4 P. M. EDITION

# London Advertiser

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44TH YEAR NO. 19265 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1908. —EIGHTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## STREET CAR SYSTEM TIED UP STORM WORST OF THE WINTER

### Big Broom Was Unable To Overcome the Drifts and All Lines Were Put Out of Business—Steam Roads Affected Also.

The heaviest snowstorm of the season visited the city last night.

It began early in the evening, coming from the northeast in a cloud.

The heaviest part of the storm did not strike the city until near midnight, when it came with great force.

At 1 o'clock the sidewalks were covered a foot deep, and it was almost impossible to walk.

From that time on it snowed steadily, and this morning the voice of the snow-shoveler is heard in the land. It is a real busy day for him, and no mistake.

**SERVICE PARALYZED.**

The street railway service was completely paralyzed.

Early in the evening the company realized that it was up against a losing game and soon had its plows and sweepers off the streets, being content to wait until morning.

Just as soon as the sweeper passed, the tracks would drift full of fine snow, making the battle a hopeless one.

The result was that many of the lines are tied up this morning.

The Ottaway avenue line went to the bad early in the evening.

The Wellington line in the north was also blocked, and there was a great deal of trouble with the Ridout street line.

**INTERMITTENT SERVICE.**

These lines were practically useless all morning. The Dundas street lines were kept open intermittently, anything approaching a regular schedule being completely out of the question.

It is doubtful, if a regular service will be instituted before evening, as the tracks are in very bad shape.

**THE STEAM LINES.**

So far the steam railways report that the storm has not inconvenienced the eastern and western lines to any very great degree, but it hit the northern lines hard.

This was particularly true of the Huron and Bruce.

The line is badly blocked in places, although the trains are reported to be coming through all right.

The Grand Trunk is sending its snowplows to Stratford, as it is reported that the lines north are badly blocked.

All the big plows are working on the cut between St. Marys and Stratford, which invariably fills up after a big storm. The officials are hopeful of getting the lines opened up satisfactorily this afternoon. All trains on the main lines are running some behind time, but nothing serious so far.

**THE POOR PEDESTRIANS.**

Belated pedestrians had an awful time last evening, especially those who resided in the outlying portions of the city.

Guests of the Templars' ball had a hard time getting home.

There were hardly cabs enough to get them all home, when the dance broke up, and some had to wait quite a time before rigs could be secured to take them to their destination.

**DIFFICULT DRIVING.**

After the rigs started it was with great difficulty that they got through, owing to the deep snow.

The snow plows were out this morning, but not until it was too late to cover the city thoroughly.

There were a number of streets that were not touched until late and as a result, workingmen and businessmen had a hard time getting down to work, especially as there were no cars running the early part of the morning.

The storm greatly affected business in this city, the snow keeping the farmers away from the market.

The Southwestern Traction Company has been doing well.

**TRAINS ARE LATE.**

Trains from the east are all running four or five hours late today, and report that the delay is due to the blizzard which is raging east of Toronto.

The C. P. R. express from Montreal, due here at noon, did not leave Toronto until half-past twelve, having been detained for about three hours in a snowbank at the village of Manvers, near Toronto.

Trains from Stratford and places north of there are simply arriving when they can, there being no attempt to run anywhere near the schedule time.

The work of keeping the lines open is particularly difficult owing to the nigh wind and the great quantity of loose snow, which blows in again as fast as it is swept out.

## If No "T" Rail, No Extensions Street Railway People State Terms

### Met the Finance Committee of the Council Yesterday Afternoon.

At the meeting of No. 1 committee yesterday afternoon, the Playgrounds Association was granted $100 to fit up the Parke property in South London for a civic playgrounds.

This is largely in the nature of an experiment, but it is expected to be the first of a number of playgrounds situated in different parts of the city.

**The "T" Rail.**

The street railway question came up, and Manager King and Mr. T. H. Smallman appeared before the committee and asked that the company be allowed to use the "T" rail on Dundas street.

The matter was referred to City Solicitor Meredith, who will confer with the solicitor of the company in order to find out if some scheme agreeable to both parties can not be worked out.

The committee seemed to favor "T" rails.

**North End Extension.**

The matter of a north end extension was also discussed, and the street railway gave the committee to understand that under no circumstances would the loop be carried farther north than Cheapside street, and further, that the

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## Postmaster-General Is Coming Will Address Board of Trade

### Annual Banquet Postponed To Meet Hon. Mr. Lemieux's Concurrence.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, postmaster-general for the Dominion of Canada, will be the speaker at the annual banquet of the London Board of Trade late this month.

That was the announcement made by Mayor Stevely, president of the board of trade, at the meeting last night.

It was the intention to hold the banquet earlier in the month, but it was postponed to make it possible for Mr. Lemieux to attend.

Mr. A. W. White, chairman of the banquet committee, announced that the arrangements for the banquet are well advanced.

**Bills in the Legislature.**

There was quite a lot of discussion regarding certain bills coming up at the session of the Legislature.

One was the bill to amend the act forbidding municipalities bonusing manufactories.

The Guelph board of trade had written the local board asking its co-operation in having the act amended to prevent bonusing altogether.

It was pointed out that there had been a great deal of bonusing done during the past few years, and the ex-

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## Daniel S. Perrin Has Passed Away One of City's Biggest Business Men

### Lived Seventy-three Years in London and Built Up Tremendous Manufactory.

Mr. D. S. Perrin, one of London's most prominent and respected citizens and manufacturers, died at his home yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Perrin had been one of London's successful businessmen for many years, and his name is a household word from one end of the Dominion to the other.

He was 74 years old, and had spent 73 years in London, coming here with his parents, from Brockville, when a year old.

When a young man of 20 years he started in business in a small way in East London, and by his keen business ability gradually became one of the largest manufacturers of biscuits and confectionery in Canada.

In 1902 the firm was made a limited liability company, with a capital of a quarter of a million dollars, and built a large addition to their works.

Mr. Perrin took a keen interest in local affairs, having been captain of the old Phoenix volunteer fire department for a number of years.

He was a prominent member of the First Methodist Church, and one of the oldest members of the trustee board, besides contributing largely to charitable purposes.

For some time Mr. Perrin's health had been failing gradually, but his death was quite unexpected, and will be heard with general regret.

Besides his wife he is survived by one daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Hadley Williams.

One brother, Mr. Finlay Perrin, of this city, also survives.

## City Has Big Gang of Men at Work Clearing Snow From Main Streets

### The Storm of Last Night Made a Great Amount of Work for Engineer's Dep't.

This is the day City Engineer Graydon has his troubles.

The very heavy snowfall of last night put the streets in bad condition, and as a result his temper is none too good.

The snowplows have been out all day, working as fast as they can to overcome the snow, and he has also a large gang of men shoveling snow from the downtown street, and cutting it away in order to make traffic possible.

All the men who have been breaking stone are shoveling snow, and at 3 o'clock today an impression had been made in the huge drifts.

**The Street Railway.**

Mr. Graydon was not in any too good humor with the London Street Railway Company, and wrote the company a letter to that effect.

He pointed out that there was not enough men downtown to take the snow away, and he ordered the company to increase the force at once.

Mr. Graydon does not like the scrapers used by the company.

They throw the snow into the gutter, and keep the city employes busy trying to maintain the roadway level enough for vehicular traffic.

**All Right for Company.**

"It is a splendid thing for them all right, but it is no good for us," said City Engineer Graydon this morning. "I told them to put on more men, and try and get the snow away from the crossings. I guess they are going to do it. We have a large number of men at work, and I have sent out for all the teams I could get. We will have it all right in a short time."

## Customs Returns Show Big Increase Imports of Drygoods Very Heavy

### Business in London in All Lines Is Satisfactory—Figures for January.

The customs returns for the month just past indicate that trade in general is fully up to the standard in all lines, but especially so in drygoods, which appear to be very active just now.

Large shipments of goods are arriving for the wholesale houses, who report that there is a big demand from the general trade.

The returns for the month of January amounted to $99,148 43, an increase of $5,657 55 over the same period last year, when the collections totaled $93,490 85.

## Found in House With the Door Open Died in Victoria Hospital Next Day

### William Pollock's Death Caused By Alcoholism and Exposure.

William Pollock, a well-known character about the city, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon at Victoria Hospital.

Pollock was a man of intemperate habits, and had appeared very frequently in the police court.

Thursday night he was found wandering helplessly around the streets in the vicinity of Clarence and Wellington streets, helplessly drunk.

P. C. Lucas took him to his home on Clarence street, and put him to bed.

Some hours later, the officer passed the place, and saw the door open.

He looked in, and saw Pollock sitting in a chair, half-frozen.

It was about 3 below zero. The lights were out, and there had been no fire in the stove for hours.

**Taken to Police Station.**

Pollock was then placed under arrest and taken to the police station.

He was unable to appear in court yesterday, and at noon was taken so ill that it was necessary to remove him to Victoria Hospital, where he died, a few hours after entering the institution.

Death was directly due to alcoholism, attended by acute pneumonia, the result of the exposure to which Pollock had subjected himself while under the influence of liquor.

Pollock is said to have been the heaviest man in the city, weighing nearly 350 pounds.

For a long time he had been drinking so heavily that it is said his wife left him, taking her two children, and is now living in Paris. She has been notified of her husband's death.

## Travelers Want Election Date Changed Denied Voice in Municipal matters

### Would Like the Election in London Held Same as in Toronto.

A movement is on foot to change the date of the municipal elections from the first Monday of January to Jan. 1.

Petitions will be circulated in a few days for that purpose, and they will be presented at the council probably at the meeting in two weeks.

The idea is to have the elections the same as in Toronto, where the nominations are held on Christmas Day, and the elections on New Year's Day.

Mr. Sam. R. Manness is getting the petitions in shape.

The request came primarily from the commercial travelers of this city.

They feel that they are practically disfranchised, and consequently have no voice in civic affairs.

**Travelers Disfranchised.**

"I shall get the petitions ready in a very short time," Mr. Manness said this morning, "and will have them distributed. There is a very large number of commercial travelers in London. They spend two weeks home during the holidays, but on the Monday of the election they have to go out on the road, and do not have the opportunity of voting.

"They think it is a hardship, and one can readily understand their viewpoint. I expect the petitions to be largely signed."

**Position of Workingmen.**

It was also pointed out that a large number of workingmen do not vote on election day, because they cannot afford the time.

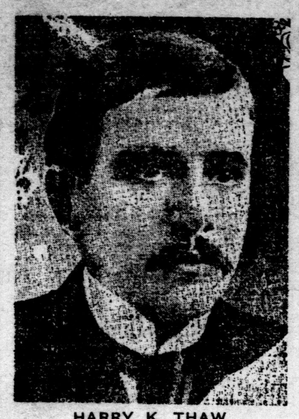
It is true that an hour is given them to vote, but many of them go at the same time, and as a result the booth is crowded.

A great deal of delay is caused when the ballot is heavy like it was this year, for example, and many get tired waiting and go home.

**Special Legislation.**

The council will have to apply for special legislation to change the date if the request is complied with.

Cities over 100,000 hold their elections on New Fear's Day, but London is barred.



HARRY K. THAW,
Found Not Guilty on Ground of Insanity.

## HIGH PRAISE FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

### London Times Pleased at the Way He Defies Wall Street's Criticism.

London, Feb. 1.—The Times, in an editorial this morning on President Roosevelt's message to Congress says: "Nobody expected President Roosevelt to be much frightened by the charges that the recent financial crisis was an outcome of his energetic actions, but few persons thought he would take up the challenge in the audacious spirit of his latest message. He, indeed, is so far from showing any signs of penitence that he flings back taunt for taunt into his opponents' faces, and further, takes occasion to read his countrymen such a lesson on their financial and political methods, as they never would stand from any foreigner and have rarely if ever heard from one of themselves.

"His pluck and persevering courage never have been so strikingly demonstrative as on this occasion. Roosevelt has been the first since Lincoln's day to see that the responsibilities of the United States on the American continent, and in the world demand greater earnestness in treatment."

## FIVE PERSONS PERISH IN KANSAS CITY FIRE

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—Five persons were burned to death and twelve others were injured in a fire in a three-story rooming-house at 1,116 Wyandotte street, near the business section this morning.

The dead were three waitresses and two cooks.

## DENIS O'SULLIVAN DEAD

### Irish Actor Passes Away After an Operation for Appendicitis.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 1. — Denis O'Sullivan, the Irish actor and singer, died today at Grant Hospital, after an operation for appendicitis Thursday. His wife was with him. The body will probably be taken to San Francisco, his native city. Mr. O'Sullivan's greatest success was in "Peggy Machree."

**A New Position.**

Mr. John A. Woolverton, a popular London boy, for some time connected with a large retail drug firm in Chicago, has accepted a position with J. G. Shuff, the well-known druggist of this city. His many friends welcome him again to London, and Mr. Shuff is to be congratulated on his return.

## THE WEATHER

**TOMORROW—FAIR AND COLD.**

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Feb. 1—8 a.m.

Today—Gales, shifting to west and northwest; snow today; clearing and turning very cold during the night.

Sunday—Fair and very cold.

**Local Temperatures.**

The temperatures recorded at the local observatory yesterday were: Highest, 7° below; highest, 13.5° above zero.

TEMPERATURES.

| Stations. | 8 a.m. | Min. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calgary | 40 | 2 | Clear |
| Winnipeg | —24 | —24 | Clear |
| Parry Sound | 16 | 10 | Snow |
| Toronto | 30 | 29 | nSow |
| Ottawa | 6 | — 4 | Snow |
| Montreal | 4 | — 8 | Snow |
| Quebec | 4 | —12 | Snow |
| Father Point | — 6 | —10 | Cloudy |

Minus (—) means below zero.

The first column in the above tabe records the temperatures at 8 o'clock this morning, and the second column records the minimum temperatures during the 24 hours previous.

WEATHER NOTES.

The disturbance mentioned yesterday is now centered in the lower lake region, attended by heavy snow east to Quebec, together with strong winds and gales.

The weather remains very cold in the Western Provinces, and decidedly colder conditions are again indicated for Ontario and Quebec.

Storm signals are displayed in the Maritime Provinces.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 22 below—12 below; Victoria, 28—34; Vancouver, 18—34; Kamloops, 4—14; Edmonton, 14 below—12; Calgary, 2 below —12; Prince Albert, 30 below—zero; Regina, 14 below—2 below; Winnipeg, 20 below—10 below; Port Arthur, 14 below—8; Parry Sound, 8 below—16; Toronto, 2 below—22; Ottawa, 22 below—2; Montreal, 16 below—4; Quebec, 22 below—4 below; St. John, 10 below—4; Halifax, 2 below—14.

## THAW ESCAPES THE CHAIR BUT WILL GO TO MADHOUSE

### Jury After Balloting All Night Bring in Verdict of Not Guilty On Ground of Insanity.

New York, Feb. 1.—Thaw not guilty, on the ground of insanity.

New York, Feb. 1.—Harry Thaw has been declared not guilty on the ground of insanity at the time he killed Stanford White, and will probably be committed to an asylum.

New York, Feb. 1.—Thaw committed to Mattewan asylum.

New York, Feb. 1.—A great demonstration took place in the courtroom, and the verdict was cheered for several minutes.

New York, Feb. 1.—Justice Dowling has committed Harry Thaw to Mattewan asylum for the criminal insane, and ordered him taken there at once for an indefinite period. Justice Dowling said he deemed Thaw's discharge would be dangerous to the public safety.

New York, Feb. 1.—Attorney Littleton filed an exception to Justice Dowling's decision committing Thaw to the asylum.

New York, Feb. 1.—After having argued and balloted all night long in the stuffy little jury room adjoining the chamber of the criminal branch of the supreme court, the Thaw jurors this morning heartily welcomed their release from confinement, when shortly before 8 o'clock they were taken up-town to breakfast. Several of the jurymen are well along in years, and the all-night session seemed to have gone badly with them. Their faces were drawn and tense, and the good-nature and companionship which had been so noticeable in this jury ever since the pact was completed during the first week of the trial, was gone. If there was wrangling or ill-feeling in the jury room during the night, the blue-coated guards outside the court-room heard nothing of it.

**Thaw Hopeful.**

One of the worse storms of the winter, with rain, snow and sleet alternately, swept before a stinging northwest gale, was raging as the jury went to breakfast, but the fresh, cold air seemed grateful to the men who had spent the night in hard-backed chairs.

No report with any degree of authenticity came from the jury-room this morning, and the opening of court at 10:30 a.m. was awaited with much anxiety, as it was believed the jury might have some communication to make at that hour, or that Justice Dowling might send for them to ask if he could be of any service.

Thaw, although late to bed, was up with the gray of dawn this morning, and to his keepers in the Tombs expressed the hope that a verdict had been reached. He was thoroughly convinced before retiring last night that the rumor dividing the jury eight to four for acquittal on the ground of insanity was true, and he felt today that the minority must be won over.

Thaw at last seems absoluteiy reconciled to the fact that the best he can hope for is a term of confinement in an asylum. He is convinced, and so are his attorneys, that he will be able to win his way out of an asylum in a short while, as the tests he stood last year when arraigned before a commission in lunacy were quite convincing as to his soundness of reason. Cold baths, fresh air and breakfast worked a marked improvement in the condition of most of the jurors, and when they returned to the criminal courtroom from their hotel at 10 o'clock, all seemed physically fit to continue their deliberations for some

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## County and City Discuss Education of County Pupils in the Collegiate

### County Does Not Take Kindly to Proposal for Increased Grant.

A conference took place yesterday afternoon between the county council and No. 1 committee of the board of education regarding the collegiate agremeent.

Chairman Westervelt, of No. 1 committee, laid before the council the reasons why the agreement was terminated by the board of education.

He pointed out that the expense of managing the school had increased a great deal during the past few years, and that the amount stipulated in the old agreement with the county council was not sufficient to pay an adequate share of the expense incurred in educating county pupils.

There was the further reason that the collegiate would have to be enlarged shortly, to meet the growing needs of the city, and if the county pupils were excluded there would be sufficient room for the city pupils until such time as it is definitely known about a technical school for London.

**The County's Agreement.**

The county councilors listened to the deputation and then discussed the matter informally.

It was said that the collegiate reached only a small portion of the county in the immediate vicinity of the city, while the county had to give grants to five other high schools, including the Strathroy collegiate, Lucan high school, Parkhill high school, Glencoe high school and Wardsville high school, in addition to making grants to high schools in adjoining counties. If the grant were made to London, the other institutions would also ask for an increase, and the difficulty would be increased.

**Nothing Done.**

Nothing definite was done, however, the matter being referred to the education committee of the county council, who will obtain all the information possible on the question and report at the June session of the county council.

## McMahen & Granger Will Not Leave Will Build Warehouse on York St.

### The Rents Are Very High in Toronto, Mr. McMahen States.

"It is unlikely that we will leave London," said Mr. Adam T. McMahen, of the firm of McMahen & Granger, to The Advertiser.

"After careful investigation, we find that the rents for such a building as we require are excessively high in Toronto.

"We have not yet bought property in this city, but will likely decide next week where we will build.

"The warehouse will be one of the handsomest in the city, five stories high and very large.

"It will cost $35,000."

It is understood that the firm will build on York street, immediately east

## Newfoundland Censures British Gov't For Renewing the Modus Vivendi

St. Johns, Nfld., Feb. 1.—The Legislature last night discussed at length resolution protesting against the action of the imperial cabinet in over-riding the constitutional rights of the colony by concluding the modus vivendi with the United States governing the fisheries of the west coast, in which American vessels are chiefly interested.

The action of the British Government in promulgating an order in council suspending certain constitutional rights respecting the fisheries, is also deplored in the resolutions.

It is thought that the resolutions will be adopted by a practically unanimous vote, as all the members who have spoken thus far favored them.

## Two Years in the Central for Indian

Two years in the Central Prison was the sentence meted out to Joseph Henry, a Muncey Indian, yesterday by Judge Macbeth.

Henry pleaded guilty recently to several thefts from Delaware Township farmers.

There are a number of other charges which may be brought against him when his present sentence expires.

Recently a former prisoner named Borst confessed, it is alleged, to a series of crimes, and implicated Henry.

When Borst was brought up for trial he denied having made the incriminating admissions, and he was acquitted.

He alleged that Henry and another man not yet located made him rob farmers' houses at the point of a revolver.

**Pleaded Guilty.**

Frank Shaycroft, whose right name is said to be Chartrand, appeared also before Judge Macbeth this morning, and pleaded guilty to the theft of a suit of clothes, a revolver and a silver match-case from an Adelaide farmer.

He was remanded for one week for sentence.

Shaycroft comes from Montreal and is a French-Canadian.

# KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

LORNE AVENUE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, good cellar, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, clothes closet, good well and pump, small barn, fruit trees; lot 60x150 feet. Price, $1,600.

FLORENCE STREET—New frame story and half, cement block foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 cellars, furnace, hard and soft water in kitchen, fruit trees; lot 123x167.9 feet. A splendid opportunity. $2,500.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen, all modern improvements; first-class rooming house; present roomers pay $425 per annum; lot 43x169 feet. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOTS—WE HAVE THE SALE OF THE LOTS IN THE FOLLOWING SURVEYS. YOU CAN BUY A LOT IN ANY OF THEM BY PAYING $5 DOWN AND $1 A WEEK. LOOK AT THE LIST: SUNSHINE PARK, NORTH END; SURREY PLACE, WEST LONDON; CHELSEA GREEN, SOUTH-EAST; CRONYN PARK, EAST; VAUXHALL PARK, EAST; WYATT SURVEY, NORTHEAST; WOODSIDE SURVEY, SOUTH LONDON; DUNN ESTATE, SOUTH LONDON; MACKENZIE ESTATE, SOUTH LONDON; MAPLE GROVE, SOUTH, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

KITCHENER AVENUE—Story and half brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, room for bath, pantry, veranda, double cellar, cistern, water in house; lot 25x117 feet. Price, $1,750.

HYMAN STREET—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, scullery, all modern conveniences; lot 49x150 feet to a lane. Call and get particulars.

INKERMAN STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, water and sink in house, cement walks. $1,200.

EMERY STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, room for bath, clothes closets, den, cellar under all of house; lot 34x261 feet. Price, $1,900.

SIX ACRES—Chicken ranch; brick-veneer story and half house, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, veranda, 2 cellars, stable and feed room, driveshed, 4 large chicken houses, 200 fruit trees, three years planted; the buildings are all new; owner is doing splendid business. Property near city limits. Good reason for selling.

PICCADILLY STREET—New story and half red brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, oak floors downstairs; finished in Georgia pine; good veranda. Owner leaving city and must sell. Call for particulars.

PICCADILLY STREET—Vacant lot, 34x05 feet. $400.

KITCHENER AVENUE—New story and half brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, city water; lot 35x117 feet. $2,100.

EMPRESS AVENUE—Brick cottage, 6 rooms; lot 60x190 feet; easy terms. $1,100.

ARGYLL STREET—Frame cottage; lot 33x165 feet; easy terms. $800.

RESTAURANT—Doing first-class business; good locality; a money-maker.

PARTRIDGE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, new barn and driveshed; lot 50x148 feet. Price, $1,400.

ELIAS STREET — New brick-veneer story and half, cement foundation, cellar under all of house, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, hard and soft water and sink in house, piped for gas, electric light and fixtures; lot 30x140 feet. Price, $1,900.

ELIAS STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms down and 2 upstairs, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, hall, pantry, large cellar, gas, barn, fruit trees; lot 48x300 feet. Price, $1,600.

BARBER SHOP—Centrally located. Call for particulars.

COLBORNE STREET—1¾-story brick-veneer, cement floor in cellar, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, veranda, cement walks; lot 55x225 feet. Price, $3,000.

LARGE WAREHOUSE, CENTRAL.

SURREY AVENUE—New story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, furnace, water and sink in house; lot 33x105 feet. Only $1,850.

GENERAL STORE—Stock amounting to about $2,800. Turn-over, about $14,000 per annum; rent only $25 per month; a first-class village, near the city. A splendid opportunity.

PRINCESS AVENUE, just east of Quebec street—New story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, good cellar, connected with sewer, hard and soft water. This is a well-built house. Will be sold for $2,100 if taken at once. Immediate possession. Will sell for $1,900 without furnace. A chance of your lifetime. Easy terms.

VACANT LOT—Central avenue, central. 35x133 feet. Call for particulars.

TO LET—Modern residence, Richmond street north. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOT—Dundas street east; 31x115 feet. A very desirable lot. $800.

VAUXHALL PARK—Some very fine lots on easy payments. Call and see plan.

LARGE TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, near Wellington street, on King street; first-class order, steam-heated.

FINE PAIR of new brick dwellings, with all modern improvements; good location and well rented. If you want an investment, see them.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick cottage, stone foundation, good cellar, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, water in back kitchen; lot 33x150 feet. Price, $1,100.

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

TWELVE ACRES OF BEST GRAVEL—Pit opened up; close to city; best investment in city. Call for particulars.

TALBOT STREET—New two-story and attic red pressed brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, mantel and grate, all modern conveniences, oak floors downstairs, veranda; lot 31.6x128 feet. Price, $5,300.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—Splendid vacant lot, 25x125 feet. Only $150.

RIDOUT STREET, near Grand avenue—Some of the best lots in South London. Only $20 per foot.

ELIAS STREET—Cheap lots, $3 to $5 per foot. A splendid bargain.

VACANT LOT—King street, central; a slendid chance. Call for particulars.

BECHER BLOCK—BEST LOTS IN NORTH END. THEY ARE GOING FAST. A FEW CHOICE ONES LEFT. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT ONE.

RIDOUT STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER—THE BEST VACANT LOTS 'N SOUTH LONDON. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT A CHOICE LOT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

VACANT LOTS—Colborne street north; splendid lots and cheap; on easy terms.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT WE HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE US.

REGENT STREET—New two-story brick-veneer, shingle roof, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen; lot 42.6x132 feet. Price, $1,400. Will sell on easy payments, $100 in cash, balance in monthly payments.

LOT SUITABLE FOR WHOLESALE—50x125 feet. Right in business district.

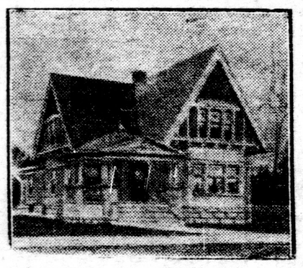
43 ACRES—A splendid property to subdivide; a money-maker.

13¾ ACRES—Market garden, brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, bank barn, stone basement and roothouse, stable, etc., henhouse; sandy loam. A first-class property. $3,500.

TO LET—100 acres, new house and buildings, 100-ton silo; just outside city limits; first-class dairy farm, good water. Call for particulars.

## It Pays to Own a Home.

Statistics show that the burden of rent-paying entails on the average tenant an expense of 20 per cent of his gross income, and landlords estimate that a house that is well rented should pay for itself in ten years.



If the tenant therefore enables the landlord to own the property in this short time, would it not be better to provide a home for himself with the same outlay?

For Sale — 1½-story frame house, RICHMOND ST.; corner lot, shade trees and stable; large lot, fruit. Price, $2,200.

No. 415 — House and lot, NELSON STREET; 1½-story brick, 10 rooms, soft water in bath and kitchen. Price, $2,500.

No. 416—House and lot, YORK STREET; one-story frame, brick foundation, hall, parlor with bay window, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, clothes closets, brick cellar; lot 26x160 feet. Price, $1,500.

No. 430—House and lot, CRAIG STREET; one-story frame, veranda across the front, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, 3 bedrooms, gas, city water; lot 33x198 feet. Price, $1,550.

No. 431—House and lot, RIDOUT STREET; two-story brick, hall, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 4 bedrooms, good brick cellar. Price, $1,600.

No. 445—House and lot, YORK STREET; one-story frame, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, 2 bedrooms, summer kitchen, good cellar. Price, $2,000.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

No. 75—13 acres, Township of London, two miles from London market, one mile from street cars; one-story brick house, 7 rooms, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 3 bedrooms, stone cellar, frame bank barn, horse stable. Price, $3,500.

No. 74—12 acres, Township of Westminster, near city limits; two-story brick house, 11 rooms; a lot of fruit, pears and apples. Price, $4,000.

FARMS.

No. 4181—131 acres, Township of Dunn, County of Haldimand, five miles from Dunnville, two miles from Port Maitland; 4 acres orchard (apples, cherries and plums), two-story stone house, veranda, barn (hip roof), stabling, etc.; land in good state of cultivation. Price, $8,500.

No. 4265—Eight acres, Township of Stamford, County of Welland, one mile to Niagara Falls South P. O.; all cleared, soil sandy and gravel, perfect soil for gardening or fruit; 100 grape vines; 1½-story frame house, 5 rooms; telephone across road. Price, $2,200.

No. 4266—13 acres, Township of Stamford, County of Welland, one mile to railroad station, market and postoffice; 1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, good cellar, barn, henhouse, etc.; good repair. Price, $3,500.

No. 5475—100 acres, Township of North Dorchester, County of Middlesex, three-quarters mile to Dorchester railroad station and postoffice; one acre orchard (apples), good water, 1½-story frame house, on stone foundation, frame barn on stone wall, stabling under; pigpen, fowlhouse, etc. Price, $6,000.

No. 5474—Five acres, Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex, 2½ miles from London market, two minutes' walk to street cars; half-acre orchard (apples, pears, plums, cherries), one acre raspberries, half-acre strawberries; one-story frame house, 6 rooms, frame barn, stabling, drivehouse and fowlhouse. Price, $1,500.

SEE FREE PRESS OF THIS DATE FOR FURTHER LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Estates managed, properties rented and rents collected. Charges reasonable.

## Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited

78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Telephone 696.

JAMES BURROWS, Manager. E. R. TALBOT AND JOHN TENNENT, Valuators and Inspectors.

### REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BRICK COTTAGE and barn, 7½ acres; one mile from Dundas, three minutes from car. Apply D. Steel or C. Ayars, Weston street. 66n

SPLENDID FARM, 125 ACRES—GOOD buildings, good orchard, good water; near churches, stores, postoffice, telephone; London, four miles; Traction car stops at the door. Address Box 98, London Advertiser. b

RESIDENCE, 471 WATERLOO STREET—Stable, nine bedrooms, modern; or will sell half to convert into double house. Apply by mail, 314 Queen's avenue. 65tf-t

FOR SALE BY TENDER—TENDERS will be received up to Feb. 8, 1908, for the purchase of No. 651 Colborne street, 1½-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms, furnace and other modern conveniences; highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Mail tenders to S. Fortner, 651 Colborne street. 59c-25,f1,4

SMALL FARM—6 ACRES CLEARED, 5 acres bush; 5 miles from city; new barn, brick stable beneath; stone house, 30x30; running water in each. $800 cash; $2,000 on mortgage. Box 253, London. 591-tw

100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—NORTH half of lot 3, con. 4, Township of Lobo; soil clay loam, large frame house, barns and stable; 12 acres of fall wheat sown; fall plowing all done. Apply on premises or to Box 63, Lobo P. O. 65tf-t

FINE PAIR OF NEW BRICK DWELLINGS, centrally located; call for particulars. Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 60c-zxv

FOR SALE — 1¾-STORY BRICK-veneer house, all modern conveniences; lot 35x245 feet. Apply 907 Colborne street. 65n

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED acres, on Adelaide street, seven miles from London; brick house, two barns, well watered; soil clay loam. Apply John F. Sifton, care Sifton & Co., London. 65tf-tw 90tf

## Farms for Sale

100 acres in the Township of Biddulph; soil clay loam, 1½-story brick house 24x30, kitchen 14x20, frame barn 36x76, barn No. 2, 36x52, on 7-foot wall, other outbuildings; five miles to Lucan market, thirteen miles to London. Will exchange for City of London property.

67 acres in London Township; soil clay loam, 1½-story frame house 20x28, frame barn 24x50; three miles to market and railroad station. Price, $3,000.

40 acres of land and brick and tile business, together with full line of up-to-date machinery; 1½-story house 28x28, frame barn 26x60, on 8-foot brick foundation. This is a good opening for a good, live man. Property is situated 2½ miles from railroad station. Will exchange for house and lot in London.

100 acres in the Township of South Dorchester; soil clay loam, 1½-story brick house, barn 40x60; three-quarters mile to school, three-quarters mile to Belmont.

50 acres in the Township of London; one-story frame house 30x44, barn 30x60, brick horse stable 18x29; one mile to school, five miles from London market.

If you do not see what suits you let us know. For further list see Free Press. All correspondence promptly and cheerfully answered.

## Wm. Needham & Son

413 TALBOT ST., LONDON, ONT.

## ANDERSON & CO.

Real Estate Agents, Bank of Toronto Chambers. Phone 2322.

J. G. ANDERSON. Fire, Life, Accident Insurance Effected.

G. A. HATCH, Auctioneer, City and County.

$1,200—Tecumseh avenue; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms.

$1,250—John street; brick cottage. Easy terms.

$1,400—Kent street; frame house; good lot. Terms, $75 or more cash.

$1,350—Brighton street; cement brick cottage, new.

Five cottages, containing 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, good cellars. Terms, $50 or more cash.

$2,000—Richmond street; 1½-story brick, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms.

$2,100—Story and half frame; room for two more houses on same lot.

$2,300—Story and half brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, fireplace and mantel, hard and soft water, hot and cold, bath, closet and furnace.

Wellington street, near Park—Two-story brick, modern. $3,600.

If you find nothing in the above to suit you, call, as these are only a few of the many on our list. Also see Free Press of this date. b

## P. Walsh's Bulletin

ORCHARD STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 23x202 feet. Price, $2,200.

WILLIAM AND GROSVENOR STS.—Two-story frame, in good order; the grounds will make five building lots; a good site for a store. The new electric belt will pass this corner.

WHARNCLIFE ROAD, SOUTH LONDON—Ten acres, new 1½-story brick house, outbuildings; close to electric cars. Speculators, note this chance. Call for price.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LOT in South London, buy on the Ridout street survey, where good houses will be erected. Buy now. Prices will advance next spring.

MILL STREET—1¼-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 50x90 feet.

WELLINGTON STREET — Two-story brick house, all modern improvements; close to Victoria Park. $3,600.

EGERTON STREET—New brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 35x180 feet.

MARY STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms; nice lot. Price, $500.

GROSVENOR STREET—1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms; good lot. $1,350.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 44x247 feet; fruit trees. If you want desirable property in the north end, call and see us.

REGENT STREET — New 1½-story brick, cost $1,900. Will sell for $1,400.

WELLINGTON AND VICTORIA streets—Large brick cottage, with one acre, which can be subdivided. Call for price.

ENGLISH STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Only $2,500.

CHRISTIE STREET—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; large lot. At a bargain.

JOHN STREET—Two-story frame, 5 bedrooms, electric light; good lot. Easy terms.

CLARENCE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms. $1,400.

A GENERAL STORE, twelve miles from London; doing a large paying business. We refer you to the wholesale houses.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellars, cement walks; lot 38x195 feet. Call at once.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick. $1,800.

## P. WALSH,

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

## A. A. CAMPBELL

428 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, - ONTARIO

Real Estate Dealer

Estates Managed
Rents Collected
Taxes Paid
Assessments Supervised

## FOR SALE

BRICK COTTAGE, No. 749 Carson street, lot 50 feet by 150 feet. Close to McClary works, Apply

Canada Trust Co.

Huron and Erie Building.

63k-wtyw

## Mail Contracts

Sealed separate tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 13th March, 1908, for the conveyance of his Majesty's mails on two proposed contracts for four years each, three and three times per week respectively each way, between Appin and Glen Willow, Appin and North Ekfrid, from the Postmaster - General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the postoffices of Appin, Glen Willow, North Ekfrid and Osman, and at the office of the Postoffice Inspector at London. Postoffice Department, mail contract branch, Ottawa, 22rd January, 1908. G. C. ANDERSON, superintendent. 65c-t

## WELLAND CANAL

**Tenders for Supplies for the year 1908**

Sealed tenders for supplies, addressed to the superintending engineer, Welland Canal, St. Catharines, will be received until 16 o'clock on Monday, the 10th February, 1908, for the supply and delivery of various articles of Timber, Hardware, Castings, Fuel, Paints, Oils, etc., for use on the Welland Canal and its branches for the year 1908.

Specifications, forms of tender and other information may be obtained at the superintending engineer's office, St. Catharines, on and after Tuesday, 21st January, 1908.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order,

L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Jan. 17, 1908.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 561-ywt

## Executor's Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chap. 129, Sec. 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Annie Roe, late of the City of London, widow, deceased, who died on or about the 21st day of December, 1907, are required to send or deliver their claims in writing to McKillop & Murphy, 413 Richmond street, London, Ont., solicitors for the executor of said estate, on or before the 15th day of February, 1908, and that after said date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed, and will not be liable for the proceeds of the said estate, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution. McKILLOP & MURPHY, 413 Richmond street, London, solicitors for executor. Dated at London, this 29th day of January, 1908. 65u-t

## Repairs to Asphalt Pavement.

Tenders for repairing the Asphalt Pavements on Dundas and Richmond streets, for one or three years, will be received at this office up to three o'clock on Thursday, Feb. 13.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.

ALD. WILLIAM GERRY, Chairman No. 2 Committee. 65c-1,5,12

## Repairs and Painting of Water Carts.

Tenders will be received for repairs to WATER CARTS, and repainting same, up to three (3) o'clock on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1908.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.

ALD. A. GREENLEES, Chairman No. 3 Committee. 65c-1,4,11

## Notice of Application

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Middlesex.

In the matter of the guardianship of Laura Emily Allison, an infant child of Cyrus Finlay Allison, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, commercial traveler, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication of this notice, application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Middlesex for a grant of letters of guardianship of the estate of the above-named infant to the London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, of the City of London aforesaid. Dated the 29th day of January, A. D. 1908. JARVIS & VINING, applicants' solicitors. 65c-t

### MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS, 363 QUEEN S avenue—Hours, 4-8. Special attention diseases of children.

DR. GEORGE McNEIL, NORTHEAST corner Dundas and Waterloo streets. Telephone 2169.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 444 WELLINGTON street, London. Electrical treatment of diseases of women a specialty.

DR. NORMAN H. BEAL, RETURNED from England. Office, 534 Dundas street. Phone 889.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Removed to 564 Richmond, opposite Albert. Hours, 9 to 4:30, 7 to 8.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)—Specialist surgical diseases. 439 Park avenue.

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

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's—Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. SPENCE—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 435 Hamilton road, Bourne block. Phone 1632.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases women and children.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., SOUTHEAST corner Dundas and Colborne. Phone 382.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (England)—Office, 297 King street. Telephone 829.

DR. KINGSMILL, MEMBER ROYAL College Surgeons, and Licentiate Royal College Physicians. Corner Park and Queen's avenue.

DR. G. L. CLARKE (RETURNED FROM Europe)—Eye, ear, nose and throat. 478 King street.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON—OFFICE REMOVED to 134 Carling street. Specialty, diseases of digestive organs.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

DR. ALICE JAMIESON, 391 WELLINGTON street. Hours, 11 to 1, 3 to 5.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS—Phone 510. Special attention diseases women and surgery. X-rays.

DR. SHOEROTHAM, CORNER RICHMOND and John. Phones: Office, 494; residence, 2202.

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

DR. ECCLES, 460 WELLINGTON street—Hours, 10 till 2. Specialty, diseases of women.

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Phone 1019. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence, 836 Richmond street.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo. Phone 268.

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

### LIVERIES AND HACKS.

POOLE'S LIVERY, TALBOT AND York—Rubber-tired rigs, good horses. Phone 1826.

FIRST-CLASS RUBBER-TIRED RIGS and hacks. Phone 838. Ross Bros., successors to Hugh Gillies, 647 Dundas street.

Weather Probs: SNOW

## Smallman & Ingram

THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

Saturday Feb. 1

STORE NEWS TODAY.

TWENTY-FOUR FUR AND FUR-LINED COATS

$38.50 for.....$27.50
$45.00 for.....$32.50
$53.00 for.....$39.00
$62.00 for.....$48.00

Second Floor.

VALUE, NOT PRICE, IS THE KEYNOTE OF THIS STORE.

### Quality Is Remembered Long After Price is Forgotten

FOR INSTANCE—you purchase an article at a LOW PRICE, and the QUALITY also turns out to be LOW. You'll always remember that the VALUE RECEIVED was poor, and in most cases forget that the PRICE PAID WAS SMALL.

BUT, on the other hand, if you purchase an article at a higher price, and it turns out to be of high quality, THEN you will remember that the value you received was GOOD, likewise, long after the price you paid is forgotten.

STORE CLOSES TODAY (SATURDAY) AT SIX O'CLOCK. SHOP EARLY.

VALUE, NOT PRICE, IS THE KEYNOTE OF THIS STORE.

## Beautiful Velvet Coats

AT CLEARING PRICES

The balance of our handsome Velvet Coats are now to be cleared. We have only five, and we advise you to come at once and have your choice. They are three-quarter length Black Velvet Coats, box and semi-fitting styles, warmly interlined and lined with black silk, handsomely embroidered and braided.

Two only Black Velvet Coats, regular price $48.00, now.....$32.50
One only Black Velvet Coat, regular price $50.00, now.....$38.00
One only Black Velvet Coat, regular price $75.00, now.....$58.00
One only Black Velvet Coat, regular price $79.00, now.....$58.00

## Evening Coats, Too, at Clearing Prices

**Five Only Box Cloth and All Warmly Interlined**

**$25 Coat for $20**

One only Fawn Evening Coat, white Thibet collar, silk-lined and braid trimmed. A $25 coat for only.....$20

**$32 Coat for $25**

One only Gray Evening Coat, white Thibet collar, embroidered, silk lined. A $32 Coat for only.....$25

**$18 Coat for $14.50**

One only Rose Evening Coat, stole collar of white velvet, braid trimmed and mercerized lining. An $18 coat for only.....$14.50

**$25 Coat for $17**

One only Fawn Evening Coat, white Thibet collar, braid trimmed and white mercerized lining. A $25 coat for only.....$17

**$35 Evening Coat for $26**

One only Light Blue Evening Coat, white Thibet collar, yoke and sleeves, embroidered and silk-lined. A $35 coat for only.....$26

**Special—Underskirts, $2.50**

See these Jersey-Top Underskirts with deep sateen flounces, at, each.....$2.50

**Special—Underskirts, $2, $2.50**

See our Knitted Wool Underskirts, in cardinal, navy, gray, at, each...$2, $2.50

STORE CLOSES AT 6 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY SATURDAY INCLUDED.

Smallman & Ingram

THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

149 to 153 Dundas Street

### HOTEL CARDS.

HOTEL WINDSOR, OPPOSITE MARKET, London. Rates, $1 to $1.25. Charles James.

LONDON HOUSE—REMODELED AND steam-heated throughout. Rates, $1.50 and up. Now in position to guarantee satisfaction to old and new patrons. W. S. Lashbrook.

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

DOMINION HOUSE, ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

BRITANNIA HOUSE, YORK AND Wellington. Rates, $1, upwards. C. W. Morrow, proprietor.

DUKE OF YORK HOTEL, 625 DUNDAS street. Remodeled. Rates, $1 and upwards. Frank McLean, proprietor.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED DAY or evening. D. F. Buchanan, postoffice building, Pottersburg. tx

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

### AUCTIONEERS.

A. R. W. BURROWS, GLANWORTH—Auctioneer for Middlesex and Elgin Counties. Office, Dunn's harness shop, London, Saturdays. t

D. LAWSON, AUCTIONEER — FARM stock and implements a specialty. Office, 86 King street, Frost & Wood building, Saturdays. 1tf-t

J. W. LAIDLAW, WILTON GROVE, auctioneer—Farm and farm stock sales solicited. Office, 90 King street, Deering Harvester Works, London, on Saturdays. 7tf t

### VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TENNENT & SHAW, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King; residence and infirmary, King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 688; residence, 278 and 1522.

TAMLIN & SCOTT—OFFICE AND HOSPITAL, 453 Talbot street. Phone 865; residence phone 763.

### DERMATOLOGY.

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

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

HAIRDRESSING, SCIENTIFIC MANICURING, facial massage. Combings wanted. 223½ Dundas, formerly Miller's.

### CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY — Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Standup collars ironed so wing will not be broken. Ladies' dresses fluted. Vests ironed. Goods called for and delivered. Jung Hay, proprietor, 485 Richmond. Phone 1344. xt

JOHN TOM, WAH LEE LAUNDRY Co. Goods called for, and delivered. Guaranteed work. 208½ Dundas. Phone 1908.

### ELOCUTION.

EMILIE BESSIE URQUHART (GRADUATE Toronto Conservatory School of Expression), reader and entertainer. Concert engagements accepted. Pupils taught expression and physical culture. 265 Grosvenor street. 61n-oct

## SCHOOL of CUTTING

A COURSE IN GARMENT CUTTING IS CERTAINLY

A WISE INVESTMENT

For the dressmaker. At once she will be worth more to herself and to her employer—as the financial success of a department depends on the designer's skill in dispensing with alterations, by securing fitted lines.

Said a modiste with art in her eye,
That my trimmings are sweet none deny,
But my customers state
I am quite out of date,
My lines should create better style.

Write for booklet, "Correct Cutting."

Cutting School

243 Dundas St.

### SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER and surveyor, Bank Toronto Chambers, Richmond street.

Professor Koch, the great German medical authority, who has been in Africa about eighteen months, inquiring into the causes and cure of that strange and widely prevalent malady, the sleeping sickness, has become famous throughout a large portion of the Dark Continent. He has treated and cured hundreds of black men afflicted with the dread disease mentioned, and has, therefore, been given the title of "Great White Wizard."

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious itch on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Callard & McLachlan. 60-tf

### STEAMERS ARRIVED.

| Jan. 30. | Reported at. | From. |
|---|---|---|
| Saxonia | Boston | Liverpool |
| Haverford | Queenstown | Philadelphia |
| Mauretania | Queenstown | New York |
| Ivernia | Liverpool | Boston |
| Majestic | Southampton | New York |
| Carmania | Naples | New York |
| Kroonland | New York | Antwerp |
| Ottoman | Portland | Liverpool |
| Turcoman | Bristol | Portland |

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TREATED ALL ALIKE

No Discrimination in the Leasing of the Western Timber Limits.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The Opposition today continued to indulge in its favorite pastime of scandal-hunting.

Messrs. McCarthy, Heron and Perley were the principal speakers for the Conservatives, while Dr. McIntyre and Mr. Miller (South Grey) spoke for the Government, the latter especially making a most effective reply to the charges. He defended the sale of limits to Mr. Burrows, M.P., on the ground that he was a practical lumberman, and therefore on the same footing with any other in the business, so far as the Government was concerned. He also pointed out that the Government treated Liberals and Conservatives alike in allotting berths, and showed very clearly that the entire administration of the interior department was above reproach.

Mr. Perley said unfair conditions surrounded the disposal of the limits situated in Gooss, Namiew and Amiak Lakes district, apout 100 miles north of Lepas, the present terminus of the Canadian Northern.

The berths, he said, consisting of 125 square miles in this district, were disposed of in the dead of winter. The tenders were advertised for on Jan. 28, and the bids had to be in by March. They fell into the hands of the Saskatchewan Land Company for $13,125. It is said that the company has offered to sell at $3,000 per square mile, or $375,000 for the berth.

On the same dates, he said, the department advertised and disposed of 500 square miles of timber from 50 to 100 miles northwest of Prince Albert. These were berths Nos. 1048 and 1049, and included 175 townships. Berth 1048, which consisted of 250 square miles, was the first choice of that district. Berth No. 1049 was second choice. The first was secured by the Big River Lumber Company, about which little is known, for $5,000. The company had five and a half years in which to locate the land, nine-tenths of which is on the other side of the Saskatchewan watershed. Its present valuation is approximately half a million dollars. The second berth went to J. H. Munson, of Winnipeg, for $1,000.

## LONDON OLD BOY WRITES

Dr. Ellis, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Will Be Here in August.

London Old Boys have ever a warm spot in their hearts for the Forest City, and that they are interested in what is going on here is shown by the following letter from Dr. F. G. Ellis, M.D. of the staff of the Mount Pleasant State Hospital in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, who is an old London boy.

"Please find inclosed an express order for $5, which I believe is the yearly subscription, now that the postage rates have been increased. I like to keep in touch with the old town, and expect to be on hand with the Chicago contingent of the Old Boys next August. Yours truly,

"F. G. ELLIS."

# GRAND
A. J. SMALL—PROP.
PHONE—186

TODAY—MATINEE AND EVENING, SPECIAL CANADIAN TOUR OF
GRACE MERRITT
Supported by a splendid company of 25, in the romantic comedy
When Knighthood Was in Flower
MASSIVE AND ELABORATE SCENIC AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
First Time at Popular Prices Matinee, 25c, 25c and 50c. No higher. Evening, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1 00.

ALL NEXT WEEK — THE GREATEST OF THEM ALL — EARL BURGESS STOCK CO. — ALL NEXT WEEK

Presenting a Repertoire of High-Class and Sensational Melodramas and Advanced Vaudeville.

MONDAY "WEDDED AND PARTED"
TUESDAY "ON THE FRONTIER"
WEDNESDAY "ROSE OF VIRGINIA"
THURSDAY "RUINED LIVES"
FRIDAY "THE SCHEMERS"
SAT. MAT. "THE BOWERY BOY"
SAT. EVE. "QUEEN OF THE HIGHWAY"
10c, 20c, 30c NO HIGHER

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17 GREATEST MUSICAL ATTRACTION EVER HERE
CALVE The World's Famous Prima Donna Soprano in her
celebrated presentation of Bizet's operatic Masterpiece
CARMEN

SCALE OF PRICES:

| LOWER FLOOR. | BALCONY. | GALLERY. |
|---|---|---|
| First 12 rows $2 50 | First 5 rows $2 50 | First 2 rows reserved ... ..$1 50 |
| Balance .. .... 2 00 | Next 4 rows 2 00 | Balance, unreserved .. .... 1 00 |
| Box Seats .... 3 00 | Balance ... .. 1 50 | |

Mail orders now ready and filled in order of receipt, when accompanied by check, money order or cash. Regular seat sale opens at box office on Monday, February 10.

# BENNETT'S
ALWAYS GOOD
MATINEE DAILY
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY MATINEE, FEB. 3
THE TALK OF THE TOWN
THOSE INIMITABLE COMEDIENNES.
Katherine Hayes and Sabel Johnson
In Vaudeville's Most Delightful Playlet
A DREAM OF BABY DAYS
WILLIE WESTON, Impersonator. — TALBOT AND WILLIAMS, Clever Singers and Dancers.
THE DARING O'MEERS SISTERS PREMIER WIRE EXPERTS
KELSO AND LEIGHTON, Comedy Skit. — BENNETTOGRAPH, New Views.
ZAZELL-VERNON'S
London's Pantomime Company in a screaming absurdity, THE ELOPEMENT
Prices always the same. Evening, 25c, 35c, 50c. Matinee, 10c, 15c, 25c.
AMATEUR NIGHT FRIDAY. PHONE 1706.

# Ocean Rush
Campania, Cunard Line, sailing Feb. 1, booked full third class. Lusitania, Feb. 8, booked full third class. Room, first and second. Empress of Ireland, sailing Feb. 7. Accommodation still vacant, first, second and third. Reserve at once. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

EUROPE 10 Countries' 300 Miles Coaching For Program Write F. Withrow. B. A., Toronto. b

PRINCESS
O. H. A. hockey match, Wednesday, Feb. 5. Tickets for sale at Thomas Gillean's jewelry store, Richmond street. 65k

VICTORIA RINK—SKATING TONIGHT. Band Monday night. Admission, 10c. b

EAST END RINK—BEST ICE IN CITY. Skating every afternoon and evening. 63tf

Princess Ice Palace
Hockey Monday night, Feb. 3, City Hockey games, Hermits vs. Western University, St. Johns vs. Waterloos. Doors open 7:30. Seventh Band tonight. Musical skating this afternoon. b

SIMCOE STREET RINK—BAND TONIGHT. Leap Year Night, Tuesday, Feb. 4. Splendid ice. Phone 1608. b

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight. Fairyland the Beautiful, Monday night; a grand scene of enchantment. Full Cadet Band. Admission, 15c. b

GRAND BENEFIT BALL TO BE given by F. G. Myers at the Big Bell Restaurant, Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, in aid of the city poor. Everybody welcome. Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, free. Grand march, 8:30. Outside donations thankfully received. b

COMING, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1908, Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, London—"From Bethlehem to Calvary," moving and still pictures, by Commissioner T. B. Coombs, Salvation Army. Tickets, 25c and 15c. 63u-wt

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

DANCING—ADVANCED CLASS EVERY Wednesday evening. Primary classes: Ladies, Monday; gentlemen, Tuesday evenings; children, Saturday afternoons. Phone. Dayton & McCormick.

TONY CORTESE—ORIGINAL LONDON Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple. Phone 1570.

LEARN TO DANCE—PRIVATE LESSONS by R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. Season open. Call and register. 39tf


## HELP WANTED.

MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN THE barber trade, about eight weeks. Tools free. Graduates earn from $12 to $18 weekly. Help secure positions. Catalogue free. Moler System Colleges, 355 Richmond street, London, Ont. 59tf

## TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 6, West Nissouri. Apply to John Quait, Evelyn. 63u

## MEETINGS.

THE MONARCH FIRE INSURANCE Company, Cash Mutual and Stock—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Monarch Fire Insurance Company, Cash Mutual and Stock, will be held at the head office of the company, 59 Dundas street, London, Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at the hour of 10 a.m., for the purpose of electing directors, receiving the annual report and the transaction of general business. F. G. RUMBALL, president; B. N. CAMPBELL, managing director. 62u-wt

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, ON JAN. 31, ON QUEEN'S AVENUE, between Sacred Heart Convent and Waterloo street—Child's glasses. Reward for same at Dominion House, corner Clarence and York streets. 65c

LOST, IN PRINCESS RINK, ON Thursday night—Black neck scarf, lined with pink silk. Prinder will please return to Advertiser or rink office. 64u

LOST, ON THURSDAY—LARGE OVAL brooch, lock of hair in back. Please leave at this office. 64c

LOST—GOLD BAR PIN, WITH MONOGRAM and emblem. Reward at 131 William street. 63c

## BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD; all modern conveniences. Apply 457 King street. b

200 BOARDERS WANTED — BIG BELL Restaurant. All new rooms and beds, $3.50 per week. F. G. Meyers, proprietor.

## WANTED.

WORN-OUT JEWELRY CAN BE SOLD —Take it to Milroy, 394 Richmond. t

WANTED—$3,500, ON GOOD SECURITY, at 5½ per cent; will accept in amounts of five hundred. Box 84 this office. 59c-tyv

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE, THREE bedrooms; all modern conveniences; between Oxford and King streets, west of Adelaide. Box 83, Advertiser. 59n

## SLATE ROOFING.

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

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE. APPLY A. Cattnach, 672 Adelaide street. 25tf

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION by young widow, without encumbrance. Box 261, Strathroy, Ont. b

ELDERLY LADY WANTS A PLACE to work for good home, rather than big wages. Apply Box 96, Advertiser. 63c

## EDUCATIONAL.

LONDON COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 355 Richmond street—Regular commercial, shorthand and typewriting and academic departments. Moderate charges. Thorough instruction. W. N. Yerex, principal. 62n-xtywty

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 379 Princess.

## SIGNS.

ORDER BANNERS HERE FOR YOUR January sales. "The Signry," 276 Dundas street, upstairs. Phone 1845.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BROWN—On Jan. 31, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Brown, 396 King street, a daughter.

### DEATHS.

POTTER—In this city, on Jan. 31, 1908, John Potter, in his 70th year. Funeral will leave his late residence, 838 Lorne avenue, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 12:30; service at 12 o'clock, and then proceed to Kintore Cemetery, by way of Thamesford. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

POLLOCK—In this city, on Jan. 31, 1908, William Pollock, of 359 Clarence street, aged 44 years. Interment at Paris on Monday, on the arrival of the 10 a.m. train. Paris and Brantford papers please copy.

STANFIELD—At St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, Mich., on Jan. 30, 1908, John Herbert Stanfield, eldest son of Mrs. Alice Austin, of 443 England street. Funeral from his mother's residence, 443 English street, on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. 64u

PERRIN—In this city, on Jan. 31, 1908, Daniel Simmons Perrin, in his 75th year. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

FERGUSON—At Victoria Hospital, on Jan. 31, 1908, George W. Ferguson, formerly of Lambeth, aged 70 years. Funeral from Smith, Son & Clarke's funeral parlors, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1:30 p.m.; service at 3 p.m. Interment at Lambeth.

CHRISTIE—At Glanworth, on Jan. 31, 1908, Jessie (McDonald) Christie, beloved wife of William Christie, aged 51 years. Funeral from the family residence, con. 8, Glanworth, Westminster Township, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. People's Journal, Fifeshire, and Perthshire Journal, Scotland, papers please copy. 65u

## MALE HELP WANTED.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED — EXPERIENCED stenographer preferred. Apply Box 444, London. 65u

AGENTS — PORTRAITS, LOWEST prices; work guaranteed; samples free; deal direct with artist. C. D. Smith, 24 Adams street, Chicago. b

PARCEL BOY WANTED. ANDERSON & Nelles' drug store. 65c

BOYS WANTED — THE SATURDAY Evening Post wants a few plucky boys to receive orders, deliver copies and make collections; high-class customers in best neighborhoods; no corner loafing with bad companions; good pay and short hours; need not interfere with school duties. John Mills, 398 Richmond street, London. b

GOOD PAY TO MEN EVERYWHERE to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing. Universal Advertising Company, Chicago. b

WANTED — WE ARE IN URGENT need of number young men to qualify for railroad telegraph service; operators earn forty to seventy dollars month; we can qualify you in very short time, at small cost. London College Telegraphy, London. 64u

AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto, telegraphy is taught quickly and thoroughly. All students are placed in good position immediately upon graduation. 77tf-t

AGENT WANTED, WITH HORSE AND rig. 355 Clarence stree.

## FEMALE HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT —Must be good cook. Apply 270 Central avenue. 65c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER; four of family; oldest girl, 12 years, youngest girl 7 years. Apply Box 68, Appin, Ont. 651

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED, ABOUT 35 years of age, for family of four. Apply Box 99, Advertiser. 65c

STENOGRAPHER — MUST BE GOOD writer, quick and accurate at figures, and accustomed to invoicing; state salary expected. Apply Box 97, Advertiser. 65tf

WANTED—A COOK. APPLY HOTEL Cecil. 65c

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY Box 94, Advertiser. 631

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID. Apply the Housekeeper, Tecumseh House. 62k

WANTED—CHOCOLATE DIPPERS; A few expert dippers required. Apply Superintendent, McCormick Manufacturing Company. 61tf

INVESTIGATE OUR SPECIAL OFFER to students now. Acme School of Art, 450 Talbot street.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN FOR general housework. Family of three. Apply at once, 22 The Ridgeway. 53tf

## HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET

PALACE STREET—1½-STORY BRICK, 3 bedrooms, clothes closets, parlor, dining-room and kitchen. Appiy 25 Palace street. b

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS to let. 389 Burwell street. Phone 2725 K. 65n

HOUSE TO LET, 620 TALBOT STREET —Two-story brick, vacant March 1. Apply 618 Talbot. b

COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, to let, near C. P. R. station. Apply Box 86, Advertiser office. 65c-tyt

HOUSES—$6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $13 AND $15. Scarrow's Wallpaper Store, 92 King street. 31tf-wty

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT 346 Dufferin avenue, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 420 Oxford street. 57tf-wty

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES. CALL at 92 King, or phone 2416. 46tf-xwt

NEW BRICK HOUSE, NINE ROOMS; quarter acre land, in the Village of Lambeth; Traction cars pass door. Apply J. Kelly, Lambeth, or phone 133. 47g-ty

TO LET, IN NORTH END—FURNISHED room, with board; married couple or two gentlemen. Box 88, Advertiser. 64c

WAREHOUSE SPACE AND A NUMBER of good offices for rent in fireproof building. Greene, Swift & Co., Talbot street. 64a-vtz

TO LET — COTTAGE, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of postoffice. Apply Samuel Glass, Bank of Toronto. 63c

TO LET — NEW BUSINESS FLAT, third floor, central position; well lighted and heated. For particulars apply Box 87, Advertiser office. 62n

FOREST CITY UNION MOVING VANS, including Biggs' business. W. A. Broughton, 455 Piccadilly. Phone 1444.

PEOPLE'S MOVING VANS—LARGEST in city. A. Henderson, corner Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1724.

TO LET—MODERN HOUSE, REPAIRED throughout; No. 442 Waterloo street. Apply 391 Dundas street. 32tf

## ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE NEW milch cows and springers. George Jackson, 87 Wellington street, 65tf

FOR SALE—THREE MONTHS' TUITION at Coo's, for $21. Apply 68 Oxford street, West London. b

LAST DAY'S CLEARING SALE, WALL papers, at Shuff's. Big bargains. Come early; don't postpone.

FOR SALE—GOOD VIOLIN, CHEAP. Apply 763 Colborne street. 64c

FOR SALE — TWO REGISTERED yearling Jersey heifers. T. J. Clatworthy, Ilderton. 62u-xt

FOR SALE, CHEAP—WALNUT SIDEBOARD, chairs, table, butler's tray, chests of drawers, sofa, pictures. Apply Miss Whitehead, 28 Elmwood avenue. 53c-t

FOR SALE—BRICK AND TILE YARD, together with 20 acres first-class soil; doing thriving business; 1½ miles from village West Lorne. Apply Box 882, West Lorne, Ont. 62n

FOR SALE — WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Massey strain, $1 each. Apply John Huffman, jun., Cairo, Ont. 61m

$50—MOTOR BICYCLE, COMPLETE, ready to assemble. Bargain for immediate sale. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

WATCH REPAIRING—L. W. THOMAS, 120 Dundas street, in Emerson's drug store.

COAL—THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN buy; also best hard wood; promptly delivered. South End Coal and Wood Yard. Phone 2700. E. Moule, manager.

ONE HANDSOME CABINET ORGAN at $25; one Stoddart square piano, $50, and one beautiful rosewood piano, full size, at $100, payable $3 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department. 58tf

STOVES, RANGES AND REFRIGERATORS at F. Keene's Furniture Store, 141 King Street.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes. TRY OUR
Boys' Box Calf Shoes at $1.75
WM. PAXMAN
290 DUNDAS ST., OPP. McCORMICK'S. yt

COAL THIS WEEK, ONLY $6 50 A TON. Supply must be reduced. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1788.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS—REMINGTONS, Smith Premiers, Monarchs, L. C. Smiths, and all other makes, to be cleared out. No reasonable offer refused. United Typewriter Company, 441 Richmond street. 51tf

FOR SALE—HARDWOOD LUMBER, basswood, elm, black ash, and some cheap pine sheeting. R. H. Smith, 15 Brighton street. 47tf

$690 WILL BUY AN AUTOMOBILE touring car, complete; top and lamps. Hopton's, London.

WE ARE MAKING
SPECIAL LOW PRICES IN LUMBER
Shingles, Posts, House Furnishings, Doors and Sash. Call and see us.
GEORGE H. BELTON,
Rectory Street, North of G. T. R.

FOR SALE — QUANTITY TIMOTHY hay, also corn stalks. Apply Henry Nichols, Glendale P. O. 61c-ywt

FOR SALE—BASEBURNER, ALMOST new; Active Range; also block stove and pair single bobsleighs. 576 York street 59k-tyw

SLEIGHS LEFT, AT COST—HEAVY and light. See my new patent; turn around inside twelve feet. Scott, Pall Mall and Adelaide. ywt

21 lbs. Redpath's Granulated Sugar $1.00
10 lbs. Redpath's Granulated Sugar 50c
5 lbs. Redpath's Granulated Sugar 25c
A. HENDERSON & SONS, Cash Grocers
Cor. Colborne and Cheapside, Phone 1724

FLOUR AND FEED DELIVERED promptly anywhere in city. Phone 2369. W. T. Summers, 644 Dundas.

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE — F. S. Onn, Fish Market. Phone 1296.

GOOD DRY WOOD, $2 PER LOAD; prompt delivery. Forest City Bent Goods Company, 585 Bathurst streeet. Phone 700.

Poultry Supplies, Dog Supplies, Bird Supplies
Plants, Ferns, Jardinieres, Fern Pots and all kinds of Books on Pets, Animals and Gardening. Use Morgan's Roup Cure for Poultry. A. J. Morgan, 113 Dundas street. ywt

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT, OUR WORK is guaranteed, in carriage painting, repairing, woodwork, ironwork, at Smith's, Maple street.

SHUFF'S CLEARING SALE, WALL PAPERS, few days more. Secure bargains today Dundas and William.

SUNGLEE SOLVES THE PROBLEM OF hair-growing. Try a bottle. James Gleeson, 631 Dundas. Phone 2223.

BUY A CANNOM OVEN
and Save Gas. Manufactured
284 Dundas Street
Telephone 1848.

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

SECURE A COAT AND FUR FOR THE winter at $1 per week, at Fishbien's, 633 Dundas street. ywt

CHOICE LARGE ROLL BUTTER, 27c pound. Pickled eggs, 20c dozen. Fresh eggs, 26c. Strictly new-laid eggs (guaranteed), 33c dozen. Choice new cheese, 15c pound. T. A. Faulds, 13 Market House. Phone 151. 51tf-wty

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE, nearly new; party leaving city; will take $20. 247 Dundas street. ywt

ORDER YOUR
Account Books
FOR 1908
The CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.

"CHUMS," THE CHRISTMAS ECHO picture, mailed to any address for 25 Bee Hive Soap trade marks. The London Soap Company, London.

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

FOR SALE—GOOD DELIVERY WAGON. Apply Purdom-Gillespie Hardware Company. 46tf

GO TO THE BIG WATCH SIGN, KING street, for jewelry. W. J. Wray & Co., wholesale and retail.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER KNOWN in stoves, selling at actual cost price, at Wilson's, 375 Clarence street. Cash or credit.

ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH PAPERS. English tobacco, cigars, postcards, novels. Empire News Company, 345 Clarence street.

## ARTICLES FOR SALE.

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $3 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

CHEAP HEAT — PEA COAL, $6 TON; first-class, well screened. Lopez chestnut coal, $6 50 ton; burns entirely out; no clinkers. Green & Co., 495 York. Phone 1391.

SKATES HOLLOW-GROUND AND ATTACHED to boots. Percy Hodgins, 715 Richmond street.

CALENDAR PHOTO MOUNTS FOR 1908, only 5 cents. McKenzie, photo supplies, opposite City Hall.

## PERSONAL.

HANDSOME YOUNG WIDOW, WORTH $25,000, and will inherit a large sum, desires to correspond with congenial gentleman; object, matrimony; all letters answered; photos exchanged. Address Eureka, 3628 Ellis Park, Chicago. b

MARRIAGE PAPER—HIGHEST CHARACTER; incorporated; eleventh year; 3,000 members; paper sealed; send 10c. L. O. Love, Box 1600, Denver, Col. b

CARL & ROLLIN, TRUTHFUL, RELIABLE, convincing clairvoyants, foretell your future for dime, stamp and birth date. 490 North Clark street, Chicago. b

WEALTHY RETIRED RANCHER wishes congenial home-loving wife; no objection to lady employed. Hill, 2205 Wabash avenue, Chicago. b

YOUNG LADY LEFT WITH LARGE estate seeks husband and adviser. Glinn, 171 22nd street, Chicago. b

DIVORCE LAWS OF NEVADA, WITH complete information, mailed free upon request. Address Attorney Charles B. Nagle, Nixon Bank building, Reno, Nevada. 65ul

HAVE YOU MONEY?
If so, read the "Business Opportunities" today for investment.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

NOW OPEN
TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC
F. H. Torrington, Mus. Doc. (Toronto), director. LONDON BRANCH, for examinations, Room 208, Masonic Temple. Classes are now being formed in every branch. Ten teachers. Exceptional opportunities.

J. LAMONT GALBRAITH, L.R.A.M., London, England—Concert tenor. Artistic voice-builder and teacher of singing. Clergymen and other public speakers taught voice production in speech. Mrs. Ave Galbraith, L.R.A.M., pupil of Tobias Matthay, London, England, appointed representative of the Matthay school of pianoforte, the most famous European method of technique and tone coloring. Finishing lessons and teachers' course a specialty. Studios, 211 Dundas. 870 Wellington. Phone 2671. ywt

CHARLES E. WHEELER — PIANO, organ, harmony and singing. Private studio, 429 Waterloo. Telephone.

V. L. HEWER, BARITONE SOLOIST and choir leader, Wellington Street Methodist Church. Absolute voice production and concert engagements.

J. W. FETHERSTON, 325 QUEEN'S avenue—Piano, voice and strings. Tuition to beginners. Phone 1482.

GEO. C. PHELPS, ORGANIST FIRST Presbyterian Church. Telephone.

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House. Violin, cornet, trombone. 493 King.

J. PARNELL MORRIS—VOICE CULTURE and singing. 466 Queen's avenue. Telephone.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute tone production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 356 Dundas.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, corner Talbot and Carling.

MONEY TO LOAN—LOWEST RATES; no commission; easy terms of payment. Call or write. P. H. Bartlett, barrister, etc., 59 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES —M. P. McDonagh, barrister, 418 Talbot.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES —Thomas C. Knott, real estate broker, Room 101, Masonic Temple.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 57 Dundas street.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4½ to 5½% on real estate security; sums to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 93 Dundas.

## DENTAL CARDS.

Dr. S. M. Thomas
DENTIST
252½ Dundas Street. Phone 2085. ywt

DR. S. M. KENNEDY, DENTIST—OFFICE, 212 Dundas street. Telephone No. 2634.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY DENTIST—Specialty, preservation natural teeth. 162½ Dundas. Phone 976.

DR. BENTLEY, DENTIST, OVER Sovereign Bank, Dundas and Adelaide. Phone 2462.

WOOLVERTON & BROWN, DENTISTS, 218 Dundas street, over Cairncross & Lawrence. Phone 822.

## STOCK BROKERS.

FOR SALE — NORTHERN OHIO Traction stock, yielding 9%. John Wright, stockbroker, London, Ont. Phone 693.

## INSURANCE.

THE ARCHIBALD McPHERSON INSURANCE AGENCY
FIRE, PLATE GLASS AND ACCIDENT.
105 Masonic Temple. Phone 754

E. J. MACROBERT.
Insures all classes of property at reasonable rates. Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance effected. Money to loan on real estate on easy terms. Phone 449. Office, 107 Masonic Temple, London, Ont.

## SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services, 11 and 7. Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor, will preach. Evening subject tomorrow, "The Goodness of God." Baptism at beginning of evening service. Communion at the close.

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor. Opening services, new schoolroom. Sunrise prayer meeting, 7 a.m.; fellowship meeting, 10 a.m. Rev. W. G. Howson will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mass meeting at 3 p.m.; addresses by former superintendents. Special music by children, assisted by orchestra, male quartet and others. Special collections.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11, Rev. Dyson Hague, on John x., 9; 7, Rev. Mr. Westgate, of East Africa. Holy Communion at 11 a.m.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 a.m. and at noon. Matins, 11; Evensong, 7 o'clock; preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue, M.A. Collection for poor fund.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. George McAlister, pastor. Morning, "A Model Church"; evening, song service. Strangers welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. "An Important Question Answered." The anniversary banquet, Feb. 13. Admission, 25c.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN Church—Rev. V. J. Gilpin, minister. Service, 7:30 p.m.; subject, "The True Meaning or Significance of the Cross of Christ."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CHURCH, King street—Pastor, R. T. Garrett. 11 a.m., "Sons, Not Slaves"; 7 p.m., bright Gospel service. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. R. S. W. Howard, M.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, B.A., pastor. Quarterly meeting services tomorrow. 11 a.m., "Holiness"; 7 p.m., "The Christian Feast." Mr. Geiger will have charge of the music. Wm. Spence, of the Fenwick Quartet, and Mrs. Cochrane will assist the choir.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, B.A., pastor, will preach. 11 a.m., first of series of sermons on "The Lord's Prayer"; 7 p.m., "How Much is a Man Better Than a Sheep?" Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after the morning service. Morning—Anthem, "Seek Ye the Lord" (Roberts); duet, "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds." Miss Reid and Miss Halls. Evening—Anthem, "At Even, Ere the Sun was Set"; trio, "Protect Us" (Nicolai), Miss Reid, Miss Halls and Mr. Morris.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Rev. Arthur J. Bowen. 10 a.m., brotherhood; 11 and 6:45, preaching services. Communion in morning.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. Quarterly services. Love feast at 10 sharp, public worship at 11, Sacrament at 12, evening worship at 7. A cordial welcome to all.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The subject, "Love." Sunday School, 11 a.m. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Reading rooms open weekdays from 2 to 4:30. All welcome. Literature for sale.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. W. L. Rutledge, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 and 7. Rev. Fred J. Oaten, M.A., of Stratford, will preach morning and evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHUHCH—Services at 11 and 7, both conducted by Rev. David James. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER HAMILTON road and Grey street—Sunday School at 2:30. Gospel meeting, 7 p.m. All heartily welcome.

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Quarterly services. Morning, Sacrament; evening, evangelistic. All welcome.

HOLINESS MEETING, CULLIS' HALL, 257 Wellington, every Sunday, 2:30. Undenominationl. All welcome. b

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. Church opening services. 11 a.m., Rev. Richard Whiting, B.A., pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, Hamilton; 2:45 p.m., Rev. James Livingstone; 7 p.m., Rev. Richard Whiting, B.A. Offerings on behalf of the building fund. Special music at all services. All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor, will preach. Morning, "Fifth Word from the Cross"; evening, "Go Forward."

MISS PEARL BROCK, RECENT CONTRALTO soloist of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, will sing at the evening service of the first Congregational Church tomorrow. b

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Pastor Carew will preach morning and evening. Communion at close of morning service. Evening subject, "Asking for More Than You Care to Accept."

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thos. H. Mitchell, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

OTTAWAY AVENUE CHRISTIAN Workers' Church (near Adelaide street)—George Clarke Booth, pastor. 11, "Result of Reading God's Word"; 3, Sunday School and Bible Class; 7, "Belshazzar's Feast." Welcome to this House of God are strangers and the poor. b

## Sudan Interior Mission

Public meeting at Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Thursday, Feb. 13. Rev. R. V. Bingham, general secretary for Canada, and others, will speak.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., pastor. Morning, "The Power of Humble Fidelity"; evening, "True Spiritual Worship."

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON —Dean Davis, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—REV. W. T. Hill, rector, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S UNITED EVANGELICAL Church—Rev. A. Y. Schwake, pastor, 114 Wellington street. Sunday School 10, 2:30. German service, 11; English service, 7.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Morning subject, "A Divine Appeal"; evening, "A Scene in the Wilderness." Communion after evening service. Seats free. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. James Livingstone, pastor. Fellowship meeting at 10 o'clock. Morning subject, "Bearing Each Other's Burdens"; evening, "Wounded in the House of His Friends." Special music by the choir.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, Mr. Joseph Henry; evening subject, "Abraham's Faith and Isaac's Obedience"; preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Golden Gate Quartet and Mr. Bennett will sing. Sunday School, 2:45.

# Auction Sale
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UP-RIGHT PIANO, ETC.

at 645 Waterloo street, on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 10:30 a.m. J. W. Jones has been instructed by L. J. Walker, who is leaving the city, to sell the whole of his valuable household effects, comprising: Upright piano (mahogany case, Nordheimer), drawing-room suite in pieces, handsome sofas, easy and reception chairs, rockers, center tables, taborettes, lace and rope curtains, blinds, etc., fine cabinet and bric-a-brac, valuable drawing-room lamp, screens, rattan chair, pictures, fine Axminster and Brussels carpets, rugs, hall chair and mirror, mantel clocks, sideboard, dining-table, leather chairs in dark oak, china cabinet, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, silverware, glassware, brass bed and mahogany dressing bureau and stand, enamel and brass bed, old oak dressing bureau and stand, toiletware, mattresses, springs, morris chair, couch, card table, veranda chairs, linoleum, gas range, hot air stove, kitchen companion, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, mower, garden tools, etc.
b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

# Auction Sale
of household furniture, etc., 778 Hellmuth avenue, Monday, Feb. 3, at 10:30 a.m. J. W. Jones has been instructed to sell at the residence of the late Mrs. Alex. Murray the household effects, comprising: Drawing-room suite in odd pieces, easy chairs, rockers, center tables, pictures, carpets, curtains, poles and blinds, linoleum, rugs, sideboard, dining-table and chairs, silverware, glassware, crockery, secretaire bookcase, couch, contents of 3 bedrooms in suites, enamel and brass bed, mattresses, springs, bedding, etc., White sewing machine, Souvenir range, Dangler gas range, kitchen companion, wringer, mower, garden hose, tools, etc.
b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTING plasterers. Agents for Paristone hard wall plaster. Phone 1400. Henry Stratfold, 427 Waterloo. ywt

FOR SALE — ONE RUBBER-TIRED runabout, good as new. One three-spring wagon. Gould & Mohan, rear 253½ Dundas.

J. HARRIS & CO. HAVE REMOVED to 727 York street. Phone 2504. Dealers in iron, rubber and metals.

PHONE 2337—FOREST CITY DRAY COMPANY. 788 York street. Prompt work guaranteed.

STOVE TRIMMINGS NICKELED as good as new. Give us a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Beltz, 94 Carling street.

H. M. TAYLOR, EXPERT HAIRDRESSER. Combings made up. 161 Dundas street. Phone 3336.

D. CRIBBIS, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER—Jobbing, repairing, painting. Horseshoeing a specialty. 269 Wellington street.

WHEATCROFT & McGLADDERY, 253 Dundas street—Tinsmiths. Furnaces cleaned and repaired. Agents New Idea Furnaces. Telephone 2353.

FUR COATS, ROBES AND BLANKETS —J. Darch & Sons, 379 Talbot street.

MOST ECONOMICAL GAS AND GASOLINE engines on the market. See them, Scott Machine Company, Limited.

## LEGAL CARDS.

J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, ETC., 418½ Talbot street. Money to loan. Marriage licenses. ywt

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 60. Money to loan; U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

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

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Carling block, Richmond street. Private funds to loan.

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

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

McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., corner Richmond and Dundas. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

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

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Richmond and

# London Advertiser.

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TELEPHONE CALLS:

Business Office .....107
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The London Advertiser Company, Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, London, Ont.


### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery. Communicate with the Circulation Department, or 'phone 107.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 1.

### WHERE THE DEATH DUTIES GO.

The estate, valued at $120,000, of a recently-deceased citizen will yield the provincial treasury several thousand dollars, one-half of which will go to Toronto University. At the same time there is a university in this city appealing to the ratepayers for financial aid, which it must have at once if it is to carry on its work. It gets nothing from the Provincial Government. On the contrary, the Government levies taxes upon property, or property-holders, in the city of London for the support of a sister institution in Toronto. The public accounts show that the succession duties yielded the following amounts in London and Middlesex during the past five years from 1902 to 1906 (the figures for 1907 being not available):

| | |
|---|---|
| 1902 | $ 8,377 95 |
| 1903 | 12,028 29 |
| 1904 | 2,644 41 |
| 1905 | 26,901 85 |
| 1906 | 19,989 97 |

The allotment to Toronto University of one-half the receipts from succession duties is a clumsy and inequitable method of financing that institution. The amount of money derived from such a source varies from year to year. It might be a million dollars in 1908 and half a million dollars in 1909. The leader of the Opposition has rightly ridiculed this crude haphazard provision by which the revenue of the university goes up or down with the rate of mortality among the rich men of the Province. He contends that the Government should give to the university according to its needs. The fluctuations in the returns from the succession duties is sufficient to disorganize its finances, which the Government professed to place on a sound and stable footing.

One-half the death duties collected in London and Middlesex, which now goes to the seat of learning in Queen's Park, would solve the difficulties of the Western University for some years to come, and relieve the city of the necessity of taxing itself for the purpose. It is reasonable to ask the Government to grant this favor or to aid the Western in another way.

### BRITISH-CANADIAN TRADE.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who, as president of the Board of Trade in the Campbell-Bannerman ministry, recently earned the gratitude of the British public by effecting a settlement of the difficulty between the English railway companies and their employes, is now grappling with matters of imperial importance. Mr. Lloyd-George is desirous that the British people should learn more concerning trade conditions between Great Britain and Canada. He believes that the trade relations of the mother country and the Dominion are capable of improvement. With that object in view he some time ago appointed Mr. Richard Grigg a commissioner to visit this country. Mr. Grigg, in carrying out instructions, traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and made careful observations in the chief manufacturing centers of this country. His conclusions are embodied in an exhaustive report recently made public.

Mr. Grigg is impressed with the fact that the geographical position of Canada and its contiguity to the United States give American trade very great advantages, and impose correspondingly severe handicaps upon British trade. He finds, however, that the preference enjoyed by the mother country, both in goodwill and tariff treatment, is helpful in neutralizing to some extent the United States' geographical advantages, but he is of opinion that it is insufficient of itself to do more than check the decline in Britain's share of Canadian trade. The preference gives substantial aid to the United Kingdom in competition with European countries, but the commissioner fears that that aid may be diminished at any time through the application of the intermediate tariff.

A fact which did not escape the notice of Mr. Grigg is that both British and American trade in Canada has to encounter the growing rivalry of our own industries, which, he says, offer great opportunities for the investment of British capital.

Among the means suggested of promoting Anglo-Canadian trade are the promotion of rapid and cheap transit and communication between Britain and Canada; more careful study of Canadian conditions by British traders; improvement in the representation of British merchants and manufacturers in Canada; greater adaptability and exactness in meeting the wishes of Canadian buyers; the adoption of Canadian standards, weights and measures and currency for specifications and price quotations; better advertising and catalogues and cheaper postage rates; more elasticity in terms of credit. He further urges the desirability of promoting mutual knowledge of commercial and industrial conditions by a system of British commercial correspondents in Canada and the wider distribution of commercial and trade reports.

Mr. Grigg states that the British board of trade intends to appoint commercial agents in Canada, who will keep British manufacturers and exporters posted as to the needs and prospects of Canadian trade.

Regarding Canada's resources, the commissioner says it is difficult to speak of them, and the certain volume of this country's future business "without seeming to do so in exaggerated terms." "Broadly speaking," comments the London Times, "what Grigg has to tell British businessmen, who are already doing business in Canada, is that they might do much more business there if they took more trouble, and to suggest to those who have not yet thought it worth while to go to Canada with their wares, that they are mistaken in neglecting to do so."

That the preference is more than a "check to decline," in Anglo-Canadian trade, as Mr. Grigg puts it, is shown by the fact that our total trade with the United Kingdom last year was more than double that of the last year before the preference, amounting to $95,914,882 in imports, and $125,701,611 in exports, or a total of $221,616,493.

### OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The operation of the old-age pension system in New Zealand is described in the Official Year Book of that country for 1907.

The law has been in force for ten years, and so far has worked satisfactorily. Out of current revenue pensions are paid to persons over 65 years of age who have resided in the country for 25 years continuously. The amount per individual is £26 a year, or about $2 50 per week. There are 12,594 persons on the pension list out of a total population of slightly over 900,000, and the cost of the system last year was $1,630,000.

The number of beneficiaries is kept down by certain restrictions. No one is eligible who has a yearly income of £62 or more, or property worth £270, nor must a person deprive himself of property or income to qualify for a pension. Habitual criminals are ruled out, and the law insists that an applicant must have lived a sober and decorous life for at least five years before he goes on the pension roll.

The mother country is about to undertake a similar experiment in what Mr. Asquith describes as "the great unconquered territory of social reform." The annuity plan proposed by Sir Richard Cartwright, which is based upon direct contributions by beneficiaries, is different in principle, but it may prove the nucleus of an old-age pension system if the experience of other countries is found to warrant such legislation.

As Dr. Drummond would have written it, "De snow, she snows some more."

Our local contemporary is trying to look at the back of its own neck by preaching high protection and clamoring for the removal of the German surtax.

A member of the House of Lords the other day made his only speech in 24 years, in contrast to Mr. Foster and Dr. Sproule, who make one or more speeches every 24 hours.

Members of the Opposition have been denouncing the Canadian banking system. They have got it into their heads that somehow Laurier was responsible for the collapse of the Sovereign Bank.

John Bruns ascribes the increase of pauperism in old London to indiscriminate charity. To systematize British charity and place it on a scientific basis is a task for a reformer like Mr. Burns. Why doesn't he take it in hand?

The Opposition is in full-cry against the immigration department, and is shouting "scandal!" for the sake of making headlines for the Conservative press. There is not an atom of proof to support any charge of corruption. The Government has done nothing that was not regular, and that was not done by the preceding administrations.

### RICE AND ERRORS.

[Rochester Herald.]

William James, the famous psychologist, of Harvard, said: "The oddest, the most momentous associations oftentimes attach themselves to the most trifling things.

"Thus at a dinner that I once attended the hostess said to a sour-faced man on her left:

"'May I help you to some of the boiled rice, Mr. Smith?'

"'Rice? No, thank you; no rice for me,' Smith answered, vehemently. 'It is associated with the worst mistake of my life.'"

### CELESTIAL SPEEDING.

[Puck.]

Venus—Gracious! These comets are awfully reckless! The last one almost ran me down.

Saturn—Did you get his number?

### EDISON'S ADVICE TO BOYS.

[New York World.]

"I should like every boy interested in electricity to hear what Thomas A. Edison once said to me when I was a boy working in his laboratories," writes Joseph H. Adams, in the introduction to his "Harper's Electricity Book for Boys." "I often recall it when things do not go just right at first. I asked the great inventor one day if invention was not made up largely of inspiration. He looked at me quizzically for a moment, and then replied: 'My boy, I have little use for a boy who works on inspiration. Invention is two parts of inspiration and 98 per cent perspiration.'"

### A NATURAL QUERY.

[Punch.]

Judge—What age did you say, madam?
Witness—Twenty-seven.
Judge—Ah, yes. In what year was your last birthday?

### LEAP YEAR REFUSAL.

[Detroit Free Press.]

'Tis very kind, indeed, of you,
To offer to become my wife;
To say you love me as you do,
And wish to share by simple life.
But do not grieve at what I say,
Dear Maud; I really love another.
In anger do not go away;
I will consent to be your brother.

I'm sorry, Maud, I really am,
That you have learned to love me so;
For me you should not care a—darn;
I never meant to be your beau.
Your husband, Maud, I cannot be,
My heart belongs unto another;
I'm sorry you've proposed to me,
But I can only be your brother.

If you should ever want a friend,
I trust that will send for me;
On me you always may depend,
I'll come to you where'er I be.
Surely there is some better man
Who'll gladly take you for his wife;
So find him—I am sure you can—
I'll be your brother all through life.

### LOVE SICKNESS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

A Cleveland preacher advises people not to get married until they feel that they will die if they don't. But nearly everybody does feel that way.

### WHEN MAN LOOKS FOOLISH.

[Toronto Star.]

A contemporary asks: "When does a man look most foolish?" Most all the time, but especially when he is wearing the chapeaux and cross belts of the Knights of Something or Other, or when he's buttoning up his wife's waist or wiping the dishes.

### KIPLING AND "MOTHER GOOSE."

According to Percy French, a London entertainer, "whose art is humorous and whose manner is artistic, this is the way Rudyard Kipling would have written "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep":

THE SONG OF THE BLACK SHEEP.

And this is the song of the black sheep,
And the song of the white sheep, too:
And the auk and the armadillo,
And the crocodile knows it's true:
"Have I wool?" said the baa, baa, black sheep,
"You ask me have I wool!
When I yield each year to the shepherd's shear
As much as three bags full!
Have I wool?" said the baa, baa, black sheep;
"It is found in the sailor's socks,
Retaining their heat through the driving sleet,
And the gale of the equinox!"

### CLEVER ELECTRICAL SIGNS.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

There are several new automatic electric signs on Broadway that make the Great White Way more attractive than ever. One is a sparkling fizz water advertisement. By the turning on and off of the current the water bubbles over a big red electric bottle. In another sign a big bottle is tipped over, and under the mouth of it appears at brief intervals a great irregular spot made with purple electric lights. When the big spot has appeared there are seen to fall upon it, from the open mouth of the bottle, drops of magical cleansing fluid. As these magical drops fall upon the spot, the spot disappears and in its place where the spot was is flashed in red lights the figures 23. This seems to be going some in the way of electric signs.

### PROSPICE.

[Robert Browning.]

Fear Death?—to feel the fog in my throat,
The mist in my face,
When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
I am nearing the place,
The power of the night, the press of the storm,
The post of the foe;
Where he stands, the Arch Fear, in a visible form—
Yet the strong man must go;
For the journey is done and the summit attain'd,
And the barriers fall,
Though a battle's to fight ere the guerdon be gained,
The reward of it all.
I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,
The best and the last!
I would hate that Death bandaged my eyes and forbore
And bade me creep past.
No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers,
The heroes of old,
Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
Of pain, darkness and cold.
For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
The black minute's at end,
And the elements rage, the fiend-voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain,
Then a light, then thy breast—
O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
And with God be the rest!

### GLADSTONE'S MAGNANIMITY.

[Lady Randolph Churchill.]

His (Mr. Gladstone's) old-world manner was very attractive, and his urbanity outside the House remarkable. On one occasion I had been at the House hearing Randolph make one of his fiery attacks on him, which he answered with equal heat and indignation. The hour was late, and Randolph and I had just time to rush home and dress to dine at Spencer House with Lord and Lady Spencer. The first person I met as I went in was Mr. Gladstone, who at once came up and said: "I hope Lord Randolph is not too tired after his magnificent effort." What an object lessons to those foreign politicians who would look upon it as an insult to be asked to meet in the same house!

### WOMEN AND WISEACRES.

No man has yet discovered the means of giving successfully friendly advice to women.—Balzac.

Women are never stronger than when they arm themselves with their weakness.—Mme. du Defland.

A coquette is more occupied with the homage we refuse her than with what we bestow upon her.—Dupuy.

When a woman pronounces the name of a man but twice a day there may be some doubt as to the nature of her sentiments, but three times!—Balzac.

An asp would render its sting more venomous by dipping it into the heart of a coquette.—Poincelot.

Between a woman's "yes" and "no" I would not venture to stick a pin.—Cervantes.


## What's to Become of Them?

If you die will your family be provided for? No thoughtful man can let that question remain unanswered. You owe them the protection that life assurance gives.

The new Reserve Dividend policies of the

**LONDON LIFE**

**Insurance Company,**
**London, Canada,**

furnish Endowments at Life Rates. The guaranteed Cash Surrender Values and Paid-up Values are exceptionally liberal, in keeping with the other terms of the policies.

Write to us about these new policies.

GEO. McBROOM
INSPECTOR
J. F. MAINE
SUPT. INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.


## A WOMAN'S TRIP THROUGH WILDS

### Made a 600-Mile Journey To Place Children in School at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Jan. 31.—One of the most extraordinary journeys ever undertaken by a woman in the Canadian wilds was completed by Mrs. G. Ray, of York Factory, when she arrived in Winnipeg, Jan. 16, having traveled in dog sleds in 27 days a trifle more than 600 miles. She made the amazing trip in the dead of winter in order to put her three children in school in this city.

Mrs. Ray is an English woman from Monmouthshire, England. She has resided at York Factory many years and is accomplished in woodcraft, can shoot a rifle like an Indian, and is not deterred in the presence of peril that would try the souls of many men. Her husband is a Hudson's Bay Company officer, and evidently knew well his wife's strong heart and resolute nature when he consented to her making the journey.

"There was no one else to come, the children had to be put to school. What else could a mother do?" she remarked.

"You must know while travel in winter may be dangerous in the far north it is much more comfortable than in the summer. The streams and lakes are our great highways of traffic and they afford rapid transportation. We came down the Nelson River and its tributaries to Norway House, which is at the head of Lake Winnipeg. From there the route was due south across the big ice field to Gimli, sixty miles from Winnipeg. We left our dogs and sleds there and came in by train. The first stage of our journey was most pleasant, the mercury standing at only ten degrees below zero. We did not mind that. It got real cold later and the snow was pretty bad in spots, but as a rule we kept fairly comfortable all the way.

#### Husband Turned Back.

"I was accompanied by my husband for the first seven days out. That took us over the worst part—through the country of the big timber and where the real danger is. After seven days out my husband turned back with two sleds and a guide, and we came down to Norway House, where we rested ten days. About forty degrees below zero was the rule, I think, for most of the trip, but even that is not considered dangerous when you are in good shape as we were. We had seven sleds, each pulled by a team of five dogs, huskies, weighing about eighty pounds, and the equal of the biggest timber wolf that was ever seen. Wolves keep out of the way of a big pack of huskies I can tell you. In fact the husky is part wolf, a species of animal bred by the Hudson Bay trappers for a century for this service.

"For the first stage out of Norway House one of my party was a young Indian girl, Rebecca Nassan, and she ran alongside the sleds all the way to Norway House. She did not mind it a bit.

#### Dressed in Duffle.

"How were we dressed? In the usual northland costume—a Duffle coat made of the big Hudson Bay blanket, and over this a great deerskin overcoat. On our feet, where the most protection was needed, we wore first Duffie socks, then deerskin leggings to the knees, then more Duffie socks, and then dressed deerskin over all. We carried a small tent with a little sheet iron stove. This in the tent at night made us comfortable. We would sheer in to the land, of course, from the big lake or river at night, clear away the snow and make camp. Our men carried rifles and killed deer for fresh meat.

"Our day's routine was quite simple. We would rise at five and get ready for the start. You know the dogs have to be caught the very first thing. If you wait until after breakfast you will find the smart animals have prepared to delay you as long as possible and have hid in the snow. They are usually covered with the snow during the night, and the men would kick around until they were found and harnessed. Then we got breakfast, gave each dog a small frozen dogfish and were ready to start. Until 1 p.m. we traveled steadily and would then stop for tea. After that we kept moving along until dark, which in these remote latitudes comes very early, about five o'clock at the very least. Then would come the big meal and a rest for the night. Our guides would sit around in the camp smoking while we and the children retired to the tent and slept soundly."


LOOK FOR THE RED SIGNS.

# CHAPMAN'S

LOOK FOR THE RED SIGNS.

OPEN TONIGHT UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

## You Can Pick Up a Wonderful Lot of Bargains Here Tonight

The anniversary sale starts today with great vim and vigor. Every counter and table is laden with bargains bearing the red sign in full view. All departments have added to the interest of the sale, and better money's worth has never been offered—not by the big stores. Tonight's shoppers will fare well. The following are only a snapshot at the lines on sale tonight:

**Knit-Top Petticoats**

The best cold weather petticoat; all black, with satin flounce and knitted top. Reduced price for the anniversary sale .....$1 50

**Veiling**

Ten pieces Black Silk Net Veiling, with chenille dot. Regular price 15c yard. Tonight .....5c

**China**

For Valentine favors—a small lot of Emerald China, in green and red decoration, including creams and sugars, bon bons, jugs, etc. Anniversary sale price, just one-half.

**Vests**

You must buy winter underwear now cold weather is here, and be glad to know that you have an opportunity to buy vests of good heavy weight tonight at 19c instead of 25c. They are very special at .....19c

**Rare Bargains in Women's Wear Clearance**

Ladies' three-quarter Fancy Tweed Coats, in fashionable colors and nobby styles, trimmed with self applique, choice of many styles. Regular $12 50. Anniversary sale price .....$6 25

Ladies' Fancy Tweed and Black Eskimo Cloth Coats, body lined, broad shoulders, full backs. Regular $10. Anniversary sale price .$5

Ladies' Fancy Tweed Coats, in dark and medium colors, full back, neatly trimmed with self strapping. Regular $5 50. Anniversary sale price .....$4 25

**Kid Gloves**

A very special chance to buy a pair of elbow-length Kid Gloves, in gray, beaver and white, all sizes. Regular $1 19. As an extra special .....59c

Misses' Mocha Mitts, wool-lined. Per pair .....69c

**Millinery Clearance**

See the Untrimmed Hats on sale at 10c in millinery section. You'll get the very shape you want, perhaps. Look them over tonight. Choice .....10c

**Children's Toques**

Children's Knitted Wool Toques in all colors.
25c kinds for .....19c
35c kinds for .....27c
50c kinds for .....36c

**Handbags**

Your choice of very handsome Black Seal Grain Handbags at anniversary sale. Prices:
Were ... $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $2 00
At .....75c, $1 00, $1 29, $1 69

**Lamb Boas**

Children's White Lamb Boas, 45 and 54 inches long, were 60c and 75c. Anniversary sale price.. 45c

**Boys' Overcoats**

Regular $6 00 Handsome Black Overcoats, for boys, all sizes $4 95

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.


## A STEADY TONE TO BUSINESS

### Bradstreet's Review of Conditions in Chief Centers of the Dominion.

London reports say the most noteworthy feature of trade conditions there is the gradual resumption of activity in almost all lines of industry. There is a fair movement of goods, and the cold weather is much helping the retail trade. Collections are fair to good.

Ottawa reports say trade continues steady. The movement of retail and wholesale stocks is light, but prospects are for a good spring trade. Country business is improving and collections are showing a better tone.

#### Steady at Montreal.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say: General business here continues to hold a steady tone. There has been little increase in the volume of trade during the week, but wholesalers report that prospects for the spring trade are bright. There is generally a healthy tone to trade notwithstanding the fact that the movement is inclined to be light. Fine seasonable weather throughout the country is much helping the movement of winter lines. This comes none too soon as stocks have been dragging somewhat, so far this season. Should this weather continue it is expected stocks will be well cleared up before the time for showing spring goods arrives, as the retailers are generally understood to be only moderately well supplied. Country trade has taken on quite a brisk tone, and collections show marked improvement. Wholesale drygoods me nstate there is a brisker trade moving than was the case a week or two ago. Values generally hold firm. Textile manufacturers have orders for months ahead, and no decline in their quotations can be expected. The ready-to-wear clothing trade continues dull, although not so many cancellations are now coming forward. The hardware trade is generally steady, with a fairly good demand for all lines. Metal prices are generally unchanged. Sugars are firm in tone.

#### Linens Up at Toronto.

Toronto trade reports to Bradstreet's say: The feature of the week in trade here has been the livening up of general business in winter goods, following upon the arrival of cold weather. Retail business is beginning to show a better tone in all lines. The sorting trade for winter goods is also livening up. Up to the present these lines have been moving but slowly, and stocks in Ontario are said to be fairly large. Prices generaly hold steady, with in some lines a tendency towards further advances. Despite this fact purchasers for spring are observing caution in placing orders, although the volume of business has been good. Drygoods collections seem to be rather better than they are in most other lines of trade, and there has been little complaint on this score. Grocers are doing a good, steady trade. Values hold firm. Sugars are expected to advance. There are already some signs of awakening activity in real estate. Transactions are growing more numerous, and by early spring it is to be expected that the volume of business will be as large as ever. During the slackening off of this business, values have held up unexpectedly well, there having been slight, if any, declines. Country trade is brisk, and collections fairly good. The deliveries of grain at country points are light, the farmers holding off for still higher prices. Dairy produce is about steady, with fair lots coming forward. Hides are extremely dull, with prices unchanged. Cattle prices are easy. Hogs have declined 10 cents per cwt.

Winnipeg reports say: Trade conditions here are showing steady improvement. Retail trade has picked up considerably, and travelers report a better tone to trade in all directions. There is an excellent movement of goods. For the first season in many years nothing is heard about a shortage of railway rolling stock, and goods ordered are being forwarded with unusual promptness. Collections are better than they have been for some time and they are still improving. Values of goods hold steady. Grain continues to come forward freely, and prices keep up.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say: There is still a quiet tone to wholesale and retail trade here, and as a result collections are a little on the slow side. There is a quiet tone also to local industries. It is understood the lumbermen will cut but little until the summer, so that present surplus stocks may be disposed of. Prospects indicate that trade generally will show improvement from now on, and that by April business will be in full swing again.

Quebec—Trade in general continues fairly active. The cold weather has increased the demand for heavy goods; the latter are moving fairly well. City trade is about holding its own, which is usual at the season. Shoe manufacturers report fair orders for spring delivery, and confidence is generally expressed for the outlook.

Hamilton trade reports to Bradstreet's say there is now a rather better tone to trade there. Retail stocks are being cleared up fairly well, and collections continue moderately good. Travelers report a moderately good amount of business for spring delivery.

## SNOWBALLED HER COUNT

### Gladys Vanderbilt and Husband Have a Romp in the Snow.

New York, Jan. 31.—It might be betraying a precious secret to say that the Count and Countess Szechenyi are spending the first quarter of their honeymoon in the wooded Wheatley Hills of Long Island. There Harry Payne Whitney, brother-in-law of the former Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, has a pretty villa.

In an unfrequented road in the Wheatley Hills yesterday afternoon, about five minutes' walk from the Whitney place, a fair young bride and a handsome young husband, both strikingly like the bride and bridegroom of Monday's famous ceremony, were discovered by a chance wayfarer snowballing each other.

The count—that is to say, the young man—had just received a whacking blow on the back from a snowball, and both he and the young countess—pardon, the young woman — were laughing merrily.

He was in the act of making a snowball to even up accounts when the wayfarer drove by, and—horrors! —temporarily separated the young couple.

She wore a brown velvet corduroy suit, with a short skirt and high tan boots, and a brown hat and a little brown veil. He had on a long gray overcoat, and a gray cloth cap. He was prepared for the snow with high, black riding boots.

## DEATH OF GEO. FERGUSON

### Was Formerly a Well-Known Storekeeper at Lambeth.

The death occurred at Victoria Hospital yesterday afternoon, of Mr. George W. Ferguson who for many years kept a store at Lambeth.

A short time ago, Mr. Ferguson was taken ill and came to this city for treatment.

He is survived by one sister living in Port Stanley.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

## R. SUMMERS WON PRIZE

### At the Whist Match in the South London Liberal Club.

The whist match of the South London Liberal Club was held last evening in the club-rooms, and was very largely attended. The winner was Mr. Robert Summers, with a score of plus 27, who was presented with the handsome prize donated by Mayor Stevely.

There will be another whist match next Friday evening.

After the whist tourney, there will be the annual election of officers, and a large attendance of Liberals is expected.

Is it a loose application of language to apply the word "journal" to a publication issued every week or month? Probably not, since the idea of the word seems to have been that the new sheet was a diary, a record of day-by-day events, rather than it appeared daily itself. The very first regular newspaper, indeed, is considered to have been the Frankfurter Journal, which appeared in 1615 as a weekly publication. If newspapers were compelled to adhere with literal accuracy to their titles all "gazettes" would sell for one cent, since that is what Venetian Gazette of the sixteenth century, the parent of all the "gazettes," took its name from a coin of about that value.

A Cornwall paper, pointing out the advantages of a holiday in Cornwall, says: "Down here the moral atmosphere is as pure as the physical—quite healthy and bracing. There is not a theater in the whole of Cornwall."


## Not a Miracle But Medical Science

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited,
Toronto, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—Some time ago I began to lose flesh and failed every day until I had to quit work. My physicians and all my friends said I had contracted consumption. I failed from 165 pounds down to 119. I was advised to go to the Rockies or to the coast. I went to both places under heavy expense. I continued to fail, and was advised by the doctors to come home, as nothing more could be done for me. Hope seemed to have left me.

I tried Psychine and since starting its use I have gained from 119 to 141 pounds. I have used $10 worth of the medicine. I am a well man and I cannot say too much in praise of Psychine. The strongest recommendation would be weak in view of the fact that I believe it has saved my life. It is without doubt the best remedy for run-down conditions and weak lungs.

I sincerely hope and trust that you will continue your good work of saving rundown people and consumptives from the grave. Wishing you and Psychine continued success, I remain, one of Psychine's best friends.

ALEX. McRAE,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Almost every mail brings us letters like the above. Psychine will repeat this record in every case. It is the greatest medicine known. At all druggists, 50 cents and $1, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.

# ALMOST GIVEN UP

## "FRUIT-A-TIVES" SAVED HIS LIFE

Mr. Dingwall was Superintendent of St. Andrews Sunday School in Williams town for nine years and License Commissioner for Glengarry — and Tax Collector for Charlottenburg—for fourteen years continuously. Read how strongly Mr. Dingwall comes out in favor of "Fruit-a-tives."



Williamstown, Ont., April 5th., 1907.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the almost marvellous benefit I have derived from taking "Fruit-a-tives." I was a life long sufferer from Chronic Constipation and the only medicine I ever secured to do me any real good was "Fruit-a-tives." This medicine cured me when everything else failed. Also, last spring, I had a severe attack of bladder trouble with kidney trouble, and "Fruit-a-tives" cured these complaints for me, when the physician attending me had practically given me up. I am now over eighty years of age and I can stronghly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" for Chronic Constipation and bladder and kidney trouble. This medicine is mild like fruit, is easy to take, but most effective in action. 147

Sgd) JAMES DINGWALL.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box—6 for $2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.


## Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.




6071.—A NEW COAT SLEEVE.

A new sleeve pattern is an absolute necessity to the woman who desires to remodel a last year's coat—an occupation in which many women of practical ideas will be busily engaged during the next two or three months. The sleeve illustrated is an excellent one for the purpose, for it combines attractiveness with comfort and is not complicated of construction. The pattern provides for either 3-quarter or wrist length and requires, to make in the medium size, 1¼ yards of material 44 inches wide.

6071—Sizes 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 inches arm measure.

The price of this pattern is 10c.

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, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26 or whatever it may be. If a skirt give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

Address—

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
LONDON ADVERTISER.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond street. Phone 997.

# The Boy Cannot See Life as the Man

# J. L. Hughes On New and Old Training

## Toronto Inspector Addressed The Woman Teachers' Guild.

Before a fair audience last night in St. Andrew's Church, Mr. James L. Hughes, chief inspector of schools, Toronto, delivered a lecture on "The Old Training and the New."

The lecture was under the auspices of the Woman Teachers' Guild.

Inspector Edwards was chairman.

Mr. Hughes, in beginning his lecture, pointed out that the old training looked at the child from the adult standpoint.

The endeavor seemed to be to make the child a little old man.

There were always two ways of looking at the same thing.

**The Boy and the Man.**

There were no two things alike in the world.

The boy cannot see life as the man.

The attempt was made to bring adult thought down to the boy.

That was not the viewpoint of the new learning.

The boy and the man ought to be different.

Each lived a totally different life.

There must be a full, rich, free childhood, or there cannot be great men.

Great men are made of great boys.

Great men were never made of little old men.

Since Christ, there were only two teachers who wrote from the child's standpoint—Froebel and Dickens.

They taught that there should not be sympathy for boys, but sympathy with boys.

**All Not Alike.**

The child has a right to a child's life.

The old tried to make all children alike.

They were all taught to write alike.

That resulted only in blighting lives, as they could not all write alike or be alike.

The flowers, the trees, the mountains, everything God has made, is different, and yet they tried in the old days to make all boys and girls alike.

Each boy was a distinct representative of God.

Each had a power, a gift no other soul had.

Each could do something that the other person could not do, and the world would be poorer if he did not do it.

When the consciousness of that power comes to him, there comes duty and responsibility.

That is the only way to give him a sense of duty.

**The Boy and Evil.**

The old way started a war against the evil things of life.

There was no more wrong thing in the world than to make a boy conscious of evil.

The new and right way was to make him conscious of power, not to make him conscious of weakness.

Froebel made the new theology, as well as the new teaching.

The old was coercive.

It stopped a boy from doing wrong, and never taught him to do right.

Coercion never stimulated a soul to higher or better things.

Goodness in the old days was revealed negatively.

The new way does not make children hate goodness by punishing them for not being good. The dead boy in the old days got the prize for conduct in the Sunday school—the boy who never did anything.

**Something Good in All.**

Never call a boy bad, especially to himself, declared Mr. Hughes.

There is something good in all of them.

Never give any boy the consciousness that he is a bad boy, as there is nothing so depressing as that thought, and it will inevitably bear him down.

Kindle the good in him, and he will live.

**Manual Training.**

Manual training should be in every school in America, said Mr. Hughes.

There was no logic in the statement that the practical was out of joint with the philosophical.

Manual training did not consist of making things, but rather the kindling of boys to a sense of power.

It taught them to be constructive, not destructive.

Some could be kindled by literature, others by art or music or mathematics; but the larger number could be kindled by practical work.

**What He Likes To Do.**

There were three things a boy loved to do.

First, he loved to do things.

Secondly, he loved to do things of his own planning.

Thirdly, he loved to do things in co-operation with others.

The development of these three things meant the development of the boy along right lines.

The development of these things meant the development of the boy morally.

The moral education of a boy did not consist of cramming him full of moral facts and principles.

Mr. Hughes declared he knew men crammed full of moral facts and principles, who were no more good than a grasshopper.

**Plea for the Boy.**

The speaker made a plea for the boy to be allowed to do as a boy should do.

The boy hates tyranny.

The tyranny of the old school of teaching was just as bad as the tyranny of history.

The boy should be taught to achieve, not by sticking to one thing, but by doing many things.

Teaching means primarily clearing away difficulties, and that should never be forgotten.

In the old system, self-control meant keeping away from all evil.

The new system showed that it meant achievement, doing something for God and humanity.

The boy should be taught consciousness of strength, not of weakness.

The old theology taught that men were worms.

There was no vitality in that thought.

**Obedience.**

Obedience under the old means subordination.

The boy loved law.

He played his games according to law, and if properly trained he would love the law.

When he learned the law of the game and loved it, he learned the law of the home and loved it, and when he learned the law of the school and loved it, he would learn the laws of the city, the country, and of God, and love them all.

Mr. Hughes spoke of reverence, which was awe of age.

If the boy is reverenced, he will return that reverence with reverence.

Solomon said: "Train up a child in the way he should go."

Men tried to improve on that, and said: "Train up a child in the way he 'don't' go."

**Courtesy.**

The same was true of courtesy.

If the boy was shown courtesy, he would return courtesy.

Mr. Hughes criticised the old theology, which did not reveal God as a loving Father, but as a cruel despot.

He hoped, in concluding, that the teachers would endeavor to impart the new learning to the pupils.

Inspector Edwards, on behalf of the teachers, thanked Mr. Hughes for the lecture.

Mr. Edwards said he felt confident that the teachers present would carry out his precepts faithfully and well.

# DR. BUCKLEY ON TRIAL

## Editor of the Christian Advocate Is Charged With Slander.

Chicago, Jan. 31. — Charges of disloyalty and slander prefered against the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, were considered by a commission of nine clergymen of the New York East conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, today.

The charges were made by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Cook, of Brandon, Vt. It is understood that the charges are based on editorials in the Christian Advocate.

It was Dr. Cook who preferred the charges against Professor Borden A. Downe, of Boston University, which resulted in his trial for alleged heresy a few years ago.

Dr. Buckley, in defending Professor Downe, accused Dr. Cook of having made public the charges against the professor.

The charges now preferred against Dr. Buckley are supposed to have grown out of the Downe trial. A commission of clergy, with Rev. Dr. C. F. Wing, presiding elder, as chairman, was appointed to determine whether the charges constituted sufficient grounds to warrant a formal trial.

Its sessions were executive, and will be continued tomorrow.


# Symptoms of Kidney Disease

Cloudy or milky urine.
Frequent desire to urinate.
Scanty and high-colored urine.
Brick dust deposits in the urine.
Pains in the back over the kidneys.
Feelings of weariness and despondency.
Shortness of breath and general weakness.

Thousands of people today have diseased kidneys and do not know it. Are you one? If so it is absolutely necessary that you should do something to prevent the development of such serious diseases as Bright's Disease. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the best on the market for the prevention of serious diseases. Thousands recommend them.

Mrs. Joseph Gray, Sartell, King's Co., N.B., writes: For four or five years my husband and I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for kidney troubles and biliousness and find them indispensable as a family medicine. We could not do without them."

Biliousness, liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, kidney disease and backache readily yield to the influence of this great family medicine. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for Dr. Chase's 1908 Calendar Almanac.


# CANTIN'S CASE

## Promoter Charged With Obtaining Loan Under False Pretenses.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Huron County was represented in the witness box at the police court today by its sheriff, registrar and county treasurer, all of whom were called to show that the Hotel Balmoral at St. Joseph, the property of the St. Joseph Land Company, of which the defeated Narcisse M. Cantin was the representative, had a series of executions against it, amounting in all to $42,000, with accrued interest.

Cantin is charged with obtaining a loan of $2,400 on the property from Mr. Ziba Gallagher, of this city, by representing it to be entirely unencumbered.

Mr. Gallagher told his tale of the transactions to Magistrate Denison. After having advanced the money in June, 1906, on the representations made, he said he allowed the interest to accumulate, satisfied that he could secure his money out of the building at any time. Recently, however, he acquired possession of the title, to find executions against it for the amount named, and preferred a charge of false pretenses against Cantin. Cantin claims the building to be worth $160,000.

The case was further adjourned until Tuesday.

A. H. Harrison, an English explorer, has returned to England after spending two and a half years in continuous work in the Arctic Ocean, north of the American Continent. The journey was undertaken for the purpose of scientific research. For 18 months he lived entirely with Eskimo and brought back with him some interesting data regarding these interesting people.

# IF NO "T" RAIL, NO EXTENSION

Continued from Page One.

north end extension would not be built if Wellington street line was not moved over to Richmond street.

The proposed extension was laid over until the matter of the "T" rail is settled.

Sheriff Cameron introduced a deputation from the Playgrounds Association, regarding the setting apart of the Parke estate in South London for playgrounds.

He pointed out that this property was not the only piece that should be set apart for playgrounds, as the association was of the opinion that several such places should be located at once.

Sheriff Cameron thought that a part of Victoria Park should be devoted to the purpose.

He thought, too, that there should be playgrounds in the east, northeast, northwest and near the courthouse.

In addition, skating rinks should be established on vacant lots, and other places where they would be of great benefit to the children.

**Idea Is Growing.**

It was shown that the playground idea was growing rapidly in this country.

Sheriff Cameron said that he and Mr. J. I. A. Hunt had made arrangements for the rent for one year of the Parke estate.

He asked the city to furnish cheap swings and such things for the children.

**The Object.**

Mr. Hunt spoke of the objects of the association.

All the grounds needed would be water taps and lavatories.

After that $50 would cover the cost of swings and such things.

In addition, police protection should be given at night, as the park after sundown might be taken possession of by an undesirable element.

The scheme was largely an experiment here, and the working out of it would depend largely on the manner in which the council supported it.

The association would not ask for a large sum, but would like to have water, police protection, and a small grant, if it could be made.

Mr. A. W. Fraser also spoke on the subject.

**Grant of $100.**

Ald. Stevenson moved that the council be recommended to grant $100 to the association, and furnish police protection.

The board of water commissioners will be asked to furnish free water.

The motion was carried.

**The "T" Rail.**

Mr. T. H. Smallman, of the London Street Railway Company, addressed the committee, asking for permission to lay "T" rails on Dundas street, instead of the girder groove rail.

He pointed out that the "T" rail was the much better rail, and was being put in use in nearly all American cities.

The street railway company was anxious to meet the city in a reasonable spirit.

The fact that "T" rails were being laid, would not operate against the by-law, as the city solicitor feared.

Mr. Smallman thought, that owing to the tightness of the money market, it would be impossible to lay new girder groove rails, but that the old rails would have to be relaid.

The groove caused the company all sorts of annoyance on account of ice and snow getting into it.

The company, if it were given the privilege of laying "T" rails, would use the present Dundas street rails on the north end extension.

**Manager King.**

Manager King spoke at some length on the merits of the "T" rail. It was the up-to-date rail, and was being laid in many cities.

It was a cleaner, better rail.

Mr. King thought that it would be much better when so expensive a pavement was being laid on Dundas street, to lay rails that would last as long as the pavement.

The citizens on Dundas street were anxious to have the "T" rail.

**Ald. Beattie.**

Ald. Beattie pointed out that he was not anxious to go against the opinion of the city solicitor, but he thought that the matter could be arranged satisfactorily.

The street railway was anxious to make any agreement suitable to the city, and special legislation might be obtained to protect both parties to the agreement.

He suggested that the city solicitor and the solicitor of the street railway meet, and try to find out if an arrangement satisfactory to all parties could be made.

**Much the Better.**

Ald. Stevenson was of the opinion that the "T" rail was much the better rail for a permanent pavement.

He thought that the bylaw was not so cast-iron that it could not be changed if something better for the citizens were discovered. He moved that a conference be arranged between the city solicitor and the solicitor for the street railway, in order to see if the street railway cannot be allowed to use "T" rails on Dundas street between Wellington and Adelaide streets. The motion carried.

**North End Loop.**

The matter of the north end extension was considered, and Mr. Smallman declared that he was of the opinion that the changes suggested would give the greatest benefit to the largest number.

It was always his principle that it was in the interests of the city to run the street railway no closer than two blocks of the city limits.

That was the reason that the line was run along Cheapside street, instead of Victoria street.

His views also coincided with those of City Engineer Graydon.

The reason that the line was not run up Adelaide street was because it would be too close to the city limits, and therefore it was changed to William street.

That brought it too close to the Wellington street line, and therefore, it was proposed to move the Wellington street line.

If the latter line were not moved, the street railway would not come down Colborne street.

The company would not go further north than Victoria street.

"I think the residents of Wellington street are very selfish," declared Mr. Smallman.

"The line up Richmond street would tap a much larger area, and be a greater benefit. When it was first proposed to run the line up Wellington street, the people 'kicked' like everything, and now that we want to move it, they oppose it. Their attitude is not reasonable."

**Mayor Stevely.**

Mayor Stevely suggested that the street railway submit a proposition to the city council to be acted on if thought desirable, or allow it to go until the city council was in a position to dictate terms.

Mr. Smallman thought the idea was a good one. He suggested, however, that the solicitors get together first, and settle the "T" rail matter, and after that the street railway would willingly submit a proposition.

This was agreed to, and the city solicitor and the solicitor of the company will confer regarding "T" rails.

**Consolidating Bylaws.**

The cost of consolidating the bylaws was found to be $1,800. Ald. Beattie informed the committee, and on motion of Ald. Stevenson, it was recommended to the council that the bylaws be consolidated.

The London Rolling Mills Company applied for exmption for the year according to agreement.

On motion of Ald. Stevenson it was recommended to the council that the request be granted.

Those present were Ald. Beattie (chairman), Ald. Ferguson, Ald. Stevenson, Mayor Stevely and Secretary Pope.


# Our Annual February Sale



# Reducing the Reduced Price

And reductions are as real as we represent. We have waded into our stocks, and without any consideration for profits or costs we've cut the prices to a point that will make buying irresistible for you.

**We've Cut the Descriptions as We've Cut the Prices**

## Parlor Suites

1 only three pieces, was $26, for..... **$15.95**
2 only three pieces, were $30, for..... **$21**
2 only five pieces, were $27, for..... **$17.75**
2 only five pieces, were $60, for..... **$45.50**
11 odd piece, were $6.97, for..... **$4.35**
7 odd pieces for..... **$3.35**

## Couches

7 Couches, were $16, for ..... **$11.50**
3 Couches, were $8, for **$5.75**

## Morris Chairs

2 only, were $6, for..... **$4**
5 only, were $9, for... **$6.75**

## Sideboards

At **$8.50,** former price $12
At **$19.50,** former price $25, solid oak, British plate mirror.
At **$28.50,** former price $35. Solid quarter oak, hand polished.

## Extension Tables

At **$5.50,** regular price $7
At **$6.75,** regular price $9

## Dressers

At **$5.75**, former price $7.
At **$13.90**, former price $20, long British plate mirror, swell front drawers.
At **$19**, former price $25, quarter oak or mahogany.

## Metal Beds

At **$29.50**, former price $35, all brass, two-inch continuous posts.
At **$25.50**, former price $33, all brass, bow front, two-inch post.
At **$7.25**, were $10, White with brass trimmings, eight designs.

**Watch Our Windows For Special Bargains**

The Ontario Furniture Co.

228 and 230 DUNDAS STREET. LONDON'S LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE.



THE BEST NEW NOVELS

*A Strong Favorite by Miss Rives*

SATAN SANDERSON
by
HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES
Author of *Hearts Courageous* and *The Castaway*

"A powerful story."
—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"An eventful and dramatic novel."
—*New York Sun.*

"Of great power and interest."
—*Pittsburg Press.*

"'Satan Sanderson' has most of them beat a thousand ways."—*Buffalo Express.*

Pictures in Color by
A. B. WENZELL. $1.50.

*Everybody Wants*

THE LION'S SHARE



By OCTAVE THANET, Author of THE MAN OF THE HOUR

"Octave Thanet's story of 'The Lion's Share' is a thoroughly readable book. It will be found satisfying by the reader who likes a tale of plot and incident sharply and well told. It has good characters and good dialogue. It is entertaining by reason of the abundant puzzle—by the skilful building of this and by the equally skilful dissection and elucidation of it. We have read it with entire and unusual interest and gratification. It is all right. A fine detective story."—*New York Sun.*

Illustrated by E. M. ASHE. $1.50.

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Canadian Prices: Cloth, $1.25; Paper, 75c



## *The Last Great Fire*

**Did not cause so much suffering to the homeless as many a case of eczema causes its miserable victim. And the relief fund did not bring so much joy as Hood's Sarsaparilla has given thousands of times, in relieving the agonizing itching and burning of eczema-tortured people.**

**Eczema**—"My sister suffered from childhood from eczema or salt rheum on her hands and arms. She was treated by eminent specialists in diseases of the skin without permanent relief. She was then entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla." E. LOUISA SYMONDS, 222 Maynard St., Halifax, N. S.

**Tied the Hands**—"We had to tie the hands of our two-year-old son on account of eczema on his face and limbs. No medicine helped until we used Hood's Sarsaparilla which soon completely cured." MRS. A. VAN WYCK, 123 Montgomery St., Paterson, N. J.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.**


## A TRIBUTE TO PRIESTS.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—More than 500 delegates and many more visitors attended the first inter-denominational missionary conference ever held on this coast at the Calvary Presbyterian Church here yesterday.

Bishop John M. Walden, New York, secretary of the board of bishops of the Methodist Church, was the principal speaker yesterday. That the condition of city life is better for the making of citizens than the conditions of rural life, was the startling statement made by the eastern bishop.

"I would trust the interests of this country to the people of the cities sooner than to any other section of our country's population," he said. The bishop paid a high tribute to the Roman Catholic Church. "Aside from any consideration of the religious value of the Roman Catholic Church," he said, "its priests are a mighty police power for the preservation of order and decency among the alien population of American cities."

Dr. Edward Falls, a well-known Egyptologist and excavator, has embraced Islam. While at the head of an excavating expedtion in the Nile Delta he became so convinced of the virtues of Mohammedanism that he confessed the faith and was received at the Mosque of Marlout. He will henceforth be known under the name of Mussa Mohammed.

Despite the great falling off in the gold product of Colorado during the year 1906 that state still holds the lead of all the states and territories of this country, including Alaska, in the production of precious metals. The figures for the year 1906 were $23,210,629, a decrease of $1,813,344.


# WAS A TOTAL WRECK FROM HEART FAILURE.

Heart disease is characterized by its stealthy approach and its variety of forms, yet in all its forms nature gives unmistakable signals which warn us of its presence.

One of the first danger signals announcing something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or, again there may be the most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. You may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief, such speedy restoration to health that no one need suffer.

Mr. Darius Carr, Geary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure, my wife advised me to take your pills, and, after using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now sixty-two years old and feel almost as well as I did at twenty."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.




The Canadian Pacific is keeping up its campaign to secure stricter enforcement of the rules all over the system. Employes found disregarding the rules as to running trains are promptly dismissed or suspended, according to the gravity of the offense.

During last month between 40 and 60 men between Montreal and Toronto were thus punished for neglect or infraction of rules. Most of these were for minor derelictions, such as discourtesy to passengers, neglect to examine switches, and in several instances, running trains without proper orders. Four or five men were dismissed, the rest being suspended for various terms. The list of sufferers includes engineers, conductors, brakemen and yardmen.

Transcontinental lines are considering an advance in the rate on cigars and cigarettes from eastern points to Pacific coast terminals.

Shipments of this character are light and bulky, and it is believed that when compared with more substantial freight the present rates are too low. Carriers also find that they are called upon to pay more claims for loss and damage on cigars and cigarettes than on any other commodity in proportion to revenue earned. The present rate on cigars and cigarettes from the east to California, when they are packed in accordance with the western classification, is $3 per 100 pounds.

The California railroad commission has ordered an investigation of alleged rebating by the Harriman lines, the Sante Fe and the Salt Lake route. The constitution of the state provides a fine up to $20,000 for each violation of the anti-rebate law and also provides for the imprisonment of the officers of the railroad who arranged the rebate. The inquiry begins Feb. 15 in San Francisco and later will be continued in Los Angeles.

Employes of the Pennsylvania released from service until better times return are understood to have been provided with a furlough of nine months.

This is an unusual period and suggests the opinion of the managers as to prospects for future business activity. While the time named would ordinarily be tantamount to a discharge it is not so intended by the management. It is designed to keep the men in line for promotion and reinstatement in the event that they obtain other employment and are disposed to respond to a call for a renewal of their connection with the company.

With regard to a return of better conditions, it was remarked by the official of another system in referring to the action of the Pennsylvania, that he believed that the length of time of the furlough given was very proper and entirely justified by the present outlook. "The turn of the tide," said he, "will be very gradual. Good times will surely come again but not speedily. The fact that this is a Presidential year has much to do with it. People are not going to be in a hurry. Some practical lessons of a salutary character have been learned and forbid making haste feverishly. The watchword now is 'go slow' and the will continue until the political situation is so effectually classified that we can fairly determine what may be reasonably expected."

A new light has been thrown on the validity of the two-cent rate bill decision. It was said that the constitutionality of the act depended upon the prosperity of the railroads, and while it might be invalidated under the present condition of business it would come into force later when trade picked up.

The supreme court decision in declaring the measure unconstitutional, dealt with the question of the effect of the rate law on the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. If under present conditions that railroad cannot pay 6 per cent dividend on its stock on a two-cent rate basis, the law was declared void as far as the Pennsylvania was concerned.

Other railroads, however, must show that their dividends are affected in like manner if they would escape. This was made plain by Attorney-General Todd in the following statement:

"In the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the county of Philadelphia, the supreme court ruled that a two-cent per mile passenger rate does an injustice to the stockholders of that company by depriving it of the power of earning on intrastate passenger business a fund applicable to dividends of less than the statutory rate of interest, which is 6 per cent. This is a question of fact as to other railroads, that may only be determined by a trial in court in each case."

Considerable surprise and gratification was occasioned when publicity was given to the fact that the Erie had indefinitely postponed its proposed reduction in eastbound second-class passenger rates to have become effective on Feb. 10. The assumption that this was the result of an understanding between the hignest authorities was correct.

It is understood now that the whole matter of the Michigan Central's differential, which has caused friction with the Erie and the Grand Trunk, and upon which an opinion was given by Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston and Maine, in the capacity of a referee, is to be again arbitrated, if anyone can be determined upon and is willing to accept the task.

Mr. Tuttle's determination was to be tried for a year as an experiment and as a basis for future consideration. That time has not yet expired. Its near approach, however, with the experience through which it had passed, appears to have caused the Erie to take time by the forelock and move into a position where it could give battle advantageously if it became necessary.

The outlook at one time seemed dangerous and a passenger rate war appeared to be inevitable. As before stated, and arbitrator is to be selected. This has been intrusted to a committee consisting of W. H. Newman, president of the New York Central; W. H. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna and Frederick D. Underwood, of the Erie. These executives represent the three roads more deeply concerned in the question, in connection with steamship traffic, than all the other lines. The Erie has grown weary of its losses, the Lackawanna always carried a large percentage of the business, and the Michigan Central wants more than it has been able to get, through having a differential, so that it may compete on better terms with the differential lines. As it is able to land its passengers on Manhattan Island, the Erie has been sternly opposed to any such concession.

One compromise, following a refusal to assent to arbitration, was the appointment of Mr. Tuttle, but his opinion did not satisfy anyone and was regarded as a splitting of differences. The Grand Trunk has been just as strongly against the several awards to the Michigan Central as the Erie, and these two were for a considerable period closely bound allies in this regard. Rumor says they have since had a falling out and that their relations have been strained, but the reason has not been stated.

If the next adjustment is really to be the result of an arbitration, it shows a change of heart upon the part of the Erie. It is generally conceded that whoever undertakes the task will act with independence as well as moderation and that the controversy will be effectually settled.

New York Central's freight traffic, according to the statement of an official of the company, has shown decided improvement during the past ten days, and although the volume is still considerably below that of a year ago, conditions point to an increase. Between 26,000 and 27,000 cars have been used within the last ten days.

Erie officials are of the same opinion regarding the improvement saying that they have recently put back into service a lot of freight cars that had, until very lately, been idle.

One of the largest contracts taken for steel cars this year was secured by the Pressed Steel Car Company last week, the order calling for 600 cars. The value of the order is approximately $600,000.

The car-building business has been gradually declining, and with the exception of stray lots of 50 cars or less new business has been rare for the companies dealing in railroad equipment. The decline began last summer and has been almost unbroken in its progress, and the new order is the first strong break in a better direction.

Final deliveries are being made of the equipment ordered some months ago by the Buffalo and Susquehanna consisting of 800 all-steel cars, each of 100,000 pounds capacity, 200 steel under-frame box cars of 80,000 pounds capacity, and 20 heavy consolidated locomotives, at a cost of $1,400,000 As rapidly as received the new equipment is being utilized to handle the through traffic with connecting lines.

Notable increase in manufacturing tonnage on the northern lines of the company and in coal tonnage on the souther extensions made the purchase of additional rolling stock imperative. The orders were placed with the Pressed Steel Car Company, the Western Steel Car and Foundry Company, and the American Locomotive Company.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has awar-

The Grand Trunk Pacific has awarded to Foley Brothers & Larson, of Winnipeg, a $5,000,000 contract for building 126 miles of the system from a point six miles east of Edmonton to Wolf Creek, 120 miles west of Alberta's capital.

The work is more expensive than any part of the main line yet under contract. A large part of it is through scrub and marsh, running up to the foothills of the Rockies.

The first big equipment order that has enlivened the market since the financial trouble and consequent retrenchment by railroads, is about to be placed by the Lehigh and New England, a subsidiary of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

The contract, for which bids are to invited, calls for 1,000 box cars of 60,000 pounds capacity, with steel underframes, and 250 all-steel coal cars of 80,000 pounds capacity. The expenditure involved is $1,250,000.

Benjamin F. Freeble, auditor for the Monongahela, a Pennsylvania line, has been granted a patent on a new style of passenger car, which differs from any other passenger car ever built.

He claims by using the new car the number of passengers injured in passenger train wrecks each year will be reduced to a minimum. The floor will always remain in the same position, even though the car is turned over on its side or top. The interior is practically a rotary chamber set on substantial trucks. The exterior of the car is the same as that of an ordinary car.

While railroad men say that the steel passenger cars used on some lines have resulted in fewer accidents there is no way of preventing loss of life in case the car is turned on its side.

Ottawa was this week the gathering point of the railway clans. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, represented by W. E. Hurley, of Toronto, vice-grand master; the Order of Railway Conductors, represented by Vice-President S. M. Berry, of Toronto; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, represented by James Murdoch, of Toronto; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, represented by G. L. Wark, legislative representative; and the Order of Railway Telegraphers represented by D. Campbell, of Toronto, vice-president, and are in a way, represented by Mr. J. Harvey Hall, of Toronto, legislative representative of the various organizations; all these and perhaps a hundred other trainmen are gathered in the caravan series of Ottawa seeking ways and means of persuading the Government of Canada that the Lemieux act should not apply to railways and railway employes, and that pre-existing strike legislation covered any and every contingency that might arise concerning railwaymen. They argue that the Lemieux act should never have been applied to them.

But a warmer grievance, perhaps, is that against the crown authorities for prosecuting conductors, engineers, and other trainmen for railway accidents under the criminal code. Train officials, they say, have been sent to jail for obeying orders, when obedience of orders has spelled disaster to trains and passengers and penitentiary to trainmen.

These prosecutions they seek to steer into what they say is the right channel. Lapse of memory or mistakes of judgment in cases where the superior shirks responsibility passing it on to the inferior, should not be accounted as crimes against any but the superior, they claim. They are not criminals and they want the real responsible heads to be held accountable.

## PASSES NATAL ACT

**Opposition Leader Criticises the Measure at Some Length.**

Victoria, Jan. 31.—At the conclusion of a lengthy debate, the British Columbia Legislature again passed the Natal act yesterday afternoon, unanimously.

J. A. Macdonald, the Opposition leader, delivered a lengthy criticism, concluding, however, with the words: "I feel it my duty to support this measure."

The chief point in the address of the Opposition leader was that the Natal act would not exclude either Japanese or Chinese. Under the British North America act, the province has power to legislate with regard to immigration only so far as that legislation is not repugnant to any act of the Parliament of Canada. The Federal Parliament had legislated with respect to Chinese and Japanese, and therefore, he held that these two classes must be eliminated from the scope of the Natal act. It would then only apply to the Hindus.

## BURIED PLUNDER FOUND

**Gold Bricks Stolen in 1880 Recovered From Ruins of Saloon.**

Omaha, Jan. 31.—Superintendent Patterson, of the Pacific Express Company, returned to Omaha from Sidney, Neb., today, bringing with him two large bricks of bullion, believed to represent part of the loot of a robbery of the company's office in Sidney, in March, 1880. The metal was found buried in the debris of a saloon which burned two weeks ago. The robbery was the boldest of its kind ever committed in the west, and the bullion, which had been received that day by stage from the Black Hills, was valued at $127,000. One of the bricks was sold to the Denver Mint a year after the robbery. Sheriff McCarthy, who then owned the saloon which burned recently, was believed to be the leader of the robber band. His brother was later hanged by vigilantes. McCarthy has been dead several years.

## SENTELLE SIGNS WITH TORONTO

Toronto, Jan. 31.—The Toronto Club is in a mixup over Third Baseman Sentelle, who was with Jersey City last season. Recently the Toronto Club, on the understanding that Sentelle was free to sign, secured his signature to a contract. Today word was received from Jersey City that they had sold Sentelle to the Mobile Club.

Toronto will make a strong effort to hold the Italian, who is a peppery infielder.

The publisher of the best farmers' paper in the Maritime Provinces, in writing to us, states:
"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

**DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP**

**Contains all the wonderful lung-healing virtues of the Norway pine tree and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.**

**Do Not Accept Dangerous Substitutes**

**There is nothing "just as good" as Dr. Wood's. Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees is the trade mark; the price is 25c.**

**COLD SETTLED ON THE LUNGS**

Mrs. Irwin Bennett, Parrsboro, N. S., writes: "I feel it my duty to write a few words in praise of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I took a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, and made it almost impossible to breathe at times. I coughed constantly and could not sleep at nights. A friend told me how Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup had helped her, so I procured some, and before I had taken one bottle my cough was gone and I could lie down and sleep at night."

## NORMA MUNRO SETTLES

**She and Mrs. Leslie Carter Will Exchange Some Jewelry.**

New York, Jan. 31.—Ezra P. Prentice, receiver in bankruptcy for Mrs. Leslie Carter Payne, the actress, has arranged for the settlement of a suit brought in the supreme court by Mrs. Carter against Miss Norma L. Munro, to recover $41,799 for money loaned, etc. Mr. Prentice has accepted an offer made by Henrietta S. Munro, mother of Norma, to pay $5,000 cash in full settlement, and Miss Munro is to turn over to the receiver a quantity of jewelry now in her possession, which was claimed by Mrs. Carter. Other jewelry is to be returned to Miss Munro. The jewelry to be turned over to Mr. Prentice consists of fifteen pieces, among which are diamonds, rings, pins, bracelets, collar, watch chain and cuff links. The jewelry for Miss Munro consists of thirteen pieces, which include rings, pins, bracelets, lockets, chains, cross, rosary chatelaine, and nine trinkets of small value. Mr. Prentice was of the opinion that it was better to accept this settlement than to go on with the lawsuit, as Miss Munro disputed most of the items in the suit, and it was doubtful, if a judgment was obtained, whether it could be collected. Plaintiff and defendant were once great chums.

## CANADIAN WOMAN SHOT

**Daughter in Alabama Thought She Had Taken Cartridges From Gun.**

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 31. — Mrs. C. J. Shanahan, wife of a contractor on extension of Louisville and Nashville Railroad, fifteen miles south of Birmingham, last night, shot and killed her mother, Mrs. Rachael McKillam, of Canada, here on a visit. The killing was accidental.

Mrs. Shanahan removed cartridges from a gun, she thought, but one shell remained. In snapping the trigger, Mrs. McKillam was killed. The body will be sent to Toronto, Ont., for burial.

## HER LARGEST BOND SALE

**New York Will Dispose of $50,000,000 of Securities.**

New York, Jan. 31. — Comptroller Metz today announced that on Feb. 14 or 15 he would sell $50,000,000 worth of New York city bonds, bearing interest of 4½ per cent. Of the issue $45,000,000 will be 50-year bonds, and $5,000,000 ten-year assessment bonds. The money will be used for public improvements.

This will be the largest sale of bonds ever made by the city at one offering, and Comptroller Metz declares its success already is certain, as he has received assurances that all of the issue for which bids are not received will be taken by financial interests.

## LIEN ON JOHN D'S. LAUNDRY

**Contractor Fails to Get Pay for Building Material.**

New York, Jan. 31. — A mechanic's lien directed against John R. Rockefeller was filed in the county clerk's office at White Plains today by Abraham R. Harnash, who lives at 448 West Fifty-seventh street, Manhattan.

In the document filed Mr. Rockefeller is named as owner and contractor. The lien is for $415. Mr. Harnash sets forth that he was employed by the Ribbed Concrete Building Company to furnish material for a building to be erected on the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills. The building was to be used as a laundry. Mr. Harnash says that he has not received payment for the material furnished.

## MAUD GONNE FAILS

**Cannot Get More Than a Separation From Major McBride.**

Paris, an. 31. — The superior court today rejected the appeal from the finding of the lower court brought by Mrs. McBride, better known as Maud Gonne, the "Irish Joan of Arc," who sued her husband, Major McBride, for an absolute divorce.

The legal separation decreed by the lower court was confirmed by the superior court.

Mrs. McBride brought her first action in the summer of 1906, and was then granted a judicial separation from her husband, who was a prominent member of the Irish brigade during the South African war. This tribunal refused to grant her an absolute divorce on account of her Irish nationality.

Mrs. McBride contended today that the superior court should follow the English practice, but the court held that the marriage was contracted in Dublin, Ireland, where divorce is granted only by virtue of an act of Parliament, and that therefore it was powerless to grant Mrs. McBride more than a separation.

## LANDS NEAR SURGEONS

**New Yorker Falls Through Skylight at Battle Creek Sanatorium.**

Battle, Creek, Mich., Jan. 31. — For a man much fractured and spotted with lacerations, no better place could have received Marcus Cohen, of New York, than that which checked his fall at the Battle Creek sanatorium today.

Cohen, tearing downward through a skylight, landed in the treatment room, near the surgical ward.

He did not have to wait for an ambulance. Helpers picked up the mangled form, and soon doctors were reducing fractures in the hip, ribs and arms. The glass cut terribly, too, and he may die.

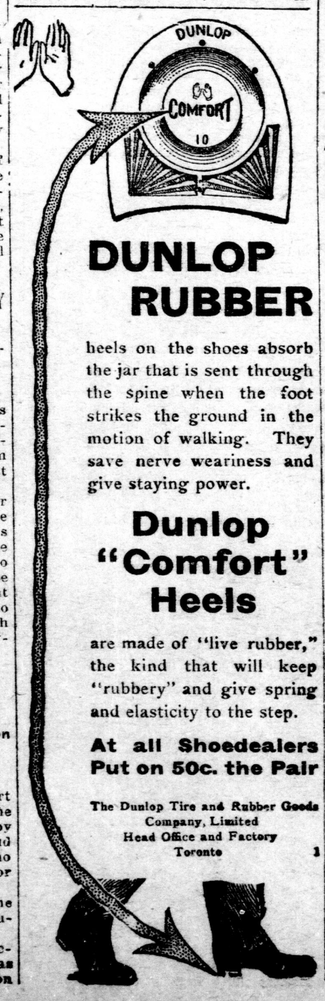
Cohen, paying for treatments by serving as helper, stepped onto a panel of glass while cleaning the skylight, and went down, a distance of 30 feet.

**SUED FOR SLANDER.**

Montreal, Que., Jan. 31. — Hon. H. H. Roy, candidate for the mayoralty, has issued a writ for slander against Alderman Payette, his opponent, claiming $25000 damages. He objects to being called "the father of trusts," a term which Alderman Payette is stated to have applied to him in the course of a public address last night.

**Shiloh's Cure Cures Coughs and Colds QUICKLY**

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take,—nothing in it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success commend Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., $1. 315




**DUNLOP RUBBER**

heels on the shoes absorb the jar that is sent through the spine when the foot strikes the ground in the motion of walking. They save nerve weariness and give staying power.

**Dunlop "Comfort" Heels**

are made of "live rubber," the kind that will keep "rubbery" and give spring and elasticity to the step.

**At all Shoedealers Put on 50c. the Pair**

The Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Limited
Head Office and Factory
Toronto 1




**A Surprise in Biscuits**

Every box of Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas you open—you will find a new delight in these dainty biscuits.

When you want to surprise yourself, give your appetite a treat with

**Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas** 91




**For Baby's**

use—and every toilet purpose as good a soap as "Baby's Own" cannot be bought for as little money. 1-07

Albert Soaps Ltd. Mfrs., Montreal.

*Beware of imitations and substitutes accept none but the genuine "Baby's Own."*



**CODY**
INVERTED GAS
**LIGHTS**
Sunshine's greatest rival. Made in London. Sold by McMurtry Hardware Co 236 DUNDAS ST.

**ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE**

**WINTER SAILINGS**

Reduced fares, first, second and third class, are now in effect.

**Sailings to Liverpool**

| | From St. John. | Halifax. |
|---|---|---|
| Tunisian | Frt., Feb. 14 | Sat., Feb. 15 |
| Corsican | Frt., Feb. 28 | Sat., Feb. 29 |
| Grampian | Sat., Mar. 7 | |
| Virginian | Frt., Mar. 13 | Sat., Mar. 14 |

**Sailings to Glasgow**

Pretorian ..... From Boston, Feb. 15
Mongolian ..... From Boston Feb. 29

For rates of passage, sailing lists, etc., apply E. DE LA HOOKE, G. T. R.; W. FULTON, C. P. R., or F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street.

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS**

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.
LEYLAND LINE.
Boston—Liverpool Direct.
E. DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT.
AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
DOMINION LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers.
Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool (Summer).
Portland—Liverpool Direct (Winter).
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
E. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, Agents.

Railway engines which were built in England over 50 years ago are still in use on the Swedish lines.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*3:50 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *6:25 p.m., *7:48 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:15 a.m., 8:50 a.m., *11:13 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:20 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:23 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations.

Depart for the west—*3:25 a.m., *3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:05 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., *6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *7:55 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 11:10 p.m.

Depart—6:10 a.m., 11 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

**PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.**

Depart—5:40 a.m., *6:50 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m., 17:35 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:15 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m., 110:30 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley. ! Between London and St. Thomas only.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.**

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., *10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

Arrive—From the east *11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., *11 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., **8:20 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—*4:40 a.m. 8:43 a.m., *5:28 p.m. For the west—*11:38 a.m., ***8:10 p.m. *11:10 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. **From Chatham only. ***Runs only to Chatham.

**WABASH**

has now on sale daily until April 30th, winter tourist tickets at very low rates, to Texas, Old Mexico, California and other south and southwestern points. The Wabash is the great through car line between the east and the west. For rates, timetables and other printed matter, apply to any Wabash Agent, or address J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, 63 Yonge Street, Toronto.

**Finest Trains** between **Montreal** and **Chicago**

Day and night each way all year round.

Best of equipment; short line and fast time.

Toronto as a midway point enjoys splendid train service to both Montreal and Chicago.

Through sleepers nightly; good connections from all branch lines.

Full information at London offices:
W. Fulton, 161 Dundas St.,
J. Houston, C.P.R. Station.
or write C. B. Foster, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**

**Royal Mail Trains From Montreal To Halifax**
connecting with
**Royal Mail Steamers From Halifax to Liverpool**
CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN
**THE MARITIME EXPRESS**

Leaving Montreal Fridays at 12:00 (noon) carries passengers, baggage and European mails, reaching the steamer's deck at Halifax the following Saturday afternoon.

Special trains carrying passengers, baggage and mails, when inward steamers do not connect with the Maritime Express, leave Halifax immediately after the arrival of the steamer, making connections for Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit and points west.

For tickets and further information, apply to nearest Grand Trunk Ticket Agent, or to Toronto Ticket Office, 51 King street east.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**Beautiful Scenery**

It would be impossible to describe the wondrous beauty of Niagara Falls when clothed in its winter garments. It must be seen to be appreciated.

**THE ICE BRIDGE HAS NOW FORMED**

Rount Trip Rate

**From London, $6.00**

Trains leave 3:20 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 11:23 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 4:25 p.m.

Full information may be obtained from E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A.; E. RUSE, depot ticket agent.

**PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD**

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality, if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 12, Windsor, Ont.



# The Sporting World

Hockey, Basketball, Curling, Bowling.



## WOODSTOCK LATEST VICTIM FOR LONDON
## THE LOCALS NOW SURE FOR SEMI-FINALS

### The Fast "Hortons" Win By Nine to Two at Baby City Last Night.

(By Our Own Man.)

Woodstock, Jan. 31.—The London Intermediate O. H. A. hockey seven, by defeating the Woodstock seven on Woodstock ice last night, by a score of 9 to 2, have nailed the pennant of the district, and will now go into the semi-finals. The London boys showed vast improvment over previous games, and, although, there is yet room for improvement, they have now what can be called a combination, which made Woodstock's scalp an easy one to pluck.

**Woodstock Good.**

The Woodstock team was not slow. All were good skaters, and some excellent stick handlers, but it was the combination plays of London's forward line during the last twenty minutes' play, taken along with their superior endurance, which determined the result of the contest.

When the London team stepped onto the ice last night it was apparent the something had been doing in the way of combination. Their passing was quicker and more accurate.

The Woodstock team was apparently held together by its coverpoint, Pascoe, who certainly knows the game Fast skating was quite their strong point, but the checking back of Jack Abram, London's rover, spoiled their individual rushes. Abram was in a class by himself on the ice, as a fast skater.

Everyone on the forward line for London showed great improvement. They played a much more scientific game and could get away quicker when they got the puck. Their shooting was also greatly improved. Crow Carrothers is developing into a splendid wing man, and his shooting was a feature of last night's battle.

Abram and Bole played better together, while Jimmy Carrothers was very clever at passing into center at the crucial moment. He held his wing man down to a small chance.

**An Unequaled Defense.**

That defense of London's cannot be equaled in intermediate O. H. A. It is in a class by itself in this district. Homer Pearson has not been equaled as a goal tender, and Casselman and Thompson work together like clockwork.

There will be a chance for several practices before going into the semi-finals, and if the training does as much as that of the past week, London's hockey boys need not fear for anything, excepting Midland and Lindsay. Woodstock hockey fans, who had seen the above septette perform, said last night that they were both very fast, but that London's seven looked equal to them.

Evidently all the Woodstock rooters were not in love with the past or present doings of their pet seven. This was first evidenced during the contest when some cheered for London. Then after the game the small boys—some of them—spoke of being glad to see the team defeated. There had been a change on the lineup, and it was perhaps this which had caused the dissatisfaction. Their star wing man Richardson, who was on the septette when it appeared in London, was missing. What this meant could not be learned, but the said player had evidently fallen out with the powers that be in Woodstock hockey matters. One player declared that he had been thrown off the outfit because he had shown symptoms of a broad yellow streak. "He's a good man in his own back yard, but he's a quitter away from home," said the hockey enthusiast.

**Starts Fast.**

The play started very fast right from the puck-off, with both teams intent on drawing first blood. A few seconds of play, however, made it apparent that at that early hour fate was not dealing in the score product, and both teams lay back a little, evidently to await developments. Checking was not quite as close as usual, and there was quite a bit of end to end rushing of the one-man kind for Woodstock, and of the two and three, forward, wing and center combination variety, by London.

Gradually the game became faster, and, showing some careful combination work, Londons kept Smith, in goal for the home team, busy. Woodstock worked hard again for a few seconds, and was in the act of trying a luckless shot or two, when Casselman took charge of the rubber, and fed it out to Jimmy Carrothers about half-way up right wing. Jimmy in turn passed over to center right in front of the Woodstock nets. Crow Carrothers, of the other wing, was right there, waiting, and landed the first goal for London. This had taken a little over five minutes.

The Woodstockites did not relish this treatment, though, and showed the spectators that in hockey of the individual brand they had mastered their first lessons. Pascoe, their coverpoint, came along into the glare of the illuminators with several dangerous rushes. At last, after two more minutes' play, Woodstock scored its first and only goal of the first half.

Casselman here got away for a little run up the ice. As usual, he got right through. There was nothing doing at the other end, though, for the Woodstock defense saw him coming. Thompson also got clear away several times, but Woodstock's seven were on to his every move, and roughed it with him whenever possible. He came back at them just as rough, and was delivered over to the penalty agent for several spasms.

Twelve minutes of hard battle followed, during which London's forwards made themselves very dangerous, but did not have the luck, until Jimmy Carrothers broke loose on his wing, and passed to Bole, at center, who scored.

At this juncture, Abram, Bole and C. Carrothers passed down toward the other net in grand style, passing and repassing until they reached the Woodstock goal, but did not score. Other combinations followed in quick succession, until Jimmy Carrothers and his little stick wandered along the boards, and shoved a nice pass to Bole, who landed the last goal of the half, making the score 3 to 1.

The Woodstock point man was very much on the job at the close of this first half, and did some clever rush stunts. Thompson, though, had him nailed down tight, and the only rush by which he got a chance to take a shot at London's goal, he spoiled by too high a shot.

Bad luck seemed to be camping on the trail of that point man, Scott, and the next move he made was to attempt to stand by and look at Casselman going through his players as if they were so many wooden men. Casselman came his way and there was a thud about six feet off, where Scott landed. Casselman was set up on the penitent bench for a short term for this.

**The Second Half.**

The second half was far better hockey than the first, and was a far better exhibition of what the London team can do when hard-pressed. This half also saw several players benched for minor offenses.

It was Woodstock and very much Woodstock during the first ten minutes of the play. That Woodstock forward line could skate very fast, and all they lacked was combination and the endurance to stand the pace. Time and time again they broke away and shot dangerously near the London nets. Combination was lacking though, and that Pearson, Casselman, Thompson outfit could not be beaten.

After eight minutes of this play the puck was accidentally knocked high up in the air above the lights, right near the London goal, and dropped in. Homer Pearson did not see it coming his way, and the Woodstockers were even surprised themselves when it landed home.

London's forwards had the endurance and grew very fast—faster every second until they simply skated away from their opponents, and for a time scored almost at will. Combination added to the strength of the London seven. At times the passing was so quick and so well figured out that the Woodstock defense men were tackling the wrong man for the puck.

Crow started the scoring in this half, landing a pretty shot from close in. James Carrothers, the right wing man, followed in 30 seconds with another, and from that instant Woodstock's chances faded away. Crow Carrothers followed with another goal inside of a minute which was followed by Bole within 30 seconds.

Apparently all London had to do was to skate down and put the puck in the net.

Casselman tried a few long lifts which dropped right in front of the Woodstock net, but did not get in. Thompson then tried a long shot, which came so near the danger zone that Casselman took the hint and shot from one end of the rink to the other, and in it went.

Some spectacular rushes on the part of both forward lines made the game look fast enough for the Stanley Cup article for a time. Casselman got away several times, but passed to the forwards who failed to shoot the disc home.

Jack Abram was very much there with some of the combination stuff and got away through with Bole, who helped him land it. That was about all there was to it, for Woodstock could not get a look in after that, and, although at one time they had seven men to London's five, they appeared to have completely given up hope. That was about all, and the bell tinkled full-time, while the score stood 9 to 2.

| Woodstock. | | London. |
|---|---|---|
| Smith | Goal | Pearson |
| Scott | Point | Casselman |
| Pascoe | Cover | Thompson |
| Owens | Right wing | Carrothers |
| Newman | Center | Bole |
| Berlett | Rover | Abram |
| Henry | Left wing | C. Carrothers |

Referee, Livingston, of Toronto.

## SPORTING GOSSIP

BY SOUTHPAW

THE ATTENDANCE—OR RATHER THE LACK OF ATTENDANCE—at last night's City League hockey contests shows very plainly that unless the players play hockey instead of shinny in the future, the league is certain to break up.

The slashing and tripping which was the principal feature of last night's performances, not only makes spectacular hockey impossible, but is disgusting to witness.

Again, if some of the referees and league officials-baiters would devote more time to learning the game, there would be better contests in the City League.

* * *

THE VICTORY OF THE LONDONS AT WOODSTOCK gives them the district beyond all doubt, and judging by the way the locals performed in reference to combination, the other district winners will do well to look to their laurels.

A little of the right kind of coaching goes a long way, especially in hockey. Since George Black trained the old London team, which made such a hockey history for this city, a good coach has been almost unknown to local hockey players. Fred Bole, of Winnipeg fame, and brother of David Bole, London's fast center, has given a hand in the instruction of the team. Although he has put the team through but one practice, he has improved their playing 50 per cent. If the Londons are wise they will have Fred Bole take charge of the class at every workout.

* * *

THE PRACTICE OF NEARLY ALL THE MAJOR LEAGUE CLUBS in taking twenty or more players south in the spring is causing some opposition. Frank De Hass Robinson of the St. Louis Nationals, one of the most conservative of baseball magnates, has this to say on the subject: "Every club in the big leagues carries too many men and also takes too many untried players south in the spring. In my opinion, sixteen players are enough for any club to carry throughout the year and, except in rare instances, that number should be enough for any club to take to the training camp. There is no sense in taking half a dozen or more unknowns down south. The chances are that where three or four men are being tried out for one position, the worst one of the lot will be retained, for it may be that he will show up a little better than the others in the spring, while the discard will prove his superiority in the spring.—Detroit News.

Doc Sippi has suggested that London take its Pro team—if it has one—to St. Thomas for a trip, and leave it there. Surely there could be no surer methods of wiping a team off the map than that.

* * *

ARTHUR DUFFY, HOLDER OF THE WORLD'S SPRINTING TITLE until his mark of 9 3-5 was equaled by Dan Kelley, now of Detroit, who is running in some of the New York meets, has written an article on the new champion's style. Commenting on his work the other night in Madison Square Garden, when Kelley was beaten, he says:

"It was an extremely critical crowd that was present to witness the performance of the western crack, and all were anxious to see whether or not he would live up to the reputation he had established for himself in the west of running 100 yards in 9 3-5 seconds. With all due consideration to the champion, it must be admitted that Kelley competed under the most unfavorable circumstances. Before the race he acknowledged that he had not been in training for many months and that it was his first appearance at indoor racing. He was entered in the 60-yard and the 220-yard handicap dashes, being forced to give liberal handicaps in both events, thus giving him very poor opportunity to show his real form.

"In particular was his work in the short sprint noticed, and when the champion failed to qualify in his heat, which was won in the rather slow time of 6 3-5 seconds, many of the critics present were seen to shake their heads. But even considering the disadvantages which the westerner had to compete with, it was equivocally conceded by many of the followers of sprint-running that Kelley failed to show the real caliber that would stamp him as a world-beater. His work as a whole showed that he possessed none of the finesse that is so essential in the running of 100 yards in such wonderful time.

"In build Kelley is the typical raw-boned western athlete with the broad chest and the well-rounded limbs. He possesses all the requisites of a champion sprinter, and while he failed to make the most favorable impression last night, it seems that in the course of the near future we will hear more from him."

## Hermits and Waterloos On Top In Last Night's City League Games

### Two Fast and Slashy Hockey Contests With Close Scores.

If there are any whole shins or unmutilated feet in the City Hockey League today it is only by a freak of Providence, for the slashing and tripping that ensued at last night's games was enough to have placed a whole regiment hors de combat.

The first match was between the Hermits and the St. Johns teams, and the former won by 3 to 1.

In the second contest, which was much cleaner and better played, the Waterloos took the Western University seven into camp by the narrow margin of 3 to 2.

**A Regrettable Accident.**

In the curtain-raiser Gordon McColl was unfortunate enough to come in contact with a teammate's stick with such force that Dr. Balfour had to be called, and the injured player taken home in a cab. The accident occurred when Nichol and McColl accidentally collided close to the boards. McColl sustained a severe cut over the left eye, and was unconscious for fifteen minutes after the accident. Nichol, too, was unfortunate enough to previously sustain a bad cut over the eye. He pluckily continued play, however, and was a tower of strength to his team.

**St. Johns Start Fast.**

Several of the other players were also injured, but not severely. When the gong sounded St. Johns got away like winners, and for a time played tag with the Recluses who appeared to lack their customary ginger, besides being sadly off in shooting and combination.

Legg and Prodgers showed up in good form for the losers, while honors were fairly equally divided among the Hermits. McColl, at cover for the St. Johns, was good on defense but made an awful muss of it every time he attempted to carry the rubber up the line. Both defenses performed in good fashion, and stopped all kinds of shots.

St. Johns scored their first point a few seconds after the bell sounded for the opening of hostilities. Then the Hermits wakened up for a brief spell and bombarded the opposing net in nice shape for a round or two, and looked good for a point at any time.

After some five minutes had elapsed the Recluses landed the tying point on a lucky long shot, which slid in as if it were greased.

The gaining of point number 1 seemed to put life into the bunch from the Masonic Temple, and they kept Brer Parkinson busy as a little bee, until finally they sneaked the rubber through the defense for point the second. Dickson caused a laugh by falling and sliding into the St. John's net himself a moment later.

**A Clever Play.**

Reynolds pulled off a good stunt shortly afterward, when he came out ten feet or more from the net and checked one of the St. Johns sharpshooters hard just as the latter was about to shoot.

Turner also did a few things in the checking line later, with the result that Tommy Woolley was laid out for a few moments, while he collected his scattered wits and his breath. The check was apparently fair enough, but it was hard on little Tommy.

At this juncture McColl was injured, and one of the Hermits went off to even up matters. A second later the Hermits scored the third and final point.

Score 3 to 1.

The lineup:

| Hermits. | | St. Johns |
|---|---|---|
| Reynolds | Goal | Parkinson |
| Livingstone | Point | Nichol |
| Fetterly | Cover | McColl |
| Dickson | Center | T. Woolley |
| Youngs | Rover | Legg |
| Arthurs | L. Wing | G. McColl |
| Turner | R. Wing | Prodgers |

**The Second Game.**

The second contest on the evening's bill of fare was one of those overtime-and-take-your-choice affairs, and was only won by the Waterloos after ten minutes extra had been played.

There appeared to be little to choose between the teams during the regulation 40 minutes of play, and Dame Fortune certainly had a hand in the result of the contest, for it was nip and tuck all the way, with first one team and then the other having the advantage.

Neither septet landed in the first half, although both should have scored several times had the obnoxious game of tripping been eliminated.

A particular mark for this kind of work was Bernhardt, the new Waterloo player, who looks like a winner, although he is rather light. This player comes from Preston, and is said to have had much experience in the O. H. A. He is a clever stickhandler and can skate.

The 'Varsity team was first to score when the second half had been under way about ten minutes, but the Waterloos evened up matters a few minutes afterward by a clever pass from the corner to center. The Waterloos landed again in three or four minutes, and the bunch from the big school tied the score shortly afterward.

At full time the score stood 2—2.

There was nothing stirring in the first half of extra time, but in the second the Waterloos managed to connect two minutes before time.

Final score 3 to 2.

The lineup:

| Waterloos. | | W. University. |
|---|---|---|
| R. Orr | Goal | Eichenberger |
| Marshall | Point | McGuffin |
| Knott | Cover | Munro |
| H. Marshall | R. Wing | Collins |
| J. Orr | L. Wing | H. Wagner |
| Bernhardt | Rover | Turner |

## Nationals Defeat Toronto Trundlers

Hogtown is some few pebbles on the baseball beach, and it possesses a few crack running machines—chiefly borrowed from Hamilton—but it hasn't any trundlers who can compete successfully with the local tenpin artists.

In a series of match games on the National alleys last night a Toronto team was trimmed two out of three games by the comfortably majority of nearly a hundred pins.

A good crowd witnessed the contest, and the excellent way in which the visitors were treated reflects much credit upon the management of the alleys.

Summary:

**Toronto.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. Connelly | 155 | 154 | 164— | 473 |
| Adams | 181 | 120 | 190— | 491 |
| Ryan | 145 | 168 | 212— | 525 |
| E. Dayment | 168 | 172 | 211— | 551 |
| P. Phelan | 166 | 147 | 153— | 466 |
| Totals | 815 | 761 | 930— | 2,506 |

**London.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West | 172 | 191 | 162— | 525 |
| Primeau | 169 | 139 | 159— | 467 |
| Chester Sheere | 173 | 152 | 174— | 499 |
| Alf Sheere | 177 | 180 | 162— | 519 |
| Billy Bell | 221 | 201 | 157— | 579 |
| Totals | 912 | 853 | 814— | 2,589 |

## THISTLES WIN THE DISTRICT FINALS

Ingersoll, Jan. 31. — The London Thistles still led in the Ontario Tankard series, at the conclusion of last night's play.

The results:

| St. Thomas. | | Preston. |
|---|---|---|
| W. Cameron, sk. | 18 | W. Kress, sk. 13 |
| A. Ponsford, sk. | 20 | Z. Hall, sk. 8 |
| | 38 | 21 |

St. Thomas, 17 shots up.

| Ayr. | | Ingersoll. |
|---|---|---|
| J. Wylies, sk. | 14 | C. Summer, sk 22 |
| E. Meggs, sk. | 13 | J. Gayfer, sk. 14 |
| | 27 | 36 |

Ingersoll, 9 shots up.

| Galt. | | London Thistles. |
|---|---|---|
| J. Blake, sk | 7 | W. Fulton, sk 23 |
| R. Hunter, sk | 11 | F. Swift, sk. 20 |
| | 18 | 43 |

London 25 shots up.

| London Thistles. | | Galt Granites. |
|---|---|---|
| W. Fulton, sk | 23 | McClennan, sk 15 |
| W. Swift, sk | 11 | C. Knowles, sk 16 |
| | 34 | 31 |

| St. Thomas. | | Ingersoll. |
|---|---|---|
| W. Cameron, sk. | 13 | C. Sumner, sk 21 |
| A. Ponsford, sk. | 9 | J. Gayfer, sk. 17 |
| | 22 | 38 |

## "Doc" Sippi's Team Beaten

Ward One bowlers were the real things in the Liberal Club series last evening, when they trimmed President Sippi's east enders three straight games. It was a sore touch to one Doc Sippi, but Capt. Millson was rather happy.

But before going into the horrible details it might be just as well to remark that the worst bowler of the evening was the aforesaid Doc Sippi. He could not hit the scenery with a shovel last evening, and the charge was freely made that his real score was about 23, but some of the hired help kicked over a few to make his score look well. Of course he will say that it was a conspiracy to keep him from the prize, but that is not so. Mr. Sippi was closely pursued for cellar honors by one Garnet Arthurs, usually a real bowler. He came through with a score that worried the neighbors. John Wilkey had one good game which was more than most of his help had.

For the winners Capt. Millson was the real good thing. He got high single score with 190, and high aggregate with 510. The other boys on the team bowled well, also.

The next game will be on Monday evening between Wards Two and Three.

The score:

**Ward One.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burns | 92 | 129 | 178— | 399 |
| Northcott | 146 | 133 | 159— | 438 |
| Fox | 130 | 138 | 181— | 449 |
| Wright | 143 | 153 | 112— | 408 |
| Millson | 190 | 172 | 148— | 510 |
| | 701 | 725 | 778 | 2,204 |

**Ward Five.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilkey | 170 | 145 | 126— | 441 |
| Cowley | 118 | 123 | 155— | 396 |
| Pace | 136 | 141 | 131— | 408 |
| Arthurs | 136 | 147 | 102— | 385 |
| Sippi | 108 | 126 | 129— | 363 |
| | 668 | 682 | 643 | 1,993 |

## LAST NIGHT'S HOCKEY SCORES

**O. H. A. Intermediate.**

(First name indicates place of game.)

Woodstock 2, London 9.
St. Catharines 9, Beamsville 2.
Collingwood 11, Alliston 4.
Peterboro 3, Cobourg 5.
Newmarket 8, Penetang 9.
Ingersoll 14, Brantford 1.
Brockville 7, Smith's Falls 4.
Simcoe 16, Welland 8.

**Junior.**

Brantford 4, Paris 1.
Stratford 14, Woodstock 6.
Kingston 7, Frontenacs 5.

**Southern Counties League.**

Hagersville 11, Waterford 7.

**Intercollegiate (Senior).**

Toronto Varsity 16, McGill 5.

**Independent.**

Blenheim 1, Tilbury 2.

**North League.**

Mt. Forest 8, Wingham 6.

## GAME NOT TO COUNT DUE TO POOR LIGHTS

On account of poor lights, Referee Harry Peel, of this city, last night declared the Ingersoll-Brantford contest an exhibition game.

At half-time the score stood 10 to 0 in favor of Ingersoll.

The ice was fast, and combinations were numerous.

Final score was 14 to 1 for Ingersoll.

| Brantford. | | Ingersoll. |
|---|---|---|
| Meade | Goal | Cross |
| Kimpton | Point | Hay |
| McDougall | Coverpoint | Gregory |
| Patterson | Center | Mason |
| Page | Right wing | Kelly |
| Buck | Left wing | Woolson |

Referee—H. Peel, London.

A report on this contest has been sent to the O. H. A. executive.

## WEST AND BELL DEFEAT VISITORS

West and W. Bell, the two local crack trundlers, were victorious last night in a match game for a side bet of $25, against Connolly and Phelan, Toronto bowlers. The local ten-pin bumpers won out handily by 117 pins.

Bell got through the trio of contests without a split, while West had eleven.

The scores:

| London— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bell | 200 | 184 | 181— | 565 |
| West | 159 | 190 | 191— | 549 |
| | 359 | 374 | 372 | 1,114 |
| Toronto— | | | | |
| Connolly | 142 | 161 | 180— | 483 |
| Phelan | 168 | 164 | 173— | 505 |
| | 310 | 325 | 353 | 988 |

In a friendly bowling match on the National alleys last night, Ryan and Adams defeated C. Sheere and A. Sheere by 47 pins. Summary:

| London— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. Sheere | 150 | 141 | 149— | 450 |
| A. Sheere | 171 | 179 | 151— | 501 |
| | | | | 951 |
| Toronto— | | | | |
| Ryan | 182 | 160 | 132— | 484 |
| Adams | 194 | 144 | 176— | 514 |
| | | | | 998 |

## CITY LEAGUE NOTES

BETTER HOCKEY WOULD RESULT if some of the players used their heads, instead of their sticks and mouths.

* * *

GORDON (JERRY) McCOLL, the injured St. Johns left wing, has the sympathies of every hockey fan in the city. Close critics pick him as a candidate for O. H. A. honors next season.

* * *

FUNNY, ISN'T IT, how certain individuals take a delight in seeking trouble from the press? If the average reporter took issue with every hothead who wanted to take a poke at him he would be busy all the time.

* * *

MEMBERS OF THE CITY LEAGUE TEAMS SHOULD REMEMBER that one member of the executive has no power to appoint or dismiss a referee at will, even if such action was desirable, which in the present instance it is not. The proper way to go about business is in a businesslike way.

It is always possible, and in order, to call a meeting of the executive and representatives of the teams to discuss matters of protest.

* * *

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at 269 Dundas street, and protests are in order, if anybody has complaints to offer.

* * *

In a collection of Egyptian papyri Professor Jules Nicole is reported to have found among some Greek texts an ancient Latin guide through Rome. As it contains an inventory of sculpture and indicates the locality where each piece was located, as well as describes each, it may prove of importance in supplying us with data for the attribution of as yet nameless statues.

## BASKETBALL CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

There will undoubtedly be "doings" this afternoon in the Armories when the Barracks basketball team meets the Y. M. C. A. five for the supremacy of the city.

The teams will line-up as follows: Barracks—Gilmore, Dunkerly, Oakley, Davidson, Hymmen.

Y. M. C. A.—Skinner, Harvey, D. Wood, Strauch, Brock.

Mr. Wickett will officiate. The game will be called at 3 o'clock sharp.


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CARLING LONDON

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EDITORIAL FROM DOMINION MONTHLY.

There is no better ale or porter brewed than Carling's. At the present time their ale is simply superb. Physicians who are using and employing this in their households and practice tell us that it is the best product of the malting house today before the public. The results derived from a moderate medicinal quantity of Carling's ale or porter are simply remarkable. As a tonic it is unsurpassed; it stimulates the appetite, aids digestion, promotes absorption and helps powerfully in the elimination of waste products. If you want to produce good results prescribe a quart daily of Carling's ale, where energy is lacking and vitality at a low ebb.—Dominion Monthly.

The above editorial from Canada's leading medical journal was not an advertisement, but merely an unbiassed opinion, and reflects great credit on the success of the London firm mentioned, who report to us that their output is steadily increasing all over the Dominion.

# January Not So Cold as in 1907 Not Same Extremes in Temperature

## Coldest of Past Month Was 7 Below Against 14 Below in 1907.

The weather for the past month was not so changeable as that of the same month last year.

There were not the same extremes of temperature noticeable.

Last year there were two days with high temperatures—one 57 and the other 55.5 above—rather warm for January.

The highest this year was 42—quite a difference.

Nor did the mercury drop so low last month as in January, 1907.

While the first part of the month was very warm, the last part was cold.

On Jan. 24, 1907, the thermometer dropped to 14 below, while the lowest this year was 7, on the last day of the month.

There were five days when the thermometer registered below zero last year, and four this year.

The rainfall was only 0.32 inches in January, 1908, while it was 3.43 inches in January of last year.

There was a larger snowfall this January than last, 21.29 inches falling in 1908, as compared with 13 inches during January, 1907.

### The Figures.

The record for the month was as follows:

| | 1907. H. | 1907. L. | 1908. H. | 1908. L. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 | 34. | 23.5 | 37. | 29. |
| Jan. 2 | 26.5 | 17. | 33. | 29. |
| Jan. 3 | 31. | 19.5 | 45. | 31. |
| Jan. 4 | 36. | 25.5 | —42. | 29. |
| Jan. 5 | 30.5 | 18.5 | 41. | 29. |
| Jan. 6 | 35. | 20. | 41. | 30. |
| Jan. 7 | 35. | 27.5 | 47.5 | 36. |
| Jan. 8 | 34. | 22. | 40. | 34. |
| Jan. 9 | 29. | 7. | 24.5 | 12. |
| Jan. 10 | 31.5 | —4 | 31. | 12.5 |
| Jan. 11 | 37. | 14.5 | 32. | 28. |
| Jan. 12 | 34.5 | 25.5 | 31. | 30. |
| Jan 13 | 30. | 19. | 29. | 20. |
| Jan. 14 | 29.5 | 10. | 36. | 22. |
| Jan. 15 | 34.5 | 16. | 34. | 17. |
| Jan. 16 | 22.5 | 3.5 | 22. | 16. |
| Jan. 17 | 26.5 | 5. | 24. | 14. |
| Jan. 18 | 28. | 19.5 | 33. | 21. |
| Jan. 19 | 32.5 | 12.5 | 55.5 | 29. |
| Jan. 20 | 39. | 20. | 57. | 12. |
| Jan. 21 | 41. | 26. | 15. | 10. |
| Jan. 22 | 42. | 22.5 | 13. | 7. |
| Jan. 23 | 30.5 | 6. | 10. | —10 |
| Jan. 24 | 19. | —3 | 8.5 | —14 |
| Jan. 25 | 30.5 | 20. | 20.5 | 7. |
| Jan. 26 | 35.5 | 20.5 | 13. | —7 |
| Jan. 27 | 15. | 10.5 | 17. | —7 |
| Jan. 28 | 28.5 | 9. | 17. | 2. |
| Jan. 29 | 20.5 | —3.5 | 19. | 8.5 |
| Jan. 30 | 10. | —5 | 21. | 13. |
| Jan. 30 | 13.5 | —7 | 27. | —2 |

# Presentation To Supreme Master Sir Knight Campbell Was Honored

## By tha Members of Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory—Bro. McGuire Honored.

One of the most interesting features of the Templars' ball was the reception and presentation to Most Eminent Sir Knight A. A. Campbell, supreme grand master of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.

This was his first official visit to the Richard Couer de Lion Preceptory, and the members were anxious to commemorate the occasion of their anniversary by congratulating one of their fraters who had been elevated to the highest position in the gift of the Canadian Templars.

Before the dance commenced Sir Knight Campbell was called to the platform, and Eminent Sir Knight Thos. A. Rowe, presiding preceptor of Richard Couer de Lion Preceptory, presented him with an illuminated address, which was read by Sir Knight Baker, registrar.

### Recipient's Reply.

Mr. Campbell, in a brief speech, thanked the fraters for the splendid gift, and declared that he would cherish it as one of the best things of his life. He considered it a great honor to be at the head of such an order as the Templars, an honor not done him so much personally as to the splendid preceptory he represented. He hoped to do the great task committed to him to the best of his ability.

The supreme grand master was congratulated on all sides on his election, and the Templars spoke of the splendid work he had done on behalf of the Templars.

### Another Presentation.

After the degree work yesterday afternoon, Past Presiding Preceptor Right Eminent Sir Knight C. W. McGuire was presented with a magnificent past preceptor's jewel.

It was set upon a maltese cross, and studded with rubies and diamonds.

The presentation was made by Supreme Grand Master Campbell.

Mr. McGuire made a brief reply, in which he thanked the Sir Knights for their splendid gift. ir Knight C. B. Edwards, who has been acting as registrar for some time, was presented with a Knight Templar ring, in recognition of his services on behalf of Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory. This presentation was made by Supreme Grand Master Campbell also.

The field day yesterday was one of the most successful ever held by the preceptory, and the many visitors went away enthusiastic over it.

### Regrets.

Letters of regret were received from Judge McWatt, of Sarnia, past supreme grand master; Senator John V. Ellis, of Ottawa; Right Eminent Sir Knight Austin Allen, of Montreal; Right Eminent Sir Knight P. Gordon, Montreal; Eminent Sir Knight J. V. Boyd, Morrisburg; Sir Knight Robert Kerr, Sarnia; Past Imperial Potentate Harry Collins, of Rameses Shrine, Toronto; Sir Knight J. F. Hall, of Tempe, Arizona, and Sir Knight George L. Griffiths, of Stratford.

# THE COUNTY COUNCIL ENDS SESSION

The first session of the new county council was concluded today at 1 o'clock, when a number of bylaws were given their third and final reading.

These pertained to actions which had been taken during the sessions.

Much of the morning was taken up with these readings.

The report of the equalization committee contained a recommendation that no action be taken to revise the equalization of Middlesex. This was adopted.

The third account of the finance committee recommended the payment of a number of customary accounts. Adopted.

# The D. of E. Concert a Grand Success

A large audience was present at the Collegiate Institute, when the Lord Tennyson Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire held its concert to raise funds for furnishing the new isolation hospital.

The affair was most successful in every way, especially in the object for which it was held, more than $50, clear of all expenses, being obtained.

The recitations of Miss Pauline Johnston and Mr. McRaye were very clever, and were most favorably received.

Miss Johnston's numbers were all original compositions, and she rendered them most effectively.

Her numbers were "Ojistox," which she recited in Indian costume; "The Pilot of the Plains," "The Rider of the Plains," and a satire on the political society of Ottawa.

Mr. McRaye recited Dr. Drummond's famous poems, "Le Vieux Temps," "Little Baptiste," and "The Habitant."

Mrs. Adam Beck sang in superb voice, "My Song is of the Sturdy North," her accompanist being Mrs. (Dr.) Drake.

Mrs. Beck was given a hearty reception, and at the conclusion of her song was presented with a handsome bouquet by Cadet Glanco Pettitt.

Mr. George Wilson sang splendidly "The Sailor's Song."

Mr. G. N. Weekes, who presided, made a brief address in closing, in which he congratulated the Daughters of the Empire on the success they had met with.

# Meetings To Assist Missicnary Efforts

Rev. Principal Waller, of Huron College, has arranged a series of meetings to be held as a supplementary effort to the Anglican laymen's missionary movement.

The lectures will commence on Friday evening, Feb. 14, and will be held every Friday evening following until the six lectures are completed.

Rev. Principal Waller will discuss China in all its aspects, special attention being given to the religions, history, the opium traffic, the Boxer movement and the outlook at the present day.

There will be no charge to the lectures, and members of other denominations are invited to be present.

# Will Bear See Ii; Shadow Sunday?

Tomorrow is Candlemas Day—the day when the bear moves out of his cave and has a look at the world to see whether he will go back and sleep for another six weeks, or go out and hustle for food until spring time.

If he sees his shadow he will go back; if not, he will sally forth for forage, such as early lambs, travelers, honey and the like.

Of late, however, owing to the scarcity of bears to see shadows, some have called the day "Groundhog Day."

This sad little animal is also an inquisitive chap on Candlemas day, and comes to see his shadow just like a bear. If he sees it, he goes back for six weeks into cold storage.

Candlemas may not have much influence on the weather between now and April, but it affords an excuse to the optimistic to be hopeful, and the pessimistic to be sad.

# The Storm King Smites Ontario

Montreal, Feb. 1.—Following the intensely cold snap of the past few days there was a marked drop in the temperature last night, followed by a big snowstorm which set in about midnight and is still in progress, the first time for four years. The severity of the snowstorm is thus accentuated. Much of the traffic is delayed and all trains are late. The driving, drifting snow is piling up quickly.

Brantford, Feb. 1.—Last night about 8 p.m. a snowstorm set in with east wind and continued to increase in severity, the storm lasting all night. This morning there is over a foot of snow on the level. The weather is now much milder and promises rain. All means of travel is accomplished with delay and difficulty. No street cars are running.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—Toronto is today experiencing the heaviest snowstorm of the season. The storm set in late last night and still continues. Up to 11 a.m., 9½ inches had fallen. The street railway has control of the situation, and its service consequently has not suffered much. Some delay to railway traffic is reported, however.

### Capital Storm-Bound.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The Ottawa street car service was suspended today for snowfall has been exceptionally heavy here for the past three weeks.

# Tecumseh Whist Club Weekly Match

The regular weekly open competition for prizes last night resulted in an easy victory for Messrs. Sanders and Goodwin, north and south, with a plus score of 9½ points.

Messrs. Benson and McMurphy, east and west, won with a plus score of 3½ points.

The result of the three months' competition for a very handsome parlor clock was announced last night, Mr Ed Sander being the winner, with an aggregate plus score of 14 points ahead of Mr. Wm. Benson, who was second, with a very creditable score. There were 25 players in this competition, requiring 20 or more games played to qualify. Mr. John Connors had second high score, but did not compete in the required 20 games.

A new series will be started next week, in which the players having the highest and lowest scores in the competition just closed will be paired, so as to make it interesting for the newer members, several of whom have just joined the club. This handicap on the best players should give all an equal chance to win the prizes.

# Narrow Escape on Talbot St. Crossing Bruce Train Almost Struck Sleigh

## Driver Saw Danger and Pulled Up Horse as Train Whizzed By Him.

A man and two young girls had a narrow escape from death at the Talbot street crossing of the Grand Trunk this morning, while the Huron and Bruce train was coming in.

The party were driving north toward the tracks, but did not notice the approaching train because of the storm.

The horse was on the south track, but the driver as soon as he realized the danger, pulled the animal quickly to one side, and got clear of the track just as the engine came up.

The rig was overturned, and the occupants were thrown out.

The horse became frightened, but was caught by passersby, and held until the train passed.

Had the driver attempted to drive across he and those with him would have been seriously injured, if not killed.

Their names could not be obtained.

# Opening Services in Askin St. Church

The opening services in connection with Askin Street Methodist School-Room will take place tomorrow.

The workmen have been very busy this week in order that the room may be ready for the services.

At 7 o'clock the Epworth League will hold a surprise prayer meeting At 10 o'clock the pastor will conduct a fellowship meeting. At 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. W. G. Howson, a former pastor, will preach, and at 3 p.m. a mass meeting will be held, at which former superintendents and associates will speak. Special music will be given by the children, assisted by an orchestra, male quartet and others.

Special collections will be taken at all services in aid of the new building and its furnishings. On Tuesday evening following an illustrated lecture will be given by Rev. G. F. Salton, of Stratford.

These services will all be very interesting and helpful, and no doubt large crowds will participate in them.

# THAW ESCAPES THE CHAIR

Continued From Page One.

time to come. Several of the jurymen were gossiping in friendly fashion with the court officers as they passed into the seclusion of the council room.

### Spends Restless Night.

Never since the killing of Stanford White has Thaw spent so restless a night as he did last night. During the early hours of the night Thaw smoked a good deal and seemed to think that the jury would return a verdict before midnight. When he learned that the jury had failed to agree and had been locked up for the night he became restless. Although he tried to sleep, he was wakeful, and after a doze would wake up again and ask the warden for news of the jury.

Thaw was taken from the prison to the court house at 10:30 o'clock, but no word at that time or for an hour thereafter had come from Justice Dowling or from the jury-room. The judge finally arrived at 11:35 o'clock and went to his chambers. Mrs. Evelyn Thaw saw her husband, and reported he was quite dejected over the outlook. Thaw is said to have stated: "I am afraid that despite the vigilance of my counsel, there are two or three men on the jury with innate prejudices against me. I have in mind one particular juror whose name I shall not mention. But no one who has followed the trial with any degree of interest could have failed to notice the significant glances this juror exchanged with a member of the prosecution. This was particularly noticeable at the conclusion of Mr. Littleton's address."

There was no word awaiting Justice Dowling on his arrival at the court house and there was complete silence in the direction of the jury room.

# ASK PASTOR TO REMAIN

The quarterly board meeting of the Colborne Street Methodist Church was held on Jan. 31, and after routine business, a resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted, inviting Rev. F. E. Malott to remain as pastor a second term.

The members of the board expressed their personal appreciation of Mr. Malott's services, and of the exceptional progress in the church numerically and spiritually, and assured him of their sympathy in his recent bereavement, in the death of his wife, who was exerting such a helpful influence in the congregation.

Mr. Malott expressed his thanks for sympathy, and accepted the invitation, subject to the will of the conference. He forsaw for Colborne Street Church great growth, as instanced in the exceptionally large missionary contribution.

WANTED BY STRONG BOY ATTENDING school—Work after 4 and Saturdays. Apply Box 100, Advertiser. 65c

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE — CHOICE horses, extra fine brood mare, sired by Salisbury, carrying fifth colt; fat cattle, implements, hay, roots, new milch cow, etc.; north half lot 22, con. 3, London Township, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock. See bills, or THOS. MICKLEBOROUGH, proprietor, or G. A. HATCH, auctioneer for city and county. Room 22, Bank of Toronto. Phone 2322. b

TWO NEW MILCH COWS FOR SALE. Alf. J. Campbell, lot 8, con. 2, Lobo. 65c

# POSTMASTER-GENERAL COMING

(Continued From Page One.)

perience of many cities and towns was not very satisfactory.

The principle of bonusing had been greatly abused.

After considerable argument the board decided that the bill should be supported, and Hon. Adam Beck will be instructed to do so when it comes up in the House.

### The Travelers.

A communication was sent to the board from the Western Ontario Commercial Travelers' Association, asking the co-operation of the board in having legislation enacted to provide suitable accommodation for the traveling public in municipalities where local option is in force.

The communication pointed out that in many such localities it is almost impossible to get accommodation.

The matter was referred to the council of the board to deal with.

### Insurance Companies.

The Toronto Manufacturers' Association wrote asking that the assistance of the board be afforded them in securing legislation to make the shareholders of insurance companies liable for the policies of the policyholders.

The communication was filed.

The matter of the shortage of coal shipments on cars was brought up by Mr. Wm. Heaman. He spoke of the fact that there was generally considerable coal short on every car delivered, for which the dealer had to pay.

Mr. Heaman thought that the railroad companies should be responsible for this shortage.

He suggested a uniform bill of lading.

He also brought up the question of fines collected for detaining cars.

He thought that a rebate should be allowed for cars returned ahead of time.

Mr. Heaman made a motion to that effect, and it was carried.

The communication will be sent to the board of railway commissioners.

### Was Not Accepted.

Mr. W. D. I. Wright made a suggestion that the annual banquet be done away with this year, and the money to be expended for that purpose be devoted to the poor, but it was pointed out that the arrangements had progressed so far that it was impossible to put it off, so the suggestion was not acted on.

Mr. J. Bowman was elected a member of the board.

Among those present were Mayor Stevely, president of the board; Secretary Nelles, A. T. McMahen, A. B. Greer, W. Heaman, F. Crabb, F. Leonard, H. T. Reason, J. Garvey, W. N. Manning, W. D. I. Wright, and others.

### For Sale.

Desirable residence, No. 778 Hellmuth avenue, to close an estate. Apply Ivey & Dromgole, solicitors, over Dominion Bank. 61-c-ywt

We have received a handsome illustrated programme of European travel, Naples to Norway. Free copies will be sent on application to F. Withrow, B. A., Toronto.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Gold is nearly twice as heavy as silver; thus a cubic foot of the former weighs 1,210 pounds, and the same quantity of the latter 655 pounds.

# Local Items

—Mrs. Wilfred B. Wardle (nee Scott), will receive her friends at 506 York street on Friday afternoon, Feb. 7.

### Health Officer Ill.

Medical Health Officer Hutchinson spent a very bad night, and is not so well this morning. His condition is considered serious.

### Regular Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of the Protestant Orphans' Home will be held on Monday afternoon.

### Much Improved.

Mr. Richard Dagg, of Waterloo street, who was so badly injured by a fall on Thursday, is much improved.

### Mr. Driscoll Here.

Mr. George F. Driscoll, the popular manager of Bennett's in Hamilton, was in the city last night on business. He returned at midnight.

### Death of Charles Hannan.

The death occurred in St. Thomas recently of Mr. Charles Hannan, one of the best-known residents of that city. Mr. Hannan was a native of Talbotville, but had lived for more than 35 years in St. Thomas, where he conducted a business. Besides his wife he is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Frank Addy, Mrs. W. A. Strachan, and Mrs. William Addy, three brothers, John and Thomas of St. Thomas, Alonzo, of Milwaukee, and two sisters, Mrs. John Leith, St. Thomas, and Miss Annie Hannan, of Chicago. The funeral was held this afternoon.

### Commissioner and Mrs. Coombs.

A wonderful time is expected tonight, and all day tomorrow, when Commissioner Coombs, the leader of the Salvation Army in Canada, will conduct a great week-end campaign.

Tonight he will put on that wonderful "Bethlehem to Calvary" meeting which has created such an impression for good throughout the length and breadth of Canada. This will be the last opportunity of seeing these moving pictures of the life of Christ. Don't fail to take this in.

The meetings tomorrow in the afternoon and evening will be of a soul-saving nature, and will no doubt be bright, helpful, and be the means, in God's hands, of seeing many souls won for the Master.

The meeting in the morning will be held in the Citadel on Clarence street.

# PREPARED THE PLANS BY THEIR REQUEST

## Mr. J. Lewis Thomas' Explanation re Tuberculosis Hospital Plans.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The assertions made at No. 2 committe, if reported accurately in tonight's paper, respecting the appointment of a building inspector, and the tuberculosis hospital, require correction.

It is stated there that "Mr. J. Lewis Thomas, on his own authority, prepared the plans for the hospital." This is totally incorrect, in fact untrue, and I am ready at any time, if necessary, to prove that I was asked by prominent promoters of the proposition to prepare these plans and estimates (in fact, I prepared two sets, the first being too expensive), and in company with the present chairman of the board of health, Dr. Niven, I spent time in selecting sites, and lastly, I spent further time in accompanying the deputation to Toronto (for which I received my expenses only), and in the presence of that deputation, consisting of the present mayor, Ald. Beattie, Dr. Niven, S. F. Glass and others, I was complimented by Mr. Hanna upon my plans. During all this preliminary work, and the large amount of time and spent and material used, I neither asked for, nor received one cent, but the understanding was general amongst gentlemen and honest men that if the work went on I certainly was the architect for the same.

Unfortunately, however philanthropic or charitable my disposition may be, I have not yet reached that stage of business, that I can afford to prepare such plans for the mere fun of the thing; or, in other words, make free gifts.

I would further point out that the provincial board of health wrote Mr. S. F. Glass in December last that "the plans as prepared by Mr. J. Lewis Thomas were approved of."

My motto is "live and let live," and I ask that this matter should receive fair and impartial consideration, and I leave the public to be judges thereon.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN LEWIS THOMAS.

# LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

### NEW YORK.

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

New York, Feb. 1.

| | Open | High | Low | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ama'. Copper | 52 | 52⅜ | 50⅞ | 51⅞ |
| American Sugar Co | 118½ | 118½ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| American Locomotive | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| American Foundry | 29 | 29½ | 29 | 29½ |
| American Refining Co | 68¼ | 68¼ | 66⅜ | 66¼ |
| American Cotton Oil | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 81⅜ | 82¼ |
| Atchison, com | 72¾ | 72⅞ | 71½ | 71⅝ |
| Atchison, pfd | 87 | .. | .. | .. |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 84¼ | 84¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| Brooklyn Transit | 46¾ | 46⅞ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ |
| C. P. R. | 150 | 151 | 150 | 151 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29½ |
| Chic. Great Western | 4⅞ | .. | .. | .. |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 20 | 20 | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| Distillers | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| Erie | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| Erie, pref | 31⅜ | .. | .. | .. |
| Great Northern | 121⅞ | 121⅞ | 120 | 120 |
| Illinois Central | 128 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kansas & Texas, com | 23½ | 23¼ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| Kansas & Texas, pfd | 54¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| Louisville & Nash. | 97¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| Mexican Central | 18¾ | 19 | 18½ | 19 |
| Missouri Pacific | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 4-⅞ | 42 |
| New York Central | 96⅝ | 96¾ | 95⅞ | 96 |
| Northern Pacific | 126¼ | 126¼ | 123¾ | 123¾ |
| Nat. Lead | 39½ | 39½ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| Ontario & Western | 32¾ | 33¼ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ |
| Pa ific Mail | 27¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| Pennsylvania | 118¾ | 118⅞ | 117⅞ | 118 |
| Peoples Gas | 85 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pressed Steel | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| Reading | 103¾ | 103⅝ | 100¼ | 100⅝ |
| Republic Iron & Steel | 16¾ | 17 | 16¾ | 17 |
| Rock Island | 17¾ | 17¾ | 16⅞ | 16⅝ |
| Southern Railway | 11 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ |
| Southern Railway, Pref. | 33¾ | 33 | 32½ | 33 |
| Southern Pacific | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 73½ | 73½ |
| S. P. pref | 111½ | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Paul | 113 | 113¼ | 111⅝ | 111⅞ |
| Texas | 19½ | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| Twin City | 84½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Union Pacific | 123⅜ | 123⅜ | 12-¾ | 121 |
| U. S. Steel | 28⅜ | 28⅞ | 27⅞ | 28 |
| U. S. Steel, p. ef | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 9- | 92¾ |
| Wabash, pref | 15 | .. | .. | .. |

ANALYSIS OF

## Strong's Baking Powder

By the analytical chemist of the Dominion of Canada:

"Strong's Baking Powder is found to have very high aerating power. It is a cream of tartar powder, containing no alum or phosphate, and it is not adulterated."

Alum baking powders are sold to consumers at from 10c, 15c to 20c a pound. So detrimental to health are alum baking powders considered that in many countries their sale is prohibited.

Strong's Baking Powder, 25c per lb.

## W. T. STRONG

Dispensing Chemist. 184 Dundas St.

### CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO.

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

Chicago, Feb. 1.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | $ 96¼ | $ 96½ | $ 94¾ | $ 95⅞ |
| July | 33 | 93⅜ | 91⅞ | 93⅛ |
| September | 90⅝ | 91⅛ | 89½ | 90⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 59 | 59⅜ | 58¼ | 58⅞ |
| July | 57¾ | 58⅛ | 57 | 57⅜ |
| September | 57½ | 57⅞ | 57 | 57⅜ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 51¼ | 51¾ | 50⅝ | 51¼ |
| July | 44½ | 45 | 44¼ | 44⅜ |
| Pork— | | | | |
| May | 12 25 | 12 25 | 12 05 | 12 07 |
| July | 12 50 | 12 50 | 12 37 | 12 37 |
| Lard— | | | | |
| May | 7 60 | 7 70 | 7 60 | 7 67 |
| July | 7 80 | .... | .... | .... |
| Short Ribs— | | | | |
| May | 6 57 | 6 60 | 6 55 | 6 55 |
| July | 6 80 | 6 80 | 6 75 | 6 75 |

MONTREAL.

Closing Sales: Montreal Railway, 16 at 180, 25 at 179½; Halifax Railway, 4 at 97; Soo, common, 100 at 94, 50 at 93½, 25 at 93¼; Twin City, 22 at 84¼, 5 at 84¼; Mexican, 100 at 51¼, 25 at 52⅜, 50 at 53⅜, 100 at 54½, 50 at 54¾, 25 at 53¼, 70 at 53¼, 17 at 52½; Ogilvie, preferred, 15 at 114; Toronto Railway, 3 at 98½; Power, xd., 5 at 87½, 100 at 87½; Woods, common, 3 at 79; It. & O., 15 at 65, 125 at 65; C. P. R., rights, 6 at 9, 50 at 8⅞, 76 at 8, 8 at 8¾, 45 at 8¾, 15 at 8½; Woods, preferred, 3 at 105½; Scotia, common, 5 at 59, 4 at 58; Illinois Coal and Coke, 2,000 at 79½; Rio, bonds, 3,000 at 76; Power, 10 at 87, 25 at 87⅜; Detroit Railway, 100 at 38⅞; Bell Telephone, 2 at 125.

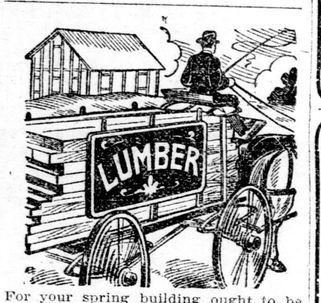
TORONTO.

Closing Sales: Mexican L. & P., 25 at 53¾, 25 at 54, 25 at 54⅜, 25 at 54¾, 25 at 55⅜, 20 at 55⅝, 25 at 55⅞, 25 at 55¼, 25 at 55½, 75 at 55¾, 75 at 55¼, 25 at 55, 25 at 54, 25 at 54, 5 at 54, 25 at 53⅜, 25 at 53½; Rio, bonds, 500 at 76, 2,000 at 76, 3,000 at 76, 1,000 at 76, 500 at 76, 1,000 at 76¼, 3,000 at 76⅜, 3,000 at 76¼, 2,000 at 76¼, 1,000 at 76¼; Toronto Railway, 8 at 98½; Bank of Commerce, 4 at 160, 1 at 160; General Electric, 5 at 93, 45 at 100; N. S. Steel, 3 at 59, 5 at 59; C. P. R. rights, 25 at 8¾, 10 at 8⅝, 10 at 8⅝; Consumers' Gas, 10 at 189½, 40 at 189½, 3 at 189½, 2 at 189½; Nipissing, 10 at 7⅝; Detroit Railway, 50 at 39, 50 at 39; Montreal Power, 5 at 86⅞; Soo, 25 at 93; Mackay, common, 25 at 56⅛, 15 at 56, 50 at 55½, 25 at 55⅜, 25 at 55½, 25 at 55½; Twin City, 20 at 84, 5 at 84, 5 at 84, 25 at 84, 25 at 84, 6 at 83¾.

Dividends due today: Mexican Tramway, 1½ per cent; Consumers' Gas, 2½ per cent; Dominion Coal, preferred, 2½ per cent; Penmans, Limited, preferred, 1¾ per cent; Imperial Bank, 2¾ per cent; Standard Bank, 2 per cent.

Left for West.

Mr. F. H. Robinson, grocer, South London, left today for a two months' trip to Seattle and the west for the benefit of his health.




For your spring building ought to be delivered now, Mr. Farmer, while the sleighing is good.

Come and see us. We want your trade, and we offer special inducements to you.

DOORS, FRAMES and SASH here also.

## Geo. H. Belton

Rectory Street

North of Grand Trunk Railway.

MANUFACTURERS'

## Great Clearing Sale

WALKING SKIRTS
SHIRTWAISTS
UNDERSKIRTS
CORSETS

Owing to the very disagreeable weather today there will be hundreds of bargains left for Monday shoppers. Take advantage. Positively the last chance this season.

## ROBINSON CORSET AND COSTUME CO.

438 TALBOT STREET.

THE

## LARGE ASSETS

## $38,000,000

OF THE

## Bank of Toronto

Affords to the depositor the feeling of confidence and safety one should have who intrusts his savings to the keeping of another.

The excess of these Assets over what the Bank owes the public is more than $8,800,000, which represents the surplus security for depositors and others.

Capital, $4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits
$4,650,000

Interest paid 4 times a year on all Savings Balances at the 73 Branches of

## THE BANK OF TORONTO

SAVE WHILE YOU EARN

Don't forget that each day brings you nearer to the time when your talents will no longer serve you as a money-earner. Save while you earn—prepare for the future. Even the money of millionaires has to work for them—indeed, if they had not early put it to work they probably would not have been millionaires at all. In any case, your money should be working for you, and you may begin a savings account here with as small a sum as you please. It will earn 3½ per cent interest. It will work for you.

## THE DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society
Masonic Temple, London,
NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

COLD FEET!
You don't have them if you use a

## CLARK HEATER

IN YOUR CUTTER

Made in two sizes:
$1.75 and $2.75 Each.

Keep yourself warm and comfortable at a small cost.

## COWAN'S HARDWARE

127 DUNDAS STREET.

Smart, Dressy Men

Smart dressers in men are likely to be customers of these works. And little money spent this way keeps one's coat or suit always smart-looking.

## R. PARKER & CO

Dyers and Cleaners,
400 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

## What's the Use

of buying poor quality coal, when you can get the Best by sending your order to

## JOHN. M. DALY

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Munyon's Dyspepsia cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles.

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Munyon's Remedies at all druggists.


# FEW FARMERS VENTURED OUT

### LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Market Clerk Maker had no difficulty in finding space for the few farmers who ventured to attend the market this morning, as all told there were not nearly as many farmers present as usually attend a midweek market. Every sleigh that appeared on the square was soon surrounded by the buyers, who were anxious to purchase the contents, the supply of farm produce this week having been light. Prices were firm in every department.

Grain—There were only a couple of loads of oats offered, and they were quickly snapped up at $1 52 per cwt.

Butter and Eggs—There was a great demand for butter and prices were firmer, at 29c for pound rolls in basket lots, at the early part of the market; later on prices were easier, at 27c and 28c; crocks sold at 26c and 27c for choice. Fresh-laid eggs sold at 28c per dozen by the crate and basket lots, and 30c to 32c for a single dozen.

The supply of potatoes and other vegetables was small; potatoes were firm, at 85c and 90c per bag; carrots sold at 35c per bu; onions, 90c per bu; lettuce, 35c to 40c per dozen; celery, 40c per dozen.

Apples were not plentiful, and there was practically no demand.

Poultry—Turkeys sold at 13c to 15c, dressed; old hens, 8c to 9c alive and about the same price for dressed; ducks, 10c to 11c alive and dressed; chickens, 9c per lb alive and 10c to 11c dressed.

Dressed Hogs—Not over a dozen offered, which sold at $7 75 to $8 per cwt.

Live Hogs—The price for Monday's shipment will be about $5 per cwt for selects; no small pigs were offered today.

Butchers' Meats—There was a fairly large supply and prices were steady.

### OIL MARKETS.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 31.—Credit balances, $1 78.

LONDON.

London, Jan. 31.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 15-16d; spirits, 7½d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Belgium, Jan. 31.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 1.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

### SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 31.—Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 3.25c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3.75c; molasses sugar, 3c; refined steady.

LONDON.

London, Jan. 31.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 11s; Muscovado, 9s 10½d; beet sugar, January, 9s 11¾d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Sugar—Firm; Montreal granulated, in barrels, $4 50; yellow, $4 10; Acadia, $4 35; Ontario beet, $4 35; in bags, 5c less.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Jan. 31.—Canadian cattle are steady, at 11c to 12¾c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10c per lb.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Feb. 1.—Cattle—Slow and barely steady; prime steers, $5 60 to $6. Veals—Receipts, 350; slow, 75c lower, $5 to $8 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,700; fairly active, 5c to 10c lower; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, $4 60 to $4 65; pigs, $4 35 to $4 40; roughs, $3 90 to $4 10; stags, $3 to $3 50; dairies, $4 50 to $4 60.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,000; active and steady; lambs slow, 5c lower; lambs, $5 to $7 45; yearlings, $6 25 to $6 50; wethers, $5 50 to $5 85; ewes, $5 25 to $5 50; sheep, mixed, $2 to $5 50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, about 500; steady; beeves, $3 60 to $6 10; cows and heifers, $1 70 to $4 60; Texans, $3 20 to $4; calves, $5 to $7; westerns, $3 70 to $4 60; stockers and feeders, $2 60 to $4 60.

Hogs—Receipts, about 20,000; 5c lower; light, $4 15 to $4 40; mixed, $4 20 to $4 50; heavy, $4 20 to $4 52½; rough, $4 20 to $4 25; pigs, $3 50 to $4 15; bulk of sales at $4 35 to $4 40.

Sheep—Receipts, about 3,000; weak; natives, $3 25 to $5 60; westerns, $3 25 to $5 60; yearlings, $4 90 to $5 60; lambs, $5 to $7 15; westerns, $5 to $7 20.

### HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Baled Hay—Timothy is quoted at $16 to $17 in car lots on track here; there is considerable difference of opinion among dealers as to prices, some claiming baled hay to be worth no more than $16, while others put $17 as the general price level.

### COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 1.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; February, 10.90c bid; March, 11.05c; May, 11.01c; June, 10.97c bid; July, 10.80c; August, 10.58c bid; October, 10.10c to 10.20c.

### PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The grain market as a whole is weak, nearly all prices having dropped slightly. Barley is still falling and dealers expect lower prices. A number of holders who are loaded up with flour are unable to dispose of it. Oats increased ½c in price, and are firm. The prices are:

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1 21; No. 2 red, 97c to 97½c; No. 2 mixed, 96½c to 97c.

Barley—No. 2, 73c outside.

Flour—Winter wheat patents offered at $3 70 for export; no bids; Manitoba patents, special brand, $5 80 to $6; seconds, $5 20 to $5 40; strong bakers, $5 10 to $5 30.

Peas—84c to 85c outside.

Rye—No. 2, 80c to 81c outside.

Corn—No. 3 yellow American, 62½c to 63c, Toronto freights; old corn about 72c, none offering; inferior, 61½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 50c to 50½c outside, 52c on track at Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 48c to 48½c outsid.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 65½c to 66c.

Millfeed—Bran, $22 outside; shorts, $24; bran sold at $24 at Toronto, to arrive.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs—Steady.

Dressed Hogs—25c lower.

### ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 7½d. Futures steady; March, 7s 4½d; May, 7s 4⅝d; July, 7s 5½d.

Corn—Spot easy; prime mixed American, new, 5s 3d; do, old, 5s 5d. Futures steady; February, 5s 1⅞d; March, 5s 2⅜d.

Flour—Winter patents dull, 30s.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast steady, £2 to £3.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 9d.

Beef—Extra India mess quiet, 92s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess western dull, 82s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 42s.

Bacon—Weak; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, 37s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, 43s; long clear middles, light, 28s to 34 lbs, 43s; do, heavy, 25 at 40 lbs, 43s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 40s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 41s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, quiet, 35s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, easy, 38s 9d; American refined, in pails, dull, 40s 6d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, firm, 66s 6d; do, colored, new, firm, 64s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city weak, 28s; Australian (in London) dull, 31s.

Turpentine Spirits—Quiet, 38s 3d.

Rosin—Common steady, 9s 9d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 7¼d.

Linseed Oil—Quiet, 25s.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot steady, 24s 3d.


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### STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

| | Toronto, Jan. 31. Morning. Ask. | Bid. | Afternoon. Ask. | Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Pacific | 151 | 150 | 151½ | 150½ |
| C. P. R., rights | 8¾ | 8 | 8¾ | 8½ |
| St. Catharines | .. | 75 | .. | 75 |
| Rio Janeiro Tram | .. | 33½ | 34½ | 33⅞ |
| Sao Paulo Tram | 118 | 117¾ | 118½ | 116½ |
| Toronto Railway | 100 | 98 | .. | 98 |
| Twin City | 84⅝ | 84 | 84½ | 84 |
| Winnipeg Railway | 139½ | 137 | 140 | 135 |
| Niagara Navigation | .. | 108 | .. | 108 |
| Northern Nav. | 86 | .. | .. | .. |
| St. L. & C. Nav. | .. | 108½ | .. | .. |
| Bell Telephone | .. | .. | 124 | .. |
| General Electric | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 |
| City Dairy, com | 30 | .. | 30 | .. |
| City Dairy, pfd | .. | 80 | .. | 80 |
| Consumers' Gas | .. | 188 | 190 | 188 |
| Dom. Coal, com | 40 | .. | 40 | .. |
| Dom. Steel, com | 15½ | 14½ | 15½ | 14½ |
| Dom. Telegraph | 115 | .. | 115 | .. |
| Woods, com. | .. | 77 | .. | 77 |
| Mackay, com. | 56½ | 55¾ | 55⅞ | 55¾ |
| Mackay, pfd. | 62 | 61 | 62 | 61 |
| Mexican L. & P. | 50 | 49¼ | 50⅝ | 50¼ |
| Nipissing Mines | 6⅞ | .. | 7¼ | 6⅞ |
| North Star | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| Illinois, pfd. | 81 | .. | .. | 80½ |
| M. S. S. | 94½ | 93½ | .. | 93 |
| Prairie Lands | 180 | 170 | 180 | 170 |
| Bank of Commerce | 161 | .. | 161 | .. |
| Dominion Bank | 218 | 216 | 218 | 216 |
| Imperial Bank | 212 | 210 | 212 | 210 |
| Standard Bank | .. | .. | 220 | 215 |
| Traders' Bank | .. | 122½ | .. | 122½ |
| Agricultural Loan | .. | 117½ | .. | 117½ |
| Canada Landed | 120 | 118 | 120 | 118 |
| Canada Permanent | .. | 160 | .. | 160 |
| Canada Permanent | .. | 121¾ | .. | 121¾ |
| Central Canada | .. | 160 | .. | 160 |
| Colonial Loan | .. | 68 | .. | 68 |
| Dom. Savings | .. | 70 | .. | 70 |
| Hamilton Provident | 120 | .. | 120 | .. |
| Huron & Erie | .. | 175 | .. | 175 |
| Landed Banking | .. | 121 | .. | 121 |
| London & Canada | 100 | .. | 100 | .. |
| National Trust | 150 | .. | 150 | .. |
| Ontario Loan | .. | 128 | .. | 128 |
| Real Estate | .. | 85 | .. | 85 |
| Toronto Mortgage | 107 | 105 | 107 | 105 |
| Mex. Electric, bds | .. | 76 | .. | 76 |
| Mex. Power, bds | 84 | 83 | 84½ | 83¾ |
| Rio, bonds | 76 | 75½ | 76 | 75 |
| Sao Paulo, bonds | 93 | 92½ | 93 | 92½ |

Afternoon Sales: Mexican L. & P., 25 and 75 at 49¾, 25 at 49⅞, 25 and 25 at 50, 25 at 50⅜; Twin City, common, xd., 25 and 50 at 84, 25 at 84¼; Canadian Pacific, 20, 20 and 30 at 8⅜; Woods, preferred, 10 at 105; Mackay, common, 10 at 56¼; Dominion Bank, 9 and 10 at 216¾; Canada Permanent, 10 at 121½; Rio, 12 at 33½.


**7 PER CENT**

Bank of England rate (first time in 33 years) causes many cheap investments and panic prices.

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### MONTREAL.

| | Montreal, Jan. 31. Morning. Ask. | Bid. | Afternoon. Ask. | Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bell Telephone | 125 | 124 | .. | .. |
| C. P. R., xd. | 151 | 150 | 151 | 150 |
| Detroit Railway | 38⅝ | 38¼ | 38⅝ | 38¾ |
| Dom. Coal, com. | 40 | 38¼ | .. | .. |
| Dom. Coal, pfd. | 91 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dom. Steel, com. | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | 15 |
| Dom. Steel, pfd. | .. | 50½ | 51 | 50¾ |
| Halifax Railway | 97 | .. | .. | .. |
| Illinois, pfd. | 82¼ | 82 | 84 | 81 |
| Intercolonial Coal | .. | .. | 81 | 79 |
| Woods, com. | 79 | .. | 80 | 79 |
| Woods, pfd., xd. | 101 | .. | .. | .. |
| Laur. Paper, pfd. | .. | 106 | 105½ | 105 |
| Mackay, com. | 57 | 56 | 56¼ | 55½ |
| Mackay, pfd. | .. | 61 | .. | .. |
| Mexican L. & P. | 49½ | 49¼ | 51 | 50¼ |
| Minn. & St. Paul | 94 | 93¾ | 94 | 93¾ |
| Montreal Power, xd. | 87 | 86⅞ | 87½ | 87 |
| Montreal Railway | 180 | 179½ | 180½ | 179½ |
| N. S. Steel & Coal | 59¾ | 57½ | 60 | 58 |
| Ogilvie, com. | .. | 250 | .. | .. |
| Ogilvie, pfd. | 118 | .. | .. | .. |
| R. & O. Navigation | 65 | 63 | 65 | 63½ |
| Rio Janeiro | 33¾ | 33½ | .. | .. |
| Toledo Railway | 12 | 11¾ | .. | .. |
| Toronto Railway | 98¾ | 98½ | 99 | 98¾ |
| Tri-City, pfd. | 72¼ | 71 | 72½ | 71 |
| Twin City Railway | 84½ | 83½ | 84¼ | 83½ |
| Shawinigan | .. | 63 | .. | 62½ |
| C. P. R., rights | .. | .. | 87⅜ | 8¾ |
| Bank B. N. A. | 150 | .. | 150 | .. |
| Bank of Commerce | 162 | 160 | 162 | 160 |
| East. Town. Bank | .. | 150 | .. | 150 |
| Merchants' Bank | .. | 154 | .. | 154 |
| Bank of Montreal | 239 | .. | .. | 239 |
| Bank Nova Scotia | .. | 275 | .. | 275 |
| Quebec Bank | 125 | 121 | 125 | 121½ |
| Royal Bank | .. | 220 | .. | 220 |
| Bank of Toronto | .. | 205 | .. | 205 |
| Dom. Textile, pfd. | 81 | 80 | 81 | 80 |
| Dom. Textile, com. | 44 | .. | 44 | .. |
| Montreal Cotton | 110 | 105½ | 120 | .. |
| Dom. Steel, bonds | .. | .. | 73 | 72½ |
| Keewatin, bonds | .. | 100 | .. | 100 |
| Woods, bonds | .. | 100 | .. | 100 |
| Mex. Electric, bds. | 76¼ | 76 | 76¼ | 76 |
| Mex. Power, bds. | .. | .. | .. | 83⅜ |
| Mont. Power, bds. | 95 | 90 | 95 | 90 |
| N. S. Steel, bonds | 104½ | 103 | 104½ | 103 |
| Nova Scotia, bonds | .. | 100½ | .. | 100½ |
| Rio, bonds | 76 | 75¾ | 76 | 75⅞ |
| Textile bonds, A. | .. | .. | 87½ | 83½ |
| Textile bonds, B. | .. | .. | 87½ | 83½ |
| Textile bonds, C. | .. | .. | 87½ | 83½ |
| Textile bonds, D. | .. | .. | 87½ | 83½ |
| Winnipeg, bonds | 99 | .. | 99 | .. |
| Cable, bonds | .. | .. | .. | 83½ |

Afternoon Sales: Woods, preferred, 25 at 105, 5 at 105¼; Mexican, 350 at 49¾, 100 at 50; Power, 2 at 87; Detroit Railway, 100 at 38¼; C. P. R., rights, 100 at 8⅞, 3 at 9, 50 at 8⅞, 40 at 8⅞, 55 at 8¾; Mexican Electric, bonds, 5,000 at 76¼; Mexican Power, bonds, 5,000 at 86¼; Merchants' Bank, 2 at 153.

# Must Keep Out Our Cattle

London, Jan. 1.—The Earl of Carrington, president of the board of agriculture, speaking tonight at Lincoln, said that he would never consent to any alteration in the law excluding Canadian cattle from the country. The cattle interests of this country, he declared, were so phenomenally large that it would be a crime to run the risk of again infecting British herds with disease.

The earl also referred to the agitation of the protectionists against supplying American and other imported beef to the army. He strongly dissented from the claims of the protectionists and declared that the feeding of the army on home-bred meat would mean an annual increase of $750,000 in the army budget.

# Middlesex County To Rebuild And To Maintain Guest Bridge

### Township Council Decides That the Structure Will Be Rebuilt.

The disposition of the famous Guest bridge, in London Township, was finally settled yesterday afternoon by the county council, when it was decided that the bridge be rebuilt at a cost of $15,000, the county of Middlesex to bear the cost of maintenance.

A resolution re the proposed Center road bridge was adopted.

The report of the printing committee was accepted, and printing contracts awarded to the Strathroy Dispatch.

The expenditures for the year at the house of refuge, as shown in the report of the house of refuge committee, were $1,776 83. A few minor repairs were also recommended and adopted.

The agricultural committee's recommendation that Councilors Kimball and Brown be appointed delegates to the Western Fair board, and that Col. McEwen be not given a grant for prizes at the Guelph Stock Show, was adopted.

It was decided that Councilors Glass and McGregor wait upon the Ontario Legislature in reference to certain grants under the now nullified bylaw No. 580.

The annual report of County Treasurer McEvoy showed that the expenditures for the year had been $203,766 27, and the receipts $219,307 95 leaving a surplus of $15,541 68.

The account of County Auditor Stanley was received and ordered printed in the minutes.

In the first report of the petition committee it was recommended that Lambeth be made a police village as asked by a large number of its citizens; that the nomination of police trustees be held Feb. 10, at 12 to 1 o'clock noon, that the election be held on Feb. 17, and that the first meeting be held on Feb. 24.

No action was taken in reference to the letter from the National Sanitarium Association. Adopted.

The second report of the finance committee recommended the payment of a number of accounts; also, a grant of $50 to the salvation army; payment of the Mimico Industrial School account will also be paid, when the county clerk shall have asked the county members of Parliament to take action in reference to the Indian department assuming responsibility for the expenses of the three Indian boys there.

It was also recommended that the question of the wages of female domestics at the House of Refuge be left to the chairman of that committee, and the inspector of the house, providing that the rate be no higher than $15 a month; that Governor Carter, of the county jail, be given an increase in salary of $50, and that county auditors be paid $45 per quarter in lieu of mileage and allowances. Adopted.

The council meets this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

# RESCUE CREW OF SIX IN MIDOCEAN

### Their Ship Reduced To Helpless Derelict, Men Face Death for Five Days.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 31.—Rescued from their vessel after she had become disabled in mid-ocean, carried to Genoa and thence to London, Capt. Kelly and the five members of the crew of the brigantine Aquila arrived here today on the Allan line steamer Sardinian.

The Aquila, which hailed from Charlottetown, P. E. I., was bound from Richibucto for New York, early in December, with a cargo of laths. When off Cape Cod she was struck by a succession of gales, and within three days she was reduced to a helpless derelict.

With great seas breaking over the vessel, the crew were forced to take refuge on the poop-deck, where they remained for five days. They had few provisions and suffered great privations until rescued on Dec. 8, by the Anchor liner Italia.

# CANADIAN

Wentworth spent $2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The timber for the new cribwork at Port Stanley is being framed.

Daniel Langlois, a well-known hotelkeeper of Sandwich, is dead.

The C. P. R. shops at Winnipeg will be reopened on Monday.

W. J. Diamond is chairman of the license board of West Hastings.

Harry M. Dallyn is chairman of the public library board of Hamilton.

The miners at the Coal Creek mines of the Crow's Nest Company are on strike.

Deputy Postmaster Coulter has been appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

A. M. Edward, of Galt, has been elected an alderman to succeed ex-Ald. Beaumont.

Burno Robbins, an old-time circus man, born in Union, N. Y., in 1837, is dead at Chicago.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers.

Ashel Nancary, a Belgian employed by the Rat Portage Lumber Company, was killed by a falling tree.

The receipts of the Niagara District Telephone Company for 1907 total $10,914 13, against $5,981 89 liabilities.

Lieutenant-Governor Jette of Quebec, may be asked to break the deadlock in Westmount Council.

A branch of the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association has been organized at Campbellford.

The Essex County Council turned down the motion to change the county seat from Sandwich to Windsor.

William McKay was crushed to death on the Beuchesne River, near Mattawa, by logs falling upon him.

Arthur Brodie was arrested in Hamilton last night on a charge of passing a forged check for $5 in a hotel.

Mr. Wm. Proudfoot, K.C., will contest West Huron for the Liberals in the coming elections for the Federal House.

Complaint is made in Hamilton that the radial railway is doing a street railway business in the east end of the city.

Marie Bella Pratt, 22 months old, of Montreal, was given acid in mistake for castor oil, and the child died in a few minutes.

The 2-year-old daughter of G. Gallagher at Port Arthur, drank strychnine her father used for poisoning wolves and died.

George Seymour, who dodged Windsor officers for a year, was convicted of stealing yesterday, and given three years in the penitentiary.

Lieut.-Col. John S. Hendrie, Hamilton, president of the Canadian Artillery Association, has been appointed to the Royal Victorian Order.

The Social and Moral Reform Association of St. John, N. B., propose to organize in each county of the province to insure pure elections.

Ald. Payette, of Montreal, candidate for the mayoralty, is said to have rented all the halls of the city, and the Roy faction are wrathy.

R. C. Hulme, of Belleville, city street surveyor and manager of the waterworks, has succumbed to the stroke of apoplexy which seized him a week ago.

The two children of Joseph Israel, New Westminster, were severely burned and their shack destroyed, as a result of their father throwing dynamite on the stove.

The coal range in the home of Mr. L. H. Dampier, of Strathroy, exploded yesterday, badly wrecking the house. Mr. Dampier was in the kitchen at the time, but escaped uninjured.

Judge Snider has been served with a notice of motion on behalf of the temperance interests to restrain him from giving his certificate on the local option scrutiny at Stony Creek.

The following have been appointed temporary excise officers on probation: F. D. Cummierod, Windsor; J. L. Mitchell, Hamilton; W. J. Publow, Perth; F. C. Stanley, London, and D. J. Dowling, Brantford.

The Oil Springs Board of Education asked the Lambton County Council for a grant of $300 annually for the continuation classes. The rural members of the council object to the grant, and it will probably be defeated.

### MILLONE PLEADS GUILTY.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Nazzareno Millone, an Italian, pleaded guilty before the police magistrate today of wounding Minnie Lapello, and was remanded for a week till the extent of the girl's injuries are ascertained. Millone was in love with the girl, who lived with her parents above their grocery store at 447 Bathurst street. Last Friday the girl was in the shop when Millone came behind her with a razor and cut her cheek open from the ear to the jaw. He then struck the blade of the razor on top of the girl's head, inflicting a scalp wound. Millone was found living in a shack near Woodbridge where his friends had him in hiding while they raised funds to send him to the States.

### CALLED BENNETT DOWN

#### For Unfair Treatment of Witness Before Public Accounts Committee.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Gideon Kastner, Wiarton, was examined before the public accounts committee with reference to a payment of $9,476 to the Penetanguishene Dredging Company in connection with dredging at Matchedash Bay, Lake Huron. W. H. Bennett, M. P., endeavored to draw out of the witness that there had been collusion between the witness, who is a member of the Penetang Company, and Hon. A. G. MacKay, the Liberal leader in Ontario, who is said to have an interest in the Owen Sound Dredging Company. Mr. Kastner was proud to claim friendship with Mr. MacKay, but said that the relationship was "not too warm." Bennett submitted tenders of the two companies, but the witness would not swear whether the signatures were MacKay's or not, and denied that he had given MacKay two tenders to put in an envelope for mailing.

Chairman Carvell and Hon. Mr. Pugsley several times called Bennett down for unfair treatment of witness.

# REV. DR. TORRANCE PASSES SUDDENLY

### One of Canada's Most Prominent Presbyterian Divines and Educationalists.

Guelph, Jan. 31.—Rev. Dr. Robert Torrance, one of the most prominent men in the Presbyterian denomination in this country, died suddenly today at his home in this city.

Rev. Dr. Robert Torrance was born in Armagh County, Ireland, and graduated in arts and theology from universities at Belfast and Edinburgh. He was licensed to preach when 22 years of age, and upon arriving in Canada he declined a call to a Toronto congregation, and entered actively into missionary work among the early settlers, traveling through Western Ontario from Toronto to Goderich on horseback, holding services in the log cabins of the settlers.

He was called to Guelph and was ordained and inducted on Nov. 11, 1846, continuing as pastor until 1882, when he retired.

Rev. Dr. Torrance had been clerk of the Presbytery altogether 40 years and was in 1898 moderator of the general assembly. He had been moderator of the Presbytery and synod of Toronto and Kingston, and had been for a number of years convener of the assembly's committee on statistics, having compiled the report for many years. He had as well been convener of the committee on the distribution of probationers for 50 years.

He was a county school inspector in the fifties and was inspector of public schools in Guelph, and secretary of the school board for over 30 years, and at his death was honorary chaplain of the board of education.

For many years Rev. Dr. Torrance was connected with Knox College. He was appointed an examiner in Hebrew and Greek exegesis in the ordinary course, and examiner in Latin and Greek for the bachelor of divinity degree. In appreciation of the great work that he had done the college conferred on him, in 1885, the degree of doctor of divinity.

Deceased is survived by Mrs. Torrance, his aged partner, to whom he was a devoted husband. The other members of the family are Mrs. Nicol, Guelph, and Mrs. John D. Higginbotham, Lethbridge, daughters; Messrs. W. B. Torrance, assistant general manager of the Royal Bank, Montreal; R. L. Torrance, manager of the J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company, of Guelph.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon.

### DEATH OF SIR H. TYLER

London, Jan. 30. — Sir Henry W. Tyler, chairman of the Westinghouse Brake Company and deputy chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company, died today. He was born in 1827.

From 1877 to 1895 he was president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

### SOLD THE SALVAGE

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 31.—What has been probably the largest sale of shipwrecked goods that ever took place in Canada came to an end today when the last of the cargo saved from the C. P. R. liner Mount Temple was sold. In the six weeks that the sales have been on several thousand tons of merchandise have been sold, realizing about $100,000. Enough cargo to stock several good-sized departmental stores was on board the ill-fated C. P. R. liner when she went ashore at Ironbound Island on the night of Nov. 30, and while much of this cargo was forwarded to its destination a large portion of it had to be sold. Much of it was damaged by water, but in many cases the goods were unharmed.

### NEW YORK'S INSANE.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31.—According to the 19th annual report of the state commission in lunacy, submitted to the Legislature today, there are more insane women in the state than men. The whole number of committed insane on Oct. 1, 1907, was 29,093; men, 13,927; women, 15,166. The number of inmates of the two criminal asylums at Mattewan and Dannemora was 1,014; private licensed institutions, 977. The net increase for the year in all institutions was 791. The total number of patients received on original commitments was 6,105.

### RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA ROW OVER BALKANS

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—A serious conflict appears to be impending between Russia and Austria-Hungary over the Austrian plans for the establishment of direct railroad communications between Vienna, Salonika, and Athens, as announced a few days ago by Baron Von Aehrenthan, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, in his annual statement before the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian delegation. This is regarded here as likely to upset the whole Balkan situation, and rupture the concert of the powers, on which the continuance of reform work in Macedonia depends.

The Russian newspapers of all shades of opinion unite in expressing indignation at the action of Austria, which, they declare, under the cover of the Muersteg agreement arranged a Turko-Grecio-Austrian understanding for the construction of a railroad, to the manifest disadvantage of the Slav interests in the Balkans.

The foreign office tonight issued a communication through the official news agency which leaves no doubt that the Government shares the opinion of submitting tamely to the execution of the Austro-Hungarian project.

Percy Ingram, the young English homesteader who was severely frozen near Lloydminster recently, is dead.


**MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.**

Robert Thompson has been declared mayor of Goderich by a recount, instead of Dr. A. Macklin, who was declared elected by 5 votes.


# MESSAGES CAME FROM THE DEAD

### The Famous British Scientist Lodge Practically Affirms Statement.

London, Jan. 30—Serious statements by Sir Oliver Lodge command respectful attention even when he abandons science for mysticism. It was therefore with something like amazement rather than skepticism that a meeting of the Psychical Research Society today listened to the distinguished scientist practically affirm that communications were received from the dead during secret and exhaustive tests recently conducted by certain members of that society through spiritualistic mediums or automatists, as Sir Oliver called them.

Several automatists were concerned in the tests, the most notable being Mrs. Piper and Mrs. Verrall. Sir Oliver described the former as one whose fame spread to all lands and who had been under strict supervision and competent management for the greater part of her physical life. Mrs. Verrall he designated as "one of our sanest and acutest investigators." Referring to what happened at the seances Sir Oliver said: "The most important set of phenomena are those of automatic writing and talking, and what do we find? We find that the late Edmund Gurney, the late Richard Hodgson and the late F. W. H. Myers, with others less known, are constantly purporting to communicate with us, with the express purpose of patiently proving their identity, giving up cross correspondence between different mediums. We also find them answering specific questions in a manner characteristic of their known personalities and giving evidence of knowledge appropriate to them.

#### Definite and Cruel Proof.

Not easily or early do we make this admission. In spite of long conversations with what purports to be the surviving intelligence of these friends and investigators we were by no means convinced of their identity by mere general conversation even when it was of a friendly and intimate character such as in ordinary cases would have been considered amply sufficient for identification of friends speaking, say, through the telephone or typewriter. We required definite and crucial proof, a proof difficult even to imagine as well as difficult to supply. The ostensible communicators realize the need of such proof as fully as we do and have done their best to satisfy the rational demand. Some of us think they succeeded. Others are still doubtful. Cross-correspondence, that is the reception of part of a message through one medium and part through another, neither portion separately being understood by the other, is good evidence of one intelligence dominating both automatists, and if the message is characteristic of some particular deceased person and is received as such by people to whom he was not intimately known, then it is fair proof of the continued intellectual activity of that person. If, further, we get from him a piece of literary criticism which is eminently in his vein, which has not occurred to ordinary people, then I say the proof, which is already striking, is tending to become crucial. These are the kinds of proof which the society has had communicated to it.

#### Truth of Telepathy.

The phenomenon of automatic writing strikes some of us as if it were in the direct line of evolutional advance. It seems like the beginning of a new human faculty. First of all, the evidence led us to realize the truth of telepathy and that was the first chapter of the new volume we set ourselves to explore.

"I am going," continued Sir Oliver, impressively, "to assume, in fact, that our bodies can under certain exceptional circumstances, be controlled directly, or be temporarily possessed by another or foreign intelligence operating either on the whole or some limited part of it. The question lying behind such an hypothesis and justifying it, or negativing it, is the moot question of identity, the identity of the control. Some control undoubtedly exists, and it is not the normal consciousness of the person owning the body. Everyone who knows anything about the matter is quite certain that this question of identity is a fundamental one. The controlling spirit proves its identity mainly by reproducing the speech or writing facts which belong to his memory, not the automatists' memory. Proof of identity will usually depend on the memory of trifles. The objections raised that communications too often relate to trivial subjects shows lack of intelligence, or, at least, is due to lack of thought on the part of the critic. Our object is to get, not something dignified, but something evidential, and what evidence of persistent memory can be better than the recollection of trifling incidents which for some personal reason happen to have made a permanent impression?"

#### The Boundary Wearing Thin.

Sir Oliver elaborated at some length his reasons for attaching importance to trifles in this connection, and in the course of his concluding statements said: "Like excavators boring a tunnel from opposite ends amid the roar of water, and other noises, we are beginning to hear now and again the strokes of the picks of our comrades on the other side. The boundary between the present and future states is still substantial, but it is wearing thin in places."

### THE STEEL TRADE.

New York, Jan. 31. — A conference of the leading steel manufacturing interests, including the United States Steel Corporation, Republic Steel Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and the Pennsylvania Steel Company, was held in the offices of the United States Steel Corporation today.

The condition of the steel and iron trade was discussed, and it was reported that a new schedule of ore prices might result.

Several of the manufacturers said that there was a better feeling in the trade and a turning point for the bet-

# LAMBTON COUNTY'S BIG BIRD SHOW

### Inwood Chicken Fanciers Are Feeling Proud Over Their Success.

[Advertiser's Special Correspondent.]

Inwood, Jan. 31.—This is the last day of the Lambton poultry show, which was held in the village of Inwood this year instead of Petrolea. Next year the expectations are that it will be in Watford. The poultry fanciers of Inwood have reason to feel proud of the success of their efforts. It required considerable nerve to undertake the financing of the show in such a small village. However, the men behind the enterprise were made of the right stuff, and left nothing undone that would add to the welfare of the show and its patrons.

The building where the exhibits were placed was a fairly good one, and belongs to the Orange Order of the district. The cooping could not have been better, considering the room at their disposal. The light was good, and the heating just about right.

#### Hardly a Poor Bird To Be Seen.

The display of poultry was very good indeed, and the quality better than is usually found at a small show. Hardly a poor bird was to be seen in any class. Some 500 birds were competing all day yesterday and today. The halls were comfortably filled with visitors, and The Advertiser was informed by the secretary, Mr. A. H. Graves, that they would have a nice nestegg for next year. Mr. Wm. Shipley was doorkeeper and took care that there were no deadheads.

Below will be found a few of the winners:

#### Rocks.

Barred—A good class. D. Ross, of Warwick, and W. R. Dawson, Inwood, were the principal winners.

White—Were certainly a fine lot and would have won well in faster company. A. W. Littleproud, of Inwood, won 1st cock and 1st cockerel; S. Stapleford, Watford, won 1st on a fine hen. B. Harris, Aylmer, and D. Ross, Warwick, were also in the game.

Buff—All to A. E. Doan, Watford,

#### Wyandottes.

Whites—Another good class. Wesley Tate, Inwood, 1st cockerel; Frank Morris, 1st cock; D. Ross, Warwick, 1st pullet.

Goldens—B. Harris, Aylmer, swept the board.

Silvers—Fred Loosemore, Inwood, wins everything in this class.

Buffs—All to W. R. McDonald, Petrolea.

Blacks—All to A. E. Doan, of Watford.

#### Orpingtons.

Buffs—A very good collection, indeed. Hiram Hales, Brigden, won first on cock; P. J. McEwen, first on cockerel; J. C. Saunderson, St. Thomas, first hen, and A. E. Hartley, first pullet.

Blacks—A nice exhibit. B. Harris, of Aylmer, wins first cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, and sweepstakes for best four birds in the show.

#### Leghorns.

Brown—D. Ross, Warwick, and I. Streib, West Lorne, were the principal winners.

White—James Vosburg, Inwood, and D. Ross, Warwick, won out.

Buffs—W. R. McDonald won all in this class.

Blacks—A. E. Doan, Watford, won all prizes and sweepstakes for best collection.

#### Games.

B. B. R. Game—S. Stapleford, Watford, cleans up on this lot.

Pyle Games—All to Harris and Doan.

Pit Games—Siddon Bros., Inwood, had some great birds in this class and won out.

Cornish Indian—All to Siddon Bros.

White Indians—All to J. W. Johnston, Inwood.

#### Other Classes.

Houdans—All to B. Harris.

White Dorkings—All to Harris.

Silver Gray — D. Ross and D Harris were the principal exhibitors.

Black Hamburgs—This was a neat exhibit, and some fine birds. Wm Collins, Union, and B. Harris, captured everything.

White Crested B. Polands—A. Fink, of Woodstock, won all in this class.

Black Minorcas—A. H. Graves, Inwood, had a fine string in this class, and could win in faster company.

Bantams—All went to Harris, Doan, and Littleproud.

Rhode Island Reds—Wm. Collins, of Union, carried off the honors.

#### Cochins.

Buffs—A. McDougall,

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Catalogue gives particulars.
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## City and District

—A Detroit exchange says: Mrs. Floyd Vanbuskard (nee Corbett), of London, Ont., died in a Detroit hospital from la grippe, followed by pneumonia. Mrs. Vanbuskard leaves a husband and two children. She was 24 years of age, and had been married four years."

**Bank Clearings.**

The total clearings for the month of January at the London Clearing House amounted to $54,126 78.

**Special Services.**

Special anniversary services will be held on Sunday, Feb. 9, in Chalmers Church. On the evening of Feb. 17 a banquet will be held.

**Bartenders' Union.**

It was stated today that there is considerable discension in the local Bartenders' Union, and that for several reasons a number of the men are desirous of winding up the present union and starting all over again.

**Death of Mrs. Christie.**

The death occurred at the family residence, con. 8, Glanworth, yesterday, of Mrs. J. Christie, wife of Mr. William Christie. Mrs. Christie was in her 52nd year and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon.

**Aged Teacher Resigned.**

Mr. Edmund Yealland, of 915 Richmond street, recently resigned the position of teacher of the Protestant Orphans' Home Sunday school, which he held for a score of years. Yesterday he received a surprise, when he was waited on by a representative of the board of trustees and presented on their behalf with a fine gold-headed silk umbrella. Accompanying the gift was an address expressing the board's appreciation of his long and valued services, and the kindest wishes for his future. An appropriate reply has been sent the donors.

**Died in Hagersville.**

There died at Hagersville, on Jan. 17, Mrs. Esther Fitzgerald Howard, wife of Rev. T. S. Howard, and one of the best-known and most widely-known residents of that place. Mrs. Howard was in her 81st year, and is survived by two daughters, Mrs. F. A. Fitzgerald and Mrs. C. W. Sifton, of this city.

**Professor Merchant at Stratford.**

Stratford Herald: "Principal F. W. Merchant, of the Normal School, London, and formerly on the Collegiate Institute staff, who is visiting the rural schools of this section with a view of getting and giving pointers in the training of teachers, gave a stirring address to the board, during the course of which he highly commended the work of the teachers in the schools he had visited."

**Rigney—Risdon.**

The marriage of two well-known residents of Devizes was solemnized in the Centennial Methodist parsonage on Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Nettie H. Risdon became the wife of Mr. J. E. Rigney. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George McAllister, M. A. After spending a few days with friends in the city, Mr. and Mrs. Rigney will return to Devizes where they will reside.

**Clarke—Collier.**

A very pretty and quiet wedding was solemnized on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Collier, Melbourne, when their second daughter, Lila E., was united in marriage to Mr. J. W. Sparling Clarke, also of Melbourne. Rev. C. F. Clarke, pastor of the Methodist Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate friends, after which a very dainty lunch was served. The bride was attired in a traveling suit of navy blue chiffon broadcloth, with white silk blouse, and was unattended. The many beautiful and valuable gifts received indicate the high esteem in which the young couple are held. Amid showers of rice, and with the good wishes of many friends, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke left on the 3 o'clock train for western points. On their return they will reside in Melbourne.

It is astonishing how many good reasons one can find for doing something he wants to do.

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Storm Rubbers, Toe Rubbers, Sole Rubbers. All wanted styles. 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.00, $1.10, according to style.
WOMEN'S RUBBERS.
Storm Rubbers, Toe Rubbers, Sandals, Footholds, etc.
Rubbers shaped to fit the heels correctly. 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c.
CHILDREN'S RUBBERS
We've Rubbers for boys, girls and children of all ages. Priced most reasonably.
We furnish our trade with the best Rubbers made.
Not "how cheap," but "how good," is the store's platform.
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## HAD AN EXCELLENT YEAR

**First Presbyterian Church of Westminster Shows Progress.**

The annual meeting of the First Presbyterian Church, Westminster, was held on Monday afternoon last. There was a good attendance, and altogether the meeting was a most delightful and harmonious one. Mr. A Beattie occupied the chair and Dr. McCrae, the pastor, conducted the devotional services. Though the congregation has suffered a great deal from removals to the West and elsewhere, all the reports showed progress, and were of a most encouraging character. The report of the board of managers, and Mr. Weatherston, the treasurer, showed all the demands of current expenditure met and balanced on the right side. The total amount raised for all congregational purposes was $1,188, and for missionary and benevolent purposes $1,236, showing that the congregation has contributed considerably more for missions than for its own support. Westminster is one of the very few congregations in the Dominion that does this. Mr. A. Beattie was re-elected chairman, and Mr. William Murray secretary. Mr. Wm. Laidlaw retired from the board of managers after twenty-five years faithful service, and Mr. A. Elliott was elected in his stead. The other retiring managers were re-elected. It was resolved to make an appeal this year to completely clear off the debt on the building fund. It was felt that the congregation could easily do this within the year. After other routine business had been attended to, the meeting adjourned.

Big Jewelry Sale!
AT HALF-PRICE
Commencing today and continuing all month, any article in our north window at half the regular price. All other goods in the store at 20% of former prices.
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This is an exceptional opportunity to buy the best quality stones at the lowest price in years. We carry the largest stock in Western Ontario, ranging in price from $5 to $700. All goods sold for cash. The jewelry trade not supplied. It will pay you to buy wedding presents now. All goods marked in plain figures.
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## Masonic Ball a Brilliant Affair
## Pleasant Time Spent By Many Guests

**The City Hall Decorated Into a Fairyland—Those Who Were Invited.**

The concluding ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the King Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory were held last night in the city hall, when a ball and a public reception were tendered to Supreme Grand Master A. A. Campbell, of the Grand Priory of Canada.

The ballroom was most beautifully decorated for the occasion with evergreens, and colored electric lights, while at intervals around the hall were emblems of the order covered with electric lights, the whole presenting a most striking scene.

Sir Knight Thomas Rowe had charge of the proceedings, and as soon as the ceremony opened, read the grand master's address to the Supreme Grand Master A. A. Campbell.

Sir Knight S. Baker then read telegrams of regret from brethren throughout the country, regretting their inability to be present.

**Excellent Programme.**

An excellent programme, consisting of the following numbers: "When All Was Young," Miss Isabel Wilkie; "Dreamy Moments," by a trio composed of Messrs. Joseph, Angelo and John Cortese; "The Merry Widow," by a quartet composed of Miss Scott, Mrs. George Phelps and Messrs. Crawford and Dunne, in which the solo parts were taken exceptionally well by Miss Lillian Fowler, soprano; and "My Hieland Hame," by Miss Isabel Wilkie.

Mr. George Phelps proved a capable accompanist.

**The Dance.**

The dancing was enjoyed by everyone, and a delightful programme of music was furnished by the orchestra of Tony Cortese.

In the large banqueting hall of the Masonic Temple an excellent supper was served by Mr. G. W. Fawkes, the well-known caterer, and also refreshments of a lighter nature for those dancing.

The room was very prettily decorated, the tables being laid out emblematic of the orders.

The committee in charge of the ball was: Sir Knights C. Kingsmill, chairman; George Winterbottom, E. R. C. Struthers, D. Ferguson, A. Somerville, T. Rowe, J. A. Tancock, C. W. McGuire, J. R. Clunis, H. Murray, H. E. Buttrey and W. H. Abbott.

Messrs. C. B. Edwards and S. Baker are writing a very complete history of the preceptory, which will be completed shortly and will be forwarded to the different members.

**The Guests.**

Among the guests invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Abbott, P. Ashton, H. Avery, C. H. Anderson, Dr. Abbott, John Aiken, F. A. Andrews, Joseph Argue, Archie Anderson, T. P. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arkell.

Benjamin Brighton, J. Bawden, W. J. Bray, Kalamazoo; Dr. G. G. Brown, Buffalo; A. B. Barr, R. M. Booth, D. B. Burtch, Lambeth; D. Borland, J. B. Bishop, Hamilton; C. J. Broughton, Chicago; T. Brown, Detroit; A. H. Brener, S. Baker, J. C. Burgess, D. W. Blackwell, H. E. Buttrey, T. J. Byrnes; G. H. Barr, Montreal; C. L. Bailey, Toronto; W. Buchanan, W. Birrell, Toronto; C. Bugg, J. Babb, John Burns, Hamilton; George Bott, Dr. C. W. Belton; M. Barry, Sarnia; U. A. Buchner, H. C. Becher, Dr. G. A. Bentley, Dr. F. L. Burdon, A. H. Brown; Dr. W. A. Burns, St. Thomas; J. S. Barnard.

Sir John Carling, Innes Carling, J. A. Cottam, Frank Carter, J. Carroll, R. Ching, Boulder, Col.; H. A. Collins, Toronto; Angelo Cortese, G. E. Coombs, D. C. Cowan, C. G. Carleton, H. C. Crellin, A. E. Cooper, R. Coates, A. A. Campbell, S. Chiera; G. G. Coleman, J. H. Cook, A. H. Clinger, J. W. Campbell, Milburn; J. R. Clunis; H. Coates, T. H. Carling, W. Cook, Miss Mary Craig, L. Carty, Toronto.

A. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dunn, W. S. Davidson, W. Dean, J. Dambra, H. M. Douglass, G. Douglass, Woodstock; E. E. Dougall, J. H. Detlor, T. G. Davis, W. F. Darch, J. J. Dyer, Fred Deacon, Stratford; Dr. Deacon, Stratford; James Dean, Miss Dobie, Strathburn; C. Doe.

D. Evans, Hamilton; Corson Elliott, T. W. Edwards, W. Escott, Winnipeg; E. W. B. Eardley, C. B. Edwards, J. P. Evans, N. W. Emerson.

Fred Fisher, J. Ferguson, J. Fried, Toronto; C. Forrester, J. E. Ferguson, Ingersoll; D. Ferguson, J. Footit, J. L. Flannigan, J. Fitzgerald, A. W. Fuller, W. C. Fitzgerald; J. Foster, Toronto; J. M. Ferguson, Miss Fortner, Mr. and Mrs. Friendship, E. W. M. Flock.

W. G. Garrioch, Ottawa; W. T. Galpin, J. Garratt, T. R. Greene, B. Goarley; F. Green, Detroit; J. Graham, W. R. Grant, W. W. Gammage, S. Grant, R. W. Glover, W. H. Graham, S. F. Glass, G. C. Gibbons, A. O. Graydon, G. L. Griffith, Stratford; N. P. Graydon; R. Guest, Fanshawe; J. Guest, E. C. Greenlees, G. S. Gibbons, Dr. Guest, St. Thomas.

Miss Hanna, N. Howden, A. D. Holman; J. F. Hall, Tempo; A. E. Hare, Strathroy; J. J. Harkness, J. Hamilton; W. Harwood, Toronto; Dr. Honsinger, St. Thomas; Miss Hornsby, C. B. Hunt, D. Hastings, Dunnville.

H. L. Ingram, J. G. Ingram, R. Johnston; B. Inglis, Brantford; W. G. Irwin, Stratford; R. Ivers, T. Jenkins.

R. Johnston, Bright; L. C. Johnston, F. Johnston, Delaware; J. E. Johnston, Alex. Joss, Sarnia.

T. J. Kingsmill; W. A. Karn, Woodstock; E. E. Killmer, D. D. G. M., Aylmer; F. Kerrigan, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kaufman, Detroit; J. Krinklaw, Lambeth.

Ray Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Love, G. W. Lym, Edmonton; L. G. Lee, Buffalo; D. M. Littlejohn, H. W. Lind, F. J. Lind, F. Lawson, W. H. Line, J. J. Lynch, Hawley Lee, J. Lind, E. E. Leonard, Lieut. Wood Leonard.

John Moran, F. Miller, Miss L. Mason, K. Murray, H. Murray, R. B. Millard, A. H. Moran, C. J. Mills, R. Moore, Aylmer; A. W. Mann, F. Moran, W. H. Mark, Parkhill; W. Makins, Stratford; P. F. Mayland, J. T. Mortimer, Miss M. Mountjoy, D. L. Meyers, Stratford; Miss Agnes Milroy, Miss Margaret Milroy, G. M. Milroy, R. Miller, Toronto; H. McDermid, Toronto; T. McCallum, Hamilton; M. McKenzie, Windsor; T. W. McFarland, G. McCormick, K. McCormick, J. H. McKay, H. C. McBride, W. McLean, Crinnan; E. J. MacRobert, D. W. McCoubrey, J. McDonald, C. W. McGuire, R. D. McDonald, H. McIntosh, T. B. McCormick, G. McBeth, Strathroy; A. J. McGuffin, Waterloo; J. M. McEvoy, A. McDonald, San Francisco; A. McLean, D. L. McKee, Miss McPhail, C. H. McGeary, Jas. McNee, J. R. McLeod, A. A. McLennan, Woodstock; W. J. and J. A. McCance, St. Thomas.

C. F. New, M. D., Indianapolis; W. C. Nugent, B. Noble, T. H. Newell, Parkhill; A. G. Nixon, Geo. Noble, Chicago; G. Nightingale.

Darius O'Neil, G. H. O'Neil, R. F. O'Neil, Thamesford;

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# The Most Famous Street in the World

**DOWNING STREET IN OLD LONDON, WHERE THE BRITISH CABINET MEETS AND THE PRIME MINISTER HAS HIS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE—FOUNDED BY GEORGE DOWNING IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY—WILL BE CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC.**

"The most famous street in the world," as it is called here, is about to be closed to the public," writes the London correspondent of a syndicate of American newspapers. This is Downing street, which former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate once described as "the connecting link" between England and America,and which certainly is one of the most interesting streets in the world, if it be not the most famous.

Downing street is the hub of the great British Empire, yet as a street it is insignificant. In fact, it is worse; it is the dreariest, dingiest, cul-de-sac imaginable, and is dignified by being called a street at all. Excepting the big Government buildings which corner it, there are but two houses, No. 10 and 11. One is the official residence of the Prime Minister of England, the other of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first of these, No. 10, is indisputably one of the most historic buildings in existence.

It is in Downing street that the British Cabinet meets. It is here that the most important matters affecting the empire are discussed, ministries made and broken, and peace and war declared. So it is rather surprising that Downing street should have been owned and laid out by an American. Yet, it is so. It was in this connection that Mr. Choate referred to it in a memorable speech at the London Guild Hall, as "the connecting link between the old world and the new."

There is, of course, a sufficient reason for such a surprising step as the closing of Dowing street to the public. The Government scarcely would go to all the trouble of passing a special act through Parliament for the purpose unless it thought the matter of sufficient importance. Governments do not always take the public into their confidence, and so the reason may for a long time be kept an official secret. Yet the open secret is that the Government is afraid—and afraid of women, too. The women happen to be that vast body of yclept suffragettes which in various guises has been disturbing political meetings and generally threatening cabinet ministers all over England the last few weeks or more.

Downing street, as I have said, was started by an American. His name was George Downing, but he was not an American on whom the United States can pride itself. A historian of his own nationality, in fact, declares that "It became a proverbial expression with New Englanders to say of a false man who betrayed his trust that he was an arrant of George Downing!"

This Downing was the son of Emanuel Downing of Salem, Mass. His mother was Lucy, sister of Gov. John Winthrop. He was educated at Harvard and was the second graduate of the university. For a time he was professor there, teaching the younger students. Then he went off to the West Indies, was chaplain of the ship and did a deal of preaching. He eventually reached England. The times were troublous, the civil war was raging and Downing sided with Cromwell. He became chaplain to Okley's regiment. Before he was 20 years old he suddenly appeared as general scout master to Cromwell's army in Scotland. He was afterward engaged in the settlement of Scotland and appointed his father clerk of the council of Scotland.

Downing's forward rise was much helped by his marriage. His wife was Frances Howard, sister of the Earl of Carlisle. He curried favor with Cromwell and was appointed treasurer of England and later became Cromwell's foreign policy maker. He journeyed to Holland, to France, Denmark, Sweden and Portugal and finally, as Holland in those days was one of the most important countries, he became ambassador at The Hague.

When the King once more came into his own, Downing's peace was made with Charles II. by Thomas Howard, brother of the Earl of Suffolk and ancestor of the man who has made Daisy Leiter of Chicago and Washington an English countess.

### CAUSED WAR WITH HOLLAND.

The King reapointed Downing as ambassador to Holland. At the King's instigation he brought on a war with Holland. After this, when again at The Hague, he chased and captured three of the regicides, among them Okey, his old colonel, friend and protector. He arrested these men, responsible for the beheading of Charles I. by a trick, pretending to befriend them. Although he was generally condemned for this the King was pleased. Downing was made a baronet and given a grant of land in Whitehall. This is the land upon which Downing street now stands.

The man's actions in arresting the regicides so angered the Dutch that a mob went after Downing and he fled from The Hague. On arrival in England he was clapped into the tower for leaving his post without leave. He remained there only a month, though, for that doll-faced French woman, the Duchess of Portsmouth, one of the Kings mistresses, interceded for him.

Soon after Downing was restored to favor the King made him the chief treasurer. Downing gave the profligate King all the money he wanted and in several pamphlets defended his royal master. He also saw that the King's three chief mistresses, the Duchess of Portsmouth, Lady Castlemaine and Nell Gwynn, had their share of dips into the English treasury. He was such a great sycophant that he secured a grant of $400,000 from the King. He served in all the Parliaments and was known as "the house bell to call the courtiers to vote."

So much for the founder of Downing street. His abilities were proved by his career but his reputation was stained by servility, treachery and avarice. Pepy, in his diary, tells of Downing's niggardly habits and how he ill-treated and starved his mother, who died long before her time from want of the comforts of life.

Downing left a son to succeed to his title and estates and this son married the eldest daughter of Lord Salisbury. He, in turn, had a son, but as the second baronet was weak-minded, the son was brought up by his uncle, Sir William Forester, who married another daughter of Lord Salisbury. Sir William, when the son was 15 years of age, secretly married him to Mary Forester, his daughter, aged 13 years. Soon afterward the son went traveling and when he returned he repudiated the marriage. His career was that of a profligate. He made ducks and drakes of the enormous estate of his grandfather but was unable to spend it all. He never married but left several illegitimate children, whom he remembered in his will. This will caused one of the most famous lawsuits of the time. Sir George left a large sum in care of trustees to a relative on certain conditions. Before these could be fulfilled that relative and the trustees all died. The will provided that if the conditions were not fulfilled the money should go to Cambridge University for the founding of a college. The university and the heirs fought the case out for some fifty years and finally the university won. Downing College, Cambridge, now ninety-two years old, was the result.

The founder of Downing street built some houses on it which he sold as well as leased. Nos. 9, 10, and 11 were sold to Lee, Lord Lichfield, master of the horse to King James II. When the King fled from England, Lord Lichfield had to do the same and his property was forfeited to the crown. In this way these three houses came into the possession of the Government. King George I. knocked Nos. 9 and 10 into one residence and presented it to Baron Bothmar, the Hanoverian minister, for life. On Bothmar's death George II. offered the house as a gift to Sir Robert Walpole, then Prime Minister. Walpole refused it for himself, but accepted it as the office of the first lord of the treasury and perpetual official residence of the Prime Minister.

### MEMORIES OF THE STREET.

And thus it came about that Downing street is "the most famous street in the world." Although all the proclamations and official papers of England are dated "Our Palace of St. James" they really emanate from Downing street. For two centuries the British Empire has been run from the dingy house in this narrow, dull cul-de-sac and probably will continue for centuries of the future.

Naturally the scenes and incidents that the street has witnessed in the last 250 years are vivid with interest. Here the gay Lady Castlemaine wandered from her walk in Whitehall gardens to chat and intrigue with the man who guarded the nation's gold. Here the dainty Duchess of Portsmouth also visited Downing's mansion secretly to intrigue with and to cajole the American who handled the treasury. And here, no doubt, other fair ones, whom the rollicking King had made great ladies of title, came to get their share of the golden stream.

In the time of James II., as now, the position of master of the horse was one of the most important at court and in Lord Lichfield's mansion there were held numbers of secret councils where conspiracies and plots were hatched. Great men not only lived there, but died or were born in this street. Aubrey de Vere, last Earl of Oxford, died there over two centuries ago. Lady Walpole and Lord Iddesleigh, also died at No. 10. Herbert Gladstone, son of the "Grand Old Man," was born there and, although he is only home secretary of the present Government, and indeed is shortly resigning, yet his home is now at No. 11, yielded to him by the chancellor of the exchequer whose official residence it properly is.

Others who have lived in the street are the two Pitts, Lord Grey, Spencer Perceval, Lord Liverpool, Canning, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Disraeli, Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Balfour and a score or more whose names are known throughout the world. It was here that Lord Chatham hastily was brought when he had his fatal fit in Parliament.

In the old days there were houses on both sides of the street. Members of Parliament and officials of the Government lived or lodged in these. Open house was kept at one mansion by Sir John Cust when speaker of the House of Commons. The grandfather of Horace Walpole had a room in one of the lodging houses and there his account book was afterward found. It showed that although wealthy, he lived poorly. His expenses while attending Parliament as a member for one session ran to $300. This was mostly spent on lodgings, on 25-cent dinners and on ale. There is an item of $1 given to his son, the famous Robert, and another item of $1 50 for a new wig.

Sir Robert Walpole was the first Prime Minister to make No. 10 his home. Lord North, whom England blames for losing America, merely lodged on one of the floors and gave the other to another cabinet minister. Pitt, Lord Grey, Disraeli, Gladstone, and Balfour actually made it their home. Other Prime Ministers used it more or less merely as offices. It was on Downing street in the reception-room at No. 14, the colonial department, that Wellington and Nelson met for the only time. They were not introduced but merely chatted together, and after separation Nelson learned Wellington's identity.

In the early reform riots a mob ran into Downing street and rushed upon the sentry at the main entrance of the foreign office shouting: "Liberty or Death!"

The soldier presented his musket and shouted, "Halt! I know nothing of lib-

Continued on Page Sixteen.

# Human Life Can Be Prolonged; Prof. Metchnikoff Again Asserts It

**THE GREAT SCIENTIST IN HIS LATEST BOOK SAYS THAT BETWEEN THE AGES OF 70 AND 75 IS NOT THE NATURAL LIMIT OF HUMAN LIFE — BLAMES THE LARGE INTESTINE — RUDIMENTARY ORGANS IN MAN.**

If there is one topic in the world that never becomes faded or out of date it is the topic of man's brevity of life, and so "The Prolongation of Life," by Professor Elie Metchnikoff, sub-director of the Pasteur Institute, is something more than a scientific treatise. Translated by Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, this work is avowedly optimistic, and readers of every shade of temperament would do well to study its pages. The professor believes that human life can be prolonged, and that humanity may at last arrive at a stage of tranquility in which death is regarded not as a menacing evil, but as a need, like sleep itself.

### SLEEP AND DEATH.

For the professor this form of "natural death" is, as it were, a development of sleep regarded as the result of auto-intoxication. Against this theory of sleep M. E. Claparede, a psychologist, of Geneva, has brought forward the "instinctive" theory. He maintains that sleep is the manifestation of an instinct, "the object of which is to arrest activity; we do not sleep because we are intoxicated or exhausted, but to prevent ourselves from falling into such a condition." For the author of this book these theories are not antagonistic. "Hunger," he writes, "is an instictive sensation as much as sleepiness, but it does not appear until our tissues are in a condition of exhaustion, the exact nature of which cannot as yet be indicated. There is no real contradiction between the toxic and instinctive theories of sleep. The two theories represent different sides of a special condition of the organism." Moreover, if there is indeed an analogy between sleep and natural death, it "is in favor of the supposition that the latter, also, is due to an intoxication much more profound and serious than that which results in sleep. Therefore, as natural death in human beings has been studied only very superficially, it is impossible to do more than frame theories regarding it."

### PROBLEM OF LONGEVITY.

The author has counted from a list of centenarians 26 who led a conspicuously sober and frugal life, but, on the other hand, many were anything but temperate in their habits:

"Catherine Reymond, for instance, who died in 1758 at the age of 107 years, drank much wine; and Politiman, a surgeon, who lived from 1685 to 1825, was in the habit, from his 25th year onwards, of getting drunk every night, after having attended to his practice all day. Gascogne, a butcher of Trie (Hautes-Pyrenees), died in 1767 at the age of 120, and had been accustomed to get drunk twice a week. A most curious example is that of the Irish landowner Brawn, who lived to the age of 120, and who had an inscription put upon his tombstone that he was always drunk, and when in that condition was so terrible that even death had been afraid of him. Some districts, even, are distinguished at once for the longevity of their inhabitants and for the large local consumption of alcohol. In 1897 the village of Chailly, in the Cote d'Or, had no less than twenty octogenarians, among 523 inhabitants. This village is one of the localities in France where most alcohol is consumed, and the old people are very far from being distinguished from their younger fellows by any special sobriety."

Again, most centenarians are noted for their exceptionally strong constitutions, but quite abnormal people have lived to be very old. "A woman called Nicoline Marc died in 1760, at the age of 110. Since she was 2 years old her left arm was crippled. Her hand was bent under the arm like a hook. She was a hunchback, and so bent that she appeared to be no more than four feet high. A Scotchwoman, Elspeth Wilson, died at the age of 115 years. She was quite a dwarf, being only a little over two feet high. On the other hand, although they usually have a very short life, giants have been known to reach the age of 100."

### NOT THE NATURAL LIMIT.

The professor refuses to accept the view that the very high mortality between the ages of 70 and 75 indicates the natural limit of human life:

"The fact that many men of from 70 to 75 years old are well preserved, both physically and intellectually, makes it impossible to regard that age as the natural limit of human life. Philosophers such at Plato, poets such as Goethe and Victor Hugo, artists such as Michael Angelo, Titian and Franz Hals, produced some of their most important works when they had passed what Lexis and Ebstein regard as the limit of life. Moreover, deaths of people at that age are rarely due to senile debility. In Paris, for instance, in 1902, of cases of deaths between the ages of 70 and 74, only 8.5 per cent were due to old age. Infectious diseases, such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, diseases of the heart and kidneys, and cerebral hemorrhage, caused most of the deaths of these old people. Such cases of death, however, can often be avoided, and must be regarded as accidental rather than natural."

### RUDIMENTARY ORGANS.

In this book, as in the "Nature of Man," Professor Metchnikoff attacks the large intestine, the survival of which at our present stage of development seems to him not only unnecessary, but a dangerous hothouse for the preservation of poisonous bacteria. He points out that wild birds who are without this organ live much longer than the domesticated ones that have developed it. Man, indeed, the professor points out, has numerous rudimentary organs, such as the wisdom teeth, the mammary glands in males, the three terminals in the nose, the atrophied muscles in the ear. But these and many other organs are only sleeping. They are not dead, but can be awakened by a sufficiently strong stimulant. "Pausanias," says the author, "gives an example of a dumb young man who recovered his speech when he was terrified by seeing a lion. Herodotus relates that the son of Croesus, who was dumb, on seeing a Persian about to kill his father, cried out: 'You must not kill Croesus,' and from that time onwards was able to talk. These ancient narratives have been confirmed by many modern observations. A woman, for instance, who had been dumb for several years. But fear can bring terrified, and cried out suddenly, 'Fire!' after which her speech was restored. Such are cases of the awakening of a function which has been arrested only for several years. But fear can bring into activity other mechanisms which have been inactive from time immemorial.

### SOUR MILK.

But it is not suggested that we should get rid of that enemy of human life, the large intestine. What is suggested is that we should do our best to check the growth of intestinal flora. The best recipe for this the professor has discovered in the lactic acid found in sour milk. The best producer of this lactic acid is the Bulgarian bacillus, and we are told, for the benefit of those who dislike sour milk, that Bulgarian bacilli can be swallowed in jam like any other disagreeable powder.

### THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT.

In the chapter entitled "Society and the Individual in the Human Race," we have the following interesting note on the feminist movement:

"Observation of the feminist movement, which has lasted for more than forty years, shows that in most cases there is no tendency towards the formation of individuals resembling the infertile worker insects. Most lady doctors and learned women would like nothing better than to be the founders of a family. Even the women who have been most distinguished in the scientific world are no exception to the rule. In this relation it is very interesting to follow the details of the life of Sophie Kovalevsky, one of the most notable of learned women. In her youth, when she began to study mathematics, she would not admit that feelings of love had any importance. Later on, however, when she felt herself growing old, these sentiments awoke in her to such an extent that on the day when the prize of the Academy of Sciences was bestowed on her, she wrote to one of her friends: "I am getting innumerable letters of congratulation, but, by the strange irony of fate, I have never felt so unhappy."

This work is avowedly optimistic, but it does not exalt nature as the all-merciful mother. On the contrary, we are reminded that nature, supposed to be at least careful of the species has allowed many species to perish:

"As nature has not spared these, how can we be certain that she is not ready to deal with the human race in the same way? It is impossible for us to know the unknown, its plans and motives. We must leave nature on one side and concern ourselves with what is more congruous with our intelligence.

"Our intelligence informs us that man is capable of much, and for this reason we hope that he may be able to modify his own nature and transform his disharmonies into harmonies. It is only human will that can attain this ideal."

In short, it is brought home to us in this powerful and brilliant work that as organization progresses there is an increased importance attaching to the integrity of the individual.—T. P.'s Weekly.

# TRIUMPH OF MARCONI

**FAILURE SEEMED TO STARE HIM IN THE FACE—HIS FIRST STATION ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT.**

An interesting variation in the long sequence of biographical sketches of heroes, ancient and modern, is Mr. Robert Hudson's "Two Princes of Science" (Collins), which gives a simple and straightforward account of the life and work of Thomas Alva Edison and Guglielmo Marconi. Quite recently I touched upon the biography of the great American in these pages, and so I shall now confine myself to the section of this volume which deals with the great Italian.

### THE HERTZIAN WAVES.

Marconi was at school at Leghorn, after which his education was continued in Florence, where, at the age of fourteen, he was deeply impressed by the news of Professor Heinrich Hertz's amazing discovery which was destined so profoundly to influence his own career. The same discovery acted as an impetus to Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Preece, and Professor Branly, but the young Italian was destined to improve upon all the discoveries of the scientific world. When the time was ripe, Marconi, whose mother was Irish, came to England, and after a few preliminary trials tested his own wave method against the induction method of Sir William Preece.

It seemed at first as if Marconi had altogethered failed. The greater part of the first day was taken up in fixing the apparatus; but when night fell no message had been received at Flathoim. On the next day the attempt was again made, but entirely without success. One expedient after another was tried, only to fail as all the others had done. Everybody but the youthful inventor, and, perhaps, Sir William Preece, was quite satisfied that the new method was not so good as the old; and, when the evening of the third day arrived, without result, it began to appear as if the fate of Marconi's system was sealed.

Just, however, when certain failure stared the young inventor in the face, a sudden thought came to him.

"May it not be," he asked himself, "that the vertical wire is not of sufficient length?"

Looking round for some means of increasing the height of his poles, it struck him that a greatly-increased length of wire might be obtained by taking his transmitter to the foot of the cliff upon the verge of which the pole had been placed, and, joining it by a wire to the top of the pole. Carrying out this plan, he had an instant success, and several messages were correctly received.

This experiment was made on Salisbury Plain, and the following year another successful experiment in the same place gained Marconi the confidence of the public and the "Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company" was formed.

### LORD KELVIN AND LORD TENNYSON.

A station was established in the Alum Bay, Isle of Wight, and regular communication was established with Poole on the mainland, eighteen miles away. Lord Kelvin paid a visit to the station, accompanied by Lady Kelvin and Tennyson. "Lord Kelvin was keenly interested, and asked Marconi if he might be allowed to send telegrams to some of his friends. He desired, however, to be allowed to pay one shilling on each message, in order to show that there was no reason why it should not be placed upon a profitable commercial basis." Marconi was twenty-three when he read a paper in faultless English before the Institute of Electrical Engineers. In the course of his congratulations Professor Ayrton said:

"If a person wished to call a friend," said the professor, "he would use a loud electro-magnetic voice, audible only to him who had the electro-magnetic ear.

"'Where are you?' he would say.

"The reply would come, 'I am at the bottom of a coal mine,' or 'Crossing the Andes,' or 'In the middle of the Pacific.' Or, perhaps, in spite of all the calling, no reply would come, and the person would then know that his friend was dead. Let them think of what that meant, of the calling which went on every day from room to room of a house, and then imagine that calling extending from pole to pole—not a noisy babble, but a call audible to him who wanted to hear, and silent to him who did not."

### ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

But the great triumph of Marconi had not yet come. On December 12, 1901, he was to test the possibility of wireless communication between Cornwall and Newfoundland. At half-past eleven Marconi sat down in front of the instrument with his ear to the telephone receiver. Mr. Kemp, his able assistant, stood beside him:

Mr. Kemp was quivering with repressed excitement, but Marconi's face showed no sign of any emotion. Suddenly the slightest possible change swept over it, and, handing the telephone receiver to his assistant, he said quietly:

"See if you can hear anything, Kemp."

Hardly had Mr. Kemp placed the instrument to his ear when three distinct clicks came from the coherer.

"The signal from Poldhu," he whispered.

Marconi nodded. "I heard it, too," he said. "It is distinct and unmistakable."

Then came a long period of silence, while the kite tossed about too wildly for any signal to be received; but shortly after one o'clock the little clicks began again, coming quite regularly, and both experimenters satisfied themselves that the sounds were caused by the passing Hertzian waves set in motion at Poldhu.

Again the signals were interrupted by the tossing of the kite, and once again at about twenty minutes after two they became audible. There could be no further room for doubt; etheric waves set in motion in England could be caught in Newfoundland.

Without ship or cable, signals had crossed the Atlantic for the first time.

### THREE DIVISIONS.

In conclusion, the author of this interesting biographical sketch sums up the life work of this Prince of Science up to the present: "The history of the invention fall naturally into three divisions; the first portion deals with Marconi's wrestle with Nature, and his determination to make an apparatus by which still another of her great forces should be harnessed in the service of man; the second portion tells of his struggle with the indifference and incredulity of mankind, against which every pioneer has to wage an unequal war; the third portion deals with the attempts of others, later in the field, to snatch from him the fruits of his hard won victory." Marconi has triumphed over the difficulties of this last stage already, and the wonderful future lies before him so that he may tear from it new and yet more wonderful secrets.

# Curiosities of London Directory

**39 HIGH STREETS AND 22 JOHN STREETS IN THE METROPOLIS—ODD NAMES OF PEOPLE.**

London, England, keeps on growing, and so does its directory, the 1908 edition of which has just made its appearance. The London postoffice directory, it is claimed, is the biggest book published. This 109th edition of it weighs 13¼ pounds, is 8 inches thick, and contains 4,638 pages. One wonders how much longer it will be possible for the publishers to keep pace with the increase of the population of the metropolis, and confine the record of it to a single volume.

Like the dictionary, the "P. O. D." is a book of solid merits. It is full of fascinating facts. For one thing, it makes clear why not even the oldest inhabitant ever knows his way over the whole of London. Nearly every street is repeated once at least. Many of their names appear over and over again. There are, for instance, no less than 39 High streets, one borough alone containing five of them within its boundaries. Yet if a letter is addressed to anyone in High street, London, without anything to indicate what particular district it is in, the infinitely painstaking postoffice department will, if need be, make 39 attempts to find the correct High street before giving up the job. There are 22 John streets to perplex the inquirer who knows only that the person he seeks lives in one of them. There are fourteen King streets, but they are really evidence of progress in street nomenclature. There used to be 49 of them, but 35 have had to accept less exalted titles. And there used to be 43 Queen streets, of which only eleven remain, which is still just ten too many.

But it is its record of names that makes the postoffice department a veritable storehouse of unique and interesting information. Nowhere else is the fecundity of the Smiths, compared with that of folk bearing other patronymics, so strikingly revealed. There are many pages of them. Taking an average of 90 names to the column, there are nearly 3,600 of them, which, of course, does not include their families. And this, too, is exclusive of their aristocratic offshoots, the Smyths, the Smythes, De Smyths and the hyphenated Smiths. The Joneses are hopelessly outnumbered by the Smiths. Their clan monopolizes a mere score of columns, and even the Browns and the Brownes together can muster only 19½ columns. The Robinsons fill only ten columns.

There are 450 Whites and only 54 Blacks. Greys and Greens are fewer still. There are 190 Bells, but only one Peal. Agriculturists will be interested to know there are four Acres and 87 Fields in London, which has also 48 Farmers, 13 Plowmen and three Cows. There are 53 Frosts and five Foggs.

Two columns shelter the Foxes. There are some 12 Joys, 23 Gays and only one Tear; fifteen Friends are all that can be found in London, and eleven Fablans. There are three columns of Cooks and one of Carpenters, and pessimists will note there is at least one Man. Animal names are also to be found, viz., 65 Bulls, 2 Bunnys, 2 Rabbits and 17 Capons. There is only one Fatt and there are seven Leans.

Seven Pears, one Plum, three Grapes, three Oranges, twelve Peaces and sixteen Lemons also occur, and for trees there are 35 Ash, 46 Birch, 8 Box and one Oak. Two Olives, sixteen Vines and one Primrose support 108 Birds, 16 Sparrows, 10 Eagles, 8 Pigeons, 27 Nightingales and 5 Goldfinches.

There are several Drinkwaters and only one Coffee, 398 Bakers and only on Roll, 73 Barbers, with only six Poles, four Shaves and 29 Beards, eight Baths and four Hairs. There are only 33 Batchelors, and only three own up to being Old; 256, however, claim to be Young. There are only two Plates, and for sportsmen there are only eight Batts and 80 Balls. Ecclesiastical names include 42 Churches, 23 Chappels and two Sanctuarys. There are 42 Popes, 97 Bishops, 60 Deans, 13 Priests and 26 Deacons.

There are many Kings, but no Queen; few Earls, but more Princes and Dukes.

Not only are there Fish, but also Crabs, Cod, Bass, Pike and Whiteing, as well as 28 Bacons and only on Quarrell.

No novelist nowadays need take such trouble as Dickens did to find names for his characters. The London pastoffice directors offers him an embarrassment of riches from which to pick and choose.

# Can a Cat Suck Baby's Breath?

**NO, SAY PHYSICIANS — AN OLD SUPERSTITION THAT DIES HARD—MIGHT INTERFERE WITH RESPIRATION, THAT IS ALL.**

Can a cat suck the baby's breath? And if so, what is the peculiar malignant and uncanny quality of the operation which all the old women's tales of past generations have held to be true and incontrovertible?

Physicians, nurses and others having to do with the modern infant scout the idea—the cat can't suck the baby's breath, for the sane and sufficient reason that it isn't able to—so say the medical men.

And opposed to them is the assertion of the old women wiseacres. To be sure the hoary old folktale of the cat and the baby no longer is credited in intelligent circles, and yet it even now creeps into notice. Within the last two weeks two instances have been in the public prints. Here is the story from Chippewa Falls, Wis., of little Albert Anderson of the town of Sigel who was discovered in his home with the cat standing over him sucking his breath in the most approved fashion of the old woman's horror story, according to a correspondent. His mother was aroused by hearing the boy groan and rushed to him just as the cat was drawing the last breath from his body. The 5-year-old boy was unconscious, but was finally revived by a physician.

Therefore anathema for the cat—away with the evil, crafty cat that sucks the baby's breath!

Then there was another recent newspaper story coming out of Fort Smith, Ark., of the black cat that crept into the children's room at the home of a Mrs. Ponsonby and leaping on the crib of the 5-months-old infant, drew away its breath and then was discovered later standing over a 2-year-old girl engaged in the same diabolical operation—sucking the breath of the sleeping innocent.

"Tommyrot," say the doctors, "the cat can't do it and that's all there is to the thing."

Old women's superstitions die hard; before the days of modern medicine and trained nurses and antiseptic surgery and the germ theory, the care of the sick and of the newly-born was largely in the hands of neighborhood old women in the rural districts of the United States. They gathered about the sick bed with the words and methods of traditional "home remedies." "Yarbs and potions, bleedings and purgings assisting in the ghastly medical practice of the early half of the last century and of all the centuries that had gone before; and coincident with their dominance in the care of the sick and young, grew up a mass of ridiculous beliefs, of which the cat dealing death to luckless infants in the cradle was one of the strongest, so persistent, in fact, that we see it, as above, honestly given out through the press as authentic.

A few of Milwaukee's representative physicians were interviewed on the cat vs. the baby superstition and the smile of humor which greeted each propounding of the question showed that that harmless, necessary cat of Shakespeare is not considered a factor in the infant mortality statistics.

"It's impossible," said Dr. A. H. Levings, president of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. "A cat couldn't stop the breath of a human being by 'sucking;' there's nothing particularly to suck, for that matter, and a cat is not so constituted that it could resolve itself into a suction pump to draw the air from the lungs of any other creature."

Dr. H. E. Bradley smiled. "Never heard of a real case, though the old superstition keeps bobbing up and seems to have as many lives as the cat itself is credited with. A few years ago a physician who was a contributor to the New York Medical Record grew so irritated at the cat and baby story that he set out to run down every case the papers printed or he could hear of. He spent months in writing to people and places where breath sucking cats were reported as getting in their deadly work and not a single case was he ever able to substantiate. In almost every instance the thing was reported as occurring in the rural districts and some grandmotherly person was responsible for the outcry. I suppose the family cat would be discovered on the bed of an infant and immediately was suspected of heinous designs. In the investigations of alleged death or sickness from the cat's influence, not a single one was ever authenticated in the Medical Record. When you begin to think of the thousands of cats in thousands of homes where there are babies and in which nothing of the sort is ever reported, you can see that if cats had such a useless and inexplicable habit, more cases would come to light and some would bear practical investigation. It's a small town story of the old neighborhood women, always."

Dr. E. A. Fletcher was another of Milwaukee's physicians to ridicule the idea and declare it wholly outside the experience of any medical practitioner or even of responsible persons who could vouch for a case.

"The only way I can conceive of a cat interfering with the respiration of a baby or child would be by lying across its face. A cat might possibly smother a very young infant in that way just as it might be smothered by an overplus of bed clothes wrongly placed. I never heard of a case of breath suckling that would bear investigation; it is an old folk story pure and simple, but it seems to die hard out in some of the rural districts."

On the whole, Tabby and Tom seems to have away the best of the argument with the old time delusion; behind Pussy stands the entire medical record and the experience of the physicians, and the maligned cat can come forward to the hearth rug with the weight of scientific absolution to clear its reputation.

# Worry Bad for Man But Worse for Women

By Dr. Madison C. Peters.

Worry has never been known to benefit anyone; on the contrary, it always injures by sapping the nervous energy and robbing the body of the strength so necessary to any degree of happiness in life.

It is wholly bad, for it never counteracts with the slightest good any of the evil it produces.

An insidious enemy is worry, which works even while you sleep, twisting and distorting pleasing dreams into horrible nightmares, the memory of which continues to haunt you in your waking hours.

Worry is bad for man, unfitting him for the practical relations of life, but woman, with her finer strung, more delicate organism, is peculiarly susceptible to its attacks, which often result in nervous breakdown and premature old age.

If a woman allows worry to take hold of her she finds it extremely difficult to overcome the habit. It so presses down upon her life that usefulness vanishes and she becomes a morbid, ultra sensitive creature, of little use either to herself or others.

Worry brings in its train the fagged brain, the wrinkled brow, and the dull eye, a sense of lassitude and a premature loss of youthfulness.

When ever it is present all realization of ambition is impossible, hope takes wings and soars away, and the brightest prospects of existence sink into the dust of despair, never to be resurrected again.

A cheery nature is as necessary to a woman for success and usefulness as are air and water. We look for cheer and brightness as part of woman's being, and she who is without these attributes seems to be an anomaly in nature.

The woman who worries is never self-centered, never balanced, never can be at her best, for mental anxiety exhausts her vitality and deprives her of the strength necessary to fulfill her place as wife and mother, and discharge the duties of her station in life.

How different it is with the self-poised, well-balanced woman, who has confidence in herself to dare and do; who never vacillates with her self-made misery, but maintains a straight course, lit with the star of hope.

The woman who believes in herself, who is conscious of her own force of character and of her strength of brain and body, can accomplish what would be impossible to the worrier.

Enough vital energy is wasted in this useless, harmful, fatal worry to run all the affairs of the world if exerted in the right direction.

Woman's succes or failure, happiness or misery, depends almost entirely upon herself; luck enters into the matter little or not at all.

Of course small clouds may appear now and then on the horizon of life to obscure its beauty; but these can be easily dispelled by a sunniness of temper and the smiles which indicate contentment of heart.

Take things as they come, realizing that God doeth all things well; that whatever is, is best.

If crosses come now and then welcome them, and by the alchemy of a cheerful, loving nature convert them into crowns.

Take the world as you find it, and you will find it not such a bad place after all. There is more joy than sorrow in it, so try your best to increase the former and diminish the latter.

Some people would make the earth a valley of tears, in which to wade to untimely graves. Be not one of these.

You can do your part to make the world brighter and better. Look aloft, not down. Be bright, not gloomy. Be joyous, not sad. Not content with being happy yourself, do your best to make others happy.

### A LAKE OF ICE THAT BURNS.

"Cold? Then we'll set fire to some ice and warm ourselves."

The speaker made, with the heel of his skate, a hole in the ice. He applied a match to the hole. The ice blazed up instantly with a hot, bright flame.

"Oh, how good it feels," said the young girl. She removed her gloves to warm her slim hands the better. "But isn't it rather odd," she said, "to warm one's hands at a fire of ice?"

"You are a stranger to Atchison," said the young Kansan, "or you would not find it odd. We are used to it here. Always, when we skate on Lake Doniphan, we set the ice afire if we are cold."

She watched her own little fire.

"What is the explanation of this miracle?" she said.

"A very simple one," said the young man. "This lake is full of natural gases. When it freezes over gas in the form of bubbles impregnates the ice. You have only to burst open a bubble and put a match to it and up shoots a magical flame."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

# School for Housewives

# MARYING WINTER LUNCHEONS



Filling Patties

MANY a housewife has fallen into the habit of saying "Any old cold thing will do for luncheon."

John and the children rebel, and with justice. Carbon is needed to maintain vitality in young and growing human things, and Pater Familias, who, in seven cases out of ten, reverts in thought longingly to the abundant, smoking midday dinner of his youth, cannot fight the world during a long afternoon unless the inner man be stayed with more substantial reinforcements than the aforesaid "old and cold things." Self-made Johns seldom take kindly to the 7, 7.30 or 8 o'clock dinner. They have a trick, annoying to lady-wives, of speaking of luncheon as "dinner." I know of one whose tongue slips when he talks of the evening meal, howsoever elaborate. To him it will ever be "supper."

Indulge him, and build up the children's tissues by contriving hot luncheons while mercury and blood run sluggishly and low.

The effort will cost more in work and in money than the stiffened and livid meats and sandwiches that sufficed for languid nature during the dog days. You will be amply repaid for the outlay by the genuine satisfaction of the hungry creatures who come pelting in from rainy and disagreeable "out-of-doors" to exclaim rapturously at goodly hot smells that greet the nostrils.

Those who have read Constance Fennimore Woolson's fascinating tale, "For the Major," can never forget the delightful satire of the preference given by the literati of the village to hot oysters over "a large, cold Baldwin apple on a winter night."

"Human nature, Mr. President!" cried a western orator—"Write it down as a monumental fact that nine out of ten cases is human nature!"

Then for our common "human nature's daily food," bestow time and skill upon our midday meal.

The following recipes may be of value to you in the humane purpose and endeavor:



Garnishing with Toast



Straining Tomato Sauce



Beating Potatoes to Cream



Meat Patties Dainty



Ice-Filled Glass Roller

## Recipes

**Barbecued Ham.**

Cut cold-boiled ham into slices of uniform size and thickness. Fry in their own fat, turning each once in cooking. Lay upon a hot dish, and pour over them this sauce piquante:

Four tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one of French mustard, and the same of white sugar, with a dash of Hungarian sweet pepper (paprika).

Rub these ingredients smooth, as you would salad dressing, and bring to a boil, stirring all the time. As soon as the mixture bubbles take it off.

Pour it over the meat, about five minutes before serving.

**Peasant's Pie.**

Mince cold roast or boiled corned beef; season well with pepper, salt and onion juice, adding a little kitchen bouquet.

Make quite wet with any gravy or stock you may have, and put into a buttered bake dish. Spread over the top enough mashed potatoes to make a crust an inch thick. The potatoes should be whipped light, and seasoned with salt and butter.

Smooth the surface, wash with melted butter, and bake, covered, for half an hour. Then brown quickly.

**Pork and Potatoes.**

Put a layer of potatoes in the bottom of a saucepan, then one of pork, next an onion, seasoning as you go on, with pepper and parsley. Pour the fat from the frying pan over all. Add two cupfuls of boiling water, cover closely and cook gently for half an hour after the boil begins. Drain off the liquor and return to the fire, keeping potatoes, etc., hot over boiling water.

Add to the liquor in the kettle two cups of scalding milk, stir in a great spoonful of butter rolled in flour, bring to the boil, put the potatoes and pork back into the kettle, cook one minute and turn into a tureen.

Homely as this dish may seem, it is savory when properly seasoned, and heartsome on a stormy day, when the weather has prevented "mother" from going to market.

Serve pickles, brown bread and butter with it.

For sweets have hot gingerbread with coffee, and chocolate for the children.

**Calf's Brains on Toast.**

Scald the brains and at once throw into very cold water. This will make them firm and white, and enable you to strip off the membrane which covers them. When they are cold beat to a paste, add three eggs and whip light. Season to taste. Have ready in a frying pan a tablespoonful of hot butter; stir in the brains and eggs, and continue to stir until in about three minutes you have what looks like creamy scrambled eggs.

Line a platter with strips of hot buttered toast and pour the brain omelet over them.

Pig's brains are as savory as those of calves, and cheaper.

**A Rainy Day Stew of Beef.**

This may be made of coarse, tough beef that would be uneatable if broiled as steak or roasted. Cut it into small cubes, put into a covered saucepan, pour in enough weak stock to cover the meat. If you have no stock or gravy, substitute cold water. Do not season the meat.

Cook very slowly for three hours, or until tender. Then add salt, pepper, Worcestershire sauce, onion juice, a half teaspoonful of mixed allspice and nutmeg and the juice of half a lemon. Cook for fifteen minutes longer, and thicken with a great spoonful of browned flour, rolled with a tablespoonful of butter. Stir in well, boil for one minute and serve in a deep dish.

You will need about two and a half pounds of beef to make a dish for four or five people.

With corn bread (hot) and baked potatoes, this makes a satisfactory luncheon and at a surprisingly small cost. If a little suet cling to the meat, the stew is all the richer.

**Lamb's Liver En Casserole.**

Wash and wipe a sliced liver, and lay aside to dry, while you fry half a dozen slices of bacon in a frying pan until all the fat is drawn out.

Strain out the bacon, and return the fat to the pan. When it hisses, lay in the liver, and sear slightly on both sides. Now arrange the liver in a casserole (or covered bake-dish). Add a dozen button onions that have been boiled tender, interspersing them through the slices.

If you have half a can of French mushrooms, put them in also. Season with pepper and salt, and cover with any gravy or stock you may have in the refrigerator. Fit on the top of the casserole, and cook in a steady oven for two hours.

The liver will be as tender as butter and deliciously savory. It may be put on your table at a cost of 30 cents.

**Mince Pates.**

Make a biscuit dough of two cupfuls of flour, sifted twice with a teaspoonful of baking powder, into which you have chopped two tablespoonfuls of butter. Wet it with a cupful of milk, touching the dough as little as possible with your hands.

Roll into a sheet less than a quarter inch thick, and cut into squares about six inches across. Have ready a mince of any kind of meat—or of several kinds—well seasoned, and made moist with gravy.

Lay a great spoonful in the middle of each square, and fold the paste into a triangle over the mince. Press the edges together, that they may not allow the meat to ooze out in cooking, and bake to a fine brown.

Eat hot and fresh. This is a good way of disposing of odds and ends of roast and boiled and fried, where there is not nearly enough of any one kind to furnish forth a luncheon.

Remnants of fresh fish, boiled or baked, may be utilized after this fashion.

**Scallop of Mince and Eggs.**

Chop, rather coarsely, two or three cupfuls of cold chicken, veal or lamb. If you can add to it a third as much minced ham, the flavor will be improved. Ham should not be added to beef. If you have cold liver or the giblets of poultry, the ham will harmonize well with the mixture.

Season to taste, and wet with stock or gravy.

Let me interpolate here a hint that may help the housewife on a gravyless day. There are in the market certain brands of soups in pint cans which retail for 10 cents each. Any one of these may be pressed into service for dishes like the above.

If vegetables or rice be in the soup, it should be strained before it is used as gravy.

When the mince is made put it into a deep pudding dish and set, covered, in the oven. Watch to see when it bubbles on top, and at once break as many eggs upon the hot surface as it will hold, drawing the dish to the door of the oven to do this, and shutting it up again as soon as the eggs are in place.

Cook in a brisk oven until the eggs are "set," but not hardened.

Bear in mind that nothing is gained and much flavor lost by long stewing of meats which have been already cooked. Heat a "left-over" quickly and thoroughly, and serve.

To leave it in the oven or over the fire after it is once heated to the heart is to kill it.

Marion Harland

# ...THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE...

I AM the proud owner of enough silk and velvet "scraps" to supply even more than one ardent lover of silk patchwork for a lifetime.

Beside these, I have worked for twelve years on a log-cabin quilt, composed entirely of silk and velvet.

My patience has deserted me, much to my regret.

I could trade off all these possessions for some waist fronts — Hardanger or any other embroidery—or a lunch cloth, embroidered. I should be willing to part with my much-cherished collection.

The question is how to do it satisfactorily to both parties. My idea is to have them sent to a third party and let that person judge as to different values; then have them sent to the respective addresses at our own expense. L. E. (Dubuque, Iowa).

I am afraid you will have some difficulty in arranging the barter in the way you suggest.

Our members are widely scattered, and it will not be easy to select an equidistant referee. Still, I insert the tempting proposal. Where there's a will there are sometimes several ways.

## Recipes Contributed

I read the other day in the Corner a request for a cement to mend glass or china. I send the following with pleasure:

**Cement for China.**

Make a very thick solution of gum arabic in water. Stir in plaster of paris until the mixture is of the proper consistency.

Apply with a brush to the fractured edges of the china and stick them together.

**Invisible Cement for Glassware.**

Melt a little isinglass in enough spirits of wine to cover it. Add a very little water; warm gently over a moderate fire. When thoroughly mixed and melted it will form a transparent paste.

It reunites broken glass perfectly.

And yet another "help."

**Boiled Salad Dressing.**

(Cheap and good.)

One-half teaspoonful of ground mustard.
One tablespoonful of sugar.
One tablespoonful of melted butter.
Two tablespoonfuls of cream or sweet milk.
One egg.

Mix all these together and add six tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Boil for a few minutes.

If the lady who asks for the proportions of silk portieres will send her address to me I think I could help her.

I cut the directions out of the Exchange some years ago and have kept them.

Mrs. J. D. R. (Dixon, Ill.).

Will you add to your benefits to us the information which each housewife who has mourned over broken china and cut glass is asking in her heart as she reads your simple formulas?

Will the cement for fractured "fragiles" resist the action of heat and of hot water?

I do not know of a cement that will. Sore disappointments in this line moved me long ago to discard "stickatives" of all kinds and have china which is too valuable to throw away riveted together in its shattered parts.

I am today using regularly water jugs and teacups that were mended in this way ten years back. The rivets scarcely show on the right side.

## To Sweeten Lard

What can I do to sweeten rancid lard? I have a six-gallon can of it that is quite strong, and it does seem to me there ought to be some way of correcting it so that it may be used in cookery.

If you know of none, some member of the exchange may be able to help me.

M. E. B. (Gracey, Ky.).

If the lard were but slightly touched, it might be made tolerable for frying purposes, although hardly for shortening, by trying it out again and putting small bags of cheesecloth into the pot, containing lumps of charcoal which have been carefully washed and wiped dry.

I have known this to be done successfully when the taint was slight. I doubt if anything could correct absolute rancidity. But I refer the question to a committee of the whole.

## "Chess" Pies and Cakes

Can you get for me the recipes for chess pie, or is it chess cake?

Also for orange cider?

J. D. S. (Lebanon, Ky.).

What is known in Virginia as "Transparent Pudding" is called by some "Chess Cakes"—why, I do not know.

If this is what you would like to have, here it is:

Cream together three-quarters of a cup of white sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Beat the yolks of three eggs light and stir into this cream.

Add the juice and half the grated peel of a lemon and whip all for two minutes. Fill open shells of puff paste with this and bake in a rather quick oven.

When the cakes are done, draw them to the door of the oven and cover with a meringue, made of the whites of three eggs, whipped as for frosting, with four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Do this rapidly; shut the pies (or cakes) up again in the oven and leave three minutes longer.

When baked in pate pans they are called "chess cakes." When cooked in larger plates they are "lemon pies," or "transparent puddings."

The request for a recipe for orange cider is referred. I do not knew it.

## A Life of Self-Sacrifice

I was delighted with your answer to "H," Buffalo, N. Y.

My life experience is a parallel case with hers. I tried supporting my dear old mother and myself by taking boarders. I succeeded in making a comfortable home for her for some years, but when sickness and the infirmities of old age came upon her, my time was divided between her and the house, and neither was well done. My mother died at the age of 92, and I was, by then a nervous wreck.

Will you tell me, please, of a good old ladies' home? I shall need one for myself some day.

And may I ask how I should go about applying for a position as housekeeper in such an institution, or for a lady who lives alone and would like to have some one run her house for her? I am a skilful housekeeper and can give excellent references. Perhaps, out of your great experience, you may be able to suggest something.

Mrs. S. N. (Rock Falls, Ill.).

Your best plan would be to advertise in the columns of a good family newspaper. You should have no difficulty in getting a situation. As to old ladies' homes, there are several in every large city. The Business Directory of Chicago will give you the addresses of no less than eight. I trust it may be long before you are obliged to seek a refuge in any one of them. When you are convinced of the necessity of doing this, make personal application to the president of the board of managers, who will inform you what steps you should take in order to secure entrance. So dutiful a daughter should be taken care of when advancing age and weakness unfit her for further activities.

## Biscuits Without Baking Powder

I am a Southerner born and raised. In looking over your recipes I notice some one has sent in a recipe for beaten biscuits containing baking powder. Allow me to say that never before in the history of beaten biscuits was baking powder used. Here is the proper way to make them:

To a quart of flour put one teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of baking soda, a large cocksponful of fresh lard and enough cold water to make a very stiff dough. If you have not a mallet made for the purpose, wash a flatiron well, dry, and use the butt end. Beat the dough with it until it becomes soft and blisters; then roll into a sheet about half an inch thick and bake in a good oven until brown. Before baking, prick in several places with a fork. They should also be cut into round cakes before they are baked. Mrs. E. P. S.

I did not indorse the recipe to which you refer as "authentic and antique," but inserted it as it was sent in. In my day (ante bellum times) this was the way the famous Virginia beaten biscuits were made:

Make into a stiff dough one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of salt and one cupful of icewater. Sometimes a tablespoonful of butter was chopped into the flour before wetting it. Transfer to a floured biscuit block, and beat with a rolling pin for fifteen minutes steadily, turning the dough frequently while beating. Cut into round cakes, prick with a clean straw and bake in a brisk oven. No baking powder was used, and certainly no soda. The latter would streak the dough, and—there being no acid in the mixture to balance the alkali—even a pinch would impart an unpleasant taste.

## "My Bread"

I am sending you a recipe for "my bread." It is pronounced "better than anybody else can make" by the small boy of the family.

Scald three-fourths of a cup of yellow cornmeal with one quart of boiling water; add a tablespoonful of butter and one, each, of salt and sugar.

When the mush is lukewarm, stir in two cakes of compressed yeast, that have been soaked in a cup of warm water.

Stiffen the mixture with (about) two quarts of wheat flour. Knead for five minutes and leave it to rise.

It will be more sticky than bread made in the usual way, but make it as stiff as I make bread without the cornmeal.

When the dough is light, work down again and set for the second rising.

Make into loaves as soon as it is light, and put into your pans.

Grease the tops of the loaves and let them have the last rising. Bake one hour.

I scald the meal when I am getting breakfast, and the bread is ready to bake about 1 o'clock.

If one prefers to make out the dough at night, let it rise until morning, then put into pans without the last rising of the dough in bulk. Mrs. G. (Chicago).

## Acquiring Clean Walls

THE torment of the modern housewife is the fatal propensity of her walls to take unto themselves dirt and streaks. The worst of it is, though she be ever so good a manager, she is helpless before the dread onslaughts of her bitter enemy.

Up to date, except in a few enlightened communities, she has been unable to force smoke consumers on chimneys, so unlimited soot continues to be belched forth into the atmosphere, to the ruin of house and lungs alike.

She hasn't even the comfort of her foremothers of keeping the parlor hermetically sealed to keep out the dirt. Her dread of germs is too heartfelt to shut out the great germ-destroyer, sunlight, even in the interests of immaculate belongings. So the only alternative is to choose furnishings and hangings that stand cleaning, and then to learn how to do that cleaning herself.

The wall paper is the greatest problem; it will get streaked and soiled with appalling rapidity. Long before the average housekeeper has money to replace it, it has become a monument to careless housekeeping and an indifferent city government that will not fight the smoke nuisance.

In buying wall paper it is a mistake to choose one so costly that it must remain on for years. Cheap papers are now most artistic and have the advantage that they can often be renewed.

For kitchens, bathrooms and nurseries, it is wiser to have painted walls or glazed papers that stand washing with water and a scrubbing brush; though where the expense does not count tiles form the ideal wall covering. Old paper can be made to look much more respectable, however, with slight care.

There are many preparations on the market for paper cleaning, some of which are entirely successful and do not need to be put on by a trained cleaner. One of these is a putty-like substance that is in great favor among the women who live in smoky cities and who are more afflicted than most of their sex in the matter of sooty walls.

Small pieces of the mixture are broken off and the walls are carefully wiped down, care being taken to go always in one direction. This makes the paper look almost like new, and can be repeated spring and fall for several seasons, but after that a new paper is necessary.

A homemade mixture for brightening wall paper is composed of equal parts of whiting, cornstarch and fuller's earth used in the form of a powder. Stir the ingredients well together and put in a clean pail or big box. Cover the handle of a broom with a bunch of clean soft rags or cheesecloth to make a small soft pad about seven inches long and five incnes wide. Dip this pad into the powder and rub it on the walls, being careful not to move from side to side or around, but always perpendicularly. After the powder has been well rubbed on it should be removed with a clean piece of dry cheesecloth.

Grease spots on paper can frequently be removed with stale bread. This will not hurt even delicate papers. Use only the center of the loaf. It is better to use rather small pieces of the bread, throwing it aside as it gets soiled.

A big grease spot can often be removed by making a cheesecloth pad filled with French chalk, which is put over the spot and ironed with a very hot iron. Care must be taken, of course, not to scorch through the pad and discolor the paper.

Occasionally on sweepdays it is well to wipe down the paper with a soft mop that is covered with a cheesecloth cap. Every housekeeper should have a supply of these made with a casing and drawstring, so that they can be easily slipped off and on. Change frequently when wiping the walls, as if it is used when soiled it will leave streaks.

Where mildew comes through on paper it can sometimes be overcome by having the wall painted black before papering and sized so the paper will stick.

It is always well to have an extra roll of paper in case of accidents. One housekeeper not long ago had the bad luck to have a large patch torn from her expensive dining room paper just after it had been put on. As the paper was imported from Japan and there was no more to be bought at the dealer's, she had to endure the unsightly hole for almost six months until a new roll was imported.

# FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK

**SUNDAY**

BREAKFAST

Oranges, cracked wheat and cream, fishballs, corn bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Cold braised beef's tongue (a left-over), baked macaroni, brown bread and butter, apple and celery salad, cake and canned peaches (home made), tea.

DINNER

Cream of celery soup (the inferior stalks left from the salad will do for this), brown fricassee of chicken, boiled rice, whipped and browned potatoes, apple pie with cream, black coffee.

**MONDAY**

BREAKFAST

Baked apples and cream, bacon and fried mush, French rolls (warmed), toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Breaded eggs with savory sauce, tomato toast (baked), sandwiches of brown bread and peanut butter, cold slaw and warmed crackers, ginger cookies and cheese, cocoa.

DINNER

Potato soup (potatoes left over from yesterday), mutton chops en casserole, baked rice (a left-over), mashed turnips, bread pudding with hard sauce, black coffee.

**TUESDAY**

BREAKFAST

Fruit, cereal and cream, salt mackerel, creamed, quick biscuits, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Cheese souffle, hot crackers, baked toast, lettuce salad, bread and butter, cut thin, cup custards and cake, tea.

DINNER

Potato soup (warmed over) with croutons on top, chicken pie (the left-over from Sunday's fricassee), baked sweet potatoes, creamed carrots, pumpkin pie, black coffee.

**WEDNESDAY**

BREAKFAST

Grapes, oatmeal jelly and cream, bacon and apples, muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Broiled sardines on toast, stewed potatoes, sweet potatoes a la lyonnaise (a left-over), lettuce and egg salad with French dressing, sponge cake and cafe au lait.

DINNER

Tomato soup, calf's liver, larded, cauliflower, mashed potatoes, rice pudding with cream, black coffee.

**THURSDAY**

BREAKFAST

Fruit, cream of wheat with cream, broiled bacon, boiled eggs, bread and butter, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Mince of liver on toast (a left-over), baked potatoes, stewed celery, pancakes and syrup, tea.

DINNER

Tomato and pea soup (partly a left-over), beefsteak and onions, fried bananas, potato souffle (a left-over), chocolate blanc mange and cake, black coffee.

**FRIDAY**

BREAKFAST

Oranges, hominy and cream, creamed codfish, potato cake, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Scalloped oysters, fried potatoes, graham biscuits, stewed tomatoes, cake and home-made marmalade, tea.

DINNER

Clam chowder, veal cutlets with tomato sauce (the sauce left over from luncheon), souffle of cauliflower (left-over from Wednesday), string beans, tapioca pudding with liquid sauce, black coffee.

**SATURDAY**

BREAKFAST

Fruit, puffed rice with cream, bacon and fried hominy, rice muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Mince of veal with rice and tomato (a left-over), baked sweet potatoes, Scotch scones, Swiss toast and hard sauce, cocoa.

DINNER

Mutton broth, roast beef, salsify fritters, Jerusalem artichokes, salad of lettuce and string beans (a left-over), floating island, black coffee.

# THE HEIRESS OF DENSLEY WOLD

BY FLORENCE WARDEN

"No, sir. And I didn't expect to have to, for when they're angry and impatient, like what he was, asking for Monsieur Leblanc peremptory-like and sharp, I always know how it will end. For when there're like that, Monsieur Leblanc he doesn't bring them into the drawing-room where the ladies are, but he takes 'em and he talks 'em over in his study, and he lets them out himself, and sees them down to the garden gate himself, where they leaves him all smiling and good-humored. Lord, sir, I've watched 'em from the window on the stairs lots of times!"

"Then you have no suggestion to make as to what became of him?"

"No, sir. I've only heard what they said free in the servants' hall, sir, as he was keen either on the young lady or on her fortune, and so made away with himself when he was told he couldn't have her, p'raps."

"Ah! That's the talk here, is it?"

"Among us, sir, but I've never heard anyone else say so, except Monsieur Leblanc said one day he hopes Mr. Burdick hadn't done anything rash. And then the ladies all looked at each other, and Miss Densley she couldn't go on eating her breakfast after that."

"And it's not uncommon for the gentlemen who come here to go away and disappear like that?"

"Oh, no. Mr. Burdick is the only one. The rest—why Monsieur Leblanc he keeps them on by keeping them off, and they have to wait, he says, till the young lady's trustee, Mr. Williams, comes back from abroad."

"And who is he?"

"I don't know, sir."

"And you keep a register, you say, of all the men who come here?"

"Yes, sir. What time they come, how many times, what their names are, and, if I can, I have to find out whether they bring any present."

"Presents, eh?"

"Yes, sir. They bring presents, most of 'em, I fancy. Some of them, I know, carry little parcels, flat parcels mostly, that they don't take away again. And in the hall, sir, we say Monsieur Leblanc looks 'em over himself to see whose presents are the best, and that those that bring small presents won't have a look in, Mr. Williams or no Mr. Williams."

"And what does Miss Densley say to all this?"

"Ah, that's more than I can tell. Her maid being French and not speaking much English, we don't hear much of what she says. And it's likely she don't know half as much as we do of what goes on, for, you see, sir, half of the visitors have to go away when they've seen her uncle, without having seen her!"

"Ah! Odd, certainly. And now, Saunders, I want you to do me a service."

The man looked apprehensive.

"Come, I'm a friend worth having, am I not?"

"Yes, oh, yes, Mr. Ince, and I'm sure if I can do anything for you—in reason—and without risking the loss of my place."

James Ince smiled.

"The place must be a very remunerative one, for you to be so anxious to keep it."

"It's not so much the pay, but I'm doing work for a pal, you see, sir. And indeed I've done more than what I ought in telling you what I have done. And I hope you won't make no use of what I've told you against Bob Gurney, sir?"

"My business is not with Gurney, but with the people here. If Gurney's mixed up in anything shady, you'd better give him the tip to drop it, for I may have to come down upon these people, I warn you."

Saunders looked shrewd.

"Very well, sir."

"And now for the service I spoke of. You say Monsieur Leblanc is in his study?"

"Well sir, in there or else in his laboratory. He fiddles about with chemicals and things a good deal—his father was a great French chemist, I believe, sir—not what we call a chemist over here, but a great swell at mixing things and finding out new airs and all that, sir."

"I see. Well, I'm curious to see him at his work. And you've got to contrive to let me see him."

The man shook his head decisively.

"No, sir, that's more than I could do, even if I dared. Besides, I could not tell you, no more than Adam, where he is at this moment. The door on the left as you go into the house—that door"—and he pointed to a door on one side of the hall as he spoke—"leads into a little corridor, with a door at the end that goes into the garden. He always keeps both doors locked and has the keys himself. On one side of the corridor, at the back of the house, is the laboratory; and on the other side, in the front, is the study. Nobody can ever tell which room he's in, and if they could, it wouldn't be possible for you to see in, for the windows are ten feet or thereabouts from the ground."

"You must manage to let me see into the rooms, all the same," said Ince, quietly. "I'm particularly anxious to see into this laboratory. So I'm going round to the back along the path between the shrubs."

"There's a side gate, sir, and it's shut and bolted on the inside."

"Then you must unbolt it. And you must take me round to the back of the house, where I know there are plenty of shrubs to hide us from the ladies, if they should happen to be in the garden." The unfortunate footman looked white with consternation, but Ince went remorselessly on:

"When we get under the window, you must let me raise myself on your shoulders."

"Oh, no, sir; I couldn't do that. Monsieur Leblanc would about kill me if he caught me doing such a thing"

"But he won't catch you. And let me tell you"—and with a confidential note of warning James Ince looked steadily into his eyes—"it's better to have your master ready to kill you than to offend the friends who can get you out of a tight place if need be."

The man looked white and disturbed, but after a few moments' hesitation, he said, with an air of desperation:

"Well, sir, I supose you must have your way!"

He glanced behind him and around him. Then he said in a lower tone:

"If you'll go to the side gate, sir, I'll let you through. But I'm sure you won't see anything of any consequence, and the only end of it will be that I shall get the sack, while you well, I shouldn't like to be you, sir, if Monsieur Leblanc catches you spying on him."

"Oh, all right. I'll take the risk of that," said James Ince good-humoredly, as he turned away and went toward the side gate.

A few minutes later he heard the footsteps of Saunders on his way to the gate to let him through. There had been a few minutes' delay, and he asked himself whether the man would dare to play him false, and, choosing to risk offending him rather than the master he evidently feared, would put the latter on his guard.

Saunders, however, when he opened the gate, looked just as before, disturbed, uneasy, and simple, like the great, clumsy, foolish, helplessly weak and lazy sort of man that he was, drifting into crime from inability to keep away from bad company rather than from native viciousness.

He unbolted the door in silence, and James Ince followed him through quietly.

Half an hour later St. Quintin, who had been walking up and down, up and down, until he thought the very errand boys looked upon him with suspicion, was shocked to see his friend stagger out through the garden gate of Briar Lodge, pale as death and with his eyes starting out of his head.

"Great heavens! What has happened?" cried St. Quintin, as he seized him by his arm, thinking he was going to have a fit of some sort.

James Ince made signs with his mouth, but seemed unable to speak. He was staring out before him as if at some hideous specter that held him fixed and dumb.

To his friend's entreaties, however, he at last managed to answer with four words, uttered in a hoarse whisper:

"Get me—some—brandy."

## CHAPTER XIII.

St. Quintin had to support his friend as they went in search of the necessary restorative, and on the way he took care to ask him no more questions. That something of a terrible nature had been discovered by Ince was plain enough, but, having regard to the neighborhood they were in, to the importance of the discussion which would undoubtedly arise, and to his own strong emotions on the subject of the occupants of Briar Lodge, he felt that the matter had better be postponed for a little while.

They got some brandy, and when they had left the modest hostelry where they had obtained it, they wandered over the common together, on the implied suggestion of Ince, who nodded toward the wide, open space, and thrusting his hand through the arm of the younger man, led him in the direction he proposed.

"That's better," he said then, as he drew a long breath. "I felt as if I must have air, fresh air, and lots of it."

"And now," said St. Quintin, "you'll tell me about it?"

Ince shook his head.

"You must excuse me for a little while," said he. "I don't want to talk about it yet."

"Talk about what? Surely you don't think you can leave me in the anxiety I feel! I let you go to the house—the house where Marie lives—by yourself, by your wish. I let you go without asking any questions. You come back half an hour later, looking like a corpse, and you expect me to wait! No. You must tell me what happened."

"Nothing happened," said James Ince, who had scarcely yet recovered his ordinary tone and manner.

St. Quintin stared.

"Do you expect me to believe that?"

"Yes; nothing whatever happened. But I saw something, or perhaps only fancied I saw something. Anyhow, I'd rather not talk about it just now. I may have been wrong."

"Well, you must let me have the chance of judging, too."

"Not yet. Let us get back to town first, and we'll go over the evidence for and against quietly together."

But St. Quintin's mouth closed stubbornly.

"I'm not going until one of two things happens. Either you must tell me the truth about what happened between your leaving me in your ordinary state and coming back looking a wreck, or I must call at Briar Lodge and get another interview with Marie."

James Ince laid a detaining hand on his arm.

"You musn't do that," he said, earnestly. "If my eyes didn't deceive me, Briar Lodge is not a safe place for you or any sane man to call at except under police protection."

"Good heavens! What do you mean?"

"That I believe Leblanc is a villian, and that the less you have to do with anyone connected with him the better it will be for you. Look here! I'll tell you more presently, when I've made sure myself of what I suspect. In the meantime, do be warned, and take advice, and come out of the danger zone without another moment's delay."

"No," said St. Quintin, obstinately, "I can't do that. If there is any danger about, Marie must be in it, and I must find out where she is and whether I can do anything to help her."

James Ince laid a restraining hand once more upon the arm of the younger and more impetuous man

"My dear fellow, you're talking nonsense. What can you do? You haven't even the right to speak to her about her people."

"I don't believe they are her relations at all."

"Very likely not. But that makes it all the more difficult for you to interfere. Look here, I don't want to be unkind or unjust. But don't you think the girl must know something about what is going on?"

"She doesn't know there's anything fishy going on, I could swear. No. It's of no use to try to stop me. The attitude you take up, of vague warning without details, is simply maddening. I'm going to see Marie, and I'm going to see the old man. And I'm not coming away till I've had it out with both of them, and got the address of this Williams, and all."

James Ince pleaded in vain. Nothing would deter the young man from his project, and he would not even suffer his friend to accompany him back to the house. Ince, therefore, agreed to wait outside, walking up St. Quintin, promising that he would not be longer than he could help, went hurriedly up the garden to Briar Lodge.

and down as his friend had done, and

Saunders, the footman who opened the door, looked pale and worried, so obviously that St. Quintin felt more sure that Ince had really had some very alarming adventure there. To the visitor's inquiry whether Miss Densley was at home, the man replied, "No, sir," and the same answer was given when St. Quintin inquired for Monsieur Leblanc. Then, after a moment's hesitation the young man said quietly:

"Then I'll wait till one or other of them returns."

And he boldly walked into the house.

The servant was struck with evident consternation.

"It's of no use indeed, sir. They cannot see you today neither of them. If you'll write a note I'll give it to Monsieur Leblanc when he comes back."

But St. Quintin had caught the sound of Miss Densley's voice and that of a man coming from the direction of the drawing-room. He made straight for that room without another word. The footman placed himself before the door, however.

"It's as much as my place is worth, sir, to let you go in, or any visitor, against my master's orders," he said entreatingly.

"I'll let your master know that you did your best to prevent me coming in," said St. Quintin.

But still the servant, much agitated, refused to give way. And St. Quintin, raising his voice, was ordering him to let him pass, when they heard a door on the left quickly unlocked and Monsieur Leblanc, dead pale, but very quiet and self-restrained, came out.

(To be continued.)

## IN THE UP-TO-DATE BARBER SHOP

### THERE WERE MANY SAFEGUARDS BUT STILL THE CUSTOMER KICKED.

"This towel," said the attendant to the patron, "has been subjected to extreme heat, and is thoroughly sterilized."

"Good!" commented the patron.

"We take every precaution against exposing or patrons to infection or contagion. This soap," continued the attendant, "has been debacterialized, and the comb and brush are thoroughly antisepticized."

"Glad to hear it," said the patron.

"The chair in which you sit has a daily bath in bichloride of mercury, and its cushions are baked in an oven heated to 187 degrees, which is guaranteed to destroy any bacillus that happens to be present."

"An excellent idea."

"The razor and the lather brush are boiled before being used, and the lather cup is dry heated until there is not the slightest possibility of any germs clinging to it."

"Fine!"

"The hot water with which the lather is mixed is always double heated and sprayed with a germicide, besides being filtered and distilled."

"A wise precaution."

"Even the floor and the ceiling and the walls and the furniture are antiseptically treated every day; and all change handed out to our customers is first wiped with antiseptic gauze. The shoe polish at the bootblack chair is boiled, then frozen, and the——"

"Say," observed the patron, who had been sitting wrapped in the germ-proof towel all this time, "why don't you go ahead and shave me? Think I'm loaded with some sort of germ that you've got to talk to death?"

"I am not the barber, sir."

"You're not? Where is he?"

"They're boiling him, sir."




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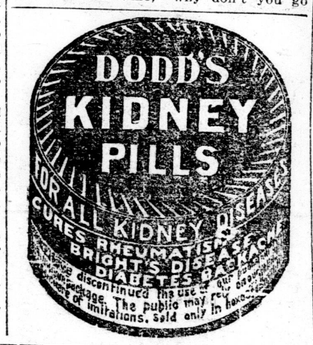
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## LOST RACE OF INDO-CHINA.

The great mystery about Indo-China and one which must ever be insoluble is the story of the lost race and the vanished civilization of that strange country.

The mighty walks of Angkor-Wat, rising in the midst of sparsely settled jungles, remain as the memorial of a great empire which has utterly disappeared and is altogether lost to history. No one will ever know who planned this gigantic temple or what tyrant hounded on his myriads of people to build up those immense blocks of stone and cover them with the most elaborate of sculptures. Angkor-Wat was one of the most astonishing monuments in the world, and this forgotten temple was built so as to endure as long as the earth itself were it not for the irresistiby destructive effect of plant life on the strongest walls that man can raise.

Only a highly-civilized and very wealthy people could have erected Angkor-Wat, a very different race from the Annamite of modern days. The whole nation has disappeared as utterly as the busy myriads who once populated the wastes and solitudes of Memphis.—Singapore Free Press.

## BEACHED BLACKFISH.

Seven blackfish, a smaller species of whale, were found dead on the beach near Tarpon Springs one day week before last. Each fish lay with its nose on the beach and its tail pointed straight out to sea. An old whaler who has seen as many as 300 of these fish thus beached in the South Pacific explains that the blackfish takes pleasure in jumping straight out of the sea until it seems to stand on its tail, then falling in such a manner as to fairly churn the water. If in this falling one of them touches bottom with his tail he takes fright and rushes off in the direction he may happen to be headed, and the rest rush after him in a panic. If that direction happens to be landward they will run up so far on the beach that they cannot get back and will die there.—St. Petersburg Independent.


## A SAFE MEDICINE FOR ALL CHILDREN

All so-called "soothing" syrups and most of the powders advertised to cure the ailments of babies and young children contain poisonous opiates, and an overdose may kill the child. Baby's Own Tablets are absolutely safe. You have the guarantee of a Government analyst to the truth of this statement. Good for the new-born babe and the well-grown child. The Tablets positively cure such ailments as colic, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, diarrhea, and teething troubles. They also cure simple fever, break up colds, prevent croup and destroy worms. Every mother who has used this medicine praises it highly. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.



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## CROWS STEAL GOLF BALLS.

There have been incidents in this country of crows flying away with golf balls, but according to foreign advices, the Nairn course in Ireland can easily claim a record for "stunts" of this kind. While a golfer was playing the ninth hole recently he observed some crows on the green, and with a full second shot he sent his ball among them. The crows flew off to an adjacent field. When the player reached the green he could find no trace of his ball, but observed the crows pecking at a white object in the field. On going to the spot he discovered to his amazement his ball some 80 yards out of bounds.

A few days after this A. Tocher and D. Y. S. Pirie, members of the Nairn Club, drove off from the second tee, Tocher's ball going into the rough on the right, near the beach, while Pirie's remained in the open. Both balls were taken up by crows (probably rooks), the balls being carried in their beaks. Tocher's bird flew out to sea, and the golfers gave up all hope of seeing his ball again.

The bird, however, wheeled round returned to land, and dropped the ball nicely in the open, about a mashie shot from the green and some 400 yards from the tee. Pirie's bird was not so generous, dropping the ball just short of the ditch, about 50 yards from where it originally lay. Incidents of articles being carried off by rooks are common enough, but it is unusual to have two golf balls taken up at the same time.—St. John (N. B.) Globe.


## If Very Thin, You're Liable to Catch Pneumonia or Fever

People who are so awfully thin, run great risk—they have but little vitality and no energy to ward off disease germs. Invariably consumption takes root in people who are thin or run down. Thinness is not only a danger, but sheer wickedness in this land of plenty, where it can be so easily overcome. Probably the best remedy consists in taking Ferrozone at meal time. It is a remarkable blood-forming and tissue-building remedy that in thousands of cases has added five pounds in a single week. Ferrozone supplies the system with richer and better blood; the muscles and nerves are nourished, and it's small wonder that the body fattens when supplied three times daily with the concentrated nutriment in Ferrozone. Under its tonic effect new life and energy is imparted to the whole system and you feel the good results in sound sleep, strong digestion, hardy nerves—All these tell of the rebuilding your body is undergoing. No one can afford to risk thinness when reminded of the helping hand of Ferrozone—If you are earnest in wishing to be stronger, to have better health and looks, then commence Ferrozone today, 50c per box, at all dealers



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# Plays, Players, Playgoers--The Week in London Theaters



GEO. LAMBERT AND ETTA WILLIAMS
In a Refined Singing, Dancing and Talking Act at Bennett's Next Week.

**THE GRAND.**

Today, matinee and night.....
"When Knighthood Was in Flower."
All next week.....
.....Earl Burgess Stock Company.

**BENNETT'S.**

All next week, matinee and night..
..... Big Vaudeville.

The largest, best equipped and most expensive repertoire organization that will be seen here this season is the Earl Burgess Stock Company, which opens a week's engagement at the Grand commencing next Monday. No expense has been spared to make this big company the foremost of its kind, and are presenting nothing but the highest class dramas, comedies and melodramas, and a performance of real merit is the promise to all that attend. The opening bill on Monday evening will be the sensational melodramatic success, "Wedded and Parted." Between each act will be presented high class vaudeville acts.

John L. Kearney, a comedian well-known in this city, will be seen here shortly in the beautiful Richard Carle musical comedy, the "Mayor of Tokio." The play has been most successful and has received unstinted praise wherever it has been presented. The production is invested with a most elaborate scenic equipment, the costumes are rich and the music is both tuneful and catchy.

Farewell tours have fallen into such disrepute that the manager with a reputation for truth and veracity to maintain hesitates about announcing them even when convinced that the announcement would be a perfectly honest one. That is what caused John Cort, who, in conjunction with J. Saunders Gordon, is presenting Madame Emma Calve this season, to stop, look and listen before coming before the public with the usual threadbare announcement. It was finally decided not to mention the word "farewell" in any of the advertising matter.

It is a matter of common knowledge among those who are close to Madame Calve, however, that she will never again consent to make an extensive tour of the United States and put up with the annoyance of travel attendant upon such a trip as she is making this season, a trip extending from coast to coast with a side jaunt into Mexico. Grand opera, with the assurance of an entire season in New York, is again calling this greatest of all sopranos, and that she will unquestionably heed the call is the opinion of her closest friends.

Madame Calve is to be presented in this city on Monday, Feb. 17, in Bizet's operatic masterpiece, "Carmen," at the Grand, and it may be said to be extremely questionable as to whether local music lovers will ever again have an opportunity to hear her sing without traveling to New York.

Grace Merritt, in "When Knighthood Was in Flower," is announced for the Grand today, matinee and evening, for the first time at popular prices. Of the play little need be said. It is conceded by competent authorities to be the most successful dramatization of a novel produced in the past twenty years.

The success attained by Miss Merritt in the character of "Mary Tudor" was one of the most phenomenal ones of the season, as it brought her from comparative obscurity into the front rank of the leading stars of the period. Dramatic critics and the public unanimously pronounce Miss Merritt's "Mary Tudor" one of the most charming and artistic characterizations seen in many a day.

This season Miss Merritt is enjoying even a greater success than last. Manager Ernest Shipman has engaged an excellent company of over twenty players for the young star's support, while the same scrupulous attention to detail is given the scenic and electrical equipment that marks all of the Shipman productions.

"It has the delicious flavor of old England and the cumulative effect is irresistible," said the London Daily Graphic in its criticism of "Tom Jones" at the Appolo Theater, where last season it had a long run and was one of the conspicuous musical successes of the times. This last season it made as big a hit in New York, from whence it comes to the Grand Friday, Feb. 21st.

"The audience," added the London Daily Graphic, "positively revelled in the quaint dress of the madrigals and poet songs and the graceful ballads, and walked out of the theater nodding their heads at the racy lilt of the Somersetshire ditties, which are so delightful, and there is the merry background of 18th century life, the contrast of town and country, the effective grouping of the characters in Fielding's immortal work. 'Tom Jones' was received with tumultuous applause."

Those who love music and especially those who enjoy hearing good songs well sung may look forward confidently to an evening of enjoyment when they see "The Choir Singer," the comedy drama which will furnish the attraction at the Grand in the near future.

Rehearsals for the Orient Minstrels are now going on in full blast, and the best and most pretentious show the local favorites have yet offered is promised to result.

The Orients have engaged Bennett's theater for the presentation of their annual show and have arranged with the Bennett management to take over the usual vaudeville features playing both in the same nights, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 20 and 21, making a grand double show. The prices have been place at 35, 50 and 75 cents.

Katherine Hayes and Sabel Johnson are the leading features of a well balanced bill at Bennett's next week. These inimitable comediennes are perhaps the most famous women on the vaudeville stage today and have delighted audiences from coast to coast with their unique and original playlet, "A Dream of Baby Days." Here the lover of the "something different" will be amply rewarded, for in this act you see a stage picture entirely new to vaudeville and the excellent work of the Misses Hayes and Johnson is so widely different from any artists who have appeared in London that the combination will be hard to beat, and will be received as one of the vaudeville season's real treats. The Misses Hayes and Johnson have the distinction of being the best dressed women in vaudeville and also of being the heaviest weighing, but what's the use of getting personal, though they take great delight in joking each other about their excessive dimensions and frequently refer to "the Beef Trust." Of course, no one knows what they mean by that. "A Dream of Baby Days" has a real plot, which tells, amid great laughter, a very pretty story which many of us think of daily. You must see this. It's great.

Another great feature direct from the English music halls is "The Elopement," a pantomimic absurdity by Zazell and Vernon Company. This troupe stands at the top of this class of artists, and instill into their work plenty of snap and considerable novelty.

The act fairly bristles with surprises. The maid and her lover are pursued by parent and police and the clumsy assistant disappears and reappears with astonishing rapidity.

It is all pantomime foolery, but an audience is compelled to shriek with laughter.

Zazell, as the clown, is very original and a remarkable pantomimist, and is ably assisted by his surrounding company. The act is a scream from start to finish, and the climax almost borders on a riot.

The daring Sisters O'Meers have one of the greatest acts of the death defying nature ever produced. They are the premier fire artists of the country and will receive the immediate approval of London audiences.

Lambert and Williams have a bright and breezy singing and talking act in which they also introduce some clever dancing.

Willie Weston is an impersonator of great talent, and it has been said that he is without a peer in imitating our most popular actors. Mr. Weston is also a singer of ability and brings with him some of the latest New York successes.

Kelso and Leighton, very clever comedy exponents, have a comedy sketch which is refreshing, being built along entirely different lines from the average.

The Bennettograph, always pleasing, will bring to a close this bill of really excellent features, and it is safe to say that Bennett's will do another record week.

In April, Bertie Herron, remembered for her successful engagement at Bennett's, will commence a tour of the Orpheum Circuit, going to the coast.

Millar Brothers and their improved drama are coming to Bennett's.

There are 1,200 theatrical organizations traveling in the United States, and between 25,000 and 30,000 people are employed in the theatrical business, according to a statement made Friday night by President Burnham, at the dinner of the Theatrical Managers' Association.

Little Helen Pullman, the noted child actress, who created a sensation during the long New York run of "The Prince Chap," has been advanced from the role of "First Claudia" to that of "Second Claudia." In other words, she now appears in the second and third acts of the play, instead of the first act.

Denis O'Sullivan, the Irish actor and singer, owing to his starring tour in "Peggy Machree," has been obliged to decline the invitation of the Catholic Dramatic Oratorio Society of New York, to appear as a soloist at Carnegie Hall in February, when the oratorio of "The Nativity," by Stuart, will be sung.

Florenz Ziegfeld's new review, "The Soul Kiss," was produced at the Chestnut Street Opera House in Philadelphia, last Monday evening, and next Tuesday will open at the New York Theater in New York. The Philadelphia newspapers credit it with being a hit, and praise the Danish dancer, Genee, who is the feature of the production.

Tom Williams, pianologist, is a near Bennett attraction.

Melville and Higgins, who will be seen at Bennett's soon, played six shows last Sunday, appearing twice at the Union Square, New York and Colonial.

Mrs. George Gould reappeared on the stage in amateur theatricals at a society event in New York recently, and made a brilliant success, recalling her old days of triumph as the beautiful Edith Kingdon, of Daly's company. Kyrle Bellew played the opposite part, the vehicle being a playlet, entitled "Mrs. Van Vechten's Divorce Dance.'

Walter Schrode and Lizzie Mulney, well-known exponents of up-to-date comedy, are underlined for Bennett's Feb. 10th.

Maxims, the strong man, who allows an automobile to run over him, rehearsed it wrong while playing at Paterson. The injuries received will oblige a postponement of the Western States time.

Herbert Cawthorn, who was taken down with typhoid-pneumonia, while "A Yankee Tourist" company was playing in Holyoke, Mass., and had to be left in a hospital there, has now entirely recovered from his illness and will rejoin the company when it opens here tomorrow. His wife, Susie Forrester Cawthorn, who had also left the company to aid in nursing him back to health, went back to her old position in "A Yankee Tourist," in Macon, Ga., last Monday night. Helen Hale, who has been resting in the south, will also rejoin the company there.

In future Mrs. Fiske is to appear in New York regularly in Belasco's Theater, that manager and Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske, Mrs. Fiske manager and husband, having entered into an alliance.

## "THE SQUAW MAN" IN OLD LONDON

### Made a Big Hit as "The White Man" Across the Pond.

London, Feb. 1. — As a result of the huge success of "The Squaw Man" (renamed for London "The White Man"), Edwin Milton Royle, its author, has gained some new ideas about English audiences and the reputed phlegmatic temperament of the English. Apropos of the reception of the play at the Lyric Theater, he said:

"The greeting accorded play and players has resulted in another petrified superstition being shattered. The cold, formal Englishman, with narrow insular mind—how often have I heard it said they don't like us, they don't want us. And this by the amiable: They hate America and Americans. This by the truculent: No American play, no American player, has a chance in London.

"How often we have said these things to each other or have permitted them to be said. I must be frank, I am guilty conscious of having said it. It doesn't amount to the dignity of hate; it is colossal, impenetrable and inaccessible, indifferent. It doesn't seem possible for me ever to have thought that, but, like others, I have been unconsciously breathing in the soot flowing in the atmosphere.

"This was my impression of that London audience first night: The curtain has fallen on the last act of 'The Squaw Man.' I'll never get used to 'The White Man.' It is mayhem to me, malicious mutilation. Well, the curtain is down. Is it a dream, Is this the cold, formal Englishman, this well-dressed mob of roaring, cheering, delirious people? Is this the same Englishman I heard at the Criterion Theater a few nights before say of a most charming play: 'By the way, it is not bad, not bay'? But I didn't let it deceive me. I knew Mr. Waller was a British idol, a blown-in-the-bottle favorite, and that this huge demonstration was for him by his sympathetic friends, who felt sorry for him.

"I have heard what they do to an author. They lure him before the footlights with cheers and applause, and then overwhelm him with pitfless ridicule and catcalls, those awful and historic boos. The curtain kept going down and down, no one knows how often, to indescribable tumult, and so far as my aching brain could discover there were no boos or derision.

"But, wait, they liked the acting, yes, surely; but the author? They were saving it all up for the author. Finally cries of 'Author!' dominated the excitement, and I knew my hour had come. Mr. Waller led me on. We Americans are supposed to be a volatile, emotional people. I have never beheld a scene in a theater like this, and not a boo, not a dissenting word.

"Mr. Waller tells me that even with his greatest successes there have always been a few malcontents, 'ag'in the government on principle.' I went on again later alone, and then, at Mr. Waller's request, with all the American boys, and then several other times, I don't know how many. I saw I could get on and off with perfect impunity and I began to like it.

"At last I got reckless, I'd tried to make a speech, but fortunately Mr. Waller discouraged me. 'They'll stand for most anything, but there are limits.'

"Waller tried to make a speech, but they wouldn't listen to him. 'Fawcett! Fawcett! We want Fawcett!' The huge animal roared, and then 'Big Bill' ambled on to the stage—well, George has become a British institution. Oh, don't they like our actors! The slow London reporters woke George up the next morning, photographed him in his room, dragged him to the embankment and photographed him again under Cleopatra's Needle feeding the gulls, and next day these photographs of London's new actor appeared in a dialy paper. Not so slow, eh?

"George is a matinee idol now, and if there is one person in London more pleased than himself, it is Mr. Waller, who was delighted with the success of the American contingent. All our boys made tremendous hits at the matinee, Johnstone as Cash Hawkins, Ryley Hatch as Tabywana, Ellis as Bud Hardy, Lewis as Grouchy, and so on.

"The audience would have them all. Full half an hour after the curtain fell on the last act Mr. Waller literally turned the audience out of the theater, and they went protesting. The crowd at the stage door told us who we were as we came out and bade us goodnight in a most intimate, friendly way. It was a unique experience.

"I am sure I will wake up later. One thing is certain. We must invent another explanation for our British cousin. He not only has a normal standing capacity, but has on occasion a pair of hind legs as well. One of the pleasantest memories in connection with opening night was a most charming message of goodwill cabled to Mr. Waller, Mr. Fawcett and myself from William Faversham and his company in Chicago, where they are now playing the same piece, from which it may be gathered that an American author and American actors feel about as joyous as if they held four aces and everybody were in."

Louis Harrison, the musical comedy comedian, and Thomas Q. Seabrooke have arranged to open in vaudeville shortly in a sketch now being written by Mr. Harrison. It was Harrison who was in a large measure responsible for the writing of "The Isle of Champagne," Seabrooke's notable musical comedy success.

The pair will make their first appearance in either Wilmington or Cleveland Feb. 10, with United time to follow.



A SCENE FROM "THE ELOPEMENT," THE RIDICULOUS PANTOMIME OFFERED BY THE ZANZELL-VERNON LONDON PANTOMIME COMPANY AT BENNETT'S NEXT WEEK.



THE SISTERS O'MEERS,
Daring Wire Experts at Bennett's Next Week.



MADAME CALVE,
Who Is to Appear at the Grand on Feb. 17 in "Carmen."

## The Latest Stage Gossip

The courts of New York have sustained the absolute rights in the United States of Henry W. Savage in his application for a permanent injunction against the production of a German version of "The Merry Widow." The firm of managers who have been making the production have arranged to continue, paying Mr. Savage a royalty, and announcing that the production is with his permission. Mr. Savage will now proceed against the stars and companies giving the original "Merry Widow" score or waltz, either as an imitation or burlesque, without his permission.

Anderson and Goines, a team of clever colored men, and said to be "funnier than William and Walker," are to be at Bennett's week Feb. 10.

Virginia Earl is appearing in her new single act at Norfolk, Va., this week. Three songs and the same number of swift changes are the important parts.

Pauline Hall has received contracts for 15 weeks on the Orpheum Circuit, commencing next month. M. S. Bentham did it.

Ethel Barrymore has ended her successful engagement at the Hudson Theater, New York, and will make a brief tour of the principal cities in "Her Sister," the play she is using this season.

Flavia Arcaro, who succeeded Trixie Friganza in the character of Caroline Vokins in "The Orchid," is said to be a musical comedy "find," resembling Marie Dressler.

The story of the play of "Salomy Jane," in which Miss Eleanor Robson is starring, is based upon some of the Bret Harte sketches, and a number of the characters first made famous by that gifted romancist are revised in the flesh in this instance. Miss Robson has scored a splendid triumph in the title role.

Nina Poe Bellman will appear in "Romeo and Juliet" in Sothern's company.

Irwin Pridgeon, recently with "The Man of the Hour," will enter vaudeville in a sketch, "When Kitty Sleeps," by J. A. Curtin.

William Barry, who plays the wizard in "The Wizard of Oz" this season, is the son of the late William Barry, of the team of Barry and Fay.

Cyril Scott, who for some time has been playing in "The Prince Chap," is to produce a new play, called "The Trial," by William and Cecil De Mille. The play is a drama of the Canadian lumber camps, and the mounted border police figure in the action.

George Broadhurst, author of "The Man of the Hour," "Why Smith Left Home" and other plays, wrote "Wildfire" for Lilliam Russell.

Albert Garcia Andrews, for fifteen years the chief support of the late Richard Mansfield, is now appearing with Otis Skinner in "The Honor of the Family."

THEATERS SAT—ONE

Eddie Foy is the father of seven children.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is doing a good business in Chicago.

Amelia Bingham is to revive "The Climbers" for her tour.

Arthur Byron is leading man for Ethel Barrymore in "Her Sister."

Henrietta Crosman's new play is called "The Smoke and the Fire."

James Forbes' comedy, "The Chorus Lady," is being "novelized."

Harry B. Smith is writing a new play to be called "The Air King."

Most of the girls in the Teddy-girl chorus, one of the features of "A Yankee Tourist," have been with Savage for some years. They are regarded as the leaders on his show-girl pay roll.

The Spanish rights of Langdon Mitchell's play, "The New York Idea," produced last season by Mrs. Fiske and in which Miss Ellis Jeffrey is now appearing in London, have just been sold. This will be one of the first American plays to be translated into Spanish and made ready to be produced in Spain.

The Rogers Brothers, who are playing in Chicago, were notified last week of the sudden death of their father, Morris Solomon, in New York, and left the show to be with their mother at the funeral. Mr. Solomon lately celebrated his golden wedding and was apparently hale and hearty. He was seventy years old.

An association of dramatic play agents has been formed which will control the right of 500 plays.

Dr. Carl Muck will resign from the conductorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the end of the present season, owing to orders from the German Kaiser to return to the Royal Opera of Berlin.



SCENE FROM ACT I, IN "WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER."

# SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

## BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Sir Courtenay Cecil Mansel's succession to the old Mansel baronetcy, through the death the other day of his uncle, Sir Edward Berkeley Mansel, of Catton Hall, near Norwich, serves to recall the fact that he formerly held the baronetcy in question, which he surrendered under very romantic circumstances a couple of years ago to this same uncle. The romance in the case may be said to have had its origin in Scotland's peculiar marriage laws, which have furnished the theme of so many novels, and the inspiration to such numerous playwrights.

It seems that Major Courtenay Mansel, of the Fifteenth Hussars, father of the late baronet, grandfather of the new baronet, and who died at an advanced age in 1875, went through a ceremony of marriage in June, 1847, with Louisa, daughter of the Rev. John Sidney. After this marriage a son was born, who received the name of Richard, and who as the major's son succeeded to the Mansel baronetcy as tenth baronet, Sir Richard was twice married, his second wife being an actress of the London Gaiety Theater. Sir Richard was a drunken spendthrift, whose extravagance resulted in the loss of the ancestral home of the family, Weir Courtenay Park, which was sold for the benefit of his creditors. Bankrupt and penniless, he and his young son by his first marriage, became entirely dependent upon the earnings of his second and actress wife. She is well known in America, for as Lady Mansel she made a number of theatrical tours in the United States, her dramatic performance not being, however, of a very high order, and consisting in her appearance on the stage in boy's costume and singing some English music hall songs and interludes, and skipping rope dances.

When Sir Richard died, in a cheap lodging-house at Brighton, he appointed his widow and a theatrical friend of hers of the name of Nye to take charge of his boy. His relatives objected to this and appealed to the courts, insisting that neither Lady Mansel nor Nye was a fit person to be intrusted with the education of a lad of good family. In court, however, Lady Mansel showed that by her earnings on the stage she had for a number of years maintained at her expense both her husband and his son, and under the circumstances the judge presiding over the case granted a decision in her favor, her stepson remaining with her until the attainment of his majority.

Not long after that was reached he was made aware for the first time that there was a flaw in his right to the baronetcy. It seems that his grandfather, namely, Major Courtenay Mansel, had lived at least nine years with his wife before going through the ceremony of marriage with her in 1847. During nearly all these nine years they resided in Scotland, and the fact that they passed there as man and wife was sufficient in the eyes of the law of Scotland to constitute a legal marriage. There were several children born to the couple in Scotland, among them a son, Edward Berkeley Mansel, who has just died. This Edward Mansel, who served in the Sixth Dragoons, retiring with the rank of colonel, managed after a good deal of difficulty, to obtain about two years ago from the court of sessions in Scotland a document styled "a declaration of marriage," establishing the fact that his father, Major Courtenay Mansel, had been in the eyes of the law of Scotland the legal husband of the applicant's mother during their residence in the northern kingdom prior to the marriage ceremony, and that he himself therefore was the eldest and legitimate son of his father. His nephew, young Sir Courtenay Mansel, that is to say, the son of Sir Richard, was a friendly party to the suit, and the only reason for the appeal to the courts was for the sake of obtaining the legal recognition of the legitimacy of Col. Mansel, and of his consequent ownership of the baronetcy, until then wrongly vested in his nephew.

Col. Sir Edward Mansel having no children, his nephew as his next heir succeeds him in the baronetcy, and also inherits his very considerable property, which his uncle has left to him in recognition of the honorable manner in which he acted in connection with the surrender of the family honors. It is only fair to add that the young fellow did not await the action of the court of sessions at Edinburgh in granting the "declaration of marriage" before abandoning the use of the title. In fact as soon as ever he attained his majority and became his own master, he notified his uncle that he would refrain thenceforth from using the prefix of "Sir" to his Christian name, and that far from contesting any legal action which his uncle might take to establish his rights, he would assist him in the matter.

Of course, the chief sufferer in this action was the actress widow of "Sir" Richard Mansel, whose title was her principal stock in trade, as an actress both in this country, and in England, and which she, of course, lost through the legal demonstration of the fact that her husband had never been a baronet, and that he had been unwarrantably retaining honors which really belonged to his older brother. But as her son is now, through the inheritance of his uncle's property, in affluent circumstances, she will be able to provide for her, and to render her independent of the necessity of earning her own living.

The Mansels are one of the oldest families in England, and can trace their ancestry in an unbroken line to Sir John Mansel, or Maunsell, who was lord high chancellor to King Henry III. in the thirteenth century, and also ambassador to the Pope. A Sir Rice Mansel was one of the principal dignitaries of the court of Henry VIII., and the baronetcy, one of the earliest created by King James I., was conferred in January, 1622, upon Sir Francis Mansel, one of the famous admirals of that reign. The new baronet, Sir Courtenay Cecil Mansel, is unmarried, and judging from all accounts, and from the way in which he behaved to his late uncle, is a very nice fellow, who is likely to make his way in the world, and to win many friends.

In this connection it must be thoroughly understood that in Great Britain people cannot divest themselves of their titles until after it has been shown by law that they have no right thereto. Thus, a man who happens to have inherited a baronetcy or to have been created a knight and who by subsequent loss of money finds the honors too costly and burdensome to bear, cannot get rid of them. True, he can refrain from using them, but in law the "Sir" remains prefixed to his Christian name.

It is the same way with peers of the realm. Many a promising political career in the House of Commons has been cut short by an altogether unwelcome succession to the peerage. A man may decline a peerage when the crown offers to create a new one in his favor. But if he has accepted it he remains a peer, no matter what happens, and becomes invested with the prerogatives and handicapped with the disadvantages of that honor. There have been occasionally peers such as the fifth Earl Berkeley, who declined to make use of their titles, and who insisted upon being known as plain "Mr." So-and-So. Lord Berkeley's action being prompted by the fact that the use of his title would have implied an admission of the charges affecting his mother's honor, and the legitimacy of his elder brothers, born out of wedlock in England. But no matter how much he called himself plain Mr. Thomas Moreton Berkeley, he remained in the eyes of the law, a peer of the realm.

Reproach of the possession of tainted moneys is always disagreeable. But an accusation of this kind is downright intolerable when there is no foundation for it, that is to say, when the person against whom it is aimed has never enjoyed possession of the property. It is for this reason that M. de Bire, the well-known Parisian clubman, and representative of one of the old houses of the Breton aristocracy, with a mansion in the Faubourg St. Germain, and a chateau on the Atlantic coast, has brought a suit for slander against Frederick Lolie, author of the somewhat scurrilous work entitled "La Fete Imperiale," of which I believe an English translation has lately been issued. The first editions of this work, of which copious extracts have been published in the foreign papers on both sides of the Atlantic, declare that Mme. Musard, the favorite of the late King of Holland, left at her death a sum of 8,000,000 francs to M. de Bire. De Bire's lawyers at once instituted legal proceedings, which the publishers of the book and its author endeavored to avert by elimniating the plaintiff's name, and asserting that Mme. Musard bequeathed the sum in question to one of her relatives. De Bire and his lawyers insisted that this, far from making things any better, on the contrary aggravated the offense, since it implied that M. de Bire was a relative of the notorious Mme. Musard, whereas there had never been any ties of kinship nor friendship between him and the woman, with whom he had not even been acquainted. The courts accepted his view of the case, and mulcted the publishers and authors in damages.

Mme. Musard was an American woman, hailing from a small Ohio town, where she was known by the name of Eliza Parker. Musard, a French or Belgium pianist or bandmaster, found her there, married her, brought her to Paris, and while he was engaged in a professional capacity at Baden Baden, managed to throw her into the way of the Dutch monarch in such a way as to completely fascinate him. The affair was brought to a close through Mme. Musard's betrayal of her royal lover's negotiations with Napoleon III. for the sale of his grand duchy of Luxembourg to France in 1867. It is not quite certain whether Mme. Musard sold the secret for money, or whether she merely revealed it in a moment of indiscretion to the Marquise de Paiva, a woman of the same class as herself, and who died as the wife of the German nobleman who is now Prince Henckel of Donnersmarck. The marquise was acting at the time as one of Bismarck's secret agents in the French capital, forwarding to Berlin the confidences she managed to obtain.

Mme. Musard's disclosure brought France and Germany to the brink of war, Bismarck declaring that a conclusion of the sale would be treated as a casus belli, while the King of Holland and Napoleon were equally determined to carry through the deal. Hostilities were only averted through the intervention of England and Russia, who induced the rival governments to submit the problem to a conference of the great powers, which took place in London the latter part of 1868.

After that the Dutch king refused to have anything more to do with his American charmer. She was rich, but she did not live very long to enjoy her fortune, and losing both her sight and reason, died before many years in a lunatic asylum.

At the time of the death of Mme. Leonie Leon, and subsequently on the occasion of the publication of her correspondence with Gambetta, in whose life she played so important and influential a role, much capital was made of the fact that after his demise certain of his most intimate friends had clubbed together and contributed enough to assure her an income of $3,000 or $4,000 a year for the remainder of her days. For Gambetta, in spite of all the thousands of opportunities of enriching himself—to his honor be it said—died almost penniless.

It now turns out that the income derived by Mme. Leon after the sudden end of the great patriot, did not come from the purses of his friends, as has been alleged, but from the secret service fund at the disposal of the ministry of the interior. Many of the statesmen who had control of this fund as minister of the interior during the near quarter of a century which intervened between the death of Gambetta and that of Mme. Leon had been his political adversaries and some, indeed, had even suffered cruelly at his hands. But one and all of them, no matter what their political views, quietly, and without saying anything about it, paid this allowance to Mme. Leon as a sort of silent recognition of the great services rendered to the nation by the man who used to go by the name of the Tribune of the People.

### McLEOD'S DELIGHT.

**Rheumatism Made Misery — South American Rheumatic Cure Brought a Welcome Relief.**

Mr. McLeod, of Leith, Ont., walked into the store of a local druggist in Owen Sound at which he has purchased South American Rheumatic Cure, and said: "I am so perfectly delighted with the results obtained from the use of this grand remedy that I came unsolicited to offer you the use of my name in recommending it to others who may be as great sufferers from rheumatism as I was." (24)

Sold by Callard & McLachlan.

## THE TAY BRIDGE TRAGEDY RECALLED

SEVENTY PERISHED WHEN THE CRASH CAME.

The London Standard on December 28, the twenty-eighth anniversary of the terrible disaster which befell the Tay bridge, in Scotland, in 1879, said:

The bridge was about two miles in length, and spanned the estuary of the picturesque river which, after wandering through the Perthshire highlands, finds its outlet in the North Sea. It connected the railway system of the southern counties of Scotland with that of the North-Eastern Company between Dundee and Aberdeen, and the train which was overwhelmed in the disaster was traveling at the time from Edinburgh to Dundee. The wind was blowing a terrific hurricane and the night was intensely dark. About 70 persons were in the train, not one of whom escaped, nor, when the divers were able to descend, could a single body be found in the carriages or among the girders of the bridge, and some days elapsed before any were recovered. On arriving at the last station before reaching the bridge the tickets were collected as usual, and the signalman handed to the stoker the baton, without which no train was allowed to cross the bridge. It was 13 minutes past 7, on a Sunday evening, when the train moved on to the bridge, and a signalman and a surfaceman watched it as it proceeded along the rails to its doom. It was traveling at the rate of three miles an hour, the maximum rate prescribed for all trains when crossing this great engineering structure. The men were able to trace it until it reached the central span. What actually happened then could never be discovered. But as the train was reaching the center of the bridge a blast of wind of indescribable violence struck both bridge and train with a roar, as it was described at the time, resembling a continuous roll of thunder.

It was never known whether the train was blown off the rails, and so dragged the girders down, or whether the center of the bridge was blown away and the train plunged into the gaping chasm. Four hundred yards of the bridge were destroyed. The report of the board of trade inquiry stated that the bridge had been badly designed, badly constructed and badly maintained, and that its downfall was due to inherent defects in the structure which must sooner or later have brought it down.

### TO THE MANNER BORN.

Whether the word be "manner" or "manor" in the often-used quotation, is a question frequently asked. That "to the manner born" is correct is evident from the context of the phrase, which occurs in Hamlet, Act. I., Scene 4. While Hamlet and his friends, Horatio and Marcellus, are waiting on the platform outside of the palace for the possible appearance of the ghost of the dead king, the noise of a flourish of trumpets and the roar of a cannon is heard. In explanation of this Hamlet says:

"The king doth wake tonight and takes his rouse,
Keep wassail, and the swaggering upspring reels;
And as he drains his draught of Rhenish down,
The kettledrum and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge."

This allusion is to an actual practice at banquets among the ancient Saxons and Danes, of proclaiming with a salute each time that the king drained his goblet. Therefore, to the question, "Is it a custom?" Hamlet replies:

"Ay, merry, is't;
But to my mind, though I am native here.
And to the manner born, it is a custom
More honored in the breach than in the observance."

—The Housekeeper.

### GALALITH, NEW COMPOSITION.

United States Consul Kehl, writing from Stettin, tells of a new German produce. It is called Galalith, and is said to possess the characteristics of vulcanized India rubber and celluloid, excepting that it is odorless and not inflammable. The article is manufactured from skimmed milk freed from water and undergoes a process of vulcanization, after which the plastic material is placed under heavy pressure for the purpose of securing desired forms. From 60 quarts of skimmed milk about 18 ounces of Galalith are produced.

The pure article is transparent and can be colored with the aid of an acid, in imitation of ivory, tortoise shell, vulcanized rubber, amber, marble, coral, etc. The composition in a thoroughly warmed state (by an immersion into water of 212 degrees F.) can be formed and will retain its shape.

It is further claimed that Galalith can be worked same as natural horn, in the way of sawing, cutting, polishing, etc., and that it is not affected by coming in contact with oils, greases, ether, benzine, etc. Galalith sells at 45 to 90 cents per pound.—N. Y. Commercial.

## STORIES ABOUT KING EDWARD

WHICH SHOWS HIS TACT AND KINDNESS OF HEART.

It is seldom that royal persons can go far without being recognized; but sometimes luck is with them. There are many stories of the odd things that have befallen King Edward of England, when he has been looked on as an ordinary man-in-the-street.

He had an amusing little adventure one day in Naples when he wanted to gain admittance to a church while the monks who look after it were taking their mid-day meal. The sacristan, taking him for a beggar, replied to his knock with: "Go in peace; there is nothing for you."

The King knocked again, explaining that he wanted to see the church. The sacristan, becoming irritated, told him sharply that it was no time for sightseeing.

Eventually, he got into the church, and the sacristan, hearing who the stranger was, nearly fainted.

At Marienbad, His Majesty was watched over by some forty detectives of the Austrian and British secret services, but sometimes he managed to give them all the slip and go off for a quiet stroll.

On one occasion, as he walked slowly through the woods, a little girl, who had strayed away from her nurse, decided to "frighten" him. She thought it would be fun to play at "bears," so she hid behind a tree until His Majesty approached. Then she crawled forward on her hands and knees and said, "Boo!"

The king, of whose identity she had not the faintest idea, laughed so heartily that she thought he must have misunderstood the situation. "I am a dreadful big beast," the child explained gravely, "and you ought not to laugh."

A very pretty incident marked a drive taken by the king during a visit to Paris. He had been motoring in the Bois de Boulogne, and alighted by the larger lake, where some children were feeding the water-fowl. Entering into the spirit of the thing the king bought rolls which he distributed among the children, and he stood with them at the water's edge throwing bread to the fowl. When the rolls were finished the "kind gentleman" was politely thanked, and he drove away unrecognized.

To Dover one day the Calais boat brought three French nuns. The noise and bustle of disembarkation bewildered them, and they appealed to a gentleman in undress naval uniform who stood on the quay. Would he be so kind as to direct them to the train for Victoria.

The gentleman, whom they had taken for the stationmaster, was most courteous. He led them to the train, and placed them in a first-class compartment, though their tickets entitled them to travel second-class only.

It was not many minutes, however, before someone else enlightened them. The "stationmaster," they were told, was none other than King Edward VII., who had also paid the excess fare.

His Majesty has thoroughly explored the east end, and has been through most of its hospitals and workhouses. At one workhouse, as he still recalls with amusement, he was taken for a local government board inspector. One discontented inmate recited a long string of complaints, and wound up by hoping that His Majesty "would be more honest than the bloke as come 'ere afore."

King Edward was one day driving a dog-cart alone and unattended when he encountered an old woman coming from market and carrying a heavy basket. He stopped and asked her if he could give her a lift, an offer which she gladly accepted. On learning that the basket contained eggs, the king said he would give a portrait of his mother in exchange for some.

The old lady began to think she had been rather rash in getting into a cart with a man who made such queer bargains. So she laughed a bit nervously and asked what good would a portrait of his mother be to her.

By this time they had reached her cottage, and the old lady got down, but before he handed out her basket the king extracted six eggs. Then he slipped half a sovereign into her hand. "That is my mother's portrait," he said, pointing to Queen Victoria's head on the coin, as he drove away.

Round about Balmoral there is a story told of how the king, when a boy, attempted to prevent a young lout from beating a dog. Furious at the stranger's interference, the other struck him. At the same moment some members of the prince's party came up, and the boy, suddenly recognizing the prince, turned and fled.

Later Queen Victoria caused him to be sought out and brought to the castle. By this time the enormity of his offence had come home to the boy, and he expected instant execution at least. But Her Majesty would not allow him to be punished. He was very severely reprimanded for his act

## THE FATHER OF ENGLISH RAILWAYS

BIOGRAPHY OF EDWARD PEASE, WHO WAS THE BACKER OF GEORGE STEPHENSON.

A volume full of varied interest is "The Diaries of Edward Pease, the Father of English Railways," edited by Sir Alfred E. Pease. Edward Pease was a Quaker of the old school—an alert business man, in many respects lovable, in others perhaps a little hard. He joined his father's firm at the age of 14. This business was that of a wool merchant and weaving. While his father attended markets and rode round the country buying the fleeces from the farmers and selling the finished woven pieces to London merchants or country consumers, his son was learning the business from the bottom. He went through the wool sorting and combing room, sat at the looms and learnt the process of the dye-house."

In a letter of Edward Pease to one of his grandchildren, there is a delightful instance of Quaker caution: "I send these in this letter an account of a balloon which is to go up next third day. . . . It is to ascend from my small field next to my garden, so that you could have seen it very nicely, and the gentleman who goes up with it. I did not much like to let him have my field for the purpose, and told him I must have time to consider of it before I could give leave, as he might come down and break his neck, and then I should be ready to consider some of the blame would rest on me; he said he had been up 114 times, and did not fear; I wished him to look for another place and would give him half a sovereign to have nothing to do with it."

Edward Pease was George Stephenson's principal backer in the Stockton and Darlington Railway venture. Sir Alfred Pease writes: "The first railway between Stockton and Darlington was opened on the 27th September, 1825. George Stephenson drove the engine, which trailed after it six wagons loaded with coals and flour, a coach with the directors and their friends, and then 21 wagons filled with seats for passengers, and then six wagons loaded with coal, 36 vehicles in all; and 'such was its velocity that in some parts the speed was frequently twelve miles an hour.' The engine arrived at Darlington, 8¾ miles from Brusselton, where it started from in 65 minutes, and starting off again did twelve miles on to Stockton in three hours and seventeen minutes, including stoppages." During the negotiations Stephenson was a constant visitor to Pease's house, and we get some pleasant pictures of the great engineer's wonderful universality of accomplishment: "Mr. Pease's daughters were usually present, and on one occasion, finding the young ladies learning the art of embroidery, he volunteered to instruct them. 'I know all about it,' said he; 'you will wonder how I learnt it. I will tell you. When I was a brakeman at Killingworth I learnt the art of embroidery while working the pitman's buttonholes by the engine fire at nights.'"—T. P.'s Weekly.

### ELECTRICITY DOES HOUSEWORK.

Machinery, which has lightened the hardest labor of the farmer, miner and all other industries, which were once laborious and severe, has at last been adapted to the less strenuous but exhausting household work, and electricity has proved to be the medium. To such extent have the labor-saving devices been developed, there is now scarcely anything to be done about the house which cannot be performed by turning a switch or touching a button: Cleaning, sweeping, washing, heating, cooking, chopping—all these and many more are now done without the expenditure of any strength. The wire that brings in the light brings also a tireless, every-ready force which instantly responds to every call by day or night—Popular Mechanics.

## A CRIPPLE CURED

HELPLESS AND BENT WITH RHEUMATISM, CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"I was a helpless cripple. I was bent in form and could not straighten up. Crutches were my only means of moving about. I tried many medicines, but they all failed until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—they cured me." George Schaw, of Short Beach, N. S., made the above almost startling statement to a reporter a few days ago. Mr. Schaw is now a well built man, strong and broad shouldered. Like thousands of other Nova Scotians, he is a fisherman, and is consequently exposed to all kinds of weather, just the conditions to set the rheumatic poison in the blood at work. Mr. Schaw adds: "It is impossible to overrate the severity of the attack. The trouble was located in my back and right hip. I had to quit work and was mostly indoors. There was a time when I never expected to stand erect again, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills straightened me up again, not only that, but they made me the strong hearty man you see me today. I can never describe the awful pain I suffered before I used these pills. I tried many medicines and had treatment from several doctors, but to no avail. My legs became so stiff that in order to move at all I had to use crutches. Finally the dostors decided that I was incurable, and told me they could render no further assistance. I continued to suffer day and night, and then came the turning point of my life. A friend from a distance came to see me and it was from him I learned that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were a great cure for rheumatism. At once I got a supply and began to use them. The first indication that they were helping me was when the pain grew less severe. In a few weeks more the swelling in my legs and hips began to leave, then my joints seemed to loosen up, and then it was not long until my crutches were thrown aside and I could straighten up. Then I began to go out doors and soon was able to resume my work as well as ever. Since that time I have never been troubled with rheumatism or lame back. I can tell you my neighbors were all astonished at my cure; they had all thought I would always be a cripple."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure rheumatism by going straight to the root of the trouble in the blood. They make new rich blood that sweeps out the poisonous acid and soothes the jangled nerves. That is how they cure all troubles rooted in the blood, such as anaemia, indigestion, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, general weakness and the special ailments that only girls and women folk know. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, 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 Diarrhœa 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, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

# Cowan's Cake Icing's

are so perfect a child can ice a cake in three minutes.

Chocolate, Pearl Pink, Lemon, Orange, White, Maple, Almond, and Cocoanut Cream.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO 42

# $500.00 In Cash Prizes

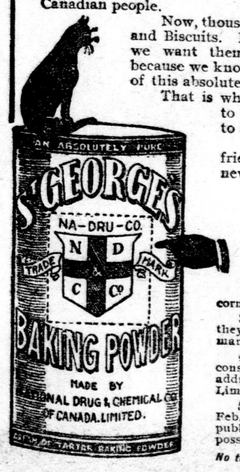


to the 128 persons composing the best last lines for the

## St. George's Baking Powder Limerick

$200.00 will be given to the person sending in the best line.
50.00 to the person sending in the 2nd. best.
25.00 " " " " " 3rd. "
5.00 each to the next twenty-five best.
1.00 " " " " one hundred best.

One year ago, St. George's Baking Powder was introduced to the Canadian people.




Now, thousands of housewives use it for Cakes, Pies, Rolls and Biscuits. But there are still many more who do not; we want them to try just one can of St. George's — because we know that one can will make them firm friends of this absolutely pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

That is why we are taking this means of getting YOU to see how good it is—by giving you a chance to share in the $500.00 prizes.

Everyone may compete—those who are now friends of St. George's as well as those who have never used it.

### Conditions:

1st. Your line with your name and address must be plainly written on the coupon below.

2nd. Carefully remove the trade mark from a tin of St. George's Baking Powder by wetting the label with a cloth dampened in hot water (note—be careful not to get the powder in the tin damp.) Paste or pin the trade mark to the corner of the coupon in the space provided.

3rd. Competitors may send in as many lines as they like providing each is accompanied by a trade mark cut from a tin of St. George's Baking Powder.

4th. The Editor of the Montreal Star has kindly consented to act as judge and all answers must be addressed to the Editor, St. George's Baking Powder Limerick, Star Office, Montreal.

5th. All answers must be posted not later than Feb. 28th, 1908. The names of the prize winners will be published in this paper as soon after that date as possible.

*No trademark cut from our sample package will be accepted.*

### Limerick

For Cakes, just as light as a feather—
And Biscuits and Pies, the best ever—
You can easily bake them
St. George's will make them

Paste or pin the trade mark from the label of a tin of St. George's Baking Powder here.

I agree to abide by the decision of the Editor of Montreal Star as final, and enter the competition with that understanding

Signature .....

1 2 3 Address .....

.....

Address this coupon with our trade mark attached, and your line and signature plainly written, to

The Editor, St. George's Baking Powder Limerick, Star Office, Montreal, Que. 52

JOHN DIPROSE 56 and 266 DUNDAS STREET
Sells St. George's Baking Powder
Prices, 15c and 25c.

# Drawing Lessons for School Children

**LESSON FOR GRADES I., II. AND III.**

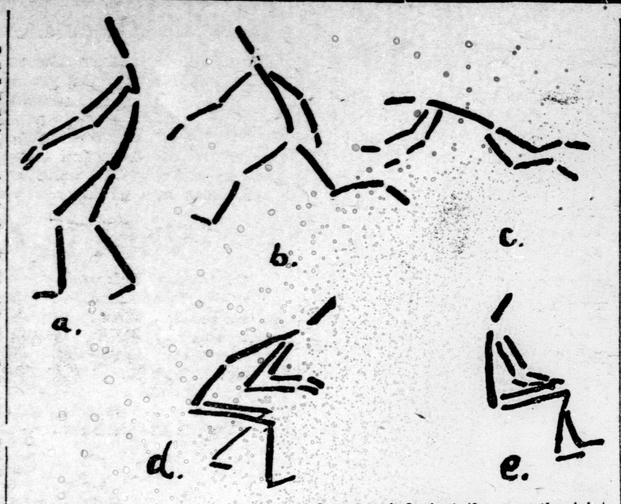
This week we are to have silhouettes of boys and girls in action. Do you know what I mean by that? You have seen tin soldiers and rubber or wooden dolls that were all in one piece. You could make them stand or lie still, but they looked stiff and unnatural because they had no action.

A door or gate swings on its hinges. Sometimes it swings both out and in; sometimes one will swing out only and another will swing in but not out.

Our bodies are full of hinges called joints. Some of these, like the arm socket, will allow the bone to sway all around. Others, like the knee joint will bend back, but not forward, nor sideways. Some, like the elbow, will allow the bone to bend up but not down. While the spine or backbone is made up of a lot of little cushioned joints so it can be bent in a curve. These hinges or joints give the action to a figure.

If a boy runs, his head probably is stretched forward, one toe points to the front, while the back knee is bent and the leg below it turned back.

By putting straight lines in the right positions we can make little figures that run or skip or jump or appear to go through any of our motions. If you take a number of short sticks and lay them as the lines in the little figures at a, b, c, d, and e, are arranged, the first will be playing at driving, the second running, the third falling on his face, the fourth riding a bicycle, and the fifth sitting on a chair. Neither the chair nor the bicycle appear, but these are the attitudes in which the little figures are. Sometimes when we draw these little line figures to express different actions instead of drawing a line to show the direction of the head, we draw a roundish shape because its bones are in that shape.




**See Illustration A, B, C, D.**

We can make a great number of these line figures, showing different actions, in the time that it would take us to paint two or three silhouettes. Still if we can think the action while we are painting our silhouettes or shadow pictures, it is much better to spend our time at the silhouettes, because we can learn to paint splendid silhouettes without making these line studies, and we might go on forever making the line studies without ever being able to make anything better; so if we can "think" the action or see in our minds just the way the joints bend, and the direction in which the limbs point, we shall paint our shadow pictures at once with brush and ink; but if we find that we cannot get the action, we shall make some of the line studies with charcoal and then try again with brush and ink.

If, when our drawing is held off, we find that a figure we meant to stand seems to be falling backward, or one that we meant to sit seems to be slipping off the chair in a dead faint, we may be sure that we have missed the action, and then it might be well to see if we could make these lines represent a figure standing or sitting, afterwards making another attempt to make our silhouettes behave properly.

**See Illustration 1, 2, 3.**

In the illustration at 1, the little girl is sliding. At 2 she is pulling up her rubber, while the little girl at 3 is going upstairs. I want you to make one for me that shows action of some kind other than that shown in any of these three. You could have some little girl or boy pose for you at school on a table or flat-topped desk, before the class. The model could sweep, shovel snow, push a chair for a baby carriage, dig, shove, pull, jump, or do any number of things, or could run, slide or go on roller skates, across the platform or around the room several times while your class stood to watch him. After watching the model, you should close your eyes and try to imagine that you are painting the picture, making a mental note of parts that you cannot remember well. Then the child posing should go through the action again a few times to give you a chance to note what you could not remember well before. Then you should rapidly brush in the figure from memory, striving to get the action. You must form the habit of pausing to compare what you are putting on the paper with the picture already in your minds. With this habit of comparison once formed you cannot fail to progress rapidly.

Your picture should be from three to four inches long, and it should not take you more than two minutes at the utmost to paint it. When it is done the model should pose again, so that you can hold your paper off and compare your brush study with her or him, as the case may be, to see where you have missed the form or action. It is well to try again a second time, correcting your mistakes.

When the action is not violent or difficult for the model, you may paint one from her while she poses, working rapidly; for, remember, if you are really trying, the more quickly it is done the better it is likely to be.




You may paint several of these silhouettes and send in only your very best one. It may be cut out from the rest with a margin of paper around it, or if that cannot be managed, may be cut close and mounted on another piece of paper.

It is very unwise for the children in the first three grades to attempt the face as I have shown it at 3. At 1, only the direction of the face is shown, and only the cheek at 2, yet both of these faces are quite as satisfactory as the one at 3. You will probably find if you undertake to paint the features, that you will make your little boy or girl look like an ugly valentine, so do not attempt it. Shape the head carefully and give it its right direction, and your painting will be more satisfactory.

If the position requires something to explain it, put what is needed in as simply as possible. The position of the little girl at three, required the steps and the railing to show that she was going up-stairs.

The other five grades are to do practically the same thing for their next lessons, so do your very best, because it is in these brush studies that the primary grades shine, and now is your chance.

If there are no inkwells in the desk in any of the classes, these may use the black water color crayons, painting in mass, not outline.

The eight best from each class are to be sent in to The Advertiser office not later than Saturday, the 15th, and the six chosen as best from those sent in will appear on the 2nd of Ferbuary.

Note—Suggestions for the making of valentines will be given next Saturday.

When the drawings are returned to each school, it might be a convenient arrangement to have one of the senior pupils sort them, and see that each grade receives its own drawings.

A. A. POWELL.

# Canada's Forest Wealth the Envy of the United States

**IMPORTANT ADDRESS BY MR. W. H. ROWLEY, OF THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY—SAYS CANADIAN PULPWOOD SHOULD BE KEPT AT HOME AND MANUFACTURED INTO PULP AND PAPER HERE—AN IMMENSE INDUSTRY WITH IN CANADA'S REACH.**

[By W. H. Rowley, of the E. B. Eddy Company.]

In considering the very important question of prohibiting the export of pulpwood and sawlogs, many seem to forget, or not to know, that Canada has the most of the best green trees on earth, and that our magnificent heritage of evergreen, spruce and pine trees provide a crop that only requires careful handling on our part to be a permanent source of incalculable wealth to the country; and that, especially with reference to pulpwood, Canadian spruce makes the strongest, longest, and most fibrous and feathery wood pulp obtainable anywhere, far superior to that of Scandinavia, Russia, Austria, Finland, or to what remains in the United States. Canada has over 2,600,000 square miles (over 1,650,000,000 acres) of green timber, very largely spruce and pine, although there is besides a great deal of hardwood.

### THE ENVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canada's area of pulpwood is much more the envy of the United States than it is—as it should be—the pride of Canada. This is made clear when we realize that out of 70,000 square miles of timber lands under license in the Province of Quebec alone, the Yankee own nearly 15,000; therefore, as 15 is to 70, so is the position of these mercantile marauders to the south of us with respect to Quebec timber lands.

And unless we prohibit exportation of pulpwood from Canada, this ratio will increase year by year. In the last quarter of a century, I have seen it grow from practically nothing to its present alarming proportions, and those who come after me will find it worse for Canada and its paper industry, unless a stop is put to this marauding.

While pulpwood is a raw material of comparatively low value, it produces manufactured articles of high cost.

Millions upon millions of spruce logs, hundreds of thousands of cords of pulpwood, from Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, go annually to feed the pulp and paper mills of the Eastern, Middle and Western States; Canada gets but little out of this; the Government does not get one dollar a cord for the standing wood; the chopper, the loader and the teamster not much more, and the railways only a low rate on coarse freight; so that in all not over $6 to $7 a cord is left in Canada on an average for the hundreds of thousands of cords of pulpwood taken out of our country annually.

### WHAT PAPER MANUFACTURE MEANS.

Grind this wood into pulp and watch the disbursements for wages and freight now; every cord of wood made into pulp will realize about $20; when made into fibre, about $30 to $32; when made into paper, $40 to $45 and upwards. The pulp and paper industry gives more healthy, steady, day and night employment to a larger number of men, women and children, at higher wages, all the year round, than any other industry in Canada.

### ESTABLISH MILLS IN CANADA.

Has Canada anything to fear from the United States about this? Can they retaliate? Will they? No, they got about all they could stand of that sort of medicine when the Dingley Tariff on eggs aroused the great Canadian hen. President Roosevelt's big stick has no retaliation knobs on it just now with which to whack Canadian wood pulp. The President and the press of the United States urge, let me repeat, urge, the repeal of the United States import duty on pulpwood, wood pulp, and white newspaper, and are now suggesting, nay, may soon be suing for and begging for an agreement with Canada to try and prevent the Canadian Government from imposing an export duty on pulpwood or from prohibiting the exportation of our wood and logs. But we must not permit our country and its forest products to be further devastated by these marauders; let them come over here and establish pulp and paper mills; just as the Eddys, the Baldwins, the Millens, the Bronsons, the Youngs, the Westons, the Hughsons and others came here and established sawmills. They are welcome to come to Canada. I would like to see Hull "the Holyoke of Canada," just as much as the Prime Minister will be glad to see Ottawa "the Washington of the North," and in this work will stand shoulder to shoulder with Sir Wilfrid Laurier or any other man who will do these two great things for Canada. Remember what happened throughout the Georgian Bay district when the Ontario Government restricted the export of sawlogs into Michigan, Wisconsin and other Western States. Sawmills sprang up by the dozens, factories started by the score. If all our wood was kept at home to be turned into pulp and paper in Canada, the result in ten years would surprise the most sanguine of us, while the result in twenty years would be almost beyond present imagination and dreams.

In 1888 there were 34 pulp mills in Canada, making 154 tons per day; 40 paper mills, making 173 tons per day; total, 327 tons per day. In 1907 there were 58 pulp mills in Canada, making 2,361 tons per day; 46 paper mills, making 986 tons per day; total, 3,327 tons per day. That is, 15 times as many pulp mills and 5½ times as many paper mills in nine years.

### THE UNITED STATES VIEWPOINT.

The leading pulp and paper trade journal of the United States asked the United States pulp and paper makers the other day whether they were in favor of, or opposed to, the recommendation of President Roosevelt to repeal the duty on pulp and paper going into the United States.

Mr. N. W. Jones, manager of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, Lincoln, Maine, says:

"The annual production of pulp in the United States Nov. 1, 1906, is: Sulphite, 1,235,832 tons; ground wood, 1,737,216 tons; soda pulp, 327,600 tons; total, 3,300,648 tons.

"While the annual production of pulp in Canada is: Sulphite, 172,224 tons; ground wood, 550,368 tons; soda pulp, 10,920 tons; total, 733,512 tons."

Showing that Canada is producing only about one-fifth as much pulp as is produced in this country.

Mr. Jones also adds that if United States manufacturers were obtaining their entire supply of wood from lands wholly in the United States they would be using up the States territory nearly six times as fast as Canada is using up hers, but fortunately for them, a large proportion of the pulp wood used by them is obtained from Canada, hence they are getting the benefit of our timber, and so on.

Mr. George W. Sissons, president of the Racquette River Paper Company, United States, says: "I am a staunch protectionist from the period of Henry Clay. The Canadian Government and certain Canadian interests are agitating for such legislation there as will reduce the exportation of their pulp wood and compel its manufacture into paper by their own labor in Canada, and then to sell to us the finished product. I believe in protecting our own labor and industries, and am opposed to any present tariff revision, as a general proposition or as a special favor to interests which have it in their own power to protect themselves. The real prosperity of the varied interests of our country in which all classes participate, and never before to such a pronounced or general extent, is the strongest argument against unsettling such conditions through any uncertainty as to the extent of tariff revision if attempted at all."

Other answers are: "Cannot see how it will do the mills any harm, or the consumers any good. It will simply build up the industry of Canada. Do not think their industry can be singled out for tariff revision. Must go down the line."

"Would be opposed to the duty being removed on pulp or paper. While it would make no difference in the line we manufacture, it would be a very serious matter for the print mills of this country."

"If we read the signs of the times correctly, the moment the duty was taken off the commodities referred to Canada would immediately put on an export duty much heavier than the duty now levied by the United States."

"Would not object to reduction of tariff duty on pulp and paper, providing arrangements were made with Canadian Government to allow Canadian pulp wood to come into the United States without export duty, and on same basis on which Canadian mills receive their wood supply."

"Satisfactory if Canadians remove their wood restrictions; otherwise free trade with Canada."

"We are most emphatically in favor of repeal of all duty on wood pulp. The duty must be taken off pulp, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for every paper mill and consumer, as also for the preservation of our own forests."

"We are not opposed to the repeal of the duties, provided an arrangement can be made whereby Canada will permit the exportation of pulp wood without export duty. The supply of pulp wood as you well know is very important for the paper making interests of this country; and if we let the bars down on paper and pulp from Canada, we should have some guarantee that their pulp wood can come into this country free so long as the pulp and paper does. Such an arrangement in our opinion would work no detriment to the American paper manufacturer; and we think with free wood we can stay in the game as long as the Canadian paper manufacturers. We have thought for some time that wood pulp and sulphite pulp should come in free, but have not been quite clear on the paper question. If paper manufacturers can be assured of free pulp wood, in our judgment there would be no objection to the repeal of duty on paper from Canada."

"Aside from any recommendation by the President we believe it would be wise to take off the duty from all wood pulp, both mechanical and chemical; also believe in lowering the duty on paper to say 20 per cent, which would afford a reasonable measure of protection."

"If Canada will take her duties off we would be glad to have duty off in our country."

"In Canada there is a widespread demand that the Canadian Parliament should enact an export duty on pulp logs. The American papermaker is not getting raw material from Canada, because his field of supply is exhausted. If such an export duty were imposed there it would merely mean that the cutting in American forests would be increased. The imposition of an export duty on pulp wood on Canada's part would probably mean that American capital would cross the border and build up mills there, thus distributing its money through pay rolls in the Dominion rather than in the United States. This would not be a step of benefit to our own country and its people, I believe." And so on.

These are the opinions of the manufacturers across the line, whose interests are vitally affected. The conclusions are obvious.

Mr. Rowley passed from the subject of pulp and paper, to a discussion of transportation, which is closely bound up with all industries. He said in part:

### THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.

The great problem of transportation on this continent is the passing of the products of the west that are all eastbound to the ocean. There is only one present practical solution for the relief of the congestion that has arisen and is increasing, and that is the construction of a waterway from the Great Lakes to the Seaboard that shall do away with the necessity of transferring freight at intermediate ports or points. Canada holds the key to the situation in the building of the Georgian Bay Canal. The economy of water transportation is no longer questioned, as it is now well known that the rate per ton per mile will thus be about one-sixth of the lowest present rate by rail.

The Georgian Bay Canal route is 600 miles shorter than the present best (but circuitous) route by the Welland and St. Lawrence canals; it is also well known that by the Georgian Bay canal route the time consumed will be only about 4¼ days or about 3 days less than are now consumed in the passage.

### COMMERCE OF GREAT LAKES.

The enormous magnitude of the commerce of the Great Lakes is represented by the vast tonnage that passes through the Soo Canal—over 51,000,000 tons in 1906, which is over seven and a half million tons more than went through these canals in 1905. This traffic has doubled in the past six years. The lumber traffic, which amounts to over five and a half million tons, will at once be added to these large figures, when the Georgian Bay canal is opened.

Coal from Nova Scotia to the volume of one and a half millions tons already comes annually to Montreal (some as far west as Ottawa), but with the Georgian Bay canal Nova Scotia coal can be laid down all along the route as far west and north as North Bay, thus pushing our coal supply 200 miles further north and west, and laying the coal down there as cheaply as United States coal is laid down at Toronto now.

Thirty-five million tons of iron ore passed through the Soo canals last year.

Pulp wood, now shipped by rail from the Nipissing district at a cost of $3 and up a cord, could be sent to the mills by the Georgian Bay canal in vaster quantities at a much lower cost for freight.

The stone and marble quarries near Portage du Fort and other points all along the proposed route of the Georgian Bay canal only await development until the opening and operation of the canal.

The cement industry, and this is the "cement age," will then develop all along the canal route in a way that now may look like a dream to some, but will be a paying and profitable enterprise when we get water transportation.

Thus cheap waterways will give to Canada an open market to the world, a market of which we have so far only touched the edge and fringe, just as I have only touched the edge and border of the subjects about which you have been good enough to be interested in hearing from me for the past few minutes.

# MOST FAMOUS STREET IN THE WORLD

Continued From Page Eleven.

erty, but if you come a step farther I'll show you what is death." At the second reform riots another mob came into the street and assembled around the Prime Minister's residence and prepared to pull it down about his ears. The Premier coolly looked on at the antics of the mob from one side of the upper windows. Troops arrived before any real damage was done.

It was in the old Cabinet room on the ground floor of the Prime Minister's house where occurred the dramatic scene between Lord Grey and Stuart, a London coal merchant, who had amassed a fortune. Stuart wanted to become a great power in politics and so bought the Courier, then one of the biggest of newspapers. He visited Lord Grey and offered him the support of the press and the Premier was delighted. But Stuart was unlike the modern newspaper proprietor. He had no diplomacy. He blurted out that in return he wanted the treasury patronage—that is the dispensing of all the offices in the gift of the Prime Minister.

Lord Grey was furious. "You deserve to be thrown out of the window," he said, "but —" and there was an impressive silence. Lord Grey rang the bell and to the footman answering he said: "Take this 'gentleman' out—through the door."

American war matters were discussed in this same place and it was here, according to Macaulay, where the Duke of Newcastle displayed his geographical knowledge. "Oh, yes, yes, to be sure," said he, "Annapolis must be defended. Troops must be sent at once to Annapolis. Pray, where is Annapolis? Cape Breton an island? Wonderful! Show it to me on the map, please. So it is, sure enough. My dear sir, you always bring me good news. I must go at once and tell the King that Cape Breton is an island."

### WHEN STREET BECAME OFFICIAL.

It was at the beginning of the nineteenth century that Downing street began to be wholly an official street. At that time the only official residence on it was the Prime Minister's. Buildings were taken for the foreign and colonial offices, for the judge advocate and for the chancellor of the exchequer and lastly the whole row of lodging houses at the end. These were portioned out among the Scotch and Irish members of Parliament as lodgings. In one of these Smollett tried to establish himself as a surgeon. Benzoin, at that time the greatest African explorer, lodged there with his wife on his return from Nubia.

Eight years later, in 1828 to be exact, the Government decided to demolish the old buildings. The first to go was "The Cat and Bagpipes," a saloon and chophouse on the corner. It was famous for its muttonchops and tankards of musty ale. Boswell constantly patronized it. But the Government worked slowly at the demolition. For years the important business of the foreign office was carried on in a mean, unsightly double row of buildings. These became so tumble-down that the aid of Parliament was invoked by private members. The only aid given, however, was to shore the buildings up with beams and girders and it was two score years ago that the Government departments were hastily removed across Whitehall and the buildings torn down. The flight was due to a continuous rain of bricks and mortar—the houses were on the verge of falling down.

Stately buildings, the present ones, were erected. These were designed by two royal academicians, Sir Digby Wyatt and Sir Gilbert Scott. Downing street as it is today, therefore, is but thirty-three years old. Its glories will not dim it though it has been modernized. No romance such as those of its long past may be enacted, but it still will remain the headquarters of the rulers of the British Empire. Cabinets will continue to sit there, the Prime Minister will continue to live there and all the diplomatic business of the nation with the United States will continue to be transacted there.

The public alone will be debarred from entering the street. There is hope for the American tourist, however, for in the summer time, when the holidays come and the Government and the Prime Minister forsake London, Downing street again will be opened for a brief period to sightseers.

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The man has a trained mind who is able to forget what and when he wishes.

# A FORTUNE IN APPLES

**ENTERPRISE OF A COLORADO TOWN WHICH LONDON SHOULD COPY, SAYS MR. MARTINDALE—APPLES THAT SELL FROM $2 TO $3 PER 50 POUNDS, IN BOXES—ONTARIO FRUIT IS BETTER.**

Mr. Thomas Martindale, of Philadelphia, who has been in London for two or three days, is in the wholesale grocery business, and is one of the merchant princes of the Quaker City. He retains his affection for his old home, which it this city, and has many ideas which he thinks would tend to its advancement. One thing he would do is to make use of the splendid fruit grown in this locality to advertise London. He says that selected apples should be packed here and shipped in neat 50-pound boxes—not 100 pounds, as reported by mistake—and each box should contain advertising matter relative to London. This method was adopted in Grand Junction, Colorado. Whereas ordinary apples are a drug on the market at $2 50 to $3 50 per barrel in the United States, the fancy selected apples, wrapped in paper and put up in this style at Grand Junction, find a ready sale, according to their quality and the time of the season, at from $2 to $8 per 50-pound box, at the point of shipment. "They are not as good as your apples," said Mr. Martindale, "because they have not the same amount of fruit acid." The following description of the Grand Junction apple-enterprise is given by Elbert Hubbard, in the January number of "The Philistine":

"Grand Junction, Colorado, at the junction of two little rivers, sparkling, cold, dashing from the mountains, is the center of the grandest apple producing country in the world.

"For a stretch of twenty miles, by say five wide, the land is one laughing garden of flowers and fruit. Yet the country was only opened to the white man in 1893.

"When I say a million dollars' worth of fruit was shipped out of this district the last season, I am keeping well within the limit. The apples and pears are packed in fifty-pound boxes, and for the last five years have sold on the spot to buyers who came here from the east, for from $2 to $8 a box. The apples have color, flavor and proportion to recommend them. It is distinctly a fancy fruit—it looks and it tastes!

"Vice-President Fairbanks, who is an authority on cold storage, gives it as his opinion that Grand Junction apples will always be in demand, for they are the best keeping fruit known. You simply hold on to your crop until the eastern apples are gone and then name your price.

"The fruit is shipped right through Michigan and New York States to New York City, Boston and London. A pile of these apples in the orchard makes you think of a painting by Turner. Old Sol has gilded them with gold drawn out of the soil and flavored them with an Elysian essence.

"Also man has sprayed the trees before the busy beetles stung the blossoms and deformed the coming fruit. Likewise man has irrigated the soil, plowed it, harrowed it and leveled it with loving touch, I am not at all sure whether Grand Junction apples are bought by eastern buyers on the trees at five cents each, because God has smiled on that particular valley, or because he placed here a people. My idea is that superior people produce superior apples and things, anywhere.

"As a flyer I bought five acres of orchard land myself, on advice of Jim Hamilton, who paid $16,000 for thirteen acres of 10-year-old orchard, and sold his first crop for $10,000. Hamilton has an apricot tree that produces $40 worth of apricots a year, an automobile, buys his milk of a milkman, his vegetables of a gardener and studies Ibsen, quotes Bernard Shaw, and has only one hired man, a messianic party by the name of Gill, whose long whiskers are Titian red. Gill talks to you solemnly about transmigration of souls, Ricardo's theory of rent, and the lack of will which is leading to the sure corruption of the race.

"Three brothers by the name of Keifer at Grand Junction, dreamed out a plan of tapping the river with a ditch four miles long, and then by the use of a twenty-foot waterfall run pumps that lift the water 150 feet. It looked like perpetual motion to some folks, but these men have done gone and made their dream come true. You understand the plan—using a waterfall to elevate water. They have put 5,000 acres under the ditch with two Worthington pumps that run like Howard watches, and throw 1,000 gallons of water a minute, and never stop. Surely, Sam Patch was right: some things can be done as well as others.

"What will become of Grand Junction apples when all the valleys of Southern Colorado and Utah are turned into orchards? That I cannot answer. Perhaps the best apples will be higher in price than now. As a race we have never had enough fruit. We have lived too much on meat and white flour. Apples tend to modify the demands of the meat trust, increase the flow of bile, and their plentiful use will add to our happiness and length of days, by eliminating the dregs of much pessimistic theology that yet clogs our social system."

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.**



is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

The Cheshire National Bank of Keene, N. H., recently received from a gentleman living in Massachusetts a $4 bill issued by the bank when it was a state institution in 1806. This bill completes the file of all the issues of bills since the bank was chartered in 1803.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.**

Sir Thomas Lipton believes in fresh air and to avoid sleeping in town will often drive 10 miles at 1 o'clock in the morning to Osidge, his place at old Southgate in Middlesex. He is now a keen gardener and has of late been heard of as an orchid fancier.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.**

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

# Are You Costive?

If you knew how bad for health constipation is you would take better care of yourself. Irregular bowels cause appendicitis, jaundice, anaemia and a thousand other diseases, too. Sooner or later it will bring you to a sick bed. The use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills changes all this quickly. They are made to cure constipation in one night and always do so. By taking Dr. Hamilton's Pills you are sure of a keen appetite, splendid color, jovial spirits and sound, restful sleep. Gentle in action; good for men, women and children. 25c per box, or five for $1. At all dealers in medicine.

# What to Do for Sick Stomach

Do you belch up gas? Does you head feel light and dizzy? Is your tongue coated? Do you hawk and spit? Have you distress after eating and a gnawing sensation in the stomach? Is there a constant bad taste in the mouth and a rush of blood to the head? Do not despair of cure if you have not used "Nerviline"; it's the best stomach tonic known to science. It can be relied upon to cure every case promptly. It sends warmth and comfort to the tired organs that need assistance, corrects fermentation and gas-belching, drives out dyspeptic pains, clears away bile and bilious feeling. Your appetite becomes enormous—and you digest and assimilate all you eat—this means you gain enough reserve vigor to cast off depression and thought of sickness. Nerviline will "set" you up—will make you well. Every doctor who has seen the formula of Nerviline is surprised how many ingredients of wonderful power and merit it possesses. Being suited to young and old alike, no household should be without Nerviline.

# May Sutton, Tennis Champion

**AMERICAN GIRL OF ENGLISH BIRTH SPEAKS OF THE GAME IN BOTH COUNTRIES — ENGLISH WOMEN'S PLAY SUPERIOR — AMERICAN GIRLS SHOULD PLAY MORE WITH MEN.**

Miss Sutton's home is on the outskirts of Pasadena. Here, in a large, old-fashioned house, buried in the midst of great trees, the Sutton family has lived for years. The tennis court seems out of place amid such quiet, almost languorous surroundings, inasmuch as the balmy, sleep-inducing air of Southern California seems to lure one toward rest rather than athletics. But this well-kept court is the scene of many a hard-fought battle, as Miss Sutton's sisters are athletic marvels, who are regarded as second only in skill to the youthful world's champion. Balmy surroundings are allowed to have no effect on this driving, energetic family of girls, and it is one of the privileges that the native Pasadenan fully appreciates when he is allowed to be a spectator at the Sutton court when the "tennis girls" are making things lively on both sides of the net.

Miss May Sutton began her tennis career in public at the mature age of 12, when her colors were lowered by her sister Ethel. The following year May won the Pacific coast championship. People were astonished, but the youthful prodigy showed that her winning was no mere fluke, when, next year, she annexed both the Southern California and the Pacific coast championships. The year following she did the same thing—in fact, won the Pacific championships fives times in succession.

The fame of the girl champion had preceded her when Miss Sutton went to Wissahickon to compete in the national championship contest. She won the championship there, and in 1905 won the world's championship at Newport, Wales. Her defeat the following year and her subsequent and final wresting of the cup from her nearest English competitor at Wimbledon are matters of a familiar sporting history.

Miss Sutton's trophies are dazzling. The most valuable one is the one contributed by the Marquis of Bute, valued at 100 guineas. It is one of the most magnificent cups in existence, standing some three feet in height and being of exquisite design. It bears the names of those who have contested for its possession for the past ten years. Miss Sutton's name appears three consecutive times, proving her right to the permanent possession of the handsome trophy. The Wimbledon trophy, won at the last international contest, represents the hardest fight of Miss Sutton's career.

The Cincinnati trophy, which is now lawfully the property of Miss Sutton, is not yet in her possession. Neither is the Wimbledon gold plate, which never leaves the possession of the All-English Lawn Tennis Club, but the name of the American girl is engraved thereon.

Aside from basketball Miss Sutton gives her undivided attention to lawn tennis. She grows enthusiastic over basketball and its possibilities, but other games that appeal to many women have little or no attraction for her. The personal popularity of the tennis champion in her home was evidenced recently, when the townspeople of Pasadena chose Miss Sutton to be queen of the annual carnival of flowers.


# HAVE YOU ANY SKIN DISEASE?

## Zam-Buk Quickly Cures Every Sore.

### Zam-Buk's Wonderful Way.

Anointing the skin to heal its injuries and sores and keep the tissues healthy and free from blemish is a very ancient custom. In the days of Rome it was more part and parcel of the life of those clever people than even the bath-tub is in ours of to-day; for while frequent water bathing is apt to cause chills by robbing the skin of its natural oil, these anointings preserved the soft texture of the skin, and ensured freedom from eruptions and sores.

The skin is the great purifying agent of the human system. It is pierced by millions of tiny pores which breathe out the impurities of the system, and it is generally when these pores are not working properly eruptions break out. With the advent of Zam-Buk, famed for its refinement and marvellous curative properties, ointments and salves are now, happily, discarded and relegated to the dead past.

**ZAM-BUK'S UNIQUE ORIGIN.**

Zam-Buk owes its origin to scientific thought in an entirely new and fresh direction. It is a reversion to the custom of anointing the skin prevailing in the days of ancient Rome, when the secret of an unblemished skin was understood and applied by Cæsar's daughters, and when the brave gladiators so seldom emerged from the arena without some gaping wound that rapid and natural skin-healing was vital to his safety and renown.

In the scientific enquiry that led up to the wonderful discovery of Zam-Buk, the notions which govern present day ointments and equally objectionable salves and embrocations were put absolutely to one side, and the principle of the ancient art of anointing the skin carefully probed into.

Two practical conclusions were come to in the course of this deliberation, viz:

(1). That animal fats and mineral poisons were an unnatural, unclean, and harmful innovation in the ointments of modern times, that ointments and salves employing such ingredients could not, on account of their lack of refinement, be taken up by the pores of the skin; while if any of the nasty grease did burrow into the flesh no real good, but possibly harm, was likely to follow.

**FOLLOWING NATURE'S METHODS.**

(2). That inasmuch as Nature herself first gave us the instinct to rub a place that hurts, the ideal application was probably to be found in amongst Nature's rare medicinal herbs and plants growing on the outskirts of civilization.

How wonderfully successful were the enquiries along these lines! How certain vegetables saps and juices and oils were carefully selected, and then how costly experiments became necessary in order to refine these products, and ascertain the best proportion of each beautiful ingredient. How, when the healing, soothing and antiseptic efficiency of the pure balm had been brought to the highest standard by an original method of joining together the different saps and juices, there still remained the task of inventing new and large enough machinery for producing Zam-Buk on a scale at a price within the reach of the most modest purse—and how since the attainment of this success Zam-Buk has justified its claim to be the world's greatest healing balm and, as such, is to-day freely endorsed by medical men, nurses and others, and is the ever ready first-aid and skin-cure of the British race. This is a story which needs no re-telling.

Zam-Buk has revolutionized existing methods of healing cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, cold sores, chafings, in treating, in a new and scientific and effective way, the worst case of eczema, piles, ulcers, bad legs, blood poisoning, festering, psoriasis, scurf, ringworm, children's scalp troubles, sores on the back and all those inflamed, burning, irritable and diseased conditions of the human skin that incapacitate and torture their thousand victims.

**CHEAP OINTMENTS SUPERSEDED.**

The next worst thing to rubbing on the skin nasty ointments, containing rancid animal fat, is to try and cure skin irritation and skin eruptions with cheap salves, possessing no medicinal properties, and which their makers do not dare to recommend for the cure of any actual skin disease. Chafings and roughness, brought out first perhaps by the bad weather, are Nature's early signals of skin disease; and instant recourse to the medicinal anointings with Zam-Buk is indispensable if your skin is to be saved from the clutches of some obstinate affliction, and once more endowed with the clearness and velvety feel which reflects the health of the tissue, which is the great purifying surface of the body.

Zam-Buk draws disease and impurity out of the skin and tissue, kills microbes, allays inflamation and festering; and, after purifying a wound or sore, grows new healthy skin in a quick and marvellous manner. Zam-Buk because of its unique origin, its purity and refinement, and, lastly, because of its astounding success in curing skin disease, is to-day the world's greatest and only perfect healing balm.

Zam-Buk is daily winning praise from doctors and nurses on account of its remarkable healing, soothing and antiseptic properties and it is more and more frequently becoming the official prescription for obstinate skin diseases, spreading scabs, running sores, blisters, chafing, eczema, pimples, ulcers, festering sores, weak ankles, ringworm, bad legs, piles, swollen knees, inflamed patches, scalp irritation, poisoned wounds, sore faces, etc. Of all druggists and stores 50c. per box or post paid from the Zam-Buk Co., 58 Colborne St., Toronto. Six boxes $2.50.



**FREE!**

A dainty sample box will be sent you if you cut out this coupon and mail it with 1c. stamp to the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

London Advertiser.

ZAM-BUK

THE GREAT SKIN-CURE.


# A Story By Mark Twain
## An Emergency Dog Deal

From the North American Review.

In some ways, I was always honest; even from my earliest years I could never bring myself to use money I had acquired in questionable ways. Six or eight months ago, Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles was given a great dinner-party in New York, and when he and I were chatting together in the drawing-room before going out to dinner he said:

"I've known you as much as thirty years, isn't it?"

I said, "Yes, that's about it, I think."

He mused a moment or two and then said:

"I wonder we didn't meet in Washington in 1867; you were there at that time, weren't you?"

I said, "Yes," but there was a difference; I was not known then; I had not begun to bud—I was an obscurity; but you had been adding to your fine civil war record. It is forty years ago, and people don't remember nobodies over a stretch of time like that."

I could have proven to him, without any trouble, that we did meet in Washington in 1867, but I thought it might embarrass one or the other of us, so I didn't do it. I remember the incident very well. This was the way of it:

I had just come back from the Quaker City Excursion, and had made a contract with Bliss of Hartford to write "The Innocents Abroad." I was out of money, and I went down to Washington to see if I could earn enough there to keep me in bread and butter while I should write the book. I came across William Clinton, brother of the astronomer, and together we highly educated; he was of a beautiful invented a scheme for our mutual sustenance; we became the fathers and originators of what is a common feature in the newspaper world now—the syndicate. We had twelve journals on our list; they were all weeklies, all obscure and poor, and all scattered far away among the back settlements.

Clinton was one of the dearest and loveliest human beings I have ever known, and we led a charmed existence together, in a contentment which knew no bounds. Clinton was refined by nature and breeding; he was a gentleman by nature and breeding; he was spirit; he was pure in heart and speech. He was a Scotchman, and a Presbyterian; a Presbyterian of the old and genuine school, being honest and sincere in his religion, and loving it, and finding serenity and peace in it. He hadn't a vice—unless a large and grateful sympathy with Scotch whisky may be called by that name. In Clinton's case it was a virtue, and not an economical one. Twenty-four dollars a week would really have been riches to us if we hadn't had to support that jug; because of the jug we were always sailing pretty close to the wind, and any tardiness in the arrival of any part of our income was sure to cause us some inconvenience.

I remember a time when a shortage occurred; we had to have three dollars and we had to have it before the close of the day I don't know now how we happened to want all that money at one time; I only know we had to have it. Clinton told me to go out and find it—and he said he would also go out and se what he could do. He didn't seem to have any doubt that we would succeed, but I knew that that was his religion working in him; I hadn't the same confidence; I hadn't any idea where to turn to raise all that bullion, and I said so. I think he was ashamed of me, privately, because of my weak faith. He told me to give myself no uneasiness, nor concern; and said in a simple, confident and unquestioning way, "the Lord will provide." I saw that he fully believed the Lord would provide, but it seemed to me that if he had had my experience—

But never mind that. I wandered around the streets for an hour, trying to think up some way to get that money, but nothing suggested itself. At last I lounged into the big lobby of the Ebbitt House, which was then a new hotel, and sat down. Presently a dog came loafing along. He paused glanced up at me and said, with his eyes, "Are you friendly?" I answered, with my eyes that I was. He gave his tail a grateful little wag and came forward and rested his jaw on my knee and lifted his brown eyes to my face in a winningly affectionate way. He was a lovely creature—as beautiful as a girl, and he was made all of silk and velvet. I stroked his smooth brown head and fondled his drooping ears, and we were a pair of lovers right away. Pretty soon Brigadier-General Miles, the hero of the land, came strolling by in his blue and gold splendors. He saw the dog and stopped, and there was a light in his eyes which showed that he had a warm place in his heart for dogs like this precious creature; then he came forward and patted the dog and said:

"He is very fine—he is a wonder; would you sell him?"

I was greatly moved; it seemed a marvelous thing to me, the way Clinton's prediction had come true. I said:

"Yes."

The general said:

"What do you ask for him?"

"Three dollars."

The general was manifestly surprised. He said:

"Three dollars? Only three dollars, Why, that dog is a most uncommon dog; he can't possibly be worth less than $50. If he were mine, I wouldn't take a hundred for him. I'm afraid you are not aware of his value. Reconsider your price, if you like, I don't wish to wrong you."

But if he had known me he would have known that I was no more capable of wronging him than he was of wronging me. I responded with the same quiet decisions as before.

"Very well, since you insist upon it," said the general, and he gave me $3 and led the dog away, and disappeared upstairs.

In about ten minutes a gentle-faced middle-aged gentleman came along and began to look around here and there and under tables and everywhere, and I said to him:

"Is it a dog you are looking for?"

His face was sad, before, and troubled; but it lit up gladly now, and he answered:

"Yes—Have you seen him?"

"Yes," I said, "he was here a minute ago, and I saw him follow a gentleman away. I think I could find him for you if you would like me to try."

I have seldom seen a person look so grateful—and there was gratitude in his voice, too, when he conceded that he would like me to try. I said I would do it with great pleasure, but that as it might take a little time I hoped he would not mind paying me something for my trouble. He said he would do it most gladly—repeating that phrase "most gladly"—and asked me how much. I said—

"Three dollars."

"Dear me, it is nothing! I will pay you $10, quite willingly."

But I said:

"No, three is the price."

I got the number of the general's room from the office clerk, and when I reached the room I found the general there caressing his dog, and quite happy. I said:

"I am sorry, but I have to take the dog again."

He seemed very much surprised, and said:

"Take him again? Why, he is my dog; you sold him to me, and at your own price."

"Yes," I said, "it is true—but I have to have him, because the man wants him again."

"What man?"

"The man that owns him; he wasn't my dog."

The general looked even more surprised than before, and for a moment he couldn't seem to find his voice; then he said:

"Do you mean to tell me that you were selling another man's dog—and knew it?"

"Yes, I knew it wasn't my dog."

"Then why did you sell him?"

I said:

"Well, that is a curious question to ask. I sold him because you wanted him. You offered to buy the dog; you can't deny that. I was not anxious to sell him. I had not even thought of selling him, but it seemed to me that if it could be any accommodation to you—"

He broke me off in the middle, and said:

"Accommodation to me? It is the most extraordinary spirit of accommodation I have ever heard of—the idea of your selling a dog that didn't belong to you—"

I broke him off there, and said:

"There is no relevancy about this kind of argument; you said yourself that the dog was probably worth a hundred dollars. I only asked you three; was there anything unfair about that? You offered to pay more, you know you did. I only asked you three; you can't deny that."

"Oh, what in the world has that to do with it! The crux of the matter is that you didn't own the dog—can't you see that? You seem to think that there is no impropriety in selling property that isn't yours provided you sell it cheap. Now, then—"

I said:

"Please don't argue about it any more. You can't get around the fact that the price was perfectly fair, perfectly reasonable—considering that I didn't own the dog—and so arguing about it is only a waste of words. I have to have him back again because the man wants him; don't you see that I haven't any choice in the matter? Put yourself in my place. Suppose you had sold a dog that didn't belong to you; suppose you—"

"Oh, he said," don't muddle my brains any more with your idotic reasonings! Take him along and give me a rest."

So I paid back the three dollars and led the dog downstairs and passed him over to his owner and collected three for my trouble.

I went away then with a good conscience, because I had acted honorably; I never could have used the three that I sold the dog for, because it was not rightly my own, but the three I got for restoring him to his rightful owner was righteously and properly mine, because I had earned it. That man might never have gotten that dog back at all, if it hadn't been for me. My principles have remained to this day what they were then.—From an article in The North American Review.


**Martin-Orme Pianos**

To know the Martin-Orme piano you must see it. Send your name and address to-day and we'll mail you a descriptive catalogue showing photographs of the instrument and telling how it's manufactured.

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**A DIVORCE GRANTED.**

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# Opened Graves of Famous Men

**DRUCE - PORTLAND CASE NOT THE FIRST HISTORIC ONE—BEN JOHNSON'S, MILTON'S, AND CROMWELL'S REMAINS DESECRATED.**

Many people who were following the Druce-Portland case asked the question, "Why can't the grave be opened and the mystery solved?" This procedure as is now well-known, eventually settled the case. It may be interesting to recall cases where the last resting places of great men have been disturbed for various reasons.

Mr. W. P. Frith, R. A., tells of a relic which was once shown to him by an official of St. George's Chapel, Windsor—a fragment of the flesh of Charles I. enshrined in a locket—and the story its owner told of it was this: When he was a lad he accompanied his master and George IV. into the vaults of Windsor Castle to open the coffin of the "martyr King." The head had been removed for George's close inspection when his majesty, exclaiming, "Look out, the eye is going," dropped it on the floor in his horror. After the head had been restored to the coffin the boy discovered on the floor a piece of flesh, which he quietly secured and preserved all his life as a precious relic of the unhappy king.

Some years earlier than this—in 1813—some workmen engaged in constructing and underground passage from the choir of St. George's Chapel to the mausoleum recently completed by George IV., disclosed the coffin of the first Charles, and, making a hole in it, removed the head, which was found to be in an excellent state of preservation, and bearing a strong likeness to Van Dyck's portraits of Charles.

The head of Charles' great enemy, Cromwell, met with much more irreverent treatment. After the late protector's remains had been dug up from their burial place at Tyburn, his head was exposed for 25 years on the top of Westminster Hall, until one stormy night it was blown down and was picked up by a sentry, who, hiding it under his cloak, took it home and secreted it in the chimney corner. It was later sold to a man named Russell, one of whose needy descendants exhibited it in a place near Clare Market. By him it was sold to James Cox, owner of a museum, who in turn parted with it for $1,500 to three men, who exhibited it in Mead Court, Bond street, at half a crown a head; and after further strange vicissitudes it came into the possession of a medical man named Wilkinson, in whose family it remained, a revered possession down to our own time.

A little more than a century ago Milton's tomb was shamefully desecrated by three half-drunken church officials, who cut open the top of the coffin and exposed the upper part of the body. The ghouls removed eight of the teeth, and one of them, Mr. Laming, said that he "had had at one time a mind to bring away the whole under jaw with the teeth in it; he had it in his hand, but tossed it back again." After the rascals had wrought their evil will, Elizabeth Grant, the grave digger, took possession of the coffin and exhibited the body "at first for sixpence, and afterward for threepence and two pence each person," while the workmen kept the church doors locked against all who would not pay the price of a pot of beer for entrance.

"Rare Ben Johnson's grave" was opened at dead of night in Dean Buckland's time, with the object of ascertaining whether or not he had actually been buried upright. He had. A collecting maniac, who had been permitted to be present, overcame his reverence for Ben's remains to the extent of carrying away some relics, and it was only after a threat of public exposure that they were ultimately restored. The venerable Bede's bones were dug up, some centuries after his death, by a monk named Alfred, who exposed them to public view, and then carried them to the monastry of Durham, where, in company with those of his pupil, St. Cuthbert, they were found in later years huddled up in a sack.

James II.'s coffin lay in the Church of the English Benedictines, in Paris, until the days of the French revolution, when the lead was stripped from it for conversion into bullets before it was put under ground. Edward IV.'s tomb, at Windsor, was opened about the same time, and his skeleton was found incased in lead, with wisps of brown hair, as fresh in appearance as if they had just been removed from a living head; and when Henry IV.'s remains were brought to light 74 years ago his bearded face was described as almost lifelike in appearance.

Edward I.'s tomb was opened in 1774 at the request of the Society of Antiquaries, and his body, in its royal robes and with a scepter in the left hand, was almost untouched by time; the actual height of Longshanks, by the way, was found to be 6 feet 2 inches. A few years later King John's body was disclosed in equal preservation, with a corroded sword by his side, and in 1839 the brave heart of Coeur de Lion was found beneath the Cathedral of Rouen, inclosed in two leaden caskets, and still retaining its shape more than six centuries after it had ceased to beat—Tit-Bits.


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MIDY

# A Saturday Night in Glasgow

**A CORRESPONDENT'S IMPRESSIONS—AN ORGY OF DRUNKENNESS AMONG THE VERY POOR—"ALL THE BEST SCOTSMEN HAVE GANGED TO CANADA," SAYS ONE MAN—AN INTELLECTUAL PEOPLE.**

John Foster Fraser, author of "Round the World on a Wheel," etc.,

A blanket of muggy fog had wrapped Glasgow all day. It was damp and raw, and the people in the streets, especially the women, had pinched, screwed features, with black lines under the eyes, and splotches of red on the nose, telling of marrow-chill discomfort. The pavements and the heavy granite setts in the thoroughfare were greasy and foul as though the soot of the city had grown sodden, fallen and caked everything with grime.

Lights had been aflame in the shops since morning, and the windows were steamy.

The gray, sad day dwindles to evening. Then the illuminating electric light bulbs glow on high; the shops turn on their full lights; designs in electric advertisements glimmer like opals; a flash, darkness, blue, red, orange, smiting the gaze in turn. The electric cars are clanging, hurrying chunks of light. The whole scene lights up the fog, which is opaque and gets into the throat and tickles and causes coughing.

It is Saturday night, and the poor of Glasgow, with what money they have in their pockets, are out shopping, seeking distraction numbing their sense with alcohol. It is a throng of men in cloth caps, women in cheap finery, and others with cheap shawls over their heads.

Away from Trongate and at the corner of Bell street is a crowd. Through the mist can be seen a man on a box. He is dark, sinewy, determined, and his cry, raucous in the wet gloom, is "Give your hearts to Jesus." Around him is a lurching audience, men with blotched faces, women with faces from which all womanliness has been bleached. And nearly everybody is intoxicated.

"Let the man speak," croaks an old woman, elbowing and jerking her way to the front. She is slobberingly drunk. Her gray face is heavily lined, and her eyes are filmy. A gray shawl has slipped from her head, and matted streaks of gray hair hang limp on her cheeks. "Aye!" she gurgles, with alcoholic approval, hitching her shoulders; "yer richt; it's religion—ich! aye!" and she draws the back of a gnarled old hand across loose, wet lips.

"I tell you to give your hearts to Jesus, and all your troubles will go."

"Aye; that's it; gie yer hearts. Yer richt! Man, I ken it; it's releegion—och, be damned wi' you," and she peels round and slaps viciously at a man trying to haul her back with a shawl tug.

In an eating house some tired girls are eating hot meat pies. The poor of Glasgow are fond of hot meat pies; shaped like a collar box, the pastry well browned, and brittle on the edge. Of the quality of the meat I know nothing, but the aroma is savory and even inviting. The pies are kept warm in the ovens, gas-heated. The dealer puts out a tray of them, pours on the lid some brown stuff from a jug; it soaks through a hole to the meat. That is how the gravy is added.

A hot meat pie is a treat; it is warming. When the poor have a few pence they send for meat pies, and the lassie who goes for them will get a bit of the tasty crust, and maybe in a dark turn of the damp-odored stair leading to the tenements she will tilt a pie and take a suck at the gravy.

The tired girls are sitting with mouths lowered to the table whilst they enjoy the warmth and the seasoning of the pies.

In many a home these pies from the cookshop are the standby when the man comes home to his dinner; if anyone is ailing it is thought a two-penny meat pie will cheer them up; when friends visit the hospitality offered is often meat pies, and Geordie is sent out to fetch them.

A spray of uproar just where the Gallowgate begins to heave. A man and woman are fighting, and the woman has an infant tightly bound within the greenish tartan shawl which she has round her. She is striking at the man with claw-spread fingers. He pushes her in the breast, and she staggers. She screams and rushes at him like a bulldog. He smiles palely; pushes again. She grips him by the collar. She cries for the police.

"Do you charge him?" asks a big policeman, used to these scenes and inclined to be good-humored.

"The dirty beast!" explodes the woman.

"Well, do you charge him with anything?"

"What the devil hev I got to charge him wi'?" demands the woman.

"Well, get awa' hame wi' ye," says the constable kindly; "go and ha' a guid sleep."

The little crowd grins as the woman unevenly treads away. The child on her breast has slept all the time.

Young women sell apples from barrows. Some of these ladies are not to be included in albums of feminine beauty. Yet there are one or two women huskily crying their wares who, with lusty, red-cheeked, good-featured, white-teethed, good-eyed, luxuriant-haired pagan beauty would make dim the beauty of many women far higher in the social scale. Where these women come from I do not know; but there is distinctness, individuality, in their looks, coarsened with their methods of livelihood, but women who, if reared in another sphere, with grace in body and culture in manners, would attract many eyes.

I suppose they will take to drink later on; the good looks will disappear before the brutality of the husbands; they will become like the older women.

A surge of lads and lassies are in a place with penny-in-the-slot gramophones. There are some alluring, naughty titles over the latter, and raw lads push in their pennies to gloat. But the pictures are quite deficient of naughtiness. (Oh, yes, of course I looked.) Across the road is a "two-penny music hall," with a performance lasting an hour. I pay my two-pence and find that by paying another two-pence I can have a front seat. But I am 25 minutes before the performance begins, and as the air is not the purest I come into the street again.

But that the Glasgow people are intellectual is shown by the astonishing number of stalls selling fourth and fifth-hand books. Glasgow is well provided with book shops, where you can buy many other things besides novels. In the afternoon I had dropped into one of these shops, and there were a dozen people busy book-buying—men on their way home from the office on the Saturday, with wages no doubt in their pockets, and sponding a few shillings on a book they want to read and add to their library.

Well here in East Clyde street is a gathering of men hungry for bargains in cheap books. What a miscellaneous assortment of literature! What a quantity of volumes of sermons by forgotten divines! Hymn-books! Books on medicine, published half a century ago! Piles of technical books, quite out of date!

"Pick where you like, four-pence each; any book you like for four-pence," is the bawl of a huckster. It is just as though he was selling haddock. Three old six-penny magazines go for a penny the bunch.

The keenness of these Glasgow Scots for books—hundreds of them around the barrows this chill Saturday night, turning over the volumes and making little dips in reading beneath the fitful glare of the naphtha lamps—is a thing I shall remember.

At the door of each of the public-houses is a janitor. He scrutinizes the crush of men and women driving into the place. Anyone in drunkenness is thrown out. Many are rejected. Then they stand on the pavement, their bodies swaying. They look disgustedly at the paradise of alcohol from which they are excluded. Some swear, but most accept their fate with dourness and melancholy.

We are successful in running the gauntlet. We are in a bar that is crowded. Everybody is arguing at the top of their voices. There are shouts for more drink, and there is the clash of glasses on the spirit-streaked counter. We have our drinks with the rest.

"Ye think I'm drunk," grunts a man at my elbow, having caught a glint in my eye. "Weel, I am. Tut, man; we'es a' drunk. Dammed poor lot we are. Scotland's pride, eh? Ha, ha!" And he sniggers with the sarcasm. "We're no fighters like our fathers, though we blether a deal. All the best Scotsmen hev ganged to Canada. We're just drinkin' ourscls ta hell. Scotland's pride, he, he! Scotland's pride! Damn it, there'll no' be a real Scotsman like our faithers in 50 years. It's ower much eddication, an' tram rides instead o' walkin' an' gettin' drunk o' Saturdays. I'm like the rest, I'm a waster. I ken it. I'm drunk but I'm no a fool for a' that!"

Ten o'clock. Closing time in Glasgow. Most of us clear out. Others have to be thrown out.

There is a medley of people, mostly drunken, by the Trongate. Huge policemen—from Skye, I am told—drive through them, push, admonish, give that tipsy slattern a shove, grip that maudlin, argumentative man and provide him with a hitch on his way. There is quarreling. "Ca' yersel' a man? Yer no a b—— man! I'm a man!" But no fighting.

It isn't a pretty scene. It makes the heart sick. Yet it is the ordinary Saturday night spectacle. I've knocked all over the world, and never have I witnessed such drunkenness as I see in Glasgow this Saturday night.

# Where Were You at Twenty? Millionaires Were at Work

BY G. R. CLARKE IN CHICAGO TRIBUNE

["They scorned delights and lived laborious ways."]

When we were 21 js not the millionaire's song of joy. On the contrary, the quotation at the head of the story seems to be more applicable. In a chronological study of the self-made man, wild oats are eliminated from his history. At least if he sowed them he did not choose the physchological moment—the golden age of 20.

From 20 to 21 in almost all cases finds the men most easily thought of now as "marked by success" well started, if not already on the high road to accomplishment.

James J. Hill had selected Minneapolis then as his starting place and was serving as shipping clerk for the different steamboat firms.

**FOUND THOUSANDS ON DOCKS.**

Henry Clews began his work in Wall street at the age of 20.

From the time he was 16 until he was 20 Rockefeller was a clerk on a freight dock. From 20 to 21 he started a partnership in a warehouse and produce business with a young man named Hewett. He had made and saved about $10,000 all in the five years of his work at the docks.

Senator Beveridge was at De Pauw University at the same time. He had borrowed money from a friend to go and had opened a boarding house to help pay expenses.

At 20 F. A. Heinze arrived in Butte, Mont. He had just left college, but did not appear much in clubs around Butte. He set up his home in a mining camp and wore the garb of a miner. He became an engineer for the Boston and Montana Mining Company, and it was while in that service that he saw and took advantage of opportunities for reorganizing unworked mines that had lain dormant under entanglements of ownership. He leased these mines from the owners and began to work them.

**CARNEGIE'S BRAIN WORKED EARLY.**

Carnegie had studied out the train dispatching system which was afterward used by every single track road in the country by the time he was 20. Up to that time no one had ever dreamed of running trains toward each other and directing and side-tracking by telegraph. The attention of Col. Scott was drawn to the plan and he passed it on to the officials of the road. It was as a mark of favor for this that they made Carnegie division superintendent, which was just before he was 21.

Clement A. Griscom graduated and entered the importing firm of Peter Wright & Sons. He got his firm to purchase its own sailing ships and was made junior partner of the firm soon after he was 21. He began at 19 working on a scheme of carrying oil to Europe and bringing back crockery.

Gov. Frank Black was in college at Dartmouth. He helped his father strip hemlock during the winter and hauled it eight miles to the railway station, receiving part of the pay. He also taught school all the time he was in college. As soon as he got through he began to sell chromos to get money for law school.

**LIPTON LIFTED MONEY HERE.**

Joseph A. Shay, another "up state" New York man, got a job as office boy when he first went to New York just before he was 21, after having been manager in a big store owned by his father.

Sir Thomas Lipton had saved enough money in America and had started his famous store in Glasgow soon after he was 20.

Alexander Graham Bell came over at about the same age that Lipton went back, this time in search of health instead of fortune. He had been overstudying at college and was a total wreck. He came to America to die. But he began to work on electricity.

Arthur E. Stillwell, was making an income of $3,500 for a stationery and printing house and was married when he was 19. At 20 he had saved enough money to go to Kansas City and start a stationery store and printing shop. He gave them up to go out railroading three years after.

William Nelson Cromwell was taken into the office of Algernon Sullivan when he left the Columbia law school at 21. "He also took me into his confidence, into his family, and finally made me his partner," says Cromwell.

**MARRIED THE BOSS' DAUGHTER.**

Daniel A. Sully graduated from the Norwich Academy, after he had finished the public schools of the same town. He started to prepare for Yale, but at about the time he came to his majority he took a clerkship at $40 a month. He kept getting a little more, but still had only a clerk's position two or three years afterward, when he married his employer's daughter.

In railroad work Albert J. Earling was put on the pay roll of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, of which he is now the president, and was local operator for six years before he was made train dispatcher, a little after he was 21.

C. S. Mellen started to work as a clerk in the accounting department of the New Hampshire road at 18, and at 21 was moved to Central Vermont—still a clerk. He didn't get out of country railroads until he was 29.

Robert C. Clowry was sent to St. Louis as the chief Western Union operator when he was near 21. He had begun to learn telegraphy when he was 17.

John Wanamaker was working in the Philadelphia clothing store, doing errands and odd jobs as well as selling. He became secretary of the Y. M. C. A. soon after he was 20, at a salary of $1,000 a year. He already had saved part of the $2,000 capital that he started in business with a little later.

**SAVED ALL HE MADE.**

Another millionaire merchant, William L. Douglas, went west when he was 19 and worked as a shoemaker in a little shop in Colorado. By the time he was 21 he had saved enough money to start a little shoe shop with another Massachusetts boy at Golden City. They kept it a year and then Douglas sold out and went back home.

When Whitelaw Reid was 21 he had bought and was editing the Xenia (O.) News. He had made the money for it in one year's teaching as soon as he left college.

John F. Dryden was an insurance agent at this time in his life. He had intended to go through Yale and had saved money to enter by teaching a country school. At the end of two years his health broke down and he turned to the subject that had always interested him—insurance. He put in leisure studying its theory, figuring and constructing tables.

**PITTSBURGERS ALSO AT WORK.**

Of the Pittsburg millionaires Henry Phipps was 20 when he became silent partner and night bookkeeper of Kloman & Co., who had a small forge and blacksmith shop at Duquesne borough, now a part of Allegheny. He was also bookkeeper at an iron spike company, where he had worked as an office boy. The Kloman forge was the germ from which grew the great steel business, and Phipps used to walk over a three-mile course on the towpath every night from his day job to work there in the evening.

Thomas F. Ryan was just 21 when he got his partnership with a member of the stock exchange. He had made a little money together with two years in a bank and from working in a commission house.

Edison invented a device which utilized one submarine cable for two circuits before he was 20 and the Franklin telegraph office gave him a position. He was in New York soon after and entered the Law Gold Reporting Company just as their entire plant had been shut down on account of an accident in the machinery that could not be located. The heads of the firm were excited and anxious, and a crowd of Wall street people waited around for news which they couldn't get. Edison put his finger on the trouble at once and was given a job. He had gone to New York without any money, having spent all he had made on experiments.

Eugene Zimmerman enlisted under Admiral Porter when the war broke out and rose in the navy to the position of lieutenant-commander by the time he was 21 with a salary of $2,500 a year. He was the youngest officer of his rank in the navy.

**DO HORNETS STAND GUARD?**

Is a hornet's nest guarded by sentinels, after the manner of ant hills? It is not so easy to decide, for their private habits do not invite familiar approach. But some experiments seemed to point that way. No noises, however near or strident, had the least effect upon the workers. Blow on divers instruments as loudly and shrilly as I would, they poured in and out of the gate or labored on the walls, intent wholly upon their own affairs. But at the slightest jar upon the window or shutter, out flew a bevy of irate insects and flung themselves against the wire window screen with an angry "bump" that showed how good was their intention, at least, to defend their home. It was always so; a squad of workers, free and ready for aggressive duty, seemed to be lurking near the gate, prompt to sally forth upon alarm. Even at night a few kept nearby, and although their port had lost its vicious swing and they moved about with sluggish pace, like sleepy watchmen, as doubtless they were, they left upon the observer the impression that they were on sentinel service, in which the community was never lacking.

A German, after having spent one week in New York, received letters from home asking him to send back something typically American as a souvenir of the land of the free. Being a conscientious man he studied conditions about town for another week before attempting to decide upon any one commodity representative of American culture and habits. Finally he made up his mind. He sent six packages of chewing gum.

In South Australia it costs the railway companies $80,000 a year to remove the vegetation that grows on the permanent ways.


## Growing Girls Need Pink Pills

**THIS TONIC IS NECESSARY FOR THEIR PROPER DEVELOPMENT AND TO INSURE HEALTH AND STRENGTH.**

There are throughout Canada thousands and thousands of young girls who are in a condition approaching a decline. The complexion is pale or sallow. Appetite fickle. A short walk, or going upstairs, leaves them breathless and with a violently palpitating heart. Headaches and dizziness often adds to their misery. Doctors call this anaemia which, in common English, means poor blood. There is just one sure and certain cure for this trouble—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new, rich, red blood, strengthen every nerve and bring a glow of health to pale faces. Do not wast time and money experimenting with other medicines. Do not delay treatment until you are in a hopeless decline. Get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once and see how speedy they will restore your health and strength. Here is the proof. Mrs. Joseph E. Lepage, St. Jerome, Que., says: "My daughter Amelia began to lose her health at the age of thirteen years. She suffered from headaches and dizziness. Her appetite was poor. She was pale and apparently bloodless. She had no strength and could neither study nor do any work. Doctors' medicine failed to cure her and I thought she was going into a decline. She was in this condition for several months when a neighbor advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to give them a trial. It was not long until an improvement was noticed and the continued use of the pills for a month or more completely cured her and she has since enjoyed the best of health. I feel sure that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure any case of this kind."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure all troubles due to poor and watery blood, such as rheumatism, sciatica, indigestion, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, and the ailments that makes the lives of so many women miserable. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.



## WHEN YOUR THROAT IS SORE

**INHALE CATARRHOZONE AND GET CURED BEFORE BRONCHITIS OR DIPHTHERIA SETS IN.**



It may be only a slight cold now—just a tickling in the throat.

But little colds soon grow large and dangerous. Often they become chronic, develop catarrh and end in consumption.

Catarrhozone is the remedy. It draws inflammation and soreness out of the throat. Relieves the cough, cuts out the phlegm, makes breathing easy, kills any germs lodged in the mucous lining of the throat or lungs.

Catarrhozone inhaler can be carried in the vest pocket ready for use any time. Two months' treatment costs only one dollar; trial size 25c. Sold by druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



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## LESE MAJESTE IN ENGLAND

**USING STAMP UPSIDE DOWN PUNISHABLE — ROYALTY PROTECTED WITH CARE.**

From Pearson's Weekly, London, England: Many people blissfully imagine that lese majeste—that is, insulting royalty—is a crime peculiar to foreign countries, and unknown in free and happy Britain. That, however, is where they make a mistake.

There are all sorts of pains and penalties on the statute book relative to peculiar British forms of lese majeste. Many of them have fallen into oblivion or abeyance, owing to one cause or another, but they could still be enforced if those in high places claimed all they are strictly entitled to do.

It is, for instance, technically a punishable offense to stick a penny postage stamp on a letter upside down. Doing so is to insult the King through his effigy, and a few centuries ago—supposing penny stamps to have been then invented—might easily have landed the offender in prison on a charge of seeking to bring ridicule on the sovereign, or to express contempt for his authority by causing his picture to stand on its head.

Also it is a punishable offense to deface a coin of the realm bearing the royal image, and then deliberately put it into circulation again.

Any private individual who audaciously hoisted the royal standard over his dwelling would get into serious trouble. He would be peremptorily ordered to take it down and abjectly apologize, and if he escaped a heavy fine would have to thank his majesty's forbearance for his good luck. The royal standard is the emblem of the King's regal authority, to be displayed only where he is personally present, and for a subject to hoist it is nominally equivalent to high treason. The Union Jack, as the flag of the nation, is a different thing altogether, and can be displayed by anybody.

It is popularly supposed that in this country a man can get up and say whatever he likes about the sovereign with impunity. This is true only within strictly defined limits. A Socialist orator can publicly denounce the theoretical evils of monarchical institutions and anonunce a decided preference for a republic, and nobody can touch him.

But if he once began to speak insultingly or slightingly of the King personally, he would be at once "run in," or at least effectually suppressed by the nearest policeman.

To strike the King would, according to the strict letter of the law, render the assailant liable to the death penalty, no matter how trifling the blow was in reality.

Lieut. Pape, who is usually reckoned among those who attempted the life of the late Queen Victoria, could not have actually contemplated murder. He had no lethal weapon in his possession at the time of the outrage, but he struck her majesty across the face with his walking stick. This was sufficient to bring him within the shadow of the scaffold. He was condemned to death, and would have been hanged had his sentence not been commuted.

Apart from direct methods of committing lese majesty in England—and the foregoing does not by any means exhaust the list—the unwary subjects can be guilty of the offense in a more roundabout way.

It is lese majeste to bring the King's uniform into contempt. Members of theatrical companies who have appeared on the stage as comic character attired in discarded military or naval uniforms have occasionally been unpleasantly reminded of this fact. Careful stage managers put themselves on the safe side by seeing that no uniform, whether to be worn by the hero, villain or low comedian of the piece, is an exact copy of the real uniform of any branch of his majesty's forces.

The miscellaneous objects which have been collected by Harry de Windt, the traveler, who has started on a reindeer trip in the Lapland form a grewsome private museum. A Buddhist praying wheel, the skull of a Dyak warrior, Dyak shields adorned with hair from the scalps of enemies, daggers and spears in abundance, a Russian convict's dress, a set of chains which once hung from the legs and arms of a Siberian prisoner, and a genuine English cat-o'-nine-tails are among the most curious objects.


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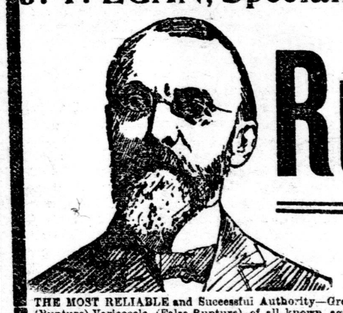



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MEN OF ALL AGES SUFFER from this terrible affliction in some way. There is no other affliction to which man is heir that so completely unfits him for the duties or pleasures of life as Varicocele.

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A PATHETIC LETTER



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