a long curling wig as white as snow. He wore a suit of crimson velvet knee breeches and a little swallow-tailed coat with beautiful golden buttons. Deep lace ruffles fell over his slender white hands and he wore elegant knee buckles of glittering stones.

He sat on a high stool behind his counter and served his customers himself. He kept no clerk.

It did not take the children long to discover what beautiful things he had and how superior he was to the other costumers, and they began to flock to his shop immediately, from the mayor's daughter to the poor ragpicker's. The children were to select their own costumes; the mayor had stipulated that. It was to be a children's ball in every

bodies swaying in time, that they could be anything but fairies. It seemed absurd to imagine that they were Johnnie Mullens, the washwoman's son, and Polly Plinders, the charwoman's little girl, and so on.

The mayor's daughter, who had chosen the character of a goose-girl, looked so like a true one that one could scarcely dream she ever was anything else. She was, ordinarily, a slender, dainty little lady, rather tall for her age. She now looked very short and stubbed and brown, just as if she had been accustomed to tend geese in all sorts of weather.

It was so with all the others—the Red Riding Hood, the princesses, the Bo-Peeps, and with every one of the characters who came to the mayor's ball.

Red Riding Hood looked around with big frightened eyes, all ready to spy the wolf, and carried her little pot of butter and pot of honey gingerly in her basket. Bo-Peep's eyes looked red with weeping for the loss of her sheep. The princesses swept about so grandly in their splendid brocade trains and held their crowned heads so high that people half-believed them to be true princesses.

But there never was anything like the fun at the mayor's Christmas ball. The fiddlers fiddled and fiddled, and the children danced and danced on the beautiful waxed floors. The mayor, with his family and a few grand guests, sat on a dais covered with blue velvet at one end of the dancing hall and watched the sport.

They were all delighted. The mayor's eldest daughter sat in front, and clapped her little soft white hands. She was a tall, beautiful young

body swaying in time, that they could be anything but fairies. It seemed absurd to imagine that they were Johnnie Mullens, the washwoman's son, and Polly Plinders, the charwoman's little girl, and so on.

The mayor's daughter, who had chosen the character of a goose-girl, looked so like a true one that one could scarcely dream she ever was anything else. She was, ordinarily, a slender, dainty little lady, rather tall for her age. She now looked very short and stubbed and brown, just as if she had been accustomed to tend geese in all sorts of weather.

It was so with all the others—the Red Riding Hood, the princesses, the Bo-Peeps, and with every one of the characters who came to the mayor's ball.

Red Riding Hood looked around with big frightened eyes, all ready to spy the wolf, and carried her little pot of butter and pot of honey gingerly in her basket. Bo-Peep's eyes looked red with weeping for the loss of her sheep. The princesses swept about so grandly in their splendid brocade trains and held their crowned heads so high that people half-believed them to be true princesses.

But there never was anything like the fun at the mayor's Christmas ball. The fiddlers fiddled and fiddled, and the children danced and danced on the beautiful waxed floors. The mayor, with his family and a few grand guests, sat on a dais covered with blue velvet at one end of the dancing hall and watched the sport.

They were all delighted. The mayor's eldest daughter sat in front, and clapped her little soft white hands. She was a tall, beautiful young

body swaying in time, that they could be anything but fairies. It seemed absurd to imagine that they were Johnnie Mullens, the washwoman's son, and Polly Plinders, the charwoman's little girl, and so on.

The mayor's daughter, who had chosen the character of a goose-girl, looked so like a true one that one could scarcely dream she ever was anything else. She was, ordinarily, a slender, dainty little lady, rather tall for her age. She now looked very short and stubbed and brown, just as if she had been accustomed to tend geese in all sorts of weather.

It was so with all the others—the Red Riding Hood, the princesses, the Bo-Peeps, and with every one of the characters who came to the mayor's ball.

Red Riding Hood looked around with big frightened eyes, all ready to spy the wolf, and carried her little pot of butter and pot of honey gingerly in her basket. Bo-Peep's eyes looked red with weeping for the loss of her sheep. The princesses swept about so grandly in their splendid brocade trains and held their crowned heads so high that people half-believed them to be true princesses.

But there never was anything like the fun at the mayor's Christmas ball. The fiddlers fiddled and fiddled, and the children danced and danced on the beautiful

RED ROSE TEA

"IS GOOD TEA"

Just notice the color—a rich amber, which is always a token of quality.

Sold by the best grocers in Canada

The Blue Label is especially recommended.

Prices, 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c., and 60c., in lead packets.

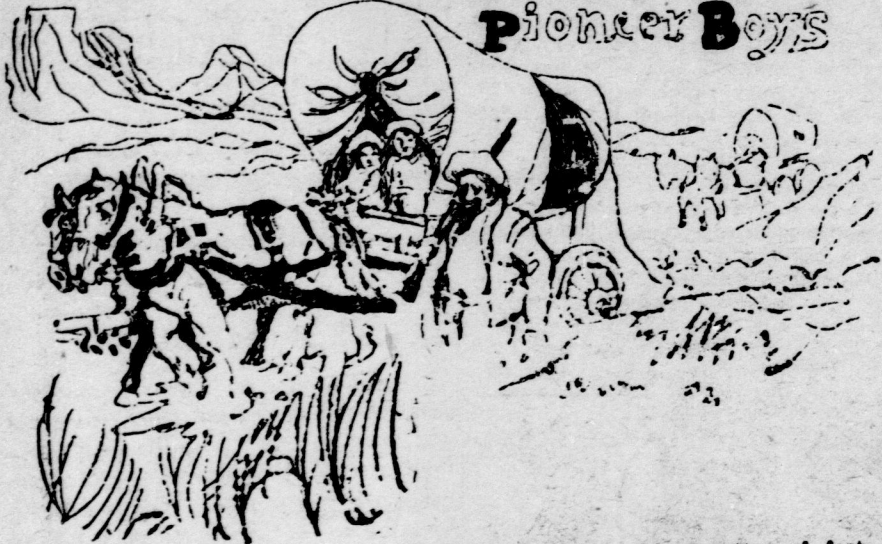
Black, Green and Mixed.

T. H. ESTABROOKS, St. John, N.B.
WINNIPEG. TORONTO, 2 Wellington St. E.

FATE.
"Mothers who lose the cup and see
The grounds of fate in
in grounds of Tea."
—Cherhill.



The White Horse Mine or the Pick and Luck of the Pioneer Boys



CHAPTER IX.

In creeping over the hill in the gray of morning Joe had noticed that it was well covered with big boulders, while the pine trees were so small that if one of the big rocks got started they could not prevent it rolling to the bottom. When he and Sam drew back it was to look for these boulders. Two large ones that were right above the Indian camp and in line with it were soon found. An examination showed that their under sides were hardly imbedded in the soil, and that with a pry under each they could be sent crashing down the hill.

The boys retreated back up the hill until they found two stout limbs that had been twisted off a tree in some gale, and with these they pried at the boulders until sure that another effort would loosen them and send them rolling down. They had just finished their work when an Indian discharged his rifle at the cabin and opened the fight. I may tell you here that an Indian out hunting by himself one day had discovered the Chudleigh cabin. He had seen the father and sons at work, the mother at the door, and had hung around for a couple of hours. He had then returned to his village with the news, and a band of twenty warriors had set out to kill and scalp the family and plunder the place. The red-

der. said Joe to his brother, "and if this thing is to last five or six days, what is to become of us? I move that we get to work at once."

"Then tell me what we are to do," replied Sam.

"There are two Indians sitting with their backs to us. You are to take the one on your side. As soon as we have fired we will spring up and begin to yell and cheer. Then we will run up to the boulders and set them rolling down. After that we must whoop and shout and fire again, if we can. I think the Indians will be scared and go flying. If they don't we must make a dash for the cabin. Father will be ready to open the door to us."

There was no further delay. Each boy selected his target and took careful aim, and no sooner had he fired than he began running up the hill, yelling as he went. Two minutes later the big boulders were crashing down. The Indians were sur-

enough to get out of their way, but as was afterwards known, the great rocks crashed among the ponies and killed four of them.

There was instant panic among the Indians. They called to each other that a force of white men had arrived, and as the boys fired two more shots, and Mr. Chudleigh came out of the cabin and fired upon them, they were soon flying for their lives. They were four that did not get away at all, making eight altogether that were buried next day. You can imagine the surprise and pleasure of father and mother when they found the boys safe. Not only that, but the boys had really been the means of putting the redskins to flight, giving the tribe a lesson that they were not likely to soon forget.

After a bit the ponies and the white horse were brought down and the gold was shown to the parents. Mr. Chudleigh had seen crude gold many times before, and he at once saw that no mistake had been made. The boys had brought home enough to make the family rich so the day of their day. When the gold had been looked over again and again the father said:

"I should like to start for the east at once, but it is too close to winter. If we were overtaken by a blizzard on the plains we should all perish. Besides, the Indians would be too strong for our party. We must wait here until spring."

[To be continued.]

MAKES NEW BLOOD

That is How Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure the Common Ailments of Life.

Making new blood. That is just what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are always doing—actually making new blood. This new blood strengthens every organ in the body, and strikes straight at the root of anaemia, and the common ailments of life which have their origin in poor, weak, watery blood. Mrs. A. H. Seeley, of Stirling, Ont., tells what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for her 14-year-old sister, Miss Annie Sager, after other treatment had failed. She says: "For some years Annie had not been well. She would take spells of dizziness and headaches that would last for several days, and her whole body would become dry and hot as though she was burning up with fever. Her lips would swell until near the bursting point, and then when the fever would leave her the outer skin of the lips would peel off. She doctored with two different doctors, but they did not succeed in curing her, and the trouble seemed gradually to be growing worse. Then we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and under this treatment she has recovered her health. The headaches and dizziness have gone; her color is improved; her appetite better, and she has had no further attacks of the fever which baffled the doctors. We are greatly pleased with what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for her, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

It was the rich, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make which cured Miss Sager. That is why these pills cure all common ailments like anaemia and debility, headaches and backaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and the special ailments that prey on the health and happiness of girls and women of all ages. Get the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, with the full name on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents per box. 6 boxes for \$2.50, from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

SCHOOL FOR WAITERS.

Vienna has a school for waiters, where in a three years' course pupils are taught the same subjects they would learn in ordinary elementary schools, but French is added to the programme. In addition, there is the technical training, which includes cookery in all its branches, the composition of a correctly spelt menu, the laying of tables, the folding of serviettes, and last, but not least, the art of deportment.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

SOME STORIES ABOUT CANINES

TERRIER STARVES TO DEATH ON DEAD MASTER'S GRAVE.

Collyie Warns Mistress of Burglar, Then Dies—Terriers as Mourners at Funeral.

Mrs. Biggs, a lady of 82, walked a good six miles to Brentford police station to pay a fine of 27 shillings for her son's non-payment of a dog license. This amount, made up for the most part of small coppers, which was handed up to the magistrate, was derived from money set aside for food. Mrs. Biggs and her son at times went without meals rather than part with the dog. The magistrate, on hearing how destitute were the lady and her son, at once ordered the money handed back to the former. More than two hundred kind hearted people have since offered to assist them, and some have promised to see to the payment of the license in future.—London Daily News.

DOG STARVING ON BOY'S GRAVE.

Faithful to the memory of his dead master, Spot, a fox terrier, lies on the grave of Eugene Franzen in St. Mary's Cemetery, and refuses to be comforted. The boy, who was 14 years of age at the time of his death, was buried three months ago. Spot attended the funeral and when the members of the family returned to their home it was necessary to force the dog into the carriage.

Two days later the dog disappeared. Search for him was unavailing, and it was not until two weeks had elapsed when Mrs. Franzen went to the cemetery to put some flowers on the grave, that the terrier was found.

Once more he was taken home, but again disappeared, and was found at the grave of his dead master. Since then no efforts of the members of the family have been able to keep the dog away from the cemetery.

He has become acquainted with the attendants at the cemetery, and from their hands he gets an occasional meal, but he resents the approach of anyone else, and day and night stands guard.

Spot will not last much longer. He is ill, and the cold winds of the coming winter will probably bring death to the little creature, but till then the mound that marks the resting place of his master will not be deserted.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

TERRIERS AS MOURNERS.

At the funeral of an old Southwark dog fancier named George Penn, of the Borough road, on Saturday afternoon, following the hearse were four fine bull terriers.

On the black coats that they were wearing were, in white letters, the words: "Following our master to his last resting place."—London Standard.

COLLIE AT UP MASTER'S MONEY

The mutilated remains of a twenty dollar and a ten dollar bill which were chewed to pieces by a pet Scotch collie have been forwarded to the treasury department at Washington by John McDonald, jun., the manager of the toy department at Gimbel's.

An explanation accompanies the money with a request that good currency be remitted. The dog secured the money while the currency was lying on the table at the McDonald home.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

DOG ENTOMBED TWENTY-SIX DAYS.

A dog belonging to a Guildford lady has been rescued from a rabbit warren, where it had been entombed, without food or drink, twenty-six days. The animal had apparently chased a rabbit down a large hole.

No trace of her was found until Sunday, when her mistress, happening to pass in the direction of the warren, heard whines proceeding from it. Another dog, noticing the sounds, made for the rabbit hole immediately. Two men were called and were not long before they came upon the dog—nothing but skin and bone, her ribs projecting painfully under her black and tan coat. She is now "progressing" favorably.—London Evening Standard.

COLLEGE BOYS' DOG.

Sig, the noted Phi Beta Pi bulldog, stands in peril of life. For nine years he has been the unbeaten champion of the university and in his old days has been carefully guarded to prevent some younger member of the canine race from wresting from him his fighting honors.

The other day, however, Sig broke loose and worried to death the pet Angora cat of a woman resident of the city. Without delay she caused the arrest of Sig's master, Oswald Flumbers, who was found guilty of keeping a vicious and dangerous dog, was fined \$24.57, and was ordered to kill the college favorite.

The case has been appealed to the circuit court, and if the decision is against Sig it will lead to the wrecking of a college tradition and to the extermination of other dogs besides Sig, who meanwhile little dreams he is in danger of ignominious death.—Ann Arbor correspondence Chicago Record-Herald.

FAITHFUL TERRIER'S VIGIL.

The story of a faithful dog was told at the inquest at Buxton yesterday on Miss Mary Louisa Darnott, a woman of means, who lived practically the life of a recluse.

When the police entered the room where she was found lying dead an emaciated Yorkshire terrier which was furiously at them and tried to prevent them from touching the body. Two wealthy women applied for leave, which was granted, to keep the dog.—London Daily Mail.

COLLIE WARNS MISTRESS, THEN DIES.

A burglar called at the flat occupied by Mrs. R. S. Fink yesterday afternoon.

PROGRESS BRAND CLOTHING



The most important feature to look for in an overcoat is a **PROGRESS BRAND LABEL**. A **PROGRESS BRAND LABEL** insures every other commendable feature—and at a reasonable price.

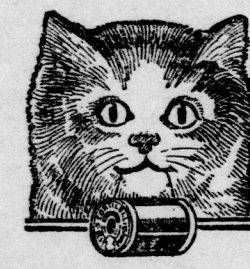


For Sale by
J.H. CHAPMAN & CO.

Corticelli

Skirt Protector

is stiched on flat—
—not turned over.



It will
save
the skirt.



This is called the practical age—at all events it is a time when people like to get value for their money—it is assured when you buy

**COWAN'S
PERFECTION COCOA**

(Maple Leaf Label.)

It is absolutely pure, very nutritious and very healthful.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO

Large Shipment Received **Cookson's Antimony and Pig Lead** Get Our Prices.

THE CANADA METAL CO., WILLIAM STREET, TORONTO.

LEE HING LAUNDRY.
Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Standup collars ironed so will not be broken. Ladies' dresses steamed. Vests ironed. Goods called for and delivered. JOHN TOM, manager, 485 Richmond. Phone 134. Formerly at 212½ Dundas street.

After embezzling a large sum belonging to a New South Wales firm, a man suddenly disappeared. Detective Hickey of Sydney, was sent after him, and after touching at different ports in his mission.

Europe, India, America, France, Holland, Canary Islands and the West Indies, effected the arrest at Santiago, Cuba. Detective and prisoner then traveled to Europe. When they arrive at Sydney the officer will have traveled 32,000 miles and occupied nine months in his mission.

skins had made a careful approach, hoping to take the family by surprise. In this they were disappointed. The boys had ridden away after the lost white horse, and Mr. Chudleigh had determined to do no work that day. He sat in front of the cabin smoking, when he caught sight of an Indian among the pines on the hill, and at once retreated inside and barred the doors and windows.

The Indians had at first called on the pioneer to surrender, promising him good treatment if he did, and when he refused they had made a rush to break down the door. It was in this rush that he had killed four of them. Believing that the boys must be inside with him, and that the best way was to starve the family out, the redskins had withdrawn to cover, and meant to take no more chances. They held the spring from which all water was got for the house, and no matter how much food was at hand, the inmates must have water within three or four days

der," said Joe to his brother, "and if this thing is to last five or six days, what is to become of us? I move that we get to work at once."

"Then tell me what we are to do," replied Sam.

"There are two Indians sitting with their backs to us. You are to take the one on your side. As soon as we have fired we will spring up and begin to yell and cheer. Then we will run up to the boulders and set them rolling down. After that we must whoop and shout and fire again, if we can. I think the Indians will be scared and go flying. If they don't we must make a dash for the cabin. Father will be ready to open the door to us."

There was no further delay. Each boy selected his target and took careful aim, and no sooner had he fired than he began running up the hill, yelling as he went. Two minutes later the big boulders were crashing down. The Indians were sur-

The big boulders were crashing down.

Old Stories Revived---Rip Van Winkle

The Corrected Dope On Those Twenty Years Spent in the Mountains—An Old and Shopworn Narrative Fixed Up to Harmonize With the Twentieth Century Cold-Blooded Point of View and to Satisfy the Demands of a Wise and Foxy Population.

(Copyright 1936 by George Ade.)

One week after the return of Rip Van Winkle to his native town he sat in the tavern hitting up a few schnapps with one of the few remaining friends of his youth. While he was feeling a mite squiffy he opened up and told what had really happened to him during his long absence.

Things had certainly been coming soft for Rip since his sensational entry along Main street. A good many people when they first saw him hiding behind the mat of whiskers thought he was a divine healer or a come-on who was advertising some new kind of medicine. Later on, when it was told around that he had been in the mountains, within three miles of the Court House for twenty long years all the other town lars pulled down the green blinds and went out of business.

It was a hard blow to a thriving and ambitious young city to have the prize tank come floating back after all these years. His relatives and acquaintances had to make the best of it. They shook hands with him and slapped him on the back and told him how well he was looking, which was more or less of a joke, because they had hoped that he never would show up again, and when they saw the fringe around the trousers and the coat torn up the back they knew that he had come home to sponge a living in the only town that would stand for him. They chipped in and gave him enough money to get a shave and a hair cut and a serviceable ready-made suit. Within three days he felt strong enough to get out and work the old familiar circuit. All he had to do was to wander into a buffet and begin his yarn about meeting the little men with the keg up in the Catskills and how they juggled the drinks on him and had him in the hay for twenty years and he could always find some one who would buy up to keep him going. Not a barkeep in town believed his story, but they strung him along because he encouraged trade and they wanted to see how far he would go, and he thought he was getting away with it.

A week had elapsed and he was still basking in the sunlight of publicity and standing on the most prominent corners, so that he could be pointed out as a celebrity. Aleck von Kidder, who had been a friend of his boyhood and was now the venerable and respected Alderman from the Second Ward, happened to meet him in front of the Y. M. C. A., suggested that "they" stroll down to the Elite Cafe to shake the box and try to whipsaw the house. "I don't like to go in there," remarked Rip. "They have an old tab against me and I may get the seltzer bottle."

"It has been twenty years since you stood them up," said Aleck. "Maybe they have forgotten all about it."

So they went down an alley and entered the Elite by the back door, because Aleck, who was in politics, did not wish to queer himself by going in from the street.

There had been many changes in the old taproom since Rip had seen it, twenty years before. Two new slot machines had been installed. The picture of the welterweight champion had been moved to the other side of the ice-box and a strangely complicated device, known as a cash register, was backed up against the large mirror.

But there was the same old line of empty Beneditine bottles in the top shelf and the lunch was apparently the same.

Rip got stuck for the first round, which meant that the Alderman had to produce, and then the two old friends sat at a quiet side table to talk of the happy days of yore.

"There have been many changes in twenty years," sighed Rip. "I have lost all track of baseball averages and I don't dare to talk politics because I find that the great parties have swapped issues. The red-handed revolutionist has become the conservative leader, and the talk that was regarded as anarchy when I did my famous disappearing act is now commended as safe and sane reasoning. A few years ago the man who had money was admired and respected; now he seems to be regarded

as a little worse than a horse thief and not quite as bad as a murderer. Twenty years ago I was a bum. I come back now to find that I am an advanced Socialist."

"Come off," said the Alderman. "I admire a good piece of fiction as well as anyone and I will give you credit for making your story seem plausible, but don't try to hand it to me. Now, just between the two of us here, tell me, on the dead level, where have you been for the last twenty years?"

Rip looked behind and all around to make sure that no one was listening, and then he said, confidentially: "Keep this under your hat and I will put you wise to the whole thing. You remember the night I left here and went up into the mountains after I had that awful scrap with my wife? Well, I DID meet two men carrying a keg of liquor. That part of it is straight. Whenever you find men up in a lonely part of the mountains cutting through the underbrush with a keg of corn whisky you

company and issue \$100,000 worth of stock, and I would get half of the stock for providing the conversation. It was a great scheme while it lasted, but finally a man whose flow of language was a little stronger than mine came along and took all of my stock companies and put them into one big company and froze me out.

"Well, I wandered about from one place to another, accepting any employment which did not call for actual labor. My qualifications consisted of being a good fellow and having a thirst that never faltered. I was a lobbyist and a real estate boomer and secretary of a campaign committee. Finally when I had worked every graft I could think of I decided to come back to my native town and live on my relations and old friends. You may have noticed that when a man has petered out everywhere else he always lands back on his kin. They can't shake him without getting themselves talked about. I knew that all of my debts here had been wiped out under the statute of limitations and that I could come back here and get busy with a new generation. It was a long walk, but I finally arrived. I didn't want to own up to my record for the last twenty years, and I knew that even a liar of my exuberant fancy would have hard work to fill in imaginary details for such a long period, so I fell back on the old gag. You know, when a fellow goes off on a bat and his family have the police looking

no doubt that your sleep is the longest on record. I won't tip off the truth to anyone. You stand by me in politics and endorse my official record and I'll endorse your story about the long sleep, and that will be about a stand-off."

So of all the people in that thriving young city Von Kidder was the only one who knew for a certainty that Rip Van Winkle was a fake. The story was repeated over and over, with increasing wonderment. At last it got into the newspapers, with four big column pictures of Mr. Van Winkle before and after his remarkable experience in the Catskills, with pictures of his wife, his old homestead, the gun, the whiskers, the dog, etc., with a map of the Catskill Mountains, and an X mark indicating the spot where he slept, and then the most doubting soul seemed to be convinced.

All except one. There had lately come to town a young doctor, who was working hard to build up a practice. He had no reputation, and it was contrary to the ethics of his profession to advertise by the ordinary methods, but he sent for a reporter and had himself interviewed as an expert upon the possibility of a human being remaining in a state of coma for a period of twenty years. In this interview the doctor was mentioned as a "celebrated specialist," both his house address and his office address being mentioned, and a two-column picture run with the story.

RIP VAN WINKLE AS HE NOW APPEARS PHOTO SPECIALLY FOR THE DUNDERRAGS BUGLE



AT LAST IT GOT INTO THE NEWSPAPERS.

can gamble on it that they're moonshiners. I knew they wouldn't dare refuse me a drink, so I fell in with them and tried to be friendly, and finally they set 'em up. They must have figured that I was a revenue officer or some other kind of government employee, first, because I couldn't afford to wear very good clothes, and second, because I had my gun with me. So when they gave me this drink they put in enough knockout drops to kill a horse. I passed away, and when I came to they had done the skidoo. I slept until the next afternoon, and when I woke up the sun was shining in my face and I had an awful case of bust-head. I was afraid to come home, and I knew that I had about played my string in this town, so after sitting there awhile and thinking over the situation, I hit the long trail for the West. By telling a new hard luck story in every town that I struck I soon cultivated my imagination and became more than ever convinced that a man who can live by conversation is foolish to go out and work eight hours every day. I finally landed in Pittsburg, where I became a promoter and a merger. I would find two men competing in some line of manufacture and I would induce them to combine two plants worth \$5,000 each into a stock

for him, and he is last seen in Chicago, and then wakes up in a hotel in Providence three weeks later, the only way for him to square himself is to say that he doesn't remember anything that happened. So I fixed up the story about being in a trance. With the hair and the whiskers and the bad suit of clothes I certainly looked as if I had been curled up in the weeds for at least twenty years. I remembered where I had planted the gun because I had been too lazy to carry it, so I went and dug up the rusty old barrel and landed in here and handed the natives what I believe to be one of the masterpieces of American fiction. You can see for yourself what a hit I've made. I don't have to answer any embarrassing questions. I have discovered the only sure method of wiping out a long and crooked past. I simply say that I have been asleep for twenty years and have been leading a blameless life. You might not think that I could put that kind of a story across and make it stick, but I have, and if my reputation keeps on growing I wouldn't be a bit surprised to receive a good offer to go on the lecture platform."

"You are certainly a wonder," said Alderman von Kidder. "Next to the Interstate Commerce Commission, I have

the doctor demonstrated that it would be absolutely impossible for the essential organs of the body to resume their normal functions after a period of suspension exceeding in length a few weeks. He quoted numerous authorities; he staked his whole reputation upon the bold assertion that Mr. Van Winkle had deceived the public and was an impostor of the most barefaced and shameless description.

After this arraignment had been printed the reporter came to see Mr. Van Winkle to get his side of the case. Mr. Van Winkle had gone so far that he could not afford to back water, and so he repeated the whole preposterous mess of stuff about taking the drink and hunting a soft place under the trees and lying there twenty years, at last awakening to find the rotten gun and the skeleton of the dog alongside.

Then the expert came back with a letter to the editor and wanted to know why the dog hadn't slept, too, and come out all right, and he offered to give a large sum of money to any charitable institution that might be named if Mr. Van Winkle would consent to lie on a mattress in some public place and give an exhibition of taking his case, and as soon as the young doctor began to hammer the venerable and respected Mr. Van Winkle and apparently had him on the run, the public, with its unerring instinct of contempt for the tottering idol, joined in the general outcry. Mr. Rip Van Winkle had made the great mistake of coming home as a hero. He should have known that in America no hero ever lasts. The dear people boost some nice old man up on a high pedestal, just so that they can have a good fair target at which to shy their brickbats.

GILLETTE'S GOODS ARE STANDARD ARTICLES

IT IS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF EVERY HOUSEKEEPER IN CANADA TO USE THEM

Flag Baking Powder. Gillette's Perfumed Lye. Imperial Baking Powder. Gillette's Cream Tartar. Royal Yeast Cakes. Gillette's Flaming Hot Blue. Flag Baking Soda. Gillette's Washing Crystal.

MADE FOR OVER 50 YEARS. (ESTABLISHED 1888) E.W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

As soon as Rip Van Winkle was on the down grade and moving at an accelerated speed, the newspapers joined in with enthusiasm to do him up completely. The editor who had printed the full-page story about his marvelous adventure in the mountains sent private detectives over the ground, and proved that the small boys of the town had gathered tacks and nails every year on the very spot where this hoary old humbug claimed that he had been asleep. When Mr. Van Winkle was asked to explain away the damning proof piled up against him, he took refuge in a dignified silence, and the public, as usual, construed his silence as an absolute admission of guilt.

Mr. Van Winkle, instead of being a petted and pampered celebrity, now found himself in a class with the United States Senator who has been written up in the magazine. His humiliated relatives and close friends, who had been glad to share with him the first glories of his sensational return, now looked around for some good pretext for railroading him into the remote background. They were inclined to take a charitable view of his case. Instead of publicly denouncing him as a deliberate and vicious falsifier they agreed among themselves that he was mentally unbalanced. So they had him put away in a private sanatorium, and sent the young doctor and other famous experts to peek at him through the bars and make notes as to his eccentricities.

When Mr. Van Winkle was brought into the courtroom he looked across at the jury box and saw six dignified, sad-eyed representative American business men.

"I can make out my finish," murmured Mr. Van Winkle. "What chance has a beautiful mythical legend or a fragment of sweet, poetic folklore got with that bunch of narrow-minded, commercial clams? My ticket for the nut college is now being stamped on the back. I can see the booby hatch yawning for one old man that got too gay with his talk. No matter how successful a liar a man may be, there is always a danger that he will reach for a tall one and land on his neck."

What could poor Rip Van Winkle do? If he disowned the whole story about sleeping in the mountains and told the candid truth about his twenty years of jumping board bills, running up bad debts and moving from town to town, would anyone believe him? And if they did believe him, and even if he could prove it, would his situation be improved? Was it better to be a crook than a lunatic?

He took a desperate chance and told without rhetorical flourish the sweet and simple story that had so charmed the townspeople on the day of his return. He told of the dark night on the mountain pathway, of the rumbling thunder and the vivid flashes of lightning, of meeting the two elfish little strangers, and how they beckoned him to the mountain top, there is the gathering gloom of the night, and of the strange revels, the stupefying draught and then—forgetfulness! Also of that strange awakening in a new and unfamiliar world, and how he had groped his way back to the scenes of his happy youth.

When he had concluded, the hardware clerk, the man who worked in the grain elevator, the assistant postmaster, the proprietor of the feed store, the owner of the Gem grocery, and the prescription clerk from McIntyre's drug store, all seated gravely in his jury box, exchanged significant winks and whispered one to another. "There's nothing to it—he's dippy."

Next week Mr. Van Winkle, like many another man who attains a skyrocket popularity, found himself down and out and forgotten. He was in a snug little apartment at a state institution, engaged in writing his memoirs on the whitewashed wall with a broken nail.

HOW SOLDIERS MARCH.

An Italian regiment marches at the rate of ninety metres in the minute, a German regiment at eighty-nine, an English at eighty-eight, and a French regiment at eighty-six metres per minute. The metre is equal to about 39.13 in.; and in English measure, therefore, the rates of progression, of the four regiments would be (about) as follows: The Italians, ninety-eight yards per minute; the Germans, ninety-six, the English, ninety-five; the French, ninety-three yards per minute. By the regulations of the British service, our slow march consists of seventy-five thirty-inch paces to the minute; this measure being used only on parade and for occasions of solemn pageantry. The quick march, in which all evolutions are

PAINS, LIKE THE POOR, ARE ALWAYS WITH US. That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain, and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

This Centrepiece FREE

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY



Size 18x18 inches

Colonial Art Centrepieces. POPPIES, HOLLY, VIOLETS OR AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES. Write to-day enclosing 25 cents in stamps or cash and state design wanted. This is the biggest offer we ever made. We do it to convince every woman that the HOME JOURNAL is the greatest magazine published in Canada, containing Household Hints, Wit and Humor, Fashion Notes, Important Foreign News, Serialized Stories and Latest Potpourri. Send 25 cents for one year's subscription to the Home Journal and the centrepiece. Address CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, 8 Home Journal, TORONTO, ONT.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



The Draft Construction

of a range is very important. Some ranges will draw all right if the chimney flue is built in a certain way; if not, it will not draw at all, or very imperfectly

--the chimney must fit the range. A

SOUVENIR RANGE

will fit any chimney. It will draw freely and perfectly on the meanest chimney that was ever constructed.

A Souvenir Range is built to draw well on any chimney.

Every Souvenir is absolutely guaranteed by the makers.

The GURNEY-TILDEN CO. Limited.

Hamilton, Winnipeg, Montreal and Vancouver

W. F. WYATT, AGENT
349-351 TALBOT STREET, LONDON.

Matches

The "Flint and Steel" have passed away, The Lucifer has had its day, The Eight-Day Match has 'ta'en its flight And paled its ineffectual light. Not one of these could "hold a patch" On Eddy's SILENT PARLOR MATCH.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Ltd., Hull, Canada
DONALD McLEAN, Agent, 426 Richmond Street, London.

performed, increases to 110 paces, while the "double" rises to 150 paces in the minute.

LIFE'S SCARS.

They say the world is round, and yet I often think it square; So many little hurts we get From corners here and there. But one great truth in life I've found While journeying East to West— The only folk who really wound Are those we love the best.

The man you thoroughly despise Can rouse your wrath, 'tis true; Annoyance in your heart will rise At things mere strangers do; But these are only passing ills, This rule all lives will prove— The ranking wound that aches and throbs Is dealt by hands we love.

The choicest garb, the sweetest grace, Are oft to strangers shown; The careless men, the frowning face, Are given to our own. We flatter those we scarcely know, We please the fleeting guest, And deal full many a thoughtless blow To those we love the best.

Love does not grow on every tree, Nor true hearts yearly bloom, Alas for those who only see This cut across a tomb! But soon or late the fast grows plain To all through sorrow's test, The only folk who give us pain Are those we love the best.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

For Weak People Having Heart or Nerve Troubles.

SYMPTOMS

Palpitation of the Heart, Irregular or Skipped Beats, Dizzy Spells, Smothering Feeling, Shortness of Breath, Bluish Color of the Lips, Pain in the Region of the Heart, Thin Watery Blood, Cold Hands and Feet, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, etc.

If you have any of these symptoms MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS will bring the whole system into healthy action, and give power, force and vigor to every organ of the body thereby strengthening the weak heart and unstrung nerves.

Mrs. Harmon Daybell, Welland, Ont., writes: "I write to let you know what good Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. For over three years I suffered with pains under my left breast and my nerves were completely unstrung. I purchased two boxes of your pills and before I had the first box finished I felt much better and now I am cured." Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



MR. VAN WINKLE, MURMURED MR. VAN WINKLE.

Marion Garland's Page

UNDER MY FOREIGN VINE AND FIG TREE FRANCE, THE LAND OF NOTED COOKS AND DAINTY SERVICE

China
Relish
Dish



Attractive Dish for Hors d'oeuvres

AN AMERICAN nomad—of the genus that has won for us the reputation of being a nation of globe-trotters—claims boastfully that his practice is to adopt the diet of each country visited by him, and to eat none but national dishes while he is in that region. In pursuance of this system, he has, he would have us believe, acquired a positive fondness for foods the thought of which was a disgust when he was introduced to them. He is especially vain of the victory over prejudice and custom displayed by the fact that he actually learned to eat blubber and to drink train oil while sojourning with the Esquimaux, and became a connoisseur in the quality of birds' nests, served to him in soup by Chinese Mandarins.

MUCH TO LEARN

Without imitating his palpable affectations, or going to the opposite and more common vanity of the typical traveling American, who loudly proclaims his disavowal of "foreign kitchshaws," sensible people appreciate that American cooks have so much to learn from their transatlantic seniors, that it behooves them to set about the tasks intelligently and candidly.

I diverge here to observe that the American cuisine is so sharply criticised by visitors to the land of hog and hominy, buckwheats and baked beans, that we may well lower our crest when cookery, as a fine art, is the theme of conversation. Hundreds of us have heard the true anecdote of the comment passed upon a buckwheat cake by the wife of a distinguished poet-philosopher upon a recent visit to the United States:

"Dear! you need not be afraid to eat it!" (This to her husband, who awaited her verdict.) "It is really not so nasty as it looks!"

Lady B., another tourist, was less complimentary after a sip of tomato soup:

"B—! I say! Don't eat your soup! It is quite filthy! It has tomatoes in it!"

CULINARY SKILL NEEDED

The frankness of the average Briton, of whatever rank, is, and will ever be, a cause of amazement to the well-bred Americans. If he may think that he has as little occasion to go to school to Britons in cookery as in manners, the belief should not blind him to the truth of his inferiority to other civilized peoples in the preparation of his daily food. His raw materials are not equalled by those of any other country in abundance, variety and excellence. He needs nothing but culinary skill to make his menus the finest ever known to the world.

The consciousness of this has been forced upon me by object lessons in the course of much travel in foreign lands. In some measure, following the example of our gastronomic nomad, I have taken pleasure in gratifying my curiosity with respect to culinary enterprise in all countries visited in our tours. The history of certain dishes is marvelously interesting, apart from their appeal to the palate. I have room for but one instance. In a Bedouin's camp we were set down to a mess of "red pottage," so hot

and savory that the rising steam wrought in us charity for hungry Esau. The base of the pottage, or stew, was beans of a color we called "Spanish brown," known to the Syrians as "red." It was easy to credit the tradition in that oldest of lands, that the composition of the tempting bowlful was the same with that practiced by deft Jacob with his brother's undoing.

During a residence abroad, covering several years, I "kept house" in France, Italy, Switzerland and England. I recall little of culinary lore that I learned in the last-named country, except how to make Yorkshire teacakes, Melton pies and Banbury tarts; also that I made the pleasant acquaintance with vegetable marrow and white-bait. From my French cook I gained much that was valuable which has stood me in good stead ever since. A longer sojourn in Italy, repeated at intervals of years, taught me to prefer Florentine cookery to Parisian in many respects. Although but a boarder in Germany, I made it my business to inquire closely into the housewifely methods of the several "hausfräus" who ministered to our material wants.

It was in my mind to utilize the mass of recipes collected in these wanderings and sojournings by arranging them in book form under the title of "THE INTERNATIONAL COOK BOOK." But life is short and duties many. Pending the arrival of the day when I shall have leisure to carry out this, with other cherished projects for the improvement of the national cuisine, it is my purpose to share my store with the members of our beloved EXCHANGE.

And since the genius of our body domestic and economic is expressed by that one word, I ask the co-operation of our foreign-born constituents in our enterprise. Will they not unlock their treasure houses of practical recipes for the

common weal? I invite contributions from all nationalities.

IN THE FRENCH KITCHEN

It goes without saying that France leads the culinary world. In no other country is cookery so serious a business. Nowhere else is the "blue ribbon" (cordon bleu) awarded to the cook who has mastered his profession.

The very peasants study how to evolve savoriness from the simplest materials, and garnish as a matter of course.

I shall never forget my dismayed astonishment at the first survey of the kitchen in the furnished "apartment" engaged for us in Paris by a friend long resident in that city. It was barely six feet square, and the planing matched the dimensions of the room. A tiny range, heated by a charcoal fire built in one of the four holes in the top,

said fire being blown into liveliness by a turkey-feather fan wielded by Marie, a bouncing figure that yet further dwarfed her surroundings; a miniature dresser that reminded one of a d.C.'s house; a folding table and one chair left just room enough to pass from stove to door, and from door to dresser. Floor and walls were covered with white tiles; a white curtain veiled the solitary window; a brilliant array of copper and porcelain saucepans hung against one wall, and Marie wore a blue gown, a wide white apron and a high white cap, starched and frilled.

Nothing was wasted in that tiny realm where she reigned supreme. She did the marketing. It was her prerogative. If I knew that she expected a commission from every merchant upon each purchase, I also knew that, when the levy was paid by me, she laid in our stores at least 5 per cent. less than I

should spend, let me haggles never so wisely. And what miracles of gustatory deliciousness were brought forth for our wonder and delectation, day by day, week after week, until we exhausted our stock of laudatory adjectives!

I have said that she wasted nothing. One plain-spoken writer says:

"The Frenchwoman is so economical that the insides of everything, from a horse to a rabbit, go into the frying pan or kettle, and most of the outsidings, from the comb of a cock to the feet of a sheep."

I had not heard that disdainful comment when the remark of a Hibernian, "who had not lived to do French cookery" in my kitchen, was reported to me by one of my children.

"Your mamma is the bestest of all ladies ever I saw!" for cooking wild things and innards."

Which, being interpreted, meant sweet-breads, kidneys and game. "Who of us," asks another critic, "would dream of scalding the feet of chickens to remove the skin and then turning them into soup stock that makes an especially firm jelly? Or, would cooks' combs ever appeal to one as an excellent filling for a vol-au-vent or pate shell, or as a separate entree with

a highly-seasoned creamed sauce?" Yet I recollect that in Old Virginia, even in lavish ante-bellum days, the heads, necks and feet of chickens were skinned and used for broth.

To get the cock's combs ready for use they should be put in a cloth with

rubbed between the hands until the skin comes off easily. They should then be soaked in cold water for at least six hours and cooked until tender before they are dressed.

The water in which meat, fish or vegetables are cooked is utilized by our bourgeois French cook as palatable soup when mixed with a roux of butter and flour, herbs, onion, carrots, rice or barley, and the whole well seasoned. Peasopods are never thrown away; they give flavor to a puree for the next day.

Meat from the famous national soup, "pot-au-feu," or bouillon, is always served, with the vegetables that season it, either plain with a tomato sauce, or sometimes wrought into a ragout. So daintily is this served with garnishings of parsley, pickles and mustard that it appeals even to the American who would scorn the leavings of the stock pot at home.

A very good, cheap bouillon is made by using the heads of meat, carcasses of giblets, necks, heads and feet of chickens and turkeys, adding a quart of water to a pound, and adding a leek, carrot, turnip, a small piece of celery, a small onion, a few sprigs of parsley, a clove or two and salt. Prepare as one would ordinary clear soup.

Left-over vegetables, when not turned into the stock pot, are utilized for dainty salads; stale bread is cut into croutons or rolled; all grease from roasts and soups is saved, clarified and reclarified for frying; a little cold stewed tomatoes will make a sauce for next day's chops or spaghetti, and left-over fish is sure to turn up in salads, croquettes or in some of the purées of fish that are so popular.

No dinner in France would ever be complete without soup. Even the poorest workman has the national favorite pot-au-feu in the evenings, and there is no skimping of material in it, either.

Purées of vegetables and greens are favored, sorrel soups being especially well liked. The sorrel is chopped and cooked in butter for a quarter of an hour, then thickened with two tablespoonfuls of flour, passed through a sieve, and cooked again with one pint each of hot milk and stock. After it has come to a boil, season with salt, pepper and a little nutmeg, and add the yolk of an egg just before removing from the stove.

An ordinary French family dinner consists of soup, a roast or fish, one vegetable or salad, cheese or fruit, for company, and a vegetable soup, fish, an entree, a vegetable, roast, salad, fruit and cheese, with black coffee later in the drawing room.

POT-AU-FEU.

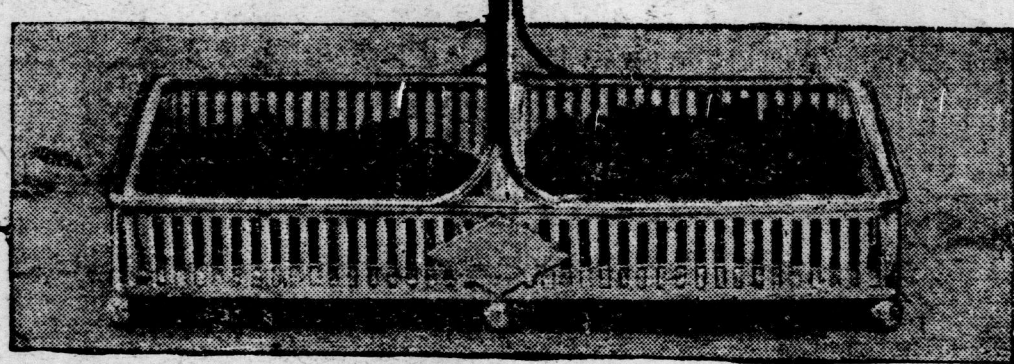
Four pounds of beef.



Butter kept in Ice Water



French Breakfast of
Rolls and Coffee



Dainty Way of Serving Raisins



Kitchen
Window
Savory Box

A shillibone.
One-half of a cabbage.
Two leeks.
One large onion.
Four carrots.
Bunch of soup herbs, thyme, bayleaf, leek.

Four cloves.
Twelve peppercorns.
One tablespoonful of salt.
Six quarts of cold water.
Put the meat and water into a stock pot, especially kept for the purpose, and let it come gently to the boiling point and skim carefully. Wash and clean the vegetables, stick the cloves in the onion, tie up the cabbage and leeks, and put all in the meat. Add the carrots, cut in small pieces, the herbs, peppercorns and salt. Simmer gently for four hours. Just before serving, have the bread, which has been cut into very small thin slices about as big as a dollar and browned, put in the bottom of the tureen, with some of the carrot, leeks and onion cut into small pieces. Remove the meat from the pot, season the broth to taste, let it boil hard a minute, and then strain into the tureen. Sprinkle the chopped parsley on the top. The meat and vegetables are served as a separate course. The rest of the broth is strained and put in a cool place for future use.

BOUILLABaisse

("Chowder" in American English.)

Three or four pounds of different kinds of fish.

One small eel.

One lobster.

One quart of water or fish stock.

One-quarter pint of salad oil.

One-eighth pint of claret.

Three tomatoes cut in pieces.

Two small onions (chopped).

One ounce parsley, thyme, bayleaf, garlic (chopped).

Five cloves.

One teaspoonful each of saffron, spinach, salt and pepper.

A pinch of cayenne.

Clean, wash and cut the fish in square pieces. Cut the lobster into sections and retain the shells. Put all the ingredients into a saucepan and boil gently for thirty minutes. Fry slices of stale bread to a golden brown in butter, put them into a deep dish or tureen, pour the fish stew over it and serve very hot.

BROCHES

Two pounds of flour.

One pound of butter.

One yeast cake.

One ounce sugar.

Eight eggs.

One cupful of salt.

Cold water for soft dough.

Put one-half pound of the flour in a bowl, hollow it in the centre, stir in the yeast dissolved in warm water, mix to a soft dough and set in a covered pan near the fire to rise. Add the butter, salt, sugar and well-beaten eggs to the risen dough, and work it gradually, till the paste is smooth. When the dough has expanded to double its original size, mix the paste with it and set to rise for three hours. Put the dough on a board, knead it well, and set it to rise for two hours. Once it is on the ice till firm, mould into large or small cakes and bake on a hot oven about three-quarters of an hour. Glaze the top with egg to make it glossy when baked and dust with sugar.

CURRIED RABBIT EN CASSEROLE

One rabbit.

Two ounces of butter.

One finely chopped onion.

One tablespoonful of curry powder.

One clove of crushed garlic.

One-half teaspoonful of ground cinnamon.

One-half tablespoonful of ground ginger.

A little ground mace.

One-half pint of brown stock.

Six mushrooms.

Boiled rice.

Cut and slice the rabbit, wash and wipe, and dip each piece into flour seasoned with salt and pepper. Fry in a large casserole in the butter. When nicely browned remove the rabbit. Add a finely-chopped onion to the fat in the pan and fry with the curry and garlic. Then put in the rabbit and spices, moisten with the stock, and boil, stirring occasionally. Skin well, add the mushrooms, peeled and let the whole simmer gently, with the lid on the casserole, for about an hour and a half.

Vol-au-Vent of Chicken.

Butter small pate pans and line them with a good puff-paste. Bake in a steady oven, having first set the paste shapes in a very cold place for an hour. Make a savory mince of roast, or boiled chicken, stir into a good drawn butter, and let it come to a boil while the shells are baking. Turn these out carefully from the tins, and fill with the mince. Serve at once.

Mince sweetbreads, mushrooms, fish, oysters, veal—in fact, almost any kind of meats or fish—may be converted from uninviting "left overs" into a

"Dainty dish."

To set before the king—

By learning how to prepare and serve the vol-au-vent. If you prefer, you may bake it in one large pastry shell.

Marion Garland