LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

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46TH. YEAR. NO. 19901 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1910 —TWENTY PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOG ORDERS SERVED ON CITY COUNCIL MUST PROVIDE POUND

Londoners Must Muzzle or Chain Up Canines or Pay a $200 Fine.

LAW IN EFFECT FROM NOW ON

Rules Are Stringent—Days of the Wandering Curs Are Numbered—The Wording of the Order.

Mayor Beattie and Chief Williams received instructions yesterday afternoon from Ottawa to see that all dogs in this city are either muzzled or tied up, under penalty of a fine of $200. The order is signed by J. G. Rutherford, veterinary director-general for Canada, and George F. O'Halloran, deputy minister of agriculture.

The Order.

It states that: "in view of the fact that rabies is known to exist in many widely separated districts of Western Ontario, lying west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of York and Simcoe, that all dogs within that area must be securely chained in an outhouse, kept under lock and key, or else must be constantly muzzled with a metallic muzzle satisfactory to the veterinary inspector of the district."

In all districts where rabies is known to exist, the muzzling privilege is not allowed, and all dogs must be chained or kept under lock and key.

The Penalty.

For any violation of this order a penalty of $200 shall be exacted, and any person who impedes or obstructs an officer in performance of his duty shall incur a penalty of $100.

Dr. J. H. Tennent, inspector for the Dominion Government, will have charge of the work in this city, and will proceed at once to carry out the instructions.

A New Bylaw Needed.

All persons owning dogs and not complying with the bylaw will be summoned in the police court. The city council will have to frame a bylaw to deal with dogs that have no owners and are running at large. They will in all probability be shot or chloroformed.

Mayor Beattie will probably issue instructions to the public at once, warning them to look after their dogs in accordance with the bylaw.

The General Order.

The general order issued by Mr. O'Halloran, deputy minister of agriculture, was received late yesterday afternoon, and has already been posted up. It reads as follows:

"Under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me, by the provisions of the order-in-council of the 10th of August, 1905, as amended 28th of May, 1909, containing regulations relating to rabies, I do hereby order that on the report of J. G. Rutherford, veterinary director-general, an inspector under the animal contagious diseases act, to the effect that rabies is known to exist in many widely separated districts in that part of the western peninsula of the Province of Ontario, lying west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of York and Simcoe, all dogs within the said area must either be securely chained in an outhouse or other building, or kept under lock and key, or kept constantly muzzled with effective metallic muzzles in a manner satisfactory to the veterinary inspector of this department.

"Provided, however, that in any municipality where rabies is actually known to exist, the muzzling privilege may be withdrawn; in which event, all dogs must be confined or isolated by being chained or kept under lock and key.

"In view of the fact that rabies is readily transmitted to human beings, the attention of the provincial and municipal officers is especially directed to this order, and their co-operation in its enforcement is earnestly requested.

"GEORGE F. O'HALLORAN,
"Deputy Minister of Agriculture."

May Destroy Dogs.

A number of excerpts from the act governing this matter are given, and the penalties for the non-fulfillment of the different sections are quoted. The inspector is given authority to destroy all dogs suspected of being affected with the disease. All premises where rabies is known to have been must be disinfected.

This order was followed by another from the provincial board of health, over the signature of Dr. George A. Hodgetts, secretary of the provincial boad.

The circular states that the following "Regulation for the Prevention of Rabies in Man" have been approved of by the lieutenant-governor-in-council."

Counties Affected.

That all dogs within the following counties: Brant, Bruce, Dufferin, Elgin, Essex, Grey, Haldimand, Halton, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford, Peel, Perth, Simcoe, Waterloo, Welland, Wellington, Waterloo and York, must be either securely chained in an outhouse or other building or kept under lock and key, etc., similar to the order issued by the department of agriculture.

Dr. J. Hodgetts then gave some instruction regarding the forwarding to the laboratory at Toronto for analysis. Dogs suspected of the disease should be placed in a cage, and their cases watched thoroughly. The heads of dogs should be severed, and sent to the laboratory for analysis.

He also called upon the local board of health and the council to carry into effect at once the regulations.

Direct the Operations.

According to information received at the city hall, Inspector Tennant will direct the operations of the order of the Government. The police will probably look after all dog owners, and

Continued on Page Four.

LIBERAL CONVENTION

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The date and other arrangements for the provincial Liberal convention will be settled definitely on Feb. 24. At a conference between Hon. A. G. MacKay, the Liberal leader, Mr. C. M. Bowman, M.P.P. whip, and Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., president of the Reform Association of Ontario, it was decided to issue a call to the convention committee to meet in Toronto on that date. This will be the first representative gathering to discuss the convention, for it will be composed of all the Liberal candidates at the last provincial elections, including the 18 elected to the Legislature.

STEAMER SINKS 156 DROWNED

French Liner, General Chanzy, Goes on the Rocks.

ONLY ONE LEFT TO TELL TALE

Algerian Customs Officer, Rescued by Fishing Boat; He Is Raging and Can Tell Naught of the Tragedy.

Palma, Island of Majorca, Feb. 11.—Driven helplessly from her course, in one of the wildest storms that has swept the Mediterranean Sea in forty years, the French trans-Atlantic Steamship Company's steamer General Chanzy, crashed at full speed, in the dead of night, on the treacherous reefs near the Island of Minorca, and all but one of the 157 souls on board perished.

The sole survivor is an Algerian customs officer, Marcel Rodel, who was rescued by a fishing boat, and who lies tonight in the hospital at Ciudadela raving as a result of the tortures through which he passed, and unable to give an account of the disaster.

In the ship's company there were 87 passengers, of whom thirty were in the first cabin. The crew numbered 70.

It is not thought that any Americans were aboard the liner.

The ship was in command of Capt. Cayol, one of the most careful officers of the line. In his long experience he had never before met with an accident. He had intended to retire from the service in the near future.

Opera Singers Lost.

The passengers of the Chanzy were mostly French officers and officials returning to their post in Algeria, accompanied by their wives and children; a few soldiers, some Italians and Turks, and one priest.

The only Anglo-Saxon names on the passenger list were Green and Starkey. They were members of an opera troupe of 11 which had been engaged to sing at the Casino in Algiers. The Gen. Chanzy sailed from Marseilles Wednesday afternoon.

The Chanzy is a total wreck. Steamers have been dispatched from Spain and from points in the Beleario Islands to the scene of the catastrophe.

Among the victims was the celebrated Parisian music hall singer, Francis Dufor, as well as other prominent music hall favorites.

The General Chanzy struck at 9 o'clock Thursday night, after Capt. Cayol, with all his experience, had been unable to cope with the tempest of almost unprecedented violence.

Other ships in the neighborhood had safely ridden out the storm, but the Chanzy fell prey to the elements, was lifted off her course through the Balearic Archipelago, and brought up on the coast of Minorca, in the vicinity of Ciudadela.

Fishermen at daybreak picked up Rodel clinging to a piece of wreckage.

The Latest.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Advices received today by the French Transatlantic Steamship Company state that the loss of the General Chanzy occurred on Wednesday night while the vessel was running before a terrible storm in the vicinity of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean. When the vessel struck a reef north of the Island of Minorca, the shock was terrific, and the ship was literally broken to pieces.

Some of Those on Board.

It is believed that the only Americans aboard the ill-fated French steamer General Chanzy that went down off the north coast of the Island of Minorca on Wednesday were Miss Elsie Henry, aged 23 years, address unknown; Leon Derenda, and possibly his partner, a man named Green. Derenda is said to have come from San Francisco. These three were members of a vaudeville combination, bound on a tour of the colonies. Derenda and Green are described as jugglers and acrobats.

Among the other performers in the

Continued on Page Eleven.

AGED MAN BROKE MIRROR IN HOTEL BAR THAT HE MIGHT BE PLACED UNDER ARREST

Pitiable Case of Old Edward Bryan Parsons Who Is Penniless and Friendless—Cold and Hungry He Took a Sensational Method of Drawing Attention to Himself.

"Over the hills to the poorhouse," and glad to get there.

This in brief is the case of Edward Bryan Parsons, 75 years of age, penniless, friendless and uncared-for.

Yesterday afternoon, cold and hungry, the old man walked into the bar of the Mahon House, on King street, and deliberately threw a pitcher of water through a $75 mirror.

He was instantly arrested by Detectives Nickle and Egelton, who happened to be passing at the time.

The mirror was shattered into a thousand pieces, and Parsons was charged with the offense in the police court this morning.

Why He Did It.

"Why did you do it?" the magistrate asked him.

"Because I wanted to be cared for," said the old man. "I haven't any friends or relatives, and I am penniless."

"Well, why didn't you break something worth about 75 cents?" said the court. "If you had come here and spoken to me I would have seen that you were cared for."

It was stated that the prisoner had been residing at the Aged People's Home.

"I would suggest that inquires be made at the home regarding his character," said Crown Attorney McKillop. "I understand that he has been very cantankerous there."

Parsons was remanded for a week while the inquiries are being made.

Lived in London.

The Advertiser investigated the old man's career, and discovered that he has been living in London for about ten years. For some time he had his abode in an old room above a livery stable on Dundas street. In November last he was sent to the home upon its being discovered how he was living. Parsons, it is stated, is an old civil war veteran, and was through many engagements.

Complained to the Mayor.

Yesterday he went to Mayor Beattie's office and complained of the way he was being treated at the home, and said he would do something desperate and be sent to the penitentiary rather than go back to the home. The mayor advised him to think the matter over again and go back.

Inquiry at the Aged People's Home elicited the information that the old man had not in any way made himself disagreeable, although he was somewhat of a puzzle to the other inmates, from the fact that he was always worrying greatly about something, and would not tell anybody what it was.

THE DOG LAW IN A NUTSHELL

If you own a dog you must muzzle him, chain him up, or keep him under lock and key. If you do not, you are liable to a fine of $200, and the dog may be killed. If you harbor a dog which you do not own, you are liable to the fine, the same as if you owned the animal, and did not comply with the law. If a dog is allowed around your place, he must be muzzled, chained up or kept under lock and key, or you will pay the penalty. There have been many so-called mad dogs in Western Ontario, but according to local doctors, a dog in a fit is usually declared to be mad. It is frequently the case that a dog which has been poisoned by someone is seen in a fit, and then the mad dog cry is raised. However, the order has been issued, and the people of London and twenty-three counties in Western Ontario must abide by the consequences.

DEATH OF HON. J. CHARLTON; PASSED AWAY AT LYNEDOCH

Prominent Liberal and Man of Affairs and for Long Member for North Norfolk Dead After Long Illness.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Delhi, Feb. 12.—The Hon. John Charlton died at his home in Lynedoch last night at 9:45 o'clock. He had been ill for a long time.

The Hon. John Charlton was born at Caledonia, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1829. He was educated there, and at Springville, N. Y., afterwards going into newspaper work and studying law. He came to Canada in 1849 with his parents, and went into farming near Ayr, Ont. In 1853 he opened a general store at Lynedoch, and in 1859 was placed in charge of the Canadian business of a big Tonawanda lumber concern. In 1861 he went into this business on his own account.

He was a Liberal in politics, and in the general elections of 1872 went to the Commons as members for North Norfolk, and held that seat until the last general elections, when he retired from active politics.

Mr. Charlton was one of the founders of the Lord's Day Alliance, organized in 1888. In 1888 he was appointed chairman of the Ontario Royal Mining Commission.

In religious faith Mr. Charlton was a Presbyterian, and in 1896 was sent as a delegate from Canada to the Pan-Presbyterian Congress at Glasgow. He married November, 1854, Ella, daughter of the late George Gray, Charlotteville, Ont.

FOUR CASES FOR THE COUNTY COURT

Special Sitting Will Be Held on Tuesday, February 15th.

ALL SORTS OF DISPUTES

Will Be Aired—One Action Arises Out of Work on the City's Isolation Hospital.

Four cases have been entered for county court, which will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 15.

W. J. Anthistle, a cement construction contractor, of this city, is bringing action against Thomas W. Copp, a building contractor, also of London, for the balance of an account for work done on the isolation hospital. The work amounted to 1,829 64, of which $1,656 34 was paid on account, leaving a balance of $173 30, which the plaintiff claims is still due him, and for which he is suing.

Messrs. Blackburn & Weekes, for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Buchner & Gunn for the defendant.

A Horse Case.

James Bayliffe, a farmer of London Township, is bringing action against Robert Small, of Lobo Township. The plaintiff owed the defendant a bill of $12, and in return for this he sold the latter a colt valued at $162, for which he was to receive $150 by Feb. 1, 1910 On Aug. 26 the defendant returned the colt to the plaintiff's stable and refused to accept it. As a result the plaintiff is claiming $150 and 50 cents a day for the cost of maintaining the colt from Aug. 26, 1909.

The defendant denies any understanding of a sale.

Messrs. Blackburn & Weekes for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Macpherson & Perrin for the defendants.

Damages Asked.

Geo. A. Wenige, a commercial traveller is bringing action against R. H. Smith, a builder, for unstated damages. The plaintiff claims that he bought a lot on the Wharncliffe road and engaged the defendant to build a house thereon. The house, when completed, according to the plaintiff's statement, was unsatisfactory.

Messrs. Blackburn & Weekes for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Macpherson & Perrin for the defendant.

A Dispute Over Goods.

Andrew H. Yerex is bringing action against Richard Condon and Jessie Condon to recover $232, the amount of an account for goods delivered to the defendants. The latter claim that they did not receive the amount of goods for which they are charged.

Messrs. Macpherson & Perrin for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Jarvis & Vining for the defendants.

WEALTHY CHICAGOAN STABBED TO DEATH

Chas. Wiltshire, a Glove Manufacturer, Found Murdered in His Own Room.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Charles Wiltshire, a wealthy glove manufacturer, was found murdered last night in the office of his factory on North Halstead street.

An employee, who chanced to stop at the factory on his way home from a theatre, found Mr. Wiltshire's body. The surroundings evidenced a terrific struggle.

Two Italians, whose names are withheld by the police, are under arrest as suspects. Some time ago Mr. Wiltshire caused the arrest of two Italians, who are said to have sold him some stolen goods, and they served a three-months term each in the county jail.

Examination of Mr. Wiltshire's body showed that he had been stabbed through the heart and almost disembowled, while near his body was found a stiletto sheath. Two other Italians are being sought by the police.

DEATH OF ROBERT BEARE

Was Caretaker of Victoria College for Thirty-Eight Years.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Robert Beare, the caretaker of Victoria College for 38 years, died this morning.

He was a well-known character and "annual Bob," at college, which is a red letter night for students, derived its name from Mr. Beare.

ANGUS ELLIOTT CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Annual Meeting of the South London Liberal Club Friday Night.

MR. MILLSON WAS PRAISED

Indefatigable Officer Was Remembered in a Grateful Resolution—Weekly Euchre Party Was Held.

At the annual meeting of the South London Liberal Club held Friday evening in the club rooms, Mr. Angus Elliott was again unanimously chosen president.

The executive for the year was also elected, the full staff of officers being the following:

Hon. Presidents—Hon. C. S. Hyman, J. M. McEvoy and ex-Ald. W. Gerry.

President—Mr. Angus Elliott.

First Vice-President—Mr. Nathaniel Mills.

Second Vice-President—Mr. James McCormick.

Secretary—Mr. Charles Ferguson.

Treaurer—Mr. John Laing.

Executive Committee—Messrs. W. Kennedy, J. Cawrse, F. Floyd, A. Kipp and J. Shaw.

Large Attendance.

The attendance was the largest in many years, and a great deal of enthusiasm was noted.

A resolution of appreciation to the long services of Frank Millson as secretary of the club was passed by the meeting. Mr. Millson has been secretary for some years, and has been an energetic member of the club since its organization. Great regret was expressed at his retirement.

Speeches were made by the newly-elected officers and Mr. J. K. Little.

After the business had been transacted a euchre game was played, the prize donated by Mr. Chester Butler, being won by Mr. Roberts.

Refreshments were served on the conclusion of the match, and a very enjoyable time spent.

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON DOG QUESTION

Some People Are Satisfied While Others Think Order an Outrage.

LADIES ARE VERY ANGRY

Do Not Want Pets Going Around With Heads in Cages, as Though They Were Roaring Lions.

It is interesting to note the different attitudes that people take in regard to the order to muzzle their dogs or else keep them tied up.

Many think that the action is perfectly justifiable in view of the danger.

Others, and particularly women who have pet canines, are inclined to view the order as an outrage.

Doctor Down on Dogs.

Dr. Tennent, the Government inspector for the district, is very strongly of the opinion that the dogs running at large cannot be removed too quickly.

"They are a great menace at any time," he told The Advertiser, "and with the amount of rabies in the country that there is now, and the number of dogs running at large, there is no telling what might happen."

Dr. Tennent has not yet received his instructions from Ottawa as to how to proceed.

Dr. Niven Is Satisfied.

Dr. Niven, president of the London Canine Association, said he thought the order was perfectly justifiable.

"This is no mere mad dog scare," he said. "It is a very serious situation, and I am convinced that the order has not been made a moment too soon. The consequences of an epidemic of rabies would be disastrous, and the disease should be thoroughly stamped out. The order should remain in force for at least six months, as dogs that have been bitten would be liable to develop rabies at any time within that period. The order is the only way to deal with the situation effectively."

Lady Objects.

"Muzzle my dog," said one lady this afternoon. "What for? He wouldn't bite anyone. He isn't mad and never runs about the streets. I don't see why he should have to wear a great ugly muzzle, just because some other dogs went mad and bit somebody. Mine wouldn't do that. I certainly won't muzzle him unless I have to, although I wouldn't mind chaining him up in the yard so much."

Dogs Oppose the Order.

The dog himself, if he could express his views on the subject, would probably be very emphatically against the muzzling idea, as no dog likes to have his jaws encased in a steel frame which prevents him biting no matter how choice a bone he may find in his travels.

RODNEY'S HEAVY LOSS

The Butterdish Company Burned Out —Sixty Hands Idle—Loss $9,000.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Thomas, Feb. 12.—The Rodney Butterdish Company, the most important industrial establishment in that village, was totally restroyed by fire last night.

The concern gave employment to 60 hands.

The loss is about $9,000, with an insurance of $4,000.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.—Arrived: Umbria, from New York.

Rotterdam—Arrived: Noordam, New York.

Madeira—Called: Celtic, New York.

Gibraltar—Passed: Cincinnati, New York.

Naples—Arrived: Lazio, New York.

Genoa—Arrived: Ancona, New York.

CITY SPRINGS A SURPRISE ON LONDON STREET RAILWAY REGARDING SPRINGBANK PARK

City Solicitor Says Commissioner Pocock Is Right in His Contention That the Company Cannot Initiate Any Amusement Schemes for Springbank Without the Consent of the Water Commission—A New Agreement May Now Be Necessary.

The water commissioners apparently have "put one over" on the London Street Railway. It will be remembered that last year an agreement was reached with the railway company to install amusement devices at Springbank, free of charge, for the next 10 years. It was also stipulated that any persons desirous of placing devices there must lay their scheme before the commissioners in detail, and also deposit a check to bind the bargain.

The company were then to be furnished with the proposal, and they had 30 days in which to accept or refuse to install the same devices. If they accepted, no rental was to be charged, but if they refused to accept, the commissioners could deal with the other individual.

Company Cannot Initiate.

It now develops that the company cannot initiate any amusement devices on their own account—that all such initiation must come from the outside. This will throw the control of the park back into the hands of the commissioners again.

To be explicit, it means that if there are to be any amusement devices at Springbank, some private individual must start it—the company cannot do so, and the water commissioners have the say as to what shall be done.

In order that there will be any amusements there, some person must come to the commission, lay down a plan of the buildings, devices, etc., and then the company can take the sug-

(Continued on Page Ten.)

CITY CONSIDERED WHITE SITE PROPERTY VALUED AT $45,000

Manufacturers' Committee Heard the Proposition of Mr. Arthur W. White But Nothing Definite Was Done—Have No Money for Such Purposes at the Present Time.

At the meeting of the manufacturers' committee, held yesterday afternoon, the proposition to purchase the property of Geo. White & Sons, on King street, was considered, but nothing definite was done.

Mr. Arthur W. White was present, and outlined the advantages of the site for factory purposes, and declared that if the city would enter seriously into the proposition the firm would make a reasonable offer. The site was valued at approximately $45,000, it was stated.

The committee discovered that they had no money for such purposes at the present time, and were not certain that they could obtain any. Some of the aldermen thought the committee in the meantime could assist in obtaining a customer for the property, and to that end they will correspond with some firms who may possibly settle in the city.

A couple of propositions were also considered, and the secretary was instructed to correspond with them in order that their terms may be learned and other information secured.

Those present were Ald. Fitzgerald (chairman), Ald. Tancock, Ald. Pocock, Ald. Jeffries, Ald. Eckert, G. G. H. Wright and Secretary Baker.

KING SENDS FOR ASQUITH

London, Feb. 12.—An invitation from King Edward changed the plans of Premier Asquith, who proceeded to Brighton this morning, and had an audience lasting an hour with his majesty. The Premier presented the proposed text of the speech from the throne, the cabinet appointments, and the projected course of business for the opening of Parliament next week.

APPEAL TO DISALLOW VOTES OF THE ILLITERATE VOTERS

Strathroy Liquor Men Are Seeking to Upset the Result of the Local Option Vote Held There in January—Judge Has Reserved His Decision.

Mr. Justice Sutherland, sitting at the weekly high court this morning, heard the argument in the case of the Strathroy proposed local option bylaw.

This was a mandamus for an order to the county judge that he should consider and determine whether the ballots cast for certain illiterate voters should be taken into account by him before giving his judgment on the main question as to whether the bylaw has been carried by a sufficient majority; these illiterate voters having voted without the proper form and declaration being observed and taken by the deputy returning officers.

The counsel for the motion against the bylaw contended that in effect these voters had not voted at all, and that the ballots must be disallowed.

Judgment Reserved.

His lordship finally reserved judgment on the question.

Messrs. J. C. Judd, K. C., and E. W. Scatcherd, for the motion, and Mr. J. M. Gunn, contra, supporting the bylaw.

There was only one other motion heard, re the Bridgeman estate, an application for leave to mortgage lands on which changes are contemplated for purposes of making permanent improvement to the property. Judgment on the case was reserved.

Mr. T. H. Luscombe for the motion, and Mr. F. P. Betts for other parties.

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—FAIR AND COLD.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Feb. 12—8 a.m.

Today—Northeast and north winds, with light snow.

Sunday—Fresh westerly winds; fair and moderately cold.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Victoria	44	34	Cloudy
Calgary	20	4	Clear
Winnipeg	— 2	— 6	Clear
Port Arthur	22	0	Fair
Parry Sound	6	8	Snow
Toronto	24	16	Snow
Ottawa	12	—12	Snow
Montreal	8	— 2	Snow
Quebec	12	— 2	Snow
Father Point	— 2	— 2	Cloudy

Minus (—) means below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

A disturbance has moved northward from the Gulf of Mexico, and is now centred near the New Jersey coast.

Snow is falling from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces, and in Quebec and New Brunswick it is likely to be heavy.

FRIDAY'S WEATHER.

Toronto, Feb. 12—8 p.m.—The weather turned colder yesterday in Eastern Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, while in Alberta there was little change.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 13 below—20; Dawson, 8 below—zero; Atlin, 8—24; Victoria, 38—44; Vancouver, 32—44; Edmonton, 8—32; Battleford, 16 below—20; Calgary, 12—20; Moosejaw, 9 below—16; Qu'Appelle, 10 below—12; Winnipeg, 20 below—4 below; Port Arthur, zero—22; Parry Sound, 24 below—16; Toronto, 3 below—24; Ottawa, 12 below—6; Montreal, 6 below—4; Quebec, 8 below—0; St. John, 10—20; Halifax, 16—32

LITTLE VISITOR WAS PROMPTLY QUARANTINED

Story of a Child Who Was Playing in a Home Where Scarlet Fever Existed.

There is a little guest at the home of a well-known West London pastor, who is none the less welcome because her stay is an enforced one, and is likely to be prolonged for some weeks yet.

When the minister was visiting recently at the home of the little girl's parents, he asked the child if she would not like to come over to his place and play with some of the little children around there.

Naturally, she was delighted, and on the next day went over. While she was there and was enjoying herself, as only a child can, it was discovered that one of the children in the home had scarlet fever, and the attending physician ordered the house to be quarantined.

It was impossible for the little visitor to leave, and she will not be able to go home until the period prescribed by the law, six weeks, is over.

Condensed Advertisements.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

Amusements—Ten cents per line each insertion, or two cents per word if set solid.

Meetings—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

Articles For Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

DEATHS.

ELLRIDGE—At Toronto, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1910, Elizabeth, beloved wife of M. C. Ellridge, in her 26th year.

Funeral will leave her mother's residence (Mrs. E. Copner), 373 Central avenue, on Monday, Feb. 14, at 2:30; service at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

GRIFFIN—At Decatur, Alabama, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1910, William A., second eldest son of Jane and the late Thomas Griffin.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Jane Griffin, 1000 Richmond street, on Monday, Feb. 14, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

DODDS—At Toronto, on Feb. 11, 1910, Mrs. Maria Dodds.

Funeral from Griffith Bros.' parlors on Monday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

CURRIE—In Westminster, on Feb. 12, 1910, Agnes Rae, beloved wife of Daniel Currie, aged 42 years.

Funeral from her late residence, lot 3, con. 3, Westminster, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Dorchester. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 1u

In Memoriam.

McLEOD—In loving memory of Robert A. McLeod, who died Feb. 13, 1908.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

Grand Opera House
A. J. Small Sole Prop.
TWICE TODAY
Tempest and Sunshine
BARGAIN MATINEE, 15c 25c.
NIGHT, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Seats on Sale Wednesday — **FRIDAY, FEB. 18 Wm. Lawrence in "DAVID HOLCOMB"**

Popular Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c

Saturday Feb. 19
MATINEE AND NIGHT
FRANK DANIELS
IN
THE LONDON MUSICAL SUCCESS
The Belle of Brittany

Mail Orders Now — Only Performance in Western Ontario

Direct From Daly's Theatre, New York. With the same remarkable cast and the FAMOUS DANIELS BEAUTY CHORUS.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 00, $1 50.
Seats Ready Thursday.

COMING
FISKE O'HARA
In the Wearing of the Green.

IMPERIAL MALE QUARTETTE
Late of Chicago Lyceum Bureau
Concert engagements accepted.
Address: 426 Hamilton road. Phone 1798. 53tf-t

LECTURE, "SECOND FIDDLES"
by
REV. KNOWLES, OF GALT.
Monday Evening, Feb. 21, St. Andrew's Hall. Tickets, 25c. b

Jubilee Rink---Hockey
MONDAY, FEB. 14.
Stratford O.H.A. Seniors vs. London O.H.A. Intermediates.
Admission 25c. Reserved seats 15c and 25c. Game called at 8:15. b

W. THOMAS MELDRUM, CONCERT comedian. For terms, dates, etc., address 431 Waterloo street, London. 1n-t

SPECIAL MUSICAL ATTRACTION.
Detroit String Quartette
Including Two Famous Soloists,
MME. ELSA RUEGGER, Violoncelliste.
HERR LICHTENSTEIN, Violinist.
Auspices Woman's Music Club.
AUDITORIUM FEBRUARY 24
Tickets, $1, 75 and 50 cents. Seats selling rapidly. Secure yours early. b

ANNUAL CONCERT—GAUL'S
"RUTH"
by choir of Wellington Street Methodist Church, on
Thursday Evening February 17
Admission, 15 cents. 1u-tx

JUBILEE RINK — BAND TONIGHT. Excellent ice. New music. Skating every afternoon. One mile city championship race next Tuesday.

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight. Fairyland the Beautiful Monday night. Fairyland is not a carnival. b

FAIRYLAND THE BEAUTIFUL MONDAY night, Westminster Rink. A grand scene of enchantment. Admission, 15c. b

"HABIT: OR WHAT SHALL WE Wear?"—Lecture by Rev. W. J. Taylor, St. Marys, in Christ Church schoolroom, Feb. 14, 8 p.m. Collection. b

OYSTER SUPPER AND NECKTIE social, Monday evening, Coursey's Hall, 745 Grey street. b

PRINCESS—MUSICAL SKATING MATINEE this afternoon. Seventh Bank tonight. b

ANNUAL HOP UNDER AUSPICES OF L. O. L., No. 7o2, City Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 18; 50c per couple. Thomas H. Pitt, chairman. 1u-tx

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, MONDAY, Feb. 14, "The Orkney Islands," by Rev. John Inkster, Chalmers Church, 8 p.m. Admission, 10 cents. b

BEN-HUR—MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED lecture by Rev. P. E. Nichol, in New St. James' Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, Feb. 14. Silver collection at door. 1u

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

AUDITORIUM
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.
Moving pictures, Canadian Northwest, by the C. P. R. special photographer; 3,000 feet of film. Price, 10c. Reserved seats at Mallagh's, 15c. School children's matinees Tuesday and Wednesday, 4:15, 5c. 1u

SHIPS

Our business is transportation by water anywhere. We are always ready to quote you lowest current rates to or from the Old Country.

The railways supply us with tickets to ocean port of embarkation or disembarkation, so you can purchase a through ticket at this office. We insure your baggage and give you best advice.

F. B. CLARKE
416 RICHMOND STREET,
Next Bank of Commerce.

VALENTINE DANCE, PALACE ACADEMY, Monday evening, Feb. 14, invited guests only. Classes as usual. Private lessons any hour. Terms easy. Phone. Dayton & McCormick.

MRS. ALICE HENDERSON, TEACHER of Scotch and fancy dancing, 571 Adelaide street. Concert talent furnished.

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

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

LEARN TO DANCE—R. B. MILLARD, 345 Princess avenue. Special attention to waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching. Low rates. Lessons any hour.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE — ANNUAL MEETING OF Royal Scarlet Chapter, No. 1 district, London, will meet at St. George's Hall, Richmond street, on Monday night, Feb. 14, at 9 o'clock p.m. J. E. Showler, scribe. b

SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS OF East Middlesex Farmers' Institute for 1910 will be held at the following places: Wellburn, Feb. 12; Ilderton, Feb. 14; Hyde Park, Feb. 15; Wilton Grove, Feb 16; Glanworth, Feb. 17; Nilestown, Feb. 18. Speakers: C. W. Nash, Toronto; J. G. Alexander, Mono Road. Chair taken 1:30 p.m. and 7 p.m. T. H. Shore, Glanworth, president; James H. Wheaton, Thorndale, secretary. 99u-wt

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAID FOR general housework; no washing. Apply to Mrs. S. W. Mower, 317 Wolfe street. 1u

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL MAID. Apply 417 Dundas street. 1c

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS WANTED. Apply Fraser Cap Company, 64 Carling street. 1c

WANTED—MILLINERY PREPARERS and saleslady, at Smith's, 252 Dundas. b

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL maid. Apply 282 Piccadilly street. 100tf

COMPETENT MAID FOR GENERAL housework; two in family; must be good plain cook; no washing. Apply 825 Richmond, or phone 967. 100c

WANTED — MAID FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 45 Elmwood avenue. 99c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAID. APPLY Mrs. John Purdom, 429 King street. 99tf

WANTED—HOUSEMAIDS AND KITCHEN girl at once. Apply Stewardess, Victoria Hospital. 84tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

SMART MAN WANTED AS INSURANCE solicitor; salary and commission; good contract. Room 215, Masonic Temple, Richmond street. b

CAPABLE SALESMAN TO COVER ONTARIO with staple line. High commissions, with $100 monthly advance. Permanent position to right man. Jess. H. Smith Company, Windsor, Ont. b

WANTED—TRAVELLER TO CARRY side line through hardware, druggist and grocery trade for a household article in great demand; good commission; state territory covered. H. B. Nagle, Westmount, Que. 95g-tx

BE YOUR OWN BOSS—MAKE $4 DAILY silvering mirrors; anyone can do the work at home in spare time. Booklet and sample free. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 336, Boston, Mass. b

MEN WANTED—EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY, for firemen or brakemen on nearby railroads, account increasing business; no strike; age, 20-30, good vision; $80-$100 monthly; promotion; 1,524 men sent to positions in 1909. Send stamp; state age, weight, height. Railway Association, care Advertiser. 95h-ty

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN automobile business by mail and prepare for positions as chauffeurs and repair men. We make you expert in ten weeks; assist you to secure position. Pay big, work pleasant; demand for men great; reasonable; write for particulars and sample lesson. Empire Automobile Institute, Rochester, N. Y. 1c

AGENTS—$35 DAILY SELLING SUN-Ray Kerosene Mantle Burners. Send for particulars how to obtain free outfits. Simplex Gaslight Company, 23 Park Row, New York. b

JANITOR FOR TALBOT STREET BAPTIST Church; one whose wife can assist preferred. Apply by letter to chairman of house committee, 175 John street. 100c

WANTED—EDGE SETTERS ON MEN'S fines hoes. Apply Cook-Fitzgerald Shoe Company. 100n

ORGANIZERS WANTED. APPLY TO Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE—NEW system, constant practice, careful instruction; few weeks complete course; tools free; graduates earn $12 to $18 week; write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, 221 Queen east, Toronto.

LOST AND FOUND.

BRINDLE DOG LOST—NAME AND address on collar. Kindly return to 710 Lorne avenue. b

LOST, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, IN EAST London—Light brown collie pup; answers to "Bullar." Reward, 2 Dundas street west. b

LOST—SMALL BAG PURSE, WHILE shopping in Smallman's, Friday morning. Reward at this office. b

FOUND—LADY'S PURSE, CONTAINing sum of money. Owner can obtain same by proving property and paying expense of ad. 483 Princess avenue. b

LOST, FRIDAY MORNING—GENTLEMAN'S small silver watch, wrapped in tissue paper. Reward at 565 Talbot street. 100u

LOST—FOXTERRIER; ANSWERS TO name of "Midge"; on Central avenue. Finder will be rewarded on returning to 611 Waterloo, or phone 2211. 100u

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WHEEL CHAIR, IN GOOD condition; spring cushion, rubber tires. Address Wm. Percival, London Junction P. O. 1c

FOR SALE—NEW MILCH COW. APPLY Walter Nixon, Arva P. O. 1c

FOR SALE—SILVER TEA SERVICE (gold-lined), bookcase and table. Apply 84 Maple street. b

"UNLIKE ANY OTHER IT IS NOW better than ever for 1910. Nuttal's fruit cake, sold by grocers." b

GREAT SALE OF LACE, EMBROIDERY, whitewear and hosiery at Goodge's, South London. Open evenings. ywt

FOR SALE—SEVEN BOWLING ALLEYS, roll-top desk, 8-foot showcase, electric and gas lights, electric fans, pin setters, chairs, phone, cabinet, etc. Apply Graham & Martell, 195 King street. 99n-wty

SALE OF SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, CHEAP. Factory sewing machine, cost $70, for $20. $400 piano, now $70. Scott, Oxford street, opposite Barracks. ywt

FOR SALE—GOOD DRIVING HORSE. Walker's blacksmith shop, Odell P. O. 100c

PIGEONS — TWELVE PAIRS PLYMOUTH Rock Homers, imported. Apply W. Pillsworth, 239 Wellington street. 99c

TWO FIRST-CLASS DAIRY COWS FOR sale. Apply J. A. Currie, Lobo village. 99c

CEMENT—We carry only the Best Brands. Get our prices. HARD WALL PLASTER—We have Anchor Brand—the plaster that sticks. Try it.
WM. COPP
93 YORK STREET. PHONE 1044.

HIGH-CLASS CUPBOARD, BASEBURNERS and ranges for coal or wood, at 15 Masonic Temple. F. Keene.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BLOODHOUND dog, 4 years; has taken second prize at London Dog Show; pedigreed. Apply George Kelly. 99c

LADIES—WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR use Triumph Pills; always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 1u-t

AS A SOAP PREMIUM NOTHING IS more appreciated than a good fountain pen. Bring your wrappers to the London Soap Company.

FOR SALE—WORK HORSE, CHEAP, at 137 Wellington street, city. 96n

SKATING TONIGHT
will be a pleasure if you have a smooth, keen edge on your skates. The kind that is put on by PERRY DAVID, the skate grinder. Keys fitted, locks repaired. 251 DUNDAS STREET.

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

CHAMBERLAIN'S WEATHER STRIP keeps out the cold. Sold by C. McDonald, 80 Wharncliffe road. Phone 2356. ywt

GLASS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
HOBBS MFG. CO. LTD.
Ridout Street. 'Phone 2803.

22-CALIBRE FLOBERT RIFLES, $3; use short or long cartridge. Gurd's, 195 Dundas.

300 TONS BALED HAY AND STRAW. Manitoba and Ontario oats, delivered to all parts of city. Phone 904. James McCartney & Son, 141 Queen's avenue.

ONE-CENT VALENTINES. RED STAR News Company, 10 Market Lane.

Read the Following Carefully

Oak Room Molding, a foot	1¼c
The Large Family Bar Soap	10c
Shell Brand Castile Soap	18c
Granite Dinner Plates (firsts)	5c
Rawhide Whips, 40c ones for	25c
Snow Shovels, 25c ones for	19c

Parsons' Fair and Hardware
Phones 1134, 2961, 1141.

TWO UPRIGHT SHOWCASES FOR sale, cheap. J. H. Cunringham, 653 Dundas street, East London.

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

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF HEAVY sleighs, one butcher's delivery sleigh, one platform wagon, used only a few times. At Smith's, Maple street.

Account Books
Order Forms
Loose Leaf Sheets
Any kind to your order. Lowest prices.
THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.
PHONE 370. 91 DUNDAS ST.

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

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS. Canadian Lady Corset Company, 355 Clarence street. Agents wanted.

Couldn't I Figure
on your lumber requirements? Doesn't matter how large or small, I'll be glad of the opportunity.
GEORGE H. BELTON,
RECTORY ST., NORTH OF G. T. R.

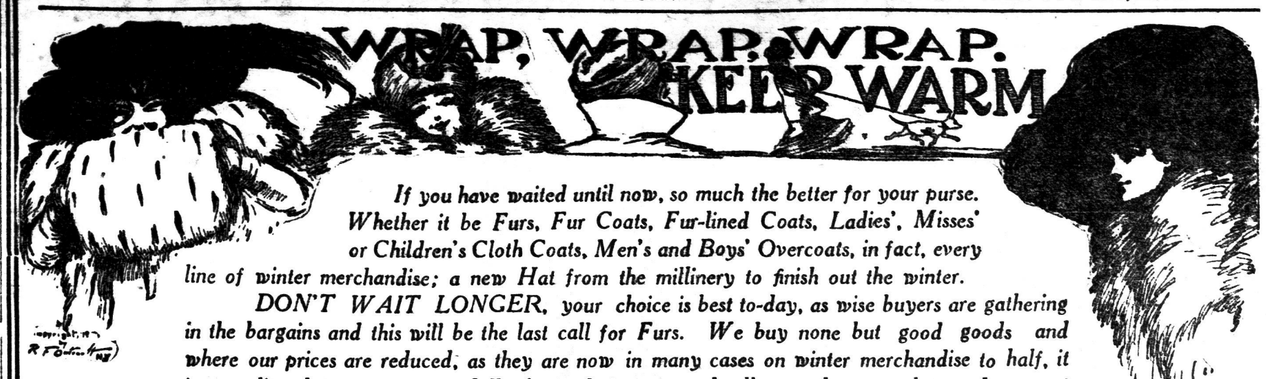
DOG MUZZLES.
We have them in all sizes and styles. Dog Foods, Medicines and Disinfectants, Dog Dishes, Collars, Chains, Leads and Whips, Dog Harness and Blankets, Dog Books, Papers and Picture Postcards. Book on "Care of Dogs" free. Everything for Dogs.
A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS STREET

FISH AND OYSTERS, SEAL-SHIPT, all meat. F. S. Onn. Phone 1296.

STANDARD House Furnishing Co.
Complete House Furnishers.
656 Dundas St. CASH OR CREDIT.

WOOD, TWO DOLLARS PER LOAD; coal, $5 50 per ton. Dominion Coal Company. Phone us.

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



If you have waited until now, so much the better for your purse. Whether it be Furs, Fur Coats, Fur-lined Coats, Ladies', Misses' or Children's Cloth Coats, Men's and Boys' Overcoats, in fact, every line of winter merchandise; a new Hat from the millinery to finish out the winter. DON'T WAIT LONGER, your choice is best to-day, as wise buyers are gathering in the bargains and this will be the last call for Furs. We buy none but good goods and where our prices are reduced, as they are now in many cases on winter merchandise to half, it is a reality that you get two dollars' worth for one and all are the very latest degree of fashion.

Ladies' Fur-Lined and Fur-Collar Coats

Eight newly priced, should interest any person with a thought for a Fur-Lined Coat, even for next year, as the present outlook regarding future prices for furs and fur linings does not encourage waiting. These eight coats show savings from the closest prices of from ..... to **$6.00** to **$13.00**

$50 Fur-Lined $39

One only navy blue broadcloth, with natural sable collar and revers, with gray and white squirrel lining, $50.00, for **$39.00**

One only in green broadcloth, sable coon collar and revers, with Hamster lining, $45.00 coat, for **$39.00**

$72 Fur-Lined $59

One only myrtle broadcloth, natural sable collar and revers, muskrat lining; also one with Isabella fox collar and gray and white squirrel lining, $72.00, for **$59.00**

$25 Coats $15

Four only in navy and black, semi-fitting, with fur storm collar and revers, double-breasted and lined all through with good Italian, $25.00, for **$15.00**

With every appearance of a fur-lined coat, costing now only the price of a cloth, these four are genuine bargains—a saving of $10.00 on each

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR SECTION—SECOND FLOOR.

February--Month for Receiving

New goods are piling in every day. Already we have received what would be considered a big season's stock for an ordinary store, and while our stocks are far from all in, yet in most departments we are showing sufficient of the new to give you a distinct and intelligent idea of the correct styles for spring season 1910.

New Dress Goods Are Here--Princess Suitings $1 Yard

This is the new diagonal weave so strongly in vogue at present, a beautiful smooth finish, for the one-piece dresses or young ladies' coat suits and princess gown for street wear, in the new spring colorings—wistaria, olive, raisin, rose, reseda, taupe, castor, chickory, fawn, copper, smoke and three shades in blue—French dye, excellent quality, 48 inches. Per yard **$1.00**

Silk Stripe and Taffetas 65c Yard

A very moderate-priced, soft wool fabric for evening or summer gowns, with a dainty silk stripe, beautiful colors in wistaria, mauve, light gray, light blue, light green and champagne, 44 inches. Per yard ..... **65¢**

In Black Goods Section

We have just received our spring shipment of Black Dress Goods from "Priestley's," including the new VOILES, "RESILDAS," HENRIETTAS, TAFFETAS, TRICOTS, DIAGONALS, etc. Blacks will be strong, and we have prepared for a big season in this department. Ask to see the new diagonal resildas.

REAR CENTRE AISLE.

New Silks Are Being Inquired For

34-Inch Shantungs Have Arrived, 59c

In spite of much talk of higher prices for the coming season on raw silks, we are enabled (by placing large orders early) to offer qualities as good if not better than last season. The shipment we have just received is specially selected stock; fine, even weave and the most regular lot we ever handled at such a low price. Shantung, it is predicted, will be more popular than ever this season, and we ask you to examine this special quality on sale. Customers in and out of the city will be wise to take advantage of this very special value while it lasts ..... **59¢** yard

Mail orders will be filled, and all orders of $5.00 and over expressed free of charge within 200 miles of the city.

34-Inch Dyed "Honan" and "Soie de Nero" Raw Silk $1.00

These are recognized as the finest Colored Raw Silks imported today—guaranteed Chinese hand-loomed, dyed in France, where the exquisite colorings are produced, which are renowned the world over for their lasting qualities. In shades suitable for evening or summer dresses. Are very firm and evenly woven and will not pull or slip. These Silks are just the weight required for dresses or suits, and the newest spring colors will be seen amongst these, light and dark—the light shades are fast to washing in hot water. Price, per yard **$1.00**

27 and 36 Inch White Corean Pongee 75c and $1.00 Yard

These Silks will be popular for summer dresses; twoquality; one of the most durable wash silks and one of the prettiest weaves for summer waists and dresses, heavy weave, in two widths, 27 and 36 inches. Prices, a yard, **75c, $1**

Black and White Checks 75c

These Silks will be popular for summer dresses; two splendid size checks, large and medium; 20 inches wide. Price ..... **75¢**

Black and White Checks $1.25

Skinner's Shepherd Checks (guaranteed pure dye), in the very fine pin and small size checks; 21 inches wide. Price, a yard **$1.25**

SILKS—REAR FIRST AISLE—WEST SIDE.

See the Standard "Paragon" Sewing Machine, Price **$30.00**

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

The "Norwood" Drop-Head Sewing Machine, **$23.75**

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

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

OUR CUSTOMERS are saving money by using "LONDON" Gas Engines for power. Any purpose; 1½ to 60 horsepower.
SCOTT MACHINE CO., LTD.
York Street, Corner Wellington.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS AT reasonable prices for cash or on installments. Stoves, beds, dressers, hallracks, rugs, etc. Barnes & Co., 364 Hamilton road.

Wood $2 Per Load
Good dry mixed, in 12 or 16-inch lengths. Best slabs, $1 50 per load.
FOREST CITY BENT GOODS CO
688 BATHURST STREET. PHONE 709. ywt

D. TRIPP, 90 KING STREET—RUBBER boots, for Mackinaw socks, same price as last year.

ARTICLES FOR SALE

OLD ENGLISH CHINA, PEWTER AND brass just received. A few colored prints and steel engravings also. James Hamilton, 338 Richmond, near York. 95g

HEINTZMAN & CO.'S JANUARY clearance sale now on—Five pianos at $100, three pianos at $75, four pianos at $50, payable 50 to 75 cents per week. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

HOUSES, ROOMS TOLET.

NEW TWO-STORY MODERN BRICK house, with all conveniences; large verandah; central. Inquire at 506 York street. 1c

LARGE GROUND FLOOR ROOM, warm, nicely furnished, for housekeeping; gas plate, hot and cold water and porcelain bath tub, electric light and phone; also a sleeping room, very reasonable. 361 Dundas street. 1c-tzx

FULLY FURNISHED EIGHT-ROOM house, central location, all modern conveniences; possession March 1; will consider none but first-class family without children. Apply Box 21, Advertiser. 96k-zywt

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING; cellar, good garden; corner Mount Pleasant avenue and Wharncliffe road. 93tf-wt

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN LONDON—8 rooms, modern conveniences, $10 month. Apply 45 Briscoe street. 1c

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 867½ Waterloo street. Apply next door north. 57tf-xtv

COTTAGE TO LET, 133 BATHURST street; six rooms, closet and bath. Apply 119 Bathurst street. 97n

TO LET—TWO FLATS, SUITABLE FOR offices or dwelling; newly papered and painted. Apply 234 Dundas street. 97-t

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS—Largest in city. Good storage. 359 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

TO LET—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY ON Dundas street, East London. Apply 895 Dundas street. 78tf

IDEAL MOVING VAN—FURNITURE and pianos carefully handled. Good storage. H. F. Day, 867 Wellington. Phone 2887.

REMEMBER THE CHILDREN
With a Valentine Postcard or a Fancy Valentine. Big variety, from 1c up.
The Mallagh Bookshop
183 DUNDAS STREET.
'Phone 366.

FOREST CITY UNION MOVING VANS—Largest improved vans in city. Furniture and pianos carefully moved. W. A. Brougton (successor to John Biggs) Storage, 97 Carling street. Phones: 1182 residence, 1444.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS and pictures—Separate rooms, clean and dry. Rates reasonable. John J. Biggs, 97 Carling.

OTHER SMALL ADS. ON PAGE 10.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

CARFRAE CRESCENT—THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT AT $12 PER FOOT.

BELLEVUE AVENUE—A NEW SURVEY, RUNNING SOUTH FROM GRAND AVENUE, OPPOSITE CHARLES HYMAN'S RESIDENCE. THERE ARE ONLY 22 LOTS IN THIS SURVEY, AND THEY ARE ONLY TWELVE MINUTES' WALK TO THE MARKET. THESE LOTS WILL SELL RAPIDLY, AS THEY ARE IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY, AND A NUMBER OF THEM HAVE NICE BEARING FRUIT AND SHADE TREES ON THEM. CALL AT ONCE AND GET THE FIRST CHOICE.

McKENZIE ESTATE, NEW SURVEY, SOUTH LONDON. CALL AND SEE PLAN AND GET PARTICULARS.

COLBORNE STREET—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, verandah, lot 66x137 feet. Will sell on easy terms. Call for particulars.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, piped for gas, porch, lot 49x60 feet. Price, $2,200.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—2½-story red pressed brick, cement block foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 40x110 feet. Call for particulars.

OXFORD PARK — 1½-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, porch, cellar, stable, lot 100x125 feet. Would exchange for 50 acres vacant land, five or six miles out.

LANSDOWNE AVENUE — 1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, cement cellar, water and sink in house, lot 40x109 feet. Price, $1,100.

PRICE STREET — Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, good well, lot 140x200 feet. Price, $1,200.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story and attick brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, verandah, lot 40x83 feet and right of way. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOT on Mount Pleasant avenue. Call for particulars.

ENGLISH STREET—1¾-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, electric wired, lot 33.4x85.4 feet. Price, $2,100.

RICHMOND STREET — Two-story frame, brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, lot 34x120 feet, barn. Call for particulars.

LORNE AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, bath and w.c., water in house, small fruit trees. Call for particulars.

LANGARTH STREET — Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, water inside, gas, chicken coop, lot 30 feet frontage. Call for particulars.

WILSON AVENUE—Brick cottage, concrete block foundation, 3 bedrooms, furnace, gas and fixtures, lot 45x115 feet. Price, $1,900.

WELLINGTON STREET — Two-story frame, brick foundation, modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

HAMILTON ROAD—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 77x109 feet. Call for particulars.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Two-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, bath and w.c., piped for furnace, piped for gas, veranda, barn. Price, $2,200. Will sell on easy terms.

WEST AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 rooms, matched lumber inside and out, lot 36x159 feet. Price, $550.

CRAIG STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, electric light and fixtures, lot 33.1x92 feet. Price, $1,650.

WELLINGTON STREET — 1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, piped for furnace, piped for gas, electric light and fixtures, verandah, lot 27x110 and right of way. Price, $2,250.

WILSON AVENUE—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, hard and soft water and sink in house, lot 26x120 feet. Call for particulars.

LANGARTH STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, water and sink in house, woodshed, tile drained, lot 60x189 feet. Price, $1,600.

WORTLEY ROAD—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, lot 34.6x226 feet. Call for particulars.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 37.6x220 feet. Price, $2,800.

BRISCOE STREET—1½-story red pressed brick-veneer, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, furnace, piped for gas, verandah, lot 30x189 feet. Price, $2,300.

OXFORD STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, pantry, gas, sink, hard and soft water, lot 35x150 feet to right of way in rear. Price, $1,690. Will sell on easy terms.

JOHN STREET—Two-story and attic brick, slate roof, stone-faced foundation, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, double parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, furnace, gas and fixtures, lot 33x250 feet. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, modern, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, lot 28.4x145 feet. Will sell quick. Only $2,600.

MAMALON STREET — New brick-veneer cottage, 7 rooms, lot 33x115 feet. Only $1,600.

SEVEN AND A HALF ACRES—Good 6-roomed frame house, woodshed, barn, two orchards. Near street car line. $2,400.

KING STREET—TWO-STORY BRICK, FOUR BEDROOMS AND DEN, FIRST-CLASS PLUMBING, FURNACE WITH HOT WATER COILS TO BOILER IN BATHROOM, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; TWO-ROOM OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR. CALL FOR PARTICULARS.

MILL STREET—Story and half frame, 3 bedrooms. Price reduced, $1,400.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story and attic red pressed brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, mantel, conservatory, verandah, lot 40x120 feet. Call for particulars.

KING STREET—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 33x90 feet. Call for particulars.

QUEBEC STREET—1½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms; lot 40x176 feet. House could not be built for price quoted. $1,800.

SURREY AVENUE—Red pressed brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, electric light and gas. Call for particulars.

YORK STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms; lot 40x165 feet. Price $1,300.

RECTORY STREET—1½-story brick, 5 bedrooms; lot 30 feet frontage. Price $1,550. Also vacant lot.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD—2-story frame. Price, $1,500. Call for particulars.

TO LET—Two-story brick, modern conveniences, hot water heated. Moderate rent to a good tenant.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—TWO-STORY BRICK, SEMI-DETACHED, AND LARGE STABLE. WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN, ON EASY TERMS, FOR QUICK SALE.

640 ACRES in Saskatchewan for sale or exchange for city property.

100 ACRES, six miles from London; first-class farm. Call for particulars.

FORTY-THREE ACRES—A splendid MONEY TO LOAN on farm and city property at 5½ per cent. property to subdivide. A money-maker.

HURON STREET—Splendid lots, 33x168 feet. $150 each.

REGENT STREET—Splendid lots, 33x165 feet. Only $200 each.

LOTS ON QUEEN'S AVENUE, 45x112 feet, $50 per foot.

SUBURBAN LOTS on city limits north, close to car and street lights; good garden land, fruit trees.

CHOICE CORNER NORTH, with good frame cottage, lot 133x135.

EASY TERMS—We have a number of properties that we can sell on easy terms, $50 to $100 down, and balance on monthly payments. Call and see us if you want a property on easy payments.

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.

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

EIGHTEEN ACRES, three miles to market; clay loam, good frame cottage, on stone foundation, good bank barn, greenhouse 13x50 feet, good well. A bargain. $2,500.

FIVE ACRES CLAY LOAM, just outside city limits; 1½-story red pressed brick house, poultry houses; would exchange for city property. Call for particulars.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

W. E. Wismer

Real Estate & Financial Agent

Phone 1098

418 PARK AVENUE.
(London Loan Block.)

For Rent

HOUSE $11 per month, north end, 6 rooms.

HOUSE $12.50 per month, Clarence street, immediate possession.

HOUSE $15 per month, 8 rooms, Colborne street.

HOUSE $17 per month, 8 rooms, furnace, bath.

HOUSE $20 per month, 8 rooms and large attic, bath and furnace.

HOUSE $21 per month, new, 8 rooms, decorated, hardwood finish, bath, furnace, electric fixtures.

For Sale

LOTS $200 lots for $125, East End near exhibition grounds. Owner going west. Plan at office, 40x167.

Houses

$1,025.00 6-roomed cottage, stable, lot 120x200.

$1,500,00 6-roomed cottage, brick, gas, hard and soft water, North End. $100 cash, balance $12 per month.

$1,800.00 New detached 8-roomed house, gas, concrete cellar and foundation.

$2,350.00 Princess avenue, detached, 7 rooms, bath, furnace, splendid repair.

$2,400.00 Detached brick, 2-story house, 8 rooms, bath, gas, easy terms.

$2,450.00 Princess avenue, new, 7 rooms, bath, furnace, combination fixtures.

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Real Estate and Financial Agent,
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418 PARK AVENUE.
LONDON LOAN BLOCK.

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A HOME?
A SPECULATION?
AN INVESTMENT?
To buy, sell, exchange, rent Real Estate?
MONEY TO BUILD?
If so, call at Room 1, London Loan Block.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

$2,400—No. 8 Hyatt avenue: 1½-story red brick house, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms and bath. Terms, $350 cash, balance to suit purchaser. This is certainly a snap.

$1,800—1½-story brick-veneer, new; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms; one block from Hamilton road cars, three blocks from McClarys; county taxes. Terms, $100 cash, balance monthly payments.

$2,500—Three new white solid brick houses, fully modern; verandah, vestibule, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, grate and mantel, gas and electric light. These are the best value in the city. Terms easy.

$4,000—Central, two-story white solid brick, one block from school and street cars, nine rooms, nicely situated and fully modern. Terms easy.

$2,500—Adelaide street: 1½-story brick-veneer, parlor, dining-room, den, kitchen, three bedrooms, bathroom. Terms easy.

$1,800—Central, frame cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, reception hall, three bedrooms. Terms easy.

$1,450—One block from Hamilton road cars; new white brick cottage, parlor, hall, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms, cement cellar. Terms, cash. This property must be sold, as parties are leaving for West.

$1,450—One block from Hamilton road car; frame cottage, hall, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, three bedrooms. Terms easy. This property must be sold, as owner is leaving the city.

$1,500—50-acre farm; sandy loam, Caradoc Township. This property must be sold, as owner is going West.

Restaurant for sale; doing good business. Can be bought at a bargain.

We have a lot of other good properties for sale and to rent; also three first-class lots in Winnipeg, will exchange for city property.

For further particulars apply

THOS. RAYCRAFT

ROOM 1, LONDON LOAN BLOCK.
Phones 2395 and 1736.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, LOT 8, CON. 7, Westminster. For particulars apply on premises or Mrs. D. McPherson, Belmont, Ont. 97ba

FOR SALE—IMPROVED DAIRY FARM, 90½ acres, lot 22, con. 5, North Oxford, one mile north of Putnam. John George, Evelyn P. O., Ont. 97un

BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE; GOOD lot, with barn. Apply 781 King street. 96n

I WILL BUILD YOU A SIX-ROOMED cottage for $600. Write Box 110, Advertiser. 86un

THE LATE CAPT. JOHN ELLISON property, Port Stanley—Commodious and comfortable two-story dwelling, with spacious lawns, extra lots and stable; situated in finest residential part of village; a rare opportunity to secure a beautiful residence. Inquire Mrs. (Capt.) J. Ellison, Port Stanley, Ont. 91n-ywt

HOUSE FOR SALE

225 Wortley road, modern: lot 37.6x220

R. H. SMITH

15 BRIGHTON STREET. ywt

185-ACRE FARM FOR SALE IN TOWNSHIP of Caradoc, on Muncey road, lot 6; black clay and some sandy loam, large brick house and other buildings, two silos, barn 81x40, brick foundation, stabling under, water in stables, never-failing well of water; proprietor, wishing to retire, will sell farm, worth $11,000, for $10,000, on easy terms, or will rent. Apply Wm. Faulds, Muncey P. O. 91n-ywt

A SNAP—MOVE QUICK; BRICK house, modern, north end; owner left city. Apply 60 Stanley street. 99n-10,12,15,17,19,26

FOR SALE—SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, 16 Paul street, with barn and hencoop; price, $800; $100 down, balance to suit purchaser. Particulars write Mrs. Ruth Mix, Simcoe, Ont. 89g-t

KNOLLWOOD PARK—NEW HOUSE, 8 rooms, for sale cheap, monthly payments; or to let. 57tf-t

COTTAGE, TO BE REMOVED. APPLY 147 Wellington street. 1c

FAULDS & MARSH

Bargains in Real Estate

DUCHESS AVENUE, facing the Normal School—Three handsome two-story new brick houses, two red pressed brick and one white, modern and complete; elegantly finished and very attractive; no better locality in South London; owner is going west, and will sell them below their value. Prices, $2,800, $2,900 and $3,000.

CHARLOTTE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, 3 bedrooms, good cellar. A cheap cottage; price, $1,100.

OXFORD STREET—Frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, hard and soft water, gas. A good cottage. Price, $1,650.

ELMWOOD AVENUE, near the Normal School—Several first-class lots at $25 per foot.

We have some good factory sites at a reasonable price, centrally located. Also building lots in all parts of the city.

DREANEY AVENUE — Brick cottage (nearly new), 3 bedrooms, city water, good cellar. Worth the price, $1,450.

LORNE AVENUE — 1½-story red pressed brick (new), 3 bedrooms, modern and complete, hot water connections, verandah; handsome house. Price, $2,650.

EGERTON STREET—Frame cottage (nearly new), 26x52; 3 bedrooms, cement foundation, good cellar. Must be sold, as owned is going west. $100 down buys this cottage. A cheap cottage; price, $1,150.

SHIRLEY AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, cement block foundation. A good cottage. $1,150.

RECTORY STREET—1½-story brick, 5 bedrooms, good cellar. A good house. Price, $1,550.

QUEBEC STREET—1½-story brick, in good condition, 4 bedrooms, gas, good cellar. Price, $1,900.

MAITLAND STREET—Frame cottage, in good condition, and two other lots, 70 feet frontage. Price, $,2600.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Two-story brick (new), 4 bedrooms, bath and piped for furnace, verandah, good barn. A first-class house and cheap; price, $2,250.

PICCADILLY STREET — 1½ - story frame (new), 4 bedrooms. Worth the price, $1,900.

OXFORD STREET — Two-story red pressed brick (new), 9 rooms, finished in oak, hot water heating, modern and complete. A handsome house. Price, $4,000.

BLACKFRIARS STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, cement foundation, good cellar; ten minutes' walk to t he market. Must be sold. Price, $1,100.

MAY STREET—Brick cottage (new), 3 bedrooms, cellar full size of house. A neat cottage and worth the price, $1,300.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1½-story brick (nearly new), 3 bedrooms, bath, piped for furnace. Price, $1,900.

FOR SALE—A butcher business, doing good trade. Will be sold cheap for quick sale.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, near Oxford street—Brick house, 4 rooms and a hall downstairs, 5 bedrooms and 2 halls upstairs, front and back stairs, furnace and gas in house, barn and fowlhouse, corner lot 115x243; this lot can be subdivided into seven lots. Price, $3,000. A bargain.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick cottage, stone foundation, good cellar, frame cottage, city water. Certainly a cheap cottage, $1,100.

VICTOR STREET—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, modern and complete, good barn; ten minutes' walk to the market. This is a first-class house and worth more money. Price, $2,550.

See the Free Press for farms for sale. The above is only a partial list of the properties we have for sale. Please call for complete list and more minute particulars.

T. A. FAULDS & W. J. MARSH

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE. ROBINSON HALL CHAMBERS.

ANDERSON & HATCH

Room 22, Bank of Toronto Chambers

PHONE 2222.

400 acres—10 miles to London, with $7,500 worth of buildings, all in first-class repair.

200 acres—8 miles to London, bank barn, 2-story frame house, all modern.

225 acres—5 miles to London, first-class buildings. Would accept a smaller farm as part payment.

300 acres—Choice buildings, no better land anywhere, 4 miles to London. Would accept a smaller farm as part payment.

250 acres—5 miles to London. One of the best grain and stock farms in the country.

100 acres—6 miles to London, $1,500 worth of timber. Would exchange for city property.

100 acres—Close to a nice village, not far from London, close to railway station, 1½-story frame house, barn 36x70, silo, implement shed, 2 acres of orchard, hen house, land all level and well drained. This farm has been reduced to $4,500 as the party is bound to sell. One of the greatest bargains.

90 acres, north half of lot 4, con. 4, township of London. This farm is owned by Mr. L. Mitchell, in first-class location. Everything in good shape and in good repair. Must be sold as Mr. Mitchell is going at other business.

60 acres—Delaware Township, owned by Ed Franklin. Price is $4,000; 1½-story modern first-class frame house, good outbuildings of all kinds, good orchard; anybody wanting a bargain should go and see this. Soil is all level, perfectly clean, and in first-class state of cultivation.

25 acres—Close to the car line, $2,000.

25 acres—Close to car line, 6 miles to London. Call for particulars.

50 acres in London Township, close to Hyde Park, 6 miles to London, good buildings.

100 acres—Close to Ilderton, first-class improved farm, $6,500.

50 acres—Close to Arva, 5 miles to London, no better land in the county, all level, frame house, barns, etc., $4,000.

telephone connection, school across the road, church and village 1 mile.

93 acres—On traction line, one of the finest locations in Canada.

2-story modern new brick house, new bank barn 50x50, all other improvements, 2½ miles to London.

50 acres—1 mile to city; 35 acres—1½ miles to city; 50 acres—4 miles to city; 50 acres—well improved, 2½ miles to city.

We have farms of all sizes, all kinds, any and everywhere in Western Ontario for sale and exchange. If you want a farm, call and see us, or write or phone.

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

INSURANCE EFFECTED.

THREE GOOD COTTAGES

LORNE AVENUE—Brick veneer foundation. Contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, pantry, vernadah, city and soft water, furnace. Price, $1,400.

ROBERTS AVENUE — New brick veneer, cement block foundation, good cellars, concrete floors, 7 rooms, exceptionally well-built, double boarded, tongued and grooved, builders' paper and then brick. Very warm. Located near White's new work and Chesley Avenue School. Special price. Easy terms. Inquire at once.

BRUCE STREET—Brick cottage, eight rooms, furnace, in excellent repair, corner lot. Price, $2,300.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Money advanced to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses). Remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,

428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
C. H. Armitage, Outside Representative. 77tf-t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FORT GEORGE, LAST GREAT METROPOLIS of North America, will be one of the largest cities in the West, and the largest in British Columbia, except Vancouver.

Fort George is the geographical and strategic commercial centre of British Columbia, and present supply point.

Fort George is on main line of Grand Trunk Pacific (Transcontinental) Railway, now building, and terminus (or on line) of six other railways projected and building.

Fort George is at junction of 1,000 miles of navigable waterways, on which three lines of steamboats now ply.

Million acres finest agricultural land, coal, timber and mineral, are tributary. The immense tonnage from waterways will be transferred to railways at Fort George.

One hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) will be spent in next three years in vicinity, building railroads alone. First offering of business lots, $150 each for inside lots and $200 each for corners, payable $10 down and $10 per month, no interest; no taxes until 1911; 10 per cent discount for cash. Title insured and guaranteed by the Government, which owns one-quarter of the lots. Write quick for maps, plans and official data.

Natural Resources Security Company, Limited, 497 Winch building, Vancouver, B. C. 74h-12,15,19,22.29,F5,12,19

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HOTEL FOR SALE—BUILDING, $3,500; furniture, $1,000; bar receipts, $25 a day. Box 26, Advertiser. 97-t

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5% AND 5½%—Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple, London.

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

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

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

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan on farm and city property; lowest rates, amounts and terms to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street.

The principal industry of Corea is paper, which for the most part goes to Japan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES WISHING TO JOIN A LIMITED class for three months' educational trip in Europe, sailing about April 1, may address Miss Smith, care of Rev. Canon Smith, London, Ont.; chaperone with six years' experience in European travel; trained nurse in party; terms moderate; references exchanged. 96n

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGACIES—MAKE YOUR WILL. NO lawyer needed. Bax's correct will form. Full instructions and specimen postpaid, 25 cents. State paper. Bax & Co., 267 Arthur street, Toronto. 83k-t

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LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 485 Richmond. Phone 1344. Goods called for and devlivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for; others may be cheaper, but you do not get quality of work. xt

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DRESSMAKERS WHO STUDY OUR method of designing are capable of filling lucrative positions. Skirt-cutting taught separately when desired. Cutting School, 243 Dundas street.

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YOUR FORTUNE TOLD—YOUR PAST and future can be revealed; my horoscopes are wonderful diviners; try and see; send birth date, with three 2c stamps. Alfred Dumas, Box 67, St. Laurent, Jacques Cartier County, P.Q. b

MARRY RICH—BIG LIST OF DESCRIPTIONS and photos sent free, sealed. Address Standard Corresponding Club, Box 607, Grayslake, Ill. 13tf-t

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Seven tickets for $1.00 or twenty-one for $3.00. Single meal, 20c. ywt

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

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WASHING AND SCRUBBING WANTED by the day. References if required. Apply 507 Pall Mall street. 1c

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GOULD & MOHAN HAVE REMOVED from 253½ Dundas to Wellington, between King and York.

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

Important Auction Sale of Livery Stock on Thursday

Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock a.m., for Messrs. Hymers & Evans, at their barns, Dundas street, near Adelaide. Sixteen horses, a number of rubber-tired hacks, victorias and coupes, a runabout and buggies, open and top, cutters, robes, wagons, whips, bells and everything connected with this large livery. The stock is all in excellent condition and must be sold, as the proprietors are giving up business and going west. Terms, cash. HYMERS & EVANS, proprietors. A. M. HUNT, auctioneer. See bills. b

AUCTION SALE

On Monday, February 14, at 551 Colborne Street.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell contents of house, comprising in part: Rugs, carpets, secretaire, chairs, sideboard, extension table, gas stove, bookcase, contents of three bedrooms, sundry other articles. Sale at 2 o'clock.

NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer,
241 Dundas Street. b

WILL BE SOLD

by public auction on the premises, 250 St. James street, London, on Thursday, the 17th day of February, 1910, at the hour of 2:30 p.m., the frame cottage situate on the corner of Alma and St. James streets, and known as 250 St. James street, 60 feet 6 inches in depth by 96 feet 2 inches. The house is heated with hot water, and is in good repair. Terms, 10 per cent on the day of sale, sufficient with the deposit to make one-third of the purchase price within ten days of the sale; balance may remain on mortgage, with interest at 5½ per cent per annum, with annual payments of principal. GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, vendors' solicitors, London. 95c-5,12,14

AUCTIONEERS.

J. W. LAIDLAW, FARMERS' AUCTIONEER, Wilton Grove. At Fraser House, London, Saturdays. Phone connection Byron company. t

JOHN TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER, Middlesex County, Komoka P. O. Telephone, Lobo Central. Royal Bank, London. t

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of Zacharia McCormick, trading as Z. McCormick & Son, of the Village of Lucan, in the County of Middlesex:

Notice is hereby given that the above-named Zacharia McCormick has made an assignment to me under the provisions of Chapter 147, R. S. O., 1897, of all his estate and effects in trust for the benefit of all his creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of the said estate is hereby convened, and will be held at the office of the London Shoe Company, Limited, London, on Friday, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon, for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the said estate.

All creditors of the said estate are hereby required to file their claims with me (as directed by the said statute), on or before the day of such meeting. After 1st April, 1910, I shall proceed to distribute the said estate, having regard only to such claims as I shall have notice of, and I shall not be responsible for the assets of the said estate or any part thereof to any person or persons whose claim or claims shall not have been filed.

Dated the 8th day of February, A.D. 1910

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS,
Solicitors for Assignee, London.
JOHN LOUGHLIN, Assignee. 98u-xt

A census of 4,320 prisoners in Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton prisons, last week showed that 1091, or 25 per cent, were aliens. All the rest were Americans

Buy An Ontario Farm

The soil and climate of Western and Southern Ontario are well suited and adapted for so many kinds of farming that there is a chance for all who wish to engage in this occupation. We have farms of all sizes and at all prices in every county west of and north of Toronto, owned by men whose sons have gone to the West or who, on account of old age or on account of having made sufficient to keep them the rest of their days, are retiring from active life or who are selling in order to buy more or less land in

London Advertiser.

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NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
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Toronto—Iroquois Hotel News Stand.
Toronto, Rossin House News Stand.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

MR. FOSTER THEN AND NOW.

There has been some curiosity to learn how Mr. Foster would try to square the Opposition's naval policy with his memorable speech in March last. It has been generally admitted that no one presented the case for a Canadian naval service, as opposed to the alternative of money contributions, more cogently and convincingly than did Mr. Foster on that occasion. This passage from his address will be often repeated in the course of the controversy which the Opposition have invited by their change of front:

"The interest that we take in a contribution spent by another is not the interest I desire for Canada. I want to see something grafted on the soil of Canada's nationhood, which takes root and grows and develops until it incites the spirit of defence in this country, leads to a participation in the defence, leads to that quick interest in it, its glories, its duties and its accomplished work which is, after all, the one great thing that compensates a people for great expenditures either on land or on sea in the way of defence and of the maintenance of the rights of the country. . . . That is the idea which is in my mind, that when we make our contribution in the way of a fixed sum and it goes from us, and we are not responsible for it, we have none of the inspiration arising from the growth and development of a system of future defence in our own country. We are deprived of the larger benefit ourselves and in the future we do no greater service to the Empire of which we form a part, in this matter of defence."

Mr. Foster on Thursday undertook to argue away his own argument. No one expected he would be troubled for a moment by scruples, but the feat was looked forward to by old parliamentarians as one which would put his undoubted cleverness to the severest test. Not all his slippery ingenuity, however, could achieve the impossible, or make even a plausible show of success. He boldly contended that his present position was consistent with the views he expressed in March. By a familiar trick of logic he proceeded to interpret the language he used in March last to suit the exigencies of debate. The resolution in March, he said, expressly reserved the right of Parliament to make an emergency contribution. Furthermore, said Mr. Foster, it pledged the Government to follow the advice of the admiralty, and this the Government had not done. Dreadnought.

The resolution of March did not preclude an emergency contribution, but it implied that no emergency existed. It did not bind the Government to do anything the admiralty asked—it merely pledged the Government to the speedy organization of a Canadian naval service "on the lines suggested by the admiralty at the last Imperial Conference." These suggestions were indicated in a brief statement issued by Lord Tweedmouth, as follows:

"The First Lord of the Admiralty agreed that it was a matter for the colonies how far they would assist by subsidy and how far by local defence, and that what His Majesty's Government desired was the cordial help of the colonies in the most effective manner, and in the form most acceptable to the several dominions beyond the sea."

Lord Tweedmouth went further, and suggested that the overseas dominions should build a small class of ships, to be made locally, and held locally, and to go to the assistance of the British navy in time of war.

The admiralty pressed no particular scheme upon Canada at the recent defence conference in London. It expressed the opinion that any dominion, if desirous of creating a navy "should aim at forming a distinct fleet unit," comprising one armored cruiser of the Indomitable class, three Bristol cruisers, six destroyers, and three submarines. (An Indomitable, by the way, is an equivalent of the Dreadnought). In the records of the conference are found these words:

"As regards Canada, it was considered that our double seaboard rendered the provision of a fleet unit of the same kind unsuitable for the present."

The reason for this is obvious. A fleet unit to be effective must remain intact. Therefore such a unit to be effective must be stationed either on the Atlantic or the Pacific side, which would leave either the one or the other unprotected. To divide the unit by placing a portion on each coast, would be to destroy its effectiveness, and make abortive the result sought to be gained. The Government, therefore, decided, with the approval of the admiralty, to make a beginning with a fleet of five cruisers and six destroyers. Upon this foundation Canada can build her navy to any proportions desired in the future. That the admiralty quite approved the policies of Australia and Canada is shown by the following passage on page 24 of the conference report:

"While laying the foundation of further Dominion navies to be maintained in different parts of the Empire, THESE FORCES WOULD CONTRIBUTE IMMEDIATELY AND MATERIALLY TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE."

Apart from the question whether the Government's plans should have gone further, the attitude of the Opposition is wholly inconsistent. In March last Mr. Borden, Mr. Foster, and their followers, called for the "speedy" construction of a Canadian navy, the word "speedy" being inserted in the resolution by their special request. Mr. Foster himself gave a number of unassailable reasons why, in his judgment, it was the only course that ought to be pursued. Today the Opposition do not ask for the construction of a Canadian navy, large or small. The policy which eleven months ago they demanded should be realized as speedily as possible, they now ask to be shelved until after the general election, which is not due for nearly four years. Mr. Foster's only excuse for this change of front is the pretence that there has been a change of conditions. He professes to believe that an emergency has been born in the meantime. In the midst of the German panic, eleven months ago, when even the British Government professed alarm, and accelerated its naval programme, Mr. Foster demanded no emergency contribution, and was satisfied with the adoption of a resolution in favor of the construction of a Canadian navy. The panic has since subsided. Today the members of the British Government boldly and confidently proclaim the overwhelming superiority of the British fleet now and for years to come. They quote figures which even the professed alarmists, playing the game of party in Great Britain, as Mr. Foster is doing in Canada, dare not dispute. There is no emergency; some politicians in this country merely pretend there is one, so as to furnish a pretext for picking a quarrel with the Government on a question that in a better moment they agreed to place above party strife. And they have done this at the expense of honesty, of patriotism and of national harmony.

THE BRITISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

The members of the British cabinet have dispersed for the week-end. It would be a very grave crisis, indeed, that would deprive British statesmen of their week-end recreation, but as Parliament assembles on Tuesday, the ministers must have agreed upon a course of procedure. The Associated Press professes to know that the budget will be the first consideration, and after that the Lords' veto. If the Government takes this line, it will be proof that the King has consented to create new peers if they are needed to override the House of Lords. The ministers met with the Nationalist ultimatum before them. They knew that the Government could not live a day if the budget were given precedence without the guarantee demanded by Mr. Redmond.

It is improbable that there was any intention of reintroducing the budget until the King had given the required assurances as to the veto. Mr. Asquith had declared that he would not retain office unless the absolute veto power were abolished; and the militant section of the Liberal party insists that the question of the veto shall be settled before any other legislation is attempted. The fighting spirit of the party is revealed in the joint telegram of the editors of the Nation, the London Chronicle and the London News, commending Mr. Redmond's attitude.

The House of Lords would probably consent to the limitation of its own veto if it knew that the King had resolved to follow his cabinet's advice, and create new peers to override obstruction. If the veto question were settled at the outset, the Government would have plain sailing for two or three years at least. The Redmond Nationalists would not permit the defeat of the administration until the promised home rule bill had been introduced. Before this measure could be framed and presented, a good deal of progressive legislation could be placed on the statute book, including the one-man-one-vote bill, which would be a heavy blow at the Unionist party.

LOCAL OPTION REGULATIONS.

The bill to regulate the transportation of intoxicating liquors introduced in the senate by Sir Richard Scott has for its main object the prevention of the introduction of such liquors into municipalities which have carried local option.

The bill makes it unlawful to ship, bring, carry, or cause to be shipped brought, or carried, any intoxicating liquor to or into any province, county, municipality or town in Canada in which the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes is prohibited, either by Dominion or Provincial statute, or deliver to any consignee or other person any such liquor. The provisions of the bill, however, do not apply to vendors legally authorized by the Provincial Government to import for medicinal purposes or to any intoxicating liquor not exceeding five gallons sent, shipped, brought or carried to any person or persons for his or their personal, or family use, in their own homes, unless it be so sent or shipped to the person delivering the same, his clerk, or agent, or to a person who within five years has been convicted of the violation of the Dominion or Provincial statute regarding the sale of liquor, or during the thirty days immediately preceding a Dominion or Provincial election. In no case is a person permitted to deliver or receive intoxicating liquor in a prohibition municipality under any other name or in packages having any other label than that of the name of the liquor contained therein or in packages not having the name of the liquor therein contained plainly labelled and marked on the outside.

The penalty for violation of the provisions of the measure is, for the first offense, a fine of not less than $100 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labor; for a second offense, a fine of not less than $200 or imprisonment for not more than six months, with or without hard labor, and for a third and every subsequent offense to imprisonment for not more than six months without option, with or without hard labor. All intoxicating liquors with respect to which any such offense has been committed, and all kegs, barrels, cases, bottles, packages or other receptacles of any kind in which such liquors are contained shall be forfeited. Provision is also made for searching for such liquors in any premises where there is reason to believe they are secreted.

The O'Brienites are playing the game of the Unionist party more effectively than if they were Unionists in name.

The mischief-makers may talk about Quebec as they please, but what they call the Quebec idea is nine times out of ten saner than the Toronto idea of national and imperial questions.

The London Daily Mail says the Unionists would aid the Liberals against the Nationalists even in passing the budget. It is safe to say the Government would prefer defeat in the House. To accept such aid would mean certain defeat in the country.

Mr. Foster tries to justify his somersault on the naval question by "what has happened in the meantime"—an allusion to the German bogey. What has really happened in the meantime to convert Mr. Foster and Mr. Borden has happened in Winnipeg not in Germany.

Mr. McEwing, of West Wellington, wishes to abolish Government House. Sir W. Ralph Meredith once said something to the same effect. Government House and its functions belong to what Goldwin Smith calls "the dummy element of the British constitution." Experience shows that the ceremonial features of the constitution are longer-lived than some of its more active principles.

Some of the professional loyalists scent covert treason in the provision that the Canadian navy shall not be transferred to the British admiralty's control without the Canadian Government's consent. They have gone so far as to deny that the law is the same in Australia. Sir Frederick Borden cabled the Australian authorities and has received the following reply:

"With reference to your telegram, transfer of control to admiralty is not to be automatic, but subject to approval of Commonwealth Government on declaration of war."

ONTARIO'S FAUNA.

[Toronto Star.]

Ontario paid over $12,000 in wolf bounties last year, figures which indicate that these animals are almost as plentiful as Cobalt wild cats.

A STRONG MAN.

[Everybody's.]

At a Scotch christening the godmother had difficulty in removing the child's head covering, and the minister, wishing to help her, asked the father if he could hold the child.

"Hold him!" exclaimed the father, expanding his chest. "Hold him? Man, I could fling him right over the kirk!"

WHERE MAN EXCELS.

[Puck.]

Man differs from the beasts in that he can piece out what he knows with guesswork and thus possess himself of illusions sufficient on which to build philosophies.

BAD OUTLOOK.

[Boston Transcript.]

"To the geologist a thousand years or so are not counted as any time at all."

"Great Scott! And I just made one a temporary loan of $10."

ALWAYS THUS.

[Judge.]

Friend—Did your late husband have any relatives?

Rich Widow—Only at Christmas and at his death.

AND FEW DIE.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"Public servants can be relied on more than private ones."

"How?"

"They never quit."

A LINE ON BJENKYNS.

[Somerville Journal.]

Lawson—What sort of a man is Bjenkyns, anyway?

Dawson—Well, his wife always goes with him when he buys a suit of clothes.

A WALKING HOTEL.

[Youth's Companion.]

After a visit to a famous entomologist whose wonderful microscopes have proved that there is always some living being to be found preying on the list of the minutest creature last seen, an English writer turned to him and said:

"I came here, believing myself to be an individual. I leave, knowing myself to be a community."

LOTS OF EXPERIENCE.

[Tit-Bits.]

The attractive young lady who had written "Urgent" on her card was shown into the consulting room of Sir Choppham Fyne, head of the famous surgical hospital in Splintshire.

"And what is the matter with you?" said the great man.

"I wish," she answered, "to become a nurse in this institution."

The surgeon tapped a thoughtful tooth with his lancet. "First one question: Have you had any previous experience?"

"Experience!" she cried. "I should just think so. Two of my brothers play football, another has tried to cross the Channel in an aeroplane of his own make, mother is a suffragette and father keeps a motor car."

WEARY PEOPLE.

[A Prose Poem by Walt Mason.]

She was tired of washing dishes, and she breathed her fervent wishes that she had a shining motor and some diamonds and a yacht; she was tired of seeing neighbors, who, immune from sordid labors, seemed to live a round of pleasure, seemed to have no other thought. He was tired of selling trousers in the rag store while carousers scooted past in lightning wagons, burning money as they went; he was O so tired of slaving! Tired of rustling and of saving, tired of dreaming he had millions, just to wake without a cent. And a million more are weary of the treadmill life so dreary, and they ring their hands and murmur as the rich go scooting by; and they say the world's injustice soon or late is sure to bust us, for it's wrong that some eat cabbage, while their neighbors live on pie. In a slick and sly and stealthy way I've interviewed the wealthy and they never seemed so happy they had joy to give away; they were badgered, they were hurried, they were bored and grieved and worried, and I do not know a Croesus who's not prematurely grey. If the rich dame had her wishes you might see her washing dishes in a cunning little cottage with a figtree near the door; if her husband had the chances he'd be selling vests and pantses in the cut price rags department of the Gold Brick Clothing Store.

"THE PALMS."

[Puck.]

"I'm sure I don't know why they call this hotel The Palms. Do you? I've never seen a palm anywhere near the place."

"You'll see them before you go. It's a pleasant little surprise the waiters keep for the guests on the last day of their stay."

HIS ONE CHANCE.

[Puck.]

"Henry" said Mrs. Peck, "are you aware that you talk in your sleep?"

"Yes, my dear," replied Henry. "I have to talk some time."

MORE BLESSED TO GIVE.

[Puck.]

Mr. Closecoyne during his wife's reception—She gives 'em lights, she gives 'em music, she gives 'em food, flowers, champagne, and that's what she calls receiving!

FAR FROM THE SEA.

[Chicago Daily News.]

Naters—What has become of Emma Tynotter since she married?

Tellers—Why, she and her husband have gone to light housekeeping somewhere in Arizona.

Naters—Is that so? I didn't know there were any lighthouses in Arizona.

JUST THE MAN.

[Pittsburg Post.]

"There is no place in the world for me."

"Why not?"

"Nobody understands me."

"Then there is a place in the world for you. Get a job as a train announcer."

MR. BORDEN'S TORTUOUS COURSE

[Halifax Chronicle.]

Mr. Borden's political career has pursued a tortuous course. He started life as a Liberal and grew to manhood and mature age as a loyal and enthusiastic suporter of the party of progress. He changed his political coat some time in the nineties, when the whole country was ringing with the exposure of the Tory scandals at Ottawa. Since he became the titular head of the Tory party his record has been signalized by muddling and blundering quite unparalleled in the political history of the country. His latest change of front will go far to destroy what is left of his reputation for political sagacity and leadership.

THE DIFFERENCE.

[Toronto Star.]

The Dreadnought policy is like a Christmas tree: beautiful to look at, but having no roots or possibility of growth. The establishment of colonial navies is like the planting of a new forest; making no imposing show or noise for the present, but full of most important possibilities for the future.

EATING HORSES AND DOGS.

[New York Sun.]

The latest official statistics at hand show that in 1908 136,575 horses and 6,362 dogs were slaughtered in Germany, showing as regards horses a slight increase over 1907, but a decrease of 10,000 over 1906, and as regards dogs decreases of 99 on 1907 and 159 on 1906.

There was certainly an increase in the consumption of horse flesh and dog flesh in 1909. During the first nine months of the year 9,217 more horses and 497 more dogs were slaughtered than in the corresponding period of 1908. Taking an average of 150,000 horses and 7,000 dogs slaughtered annually, the total yearly consumption in Germany amounts to about 45,000,000 pounds of horse flesh and 140,000 pounds of dog flesh. Dog flesh, it may be explained, is eaten partly on account of the belief in its anti-consumptive qualities.

There is an extensive trade in England in the export of worn-out horses to the Continent, despite the efforts of the English authorities to put a stop to it.

NATURALLY MIFFED.

[Cleveland Leader.]

"Why," asked Sir Walter Raleigh, "did you execute Mary, Queen of Scots?"

"Because she kept referring to the Elizabethan age," answered the Virgin Queen.

COINCIDENCE.

[Harper's Weekly.]

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher, "you may give me an example of coincidence."

"Why—er," said Tommy, with some hesitation, "why—er—why, me fadder and me mudder was both married on de same day."

Another Week Nearer Spring

And yet so much to be done.

OUR WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT offers many suggestions of the favored colors in wash fabrics for the Spring and Summer Dresses.

New Mulls, Prints, Zephyrs, Poplins, Ginghams, Shantungs, Muslins, and in Fact Everything Stylish and Desirable

in WASH GOODS is to be found at this, the Reliable Store.

NOTE—The increased demand for Kingsmill's Wash Materials is the best evidence of their satisfying qualities.

Kingsmill's Hosiery For Men, Women and Children

Once your hosiery comes from Kingsmill's the question of where to buy stockings is settled.

It's the style, quality, durability and price of Kingsmill Stockings which create their demand.

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Seamless, spliced heel and toe, extra quality. Very special, per pair 21¢ 5 pairs for $1.00

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WHERE QUALITY COUNTS.

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID THINKING IT MEDICINE

Particulars of Tragic Death of a Stratford Man in Saskatchewan.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Stratford, Feb. 11.—Full particulars have now come to hand regarding the death of Mr. Joseph Salkeld, of Wadena, Sask., formerly of this city. The family, who live in Stratford, received a letter today from the west, stating that death was due to accidental poisoning by carbolic acid, instead of ptomaine poisoning, as at first stated. He made a mistake in bottles, taking carbolic acid instead of painkiller. Antidotes of every description were taken, but the unfortunate man was unconscious in 15 minutes, and dead in half an hour. The body is expected here tonight, and the funeral will take place tomorrow morning to Avondale Cemetery.

DOG ORDERS SERVED

Continued From Page One.

will see that the dogs are kept at home in buildings or muzzled.

The stray dog, or the ill-bred cur, that has no home is generally the cause of these outbreaks of rabies, and the care of this class will end the trouble. The council will in all probability take the first opportunity of naming a dog catcher. There is no such officer at the present time, but one will have to be appointed, as the police will not do this sort of work.

The Dog Pound.

The dog pound is situated at Queen's Park. Part of one building is set apart for that purpose, and is under the control of Mr. Bryce McLeod. All necessary repairs to fix the building up will be made at once.

"We have the orders from the Government officials and we will have to carry them out," said Mayor Beattie. "The police department will look after the enforcement of the law, I presume, and we will have to do something with the stray curs. This class is hard to handle, but we will enforce the law to the letter."

A special meeting of the council will be held Monday, and this business will likely be considered at the same time.

A DELAWARE PASTOR WAS HIGHLY HONORED

Rev. James B. Freeman Banquetted and Given Well-Filled Purse.

The citizens of Delaware and vicinity, irrespective of class or creed, filled the town hall last evening to do honor to Rev. James P. Freeman and family on the occasion of their departure for London. Seldom, if ever, has there been such a public expression of goodwill on any similar occasion as greeted Mr. Freeman last evening.

About 200 guests sat down to a sumptuous repast of oysters, etc., after which Mr. Clendenning was called to the chair, and a delightful programme was presented by the following artists: Caradoc quartette, Vail trio, Mrs. Carruthers, the Misses Pulling, Mr. Akers, Mr. Benjamin Kilbourne and Rev. F. Leigh. After the programme, Mr. G. D. Glennie came forward and read the following address, and Mrs. F. Blosdale presented Mr. and Mrs. Freeman with a well-filled purse.

Mr. Freeman, in reply, said that he had been preaching 30 years and never in all his life had he experienced such a spontaneous and popular expression of goodwill as he witnessed tonight. As a public man and a public servant he felt highly honored by this large and representative public gathering. He saw before him not only members of his own flock but also members of other denominations, and citizens of all classes. It was a very great pleasure, indeed, to know. In fact, words could not express the great comfort and joy that he felt in realizing how many kind friends he had in and around Delaware. They would ever live in his memory, and he could not thank them enough for his, the last and greatest, expression of their love and esteem.

Mr. Freeman will reside at present in London at 468 Queen's avenue, where his family will remain until the schools close in June. He himself expects to go to Winnipeg shortly where he has property interests, and settle down, returning later for his family.

Guests were present from Mount Brydges, Komoka, Kilworth and London. The following is the address:

To Rev. J. B. Freeman and Family:

"Dear Pastor,—Your friends in the Delaware circuit, and citizens in general, gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to assure you of our cordial esteem, and our high regard for your exemplary, Christian life and character. We are especially grateful for the inestimable service you have rendered us in your exposition of the Scriptures, clear presentation of Christian doctrine, and your deepening of our desires for the highest and best in Christian life, character and service.

"Your faithfulness in the discharge of your duties, and your earnestness in presenting the truth, have impressed us with the depth and sincerity of your trials and discipline life has brought to you, we have reaped no small benefit, and your character has been an inspiration to us all.

"Your influence with the young people has made them zealous, earnest, and God-fearing."

Mrs. Freeman, as a co-worker in the Ladies' Aid and missionary societies, has infused new life and vigor, and by her energy, thoughtful suggestions and kindness, she has endeared herself to us all in bonds of love. As the pastor's helpmeet, she has filled her position as helper, socially, intellectually and with great courtesy and kindness, and our prayer for you and your family is that in the wise and loving providence of God there may be worked out for you, according to divine promise, "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

Please accept this purse of money as a slight token of our affection and regard, and be assured of the sincerity of our desire for your success in whatever sphere of life you may be placed, and the continuance of our prayer for God's richest blessing upon you here, and the Master's "Well Done" in the hereafter.

Signed on behalf of your friends:

Delaware—F. Blosdale, D. Tickwood, G. D. Glennie.

Kilworth—Benj. Kilbourne, Walter Oliver, J. P. Baker.

Komoka—Archie McKellar, Joseph Russell, Idella Steele.

NEWCOMBE PIANOS

Highest award Paris, France, in 1900.
Highest award Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Virginia, 1907.
For 40 years Canada's standard.
They have special features exclusively their own.
Test this great Piano any day.
Slightly-used Pianos on easy terms.

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LOBO INSTITUTES.

Lobo, Feb. 11.—Lobo Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. D. W. Graham on the afternoon of Feb. 16, at 2 p. m. Roll call, answered by conundrums. A good afternoon is assured, and all ladies are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

Lobo literary society has been reorganized with the following officers: Hon. president, H. J. Marsh; president, F. S. Milliken; vice-president, D. A. McArthur; secretary-treasurer, Miss Minnie McIntyre. A good programme of which a debate will be a special feature, is being prepared for next meeting, which will be held in Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb 15, at 8 p. m.

The Women's Institute intend holding an entertainment in Melrose Hall on the evening of Feb. 23. Remember the date.

DEATH OF J. B. SMITH

Well-Known Former Londoner Passes Away in the West.

Word has been received from Calgary announcing the death there of James Bartley Smith, eldest son of Mr. R. B. Smith, formerly superintendent of the Massey-Harris agencies for Western Ontario. Deceased had been ill for some time. While in this city he attended Victoria school. Besides his parents he is survived by one sister and two brothers, one of whom is a Rhodes' scholar attending Oxford University.

LIVE HOGS ON MONDAY WILL SELL AT $8.15

Increase of 15 Cents Per Hundredweight Over Last Week's Price.

It was announced this morning that the price of live hogs will be $8.15 a hundred Monday morning. This is an increase of 15 cents a hundredweight over last week's price, and is due, according to the buyers, to the small deliveries.

Dressed hogs are reported to be a little weaker in price this morning.

THE KAISER UNWELL.

Birmingham, Feb. 12.—The London correspondent of the Post telegraphs that somewhat alarming rumors are in circulation in regard to the health of Emperor William of Germany. It is said that he is suffering from a severe attack of catarrh, and that this has caused a recurrence of his ear trouble. Painful suppuration, it is said, has ensued, accompanied by neuralgia pains. This has brought on considerable nervous irritability.

To check New Jersey's destructive forest fires, the state has ordered the railroads traversing its pine forests to clear the ground for 50 feet on each side of the tracks, and plow up and gravel ten-foot strips to prevent the growth of brush again.

London Life



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THE MUZZLING LAW OBEYED IN ST. MARYS

All Canines Carefully Guarded —First Case of Rabies in the Stone Town.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Marys, Feb. 11.—The mayor's proclamation that all dogs must be immediately muzzled and the general dog scare, has hustled dog owners to protect their canines. Numbers are now seen with wire muzzles on. Some of the old pioneers of the Stone Town related to The Advertiser correspondent the first record case of a mad dog in the town and the results. In the year 1846 the first miller of St. Marys, Mr. Hezekiah Nelson, had a married son, Harmon Nelson, who was badly bitten by a mad dog. At that early period without railroads or doctors nearer than London, and the country a wilderness, the best local treatment that was known was applied to Harmon Nelson, and the wound apparently healed, but in the course of some eight or nine months after the occurrence Nelson began to show some symptoms of hydrophobia. He was put under guard night and day, and every means known locally at that early date was applied, but he rapidly got worse with the rabies and finally died with the dread disease. Some reports went out broadcast at that time that young Nelson was smothered between two feather bed ticks. But present-day pioneers say that was not true; that he simply died exhausted from the disease, and at the last passed peacefully away.

The vital statistics of St. Marys for January are: Births 5, marriages 6, deaths 9. Causes of death: Heart failure 3, tuberculosis 1, heart disease 1, Bright's disease 1, old age 1.

Mr. Wright, C.P.R. engineer, and wife and daughter Pauline, have returned to Toronto, Mr. Wright having been transferred to that division.

Mrs. John MacKay, who was visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. Crone, Water street south, has returned to Mitchell.

A number of town sports left this evening on the special hockey train that passed through here from London to Stratford to see the hockey game at the Classic City.

GILMORE TRIAL OFF

Cases Will Not Come Up Until a Month From Now.

[By Associated Press.]

Chicago, Feb. 11.—The cases of Harry Gilmore, the veteran pugilist and five others, arrested on the charge of aiding and abetting a prize fight in which Aloise Wilkowski was killed, were postponed until March 11, after being called in the municipal court today.

NEW BRUNSWICK WHARVES

Another One Comes Up For Discussion in Committee.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—In the Commons today there was a discussion upon New Brunswick wharves during supply on public works estimates.

O. S. Crocket, of York, N. B., brought out from official return that C. J. Osman, of the Albert Manufacturing Company, had built an addition to the Pink Rock wharf, in Westmorland County, but had handed the accounts over to the public works department, which paid them.

Mr. Pugsley said the wharf had been transferred to the crown, with the exception of one right, that of the Albert Manufacturing Company, to tie its boats to the wharf.

The House rose at midnight after passing $1,810,000 for public works in New Brunswick and Ontario.

FRENCH SCHOOL WAR

Government Hits at Clergy Through the Private Schools.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The Government's bill to bring private Catholic schools under a species of state control—one of the measures designated to meet the French Episcopal agitation against the public schools—was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

While the bill leaves the private schools free to choose their own methods or curricula, it subjects them to conditions that teaching shall be in French and shall include all the studies provided by the public schools laws, and requires that the text books of the schools shall be submitted to the inspection of the academy, authorizing the interdiction of books against morals, the constitution and the laws of the country.

The bill also exacts teachers' certificates, but it allows two years, within which time teachers without certificates can qualify for them. The bill requires secularized monks and nuns, many of whom are now in private schools, to furnish written certificates that they do not belong to unauthorized teaching orders.

COW WITH CANCER

Animal Unfit for Human Use Charge Against a Drover.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—That there ought to be some very strict regulations governing the sale of meat for canning purposes was strongly emphasized by Magistrate Denison this morning when committing James Coutts, a cattle drover, of Milverton, for trial on the charge of selling a cow unfit for human use. A policeman testified that after the animal was sold he noticed it could hardly walk and on examining her he found a big lump near the udder about the size of a six-quart pail, from which pus was dropping. He had the animal isolated, and subsequently Dr. C. G. Saunders, city veterinary surgeon, after an inspection, ordered the cow destroyed. Dr. Saunders said the cow was suffering from what looked like a cancerous growth. Coutts' own bail in one surety of $200 was accepted.

LIQUIDATOR FOR PARK.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—E. R. Clarkson has been appointed official liquidator of the Toronto Park Company, known as Scarboro Beach. Montreal men are mostly interested, and they will consider the prospects as to keeping the park on or selling it for building lots.

FOUND DEAD.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 11. — F. E. Reid, assistant superintendent of the National Mercantile Agency, 28 Toronto street, Toronto, was found dead in his bed in the Dominion Hotel here at noon today. He had been dead for some time. Reid was here on a pleasure trip, coming from Toronto Wednesday night.

Good Blood

Means good health, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has an unapproached record as a blood-purifier.

It effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than 20 different ingredients. There is no real substitute for it. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good" you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today.

FRANCE IS TALKING OF THRONE CLAIMANTS

The Duc d'Orleans May Be Ousted From His Near-Monarch Position.

Paris, Feb. 4 — Parisians are just now occupying themselves with a discussion on the royalist claimants who look for the re-establishment of the monarchy. The Duc d'Orleans, so long the standard-bearer of royalists in France, may find himself ousted from that high position one of these days. The claim of this good-looking member of the younger branch of the Bourbons is being submitted to a very critical test.

Two plays, one by Henri Lavedan, the other by Pierre Decourcelle, have revived the whole controversy as to whether or not the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette escaped from the prison of the Temple. If partisans of the survival theory be correct, then there is at this moment in Paris a young man, known as Prince Jean de Bourbon, who is a direct descendant of the slow-going Louis XVI., and the beautiful Marie Antoinette. And these things being so, the nose of the Duc d'Orleans is fairly out of joint.

Exile Returns to Paris.

The Duc d'Orleans is the son of the Count de Paris, and the great-grandson of King Louis Philippe, whom Napoleon replaced in 1848. When his sister married the late King Carlos of Portugal, the republic deemed the presence of the duc in France to be dangerous and decreed his banishment. He has, however, managed to visit the country several times, now in the blouse of a workingman, again in the uniform of a policeman, and, it is said, more than once he has spent rollicking evenings in the Latin quarter, since President Greevy signed his decree of exile.

The magnificence of Woodnorton, his country seat in England, is in sharp contrast with the poverty-stricken flat on the fifth floor of an apartment house in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, where Prince Jean de Bourbon lives. The prince is 38 years old, whereas the duke is 40. Prince Jean is married to the daughter of a wine merchant from Vaucluse, the territory which belonged to the popes when they resided at Avignon. He has a son 11 years old called the dauphin, who unquestionably bears a striking resemblance to the old Bourbons.

Prince Is a Wine Salesman.

There is a brother, also, who is widely known in Paris as Prince Charles de Bourbon, and among friends is mentioned as "Monsieur, the brother of the king." The society columns of the newspapers which are not Orleanist invariably give him the title of Prince Charles de Bourbon. Prince Jean ekes out a living by selling the wine made from grapes grown in his father-in-law's vineyards, and acting as clerk in a petroleum firm.

Playwrights, publishers and priests are now making the dispute between the Duc d'Orleans and Prince Jean de Bourbon as palpitating as the Steinheil case or the Syveton affair, or the trial of Madame Humbert. The intensity of partisanship displayed recalls some of the aspects of the Dreyfus tragedy. Decourcelle's play of "The King Without a Kingdom," and Lavedan's "Sire," again clothe in flesh and blood some of the tragic figures of the revolution.

The horrible old shoemaker, Simon, who was the guardian of the dauphin when the child was imprisoned in the temple, struts about once more. Here is the very root of the claim of King John III., as the Paris opponent of the Duc d'Orleans is called by his friends. The old shoemaker was bribed, say they. The dauphin was taken out of prison by royalists, and another child, who subsequently died, was put in his place. Color is lent to this claim by the fact that Simon kept up two establishments. One was humble, as befitted his station; the other was gorgeous and showed the rascal was getting plenty of money from some source He certainly did not get it from the revolutionists. The only other source would be the royalists.

Robespierre Knew Secret.

Robespierre and his sister were in the secret that a delicate child had been put in the place of the little son of Marie Antoinette and Louis VI. When the dauphin's uncle, Louis XVIII., came to the throne, he purchased the silence of Robespierre's sister by giving her a pension for life. Louis VIII. was well aware the dauphin was alive, for the prison warden, Simon, and his wife said to him after the revolution: "We have saved your nephew." This was precisely what troubled King Louis' dreams.

The dauphin lived at Delf in Holland and was known bp the name of Guillaume Naundorf. Here he followed the humble calling of clockmaking. Not only did Naundorf constantly assert his claim to the throne of France, but old friends and retainers of his father recognized him as the dauphin.

RICH DISCOVERY OF SILVER MICA

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—A valuable mica discovery by two men named Wellington and Tontloff, is reported from Wakefield Township, north of Hull. It is said to be one of the richest ever made in Quebec, containing besides a big vein of silver mica, a valuable phosphate vein 200 feet long. F. A. Labelle and D. Lafortune, of Hull, have bought the claim.

JOIN HANDS TO HUNT FOR POLE

Peary Says British and Americans Should Share Glory.

London, Feb. 12.—Co-operation in discussions between the American and British Antarctic expeditions was suggested in correspondence between Commander Peary and Capt. Robert F. Scott, which was given out here today.

Writing under date of Jan. 21, Commander Peary said:

"I believe with you that it would add to the interest and value of both expeditions if the two branches of Anglo-Saxons were striving simultaneously from opposite points of the Antarctic periphery for a share of the glory and scientific information awaiting fortunate workers in that region."

Replying on Feb. 9, Capt. Scott, who is the head of the British expedition, says that he was eagerly anticipating Commander Peary's visit to London, adding:

"I hope to get useful advice from the most experienced polar traveller."

With reference to the American expedition, Capt. Scott said:

"I think it would be advisable that there should be co-operation between the expeditions in the matters of meteorology and magnetism."

THINK CANADIANS DON'T WANT THE DUKE

Victoria Papers Fear Democratic Tendencies of People Would Be Offendd by Royalty.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 12.—The Colonist (Conservative), had an editorial Thursday suggesting that one of the common people would make a better Governor-General of Canada than a brother of King Edward. It says:

"The London Chronicle seems to be in doubt as to whether the Duke of Connaught would strike the imagination of Canadians in the position of Governor-General. We are inclined to think that he would not. We are inclind to doubt the wisdom of sending one of the royal family to Rideau Hal. Canadians are a very democratic people, and while they would appreciate the presence among them, as Governor-General, of a brother of the King, he would not in point of fact "belong" as the saying is. No matter how kind and gracious he might be he could not bridge the gulf which separates royalty from the general public. Canada wants Governor-Generals who will be something else than official figureheads to the state. It wants men who, like Earl Grey, are in touch with the feelings and aspirations of a growing community, which has not wholly got accustomed to dress suits and the knack of bowing. A royal duke would be likely to be a failure as Governor-General, not because of anything personal to himself, but because Canadians would hardly know what to do with royalty, for after all, we are just every-day people who are busy making a country."

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT SENDS MURDERERS MAD

Italian Members Will Attempt to Alter Dreadful Clause in Penal Code.

London, Feb. 4.—According to the Italian penal code which abolished capital punishment, the first five years of every life sentence are to be spent in solitary confinement. The prisoner is left in a cell alone, watched day and night lest he should commit suicide, is not allowed to see any human being, not even the guards, is not allowed to talk to himself or read, is fed on a bowl of vegetable soup and a loaf of bread only, and is allowed two hours' exercise daily in a courtyard surrounded by high walls.

This form of punishment, which in Italy is considered more humane than a death penalty, invariably leads to insanity, and prisoners serving a life sentence prefer death and strive to commit suicide before they lose their reason completely. Only a few prisoners succeed in committing suicide. Bresci, the murderer of King Humbert, was one of these few and he hanged himself with a towel while the guard who was watching him slept.

There is a special madhouse for criminals at Montelupo, near Florence, and the majority of its inmates are convicts sentenced to life imprisonment. Recently the institution as visited by a party of medical students, who furnish details about the condition of the two regicides, Acciarito and Passanante, who are both insane.

Acciarito, who attempted the life of King Humbert in 1897, believes that he is the King of Italy and that King Victor Emmanuel is a usurper. Five years of solitary confinement made him forget entirely that he was an anarchist and a sworn enemy to all kings. Passanante, who stabbed King Humbert in 1878, has one hand entirely paralyzed and is afflicted with imbecillty.

The brigand Husolino has recently been conveyed to the Montelupo madhouse, which is the last refuge of criminals who in other countries would have been sentenced to death, and here in Italy instead of losing their lives lose their minds.

Whenever a secret of the criminal madhouse is made public Italians realize the cruelty of cellular segregation and a reform is invoked in Parliament. Deputy Di Nicola has now taken the matter up and is striving to bring about the abolishment of cellular segregation, which he qualifies as being "even more hateful than the pain of death."

A NOBLE IN COURT

Son of Viscount Canterbury Suing for Criminal Libel.

London, Feb. 12.—The trial of the libel action of the Hon. Frederick Walpole Manners-Sutton, son of Viscount Canterbury, and the senior partner in a religious publishing concern, against T. W. H. Crossland, sub-editor of The Academy, and author of "The Unspeakable Scot," and Lord Alfred Douglas, editor of The Academy, was resumed in the "Old Bailey" today. The libel is based on stories printed in The Academy affecting the moral character of Manners-Sutton. The defendants plead that the publications were justified by the facts. The plaintiff claims that the articles were printed because he refused a request to advance money to Douglas and Crossland to carry on the paper.

Manners-Sutton again took the stand when the case was called today. He was subjected to a keen cross-examination, which was directed chiefly to prove that he was the owner of a disreputable house, to which he took young girls, and was generally a person of immoral character.

Counsel for the defence in opening for his clients said that Manners-Sutton frequently boasted of his profligate and dissolute ways.

Mr. Crossland took the stand at the conclusion of the statement by his counsel. He denied that he had offered to apologize to the plaintiff. He would not do this, even if he got 20 years' imprisonment for refusing to do so. He had, he said, nothing to gain, but everything to lose by the present proceedings.

At this point the case was adjourned.

THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The Montreal manufacturers, through R. C. Smith, K. C., today had their say before the insurance committee, protesting against the amendment by the Canadian companies which, they said, would shut out a most desirable class, the reciprocals and mutuals. Senator Cox expressed the opinion there appeared to be no good reason why these classes should not come under the jurisdiction of the Insurance department.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC TO SETTLE THE TROUBLE

Over Fort Frances Power Question Ontario and Dominion Govts. May Clash.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The end of the Fort Frances-Ontario and Minnesota Power Company dispute is not yet in sight, in spite of the efforts of the different ministers who were present at the meeting of the rival interests on Wednesday morning in Hon. Frank Cochrane's office.

The latest development is the receipt by Mr. Cochrane of a letter from the power company stating that it is prepared to reserve 1,000 horsepower to sell Fort Frances if it is allowed to export the remainder. The company is further prepared to accept Mr. Cochrane's decision as to the price to be charged the town, and to accept as well as to the term which the contract is to run.

But the town has taken a decided step in the matter, which will somewhat complicate matters. Acting for the town, Mr. A. D. George, its solicitor, has formally handed the whole case over to the hydro-electric power commission, and asked that this organization investigate the circumstances, and deliver the town from the grip of the United States corporation. Mr. George had an interview with both Hon. Mr. Cochrane and Hon. Adam Beck, preparatory to making the decision for the town.

A notification has also been sent to the Dominion Government of the course of action which has been taken, and an appeal made to the department of inland revenue to co-operate with the province to prevent the exportation of Canadian power to build up United States industries, at the expense of the Canadian town. There seems to be every indication that there will be a long and severe fight, in which both Provincial and Dominion Governments will be involved.

SUFFRAGETTE BELMONT

Tells Elmira That the Coming of Woman's Day Is at Hand.

Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Anna Shaw, and Max Eastman, of New York, who are making a tour of the state on behalf of the woman's suffrage, arrived here today to address a meeting arranged for the cause. Mrs. Belmont said: "I am here to appeal to the manhood and common sense of the city, and not to stoop to deal with the exploded theories of the past. The poetical old fallacy that woman clings to man for support, alas, must vanish when statistics show that six million women are maintaining themselves and others. "The patriarchal age is a thing of the past. The girl must find an occupation beyond the parental roof. The widow must stand alone in the struggle for existence. Even the child must work for bread. Men have assumed the control of everything without in the least consulting or obtaining the wishes of one half of the people of the world. Woman suffrage is coming.

It is going to come, and it is going to come soon, not perhaps within a year or two years, but it is going to come, and come soon."

OPPOSES RAILWAY BILL.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Robert Walker, general counsel and chairman of the executive board of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and a son of the first chairman of the interstate commerce commission, vigorously opposed the administration railroad bill today in a hearing given by the Senate committee on interstate commerce. This railroad is practically the first to condemn in any decided way the administration policy of controlling the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroads and preventing the acquisition of new lines.

MARCONI SERVICE

Plans Are Forward for Sending Trans-Atlantic Messages.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 11. — The Postmaster-General of Canada and the Postmaster-General of Great Britain will shortly be able to exchange messages by the Marconi transatlantic service. Marconi is now perfecting the arrangements, and J. N. Greenshields, one of the directors of the Canadian Company, leaves for England within a few days to make arrangements for the extension and inauguration of new services in the Dominion.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

Some time ago I had a bad attack of Quinsy, which laid me up for two weeks and cost a lot of money.

Finding the lump again forming in my throat, I bathed freely with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and saturating a cloth with the liniment left it on all night.

Next morning the swelling was gone, and I attributed the warding off of an attack of Quinsy to the free use of MINARD'S LINIMENT. G. F. WORDEN.

St. John.

$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK MEN FREE

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow-men to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3749 Luck building, Detroit, Mich.; and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain, ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3 to $5 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free. 1tf-t

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co.

The Forty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Company's Office in London, Ontario, on Wednesday, Feb. 9th, 1910.

The President, Mr. T. G. Meredith, took the chair, and the Manager, Mr. Hume Cronyn, acted as Secretary.

The Annual report and Financial Statement were submitted as follows:

After defraying the expenses of management and all other charges, and writing off anticipated as well as actual losses, the balance available for distribution is $305,266.41, as follows:

Brought forward from the previous year's accounts	$ 35,223 71
Net profits upon the past year's business	270,042 70
	$305,266 41

Of which the following disposition has been made:

Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, and Bonus of 1 per cent, and Government and Business Tax	$191,976 51
Office Improvements	4,000 00
Transferred to Reserve Fund	75,000 00
Balance carried forward	34,289 90
	$305,266 41

The Reserve Fund now amounts to One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, or over Ninety-four per cent of the Paid-up Capital.

The Company have no real estate on hand other than office premises, all properties which have come into possession of the Company by foreclosure, failure to obtain purchasers under power of sale, or otherwise, having been sold.

The Directors desire to bear testimony to the very efficient manner in which the officers of the Company have discharged their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

London, Ontario, Jan. 28th, 1910. T. G. MEREDITH, President.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities, December 31, 1909

Liabilities to the Public.

To Sterling Debentures	$3,384,662 03	
" Canadian Debentures	3,149,266 95	
" Deposits	2,037,037 95	
" Interest accrued but not due	74,749 81	
		$ 8,645,716 74

To the Shareholders.

To Capital Stock paid up	$1,900,000 00	
" Dividend No. 91, due Jan. 3rd, 1910	95,000 00	
" Reserve Fund	1,800,000 00	
" Balance	34,289 90	
		3,829,289 90
		$12,475,006 64

By Cash Value of Mortgages	$10,751,159 69	
Less amount retained to pay prior Mortgages	35,413 85	
		$10,715,745 84
" Office Premises		15,000 00
" Provincial and Municipal Debentures	$ 884,582 00	
" Canada Trust Company Stock (Value on basis of reserve, $246,812 50)	188,375 00	
" Other Bonds and Securities	170,261 00	
" Cash in Office	5,415 02	
" Cash in Bank	495,627 78	
	501,042 80	
		1,744,260 80
		$12,475,006 64

HUME CRONYN, Manager.

We hereby certify that we have audited the Books and Accounts of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1909. The Cash and Bank Accounts have been audited monthly; the postings and balances of all the Company's ledgers examined quarterly; and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statements. We have also examined the Company's securities and find them in order.

M. H. ROWLAND } Auditors.
F. G. JEWELL }

London, Jan. 29th, 1910.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: T. G. Meredith, K.C.; Robert Fox, F. E. Leonard, John Labatt, A. T. McMahen, F. R. Eccles, M.D., H. E. Gates, George T. Brown and Hume Cronyn.

THE LENTEN RENDEZVOUS
OF THE REFINED AND DISCRIMINATING

Atlantic City
NEW JERSEY.

The nine hotels mentioned below are the resort's leading houses. The comfort, luxury, and convenience they afford, at rates unquestionably consistent, make them ideal rendezvous for those seeking rest or recreation during the Lenten season.

THE LEADING HOUSES.

Write any of the following for information, rates, etc.

Hotel Traymore — Traymore Hotel Company
Galen Hall — F. L. Young, Manager
The Pennhurst — Wm. R. Hood
Chalfonte — The Leeds Company
Haddon Hall — Leeds & Lippincott
Seaside House — F. P. Cook's Sons
Hotel Dennis — Walter J. Buzby
Marlborough-Blenheim — Josiah White & Sons Company
Hotel St. Charles — Newlin Haines

Atlantic City is reached from London via the G. T. Ry. to Buffalo, connecting with the Penna. Ry. or Lehigh Valley Ry. to Philadelphia, connecting with the Penn. Ry. or Reading Ry. to Atlantic City; or from Buffalo via New York Central to New York City, connecting with the Penna. Ry. or Central Ry. of New Jersey direct to Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
THE
ST. CHARLES
Most Select Location, Fronting the Beach.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

With an established reputation for its exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Thoroughly modern and completely equipped. Courteous service. Bathrooms with hot and cold, fresh and sea water attachment, showers, etc. Magnificent sun parlor overlooking the boardwalk and Ocean. Always open. Orchestra of soloists. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet.

NEWLIN HAINES
65tf-ywt

GALEN HALL
HOTEL AND SANATORIUM ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Owing to our Tonic and Curative Baths, our Elegant Comfort and Exceptional Table and Service, we are always busy.

F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.



The Leading Resort House of the World
PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE DURING
Atlantic's Great Winter and Spring Season
(EXTENDING FROM DECEMBER TO JUNE)
The Coast line faces South and is warmed by the Gulf stream air and by the rays of the Southern Sun, both direct and reflected from the Ocean.
The House holds 1100 Guests and has 400 private baths, each with sea and fresh water. White service in both American plan and a la Carte dining rooms. Exquisite music, Golf, Rolling Chairs, Theatres, Splendid Motoring Roads. Ownership Management.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

THE LORAINE
Atlantic City, N. J. Ocean front, St. Charles Place, between the two piers. Fresh and sea water baths, private and public, running water in bedrooms, sun parlor, elevator, etc. Special early season rates. CHAS. E. WAGNER. 97bc-ywt

THE WILTSHIRE
Open all the year. Virginia avenue, overlooking ocean. Capacity, 300. Elevator to street level, steam heat, suites with bath and every convenience, best cuisine and service, music. Special spring rates, $2 50 up daily, $12 50 up weekly. Booklet. SAMUEL E. ELLIS. 91un

MOST MODERN AND LEADING MODERATE rate hotel, ALBEMARLE, Virginia avenue, near beach. New throughout; 100 sunny front rooms, private baths, steam heat, elevators, sun parlors; superior accommodations at special rate, $9 to $17 50 weekly, $2 up daily, including excellent table; own farm and dairy; white service; music; booklet. Saturday to Monday, $3 50. J. P. Cope. tyw

NEW HOTEL STRAND
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Capacity 600. Absolutely Fireproof.
Directly on the ocean front.

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MONARCH
The typewriter your best stenographer deserves and your poorest stenographer needs.

Whether you want to rent or buy, write, phone or call on us. Our rental rates are attractive.

By the month, $3; six months, $15.

THE MONARCH TYPEWRITER CO.,
LIMITED
Telephone 1765. 112 Masonic Temple, London, Ont.
ywt

A gentleman entered a London cafe and ordered a small turkey. The waiter, hurrying to bring it, caught his leg in a table and down he went, turkey and all. Whereupon the gentleman exclaimed—"Behold I see before mine eyes the downfall of Turkey, the upset of Greece and the wreck of China."

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.

The Thirty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Company's office, and was attended by Messrs. John McClary, Arthur S. Emery, John M. Dillon, Dr. A. O. Jeffery, K.C., George C. Gunn, His Honor Judge Talbot Macbeth, Wm. H. Smith, William Ellis, and others.

The chair having been taken by Mr. John McClary, the President, the Manager, Mr. A. M. Smart, who acted as Secretary, read the notice calling the meeting and the minutes of the last Annual Meeting, which, upon motion were confirmed.

The Annual Report was then presented, as follows:

London, Canada, Jan. 28th, 1910.

To the Shareholders,—

Your Directors have much pleasure in presenting the Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the business of the Company, together with the General Statement of its affairs to the 31st December, 1909.

Your Directors chronicle with great regret the loss of a valued colleague in the death of the late William Bowman, a Director whose advice and counsel have been highly esteemed for more than thirty years, during which he was a member of the Board.

The year has marked a gradual recovery and development throughout Canada. Doubtless the increased production from agriculture, with continued good prices, together with the large British and foreign immigration into our Western Provinces, has largely contributed to these favorable conditions.

In the spring the rates for money were somewhat lower than during the previous year; but later a better demand, with consequently increased rates, employed the company's funds more profitably, and assisted materially towards the presentation of the Statement herewith, which cannot but be very gratifying.

Out of the Balance remaining in the Revenue Account, after making full provision for Interest on Deposits and Debentures, Commissions, Taxes and all other expenses, together with the payment of the Dividend of seven per cent per annum, your directors have been able to make provision for the completion of the alterations in progress to the Company's Office Building, and to add $45,000.00 to the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to $800,000.00, equal to 66 2-3 per cent of the Paid-Up Capital. A balance of $35,170.45 remains to be carried to next year's account.

Close scrutiny of applications for loans is exercised by your Directors, and reinspection of the properties securing current loans is constantly carried on by the Company's own Officers.

Your Company's representatives in Edinburgh, Messrs. Wm. Home Cook & Co., C.A., continue to actively care for and further your interests there.

The audit of the books, including cash transactions, verification of postings and balances of the books, has been continued monthly, as usual, by the Auditors, together with final examination of the securities, and their certificate is attached to the balance sheet.

Your directors take pleasure in reporting that the officials of the Company have discharged their duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN McCLARY, President.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Interest on Sterling Debentures	$ 47,538 32	Balance from last year	$ 39,385 66
Interest on Currency	23,176 37	Interest earned on Mortgages, Rents, etc.	272,485 95
Interest on Deposits	18,286 31		
Expenses connected with Sterling Debentures	5,225 84		
Commissions and Expenses in connection with loans	18,990 67		
Accruing Commissions	5,000 00		
Taxes — Provincial and Municipal	2,528 54		
Expenses of Management	17,455 71		
Dividend No. 91, paid 2nd July, 1909	42,000 00		
Dividend No. 92, due 3rd January, 1910	42,000 00		
(Being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.)			
Transferred to Building Fund	9,500 00		
Transferred to Reserve Fund	45,000 00		
Balance carried forward	35,170 45		
	$311,871 61		$311,871 61

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ASSETS

Mortgages, etc., on Real Estate	$4,388,570 62	
Less amount retained to pay prior mortgages	9,372 21	
		$4,379,198 41
Municipal Debentures Owned		91,520 83
Loans secured by this Company's Stock		204 08
Loans secured by other Stocks and Loan Companies' Debentures		15,753 70
Real Estate brought to sale and unsold		4,200 00
Office Premises (freehold)		40,000 00
Cash with Bank of Scotland		15,890 66
Cash with Banks in Canada		93,618 51
		$4,640,386 19

LIABILITIES

To the Public—		
Sterling Debentures	$1,300,773 05	
Accrued Interest	12,584 47	
		$1,313,357 52
Currency Debentures	$ 578,504 82	
Accrued Interest	9,027 21	
	587,532 03	
Deposits	615,409 04	
Accruing Commissions	35,000 00	
		$2,551,298 59
Surplus		$2,089,087 60
To the Shareholders—		
Capital Stock paid up	$1,200,000 00	
Dividend No. 92 (since paid)	42,000 00	
Building Fund	11,917 15	
Reserve Fund	$755,000 00	
Transferred thereto 1909	45,000 00	
	800,000 00	
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	35,170 45	
		$2,089,087 60

A. M. SMART, Manager.

To the Shareholders of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company,—

We hereby certify that we have audited the books and accounts of The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company for the year 1909, comprising a monthly cash audit and the verification of the postings and balances in all the Company's books, and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statements. We have also examined the securities and find them in order.

F. G. JEWELL, J. F. KERN, } Auditors.

London, Ontario, Jan. 29th, 1910.

The adoption of the Report as above was moved by Mr. John McClary, seconded by Mr. A. S. Emery, and carried.

The Scrutineers were then appointed, and the election of Directors proceeded with, Messrs. John McClary, Arthur S. Emery, Lieut.-Colonel Wm. M. Gartshore, John M. Dillon and Alfred M. Smart being elected.

It was moved by Mr. William Ellis, seconded by Mr. Wm. H. Smith, that Messrs. Frank G. Jewell and J. F. Kern be and are hereby re-elected auditors of the Company. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned, and at a meeting of the board of Directors held subsequently, Mr. John McClary was re-elected President, and Mr. Arthur S. Emery, Vice-President, of the Company.

SERMONS ON THE DEVIL

Pastor Booth Preaching a Series in Gospel Tabernacle.

The last three Sunday nights in the Gospel Tabernacle, Ottaway avenue and Adelaide street, to large and interested congregations, Pastor Booth has preached sermons on "The Devil." His subjects have been: "Is There a Devil?" "The Devil's Tempting Offer," and "The Devil's Footprints in London." Mr. Booth said the devil had left his tracks all round the town, and he himself had observed some of them. These sermons have been plain and straight, and the devil has been hit at many angles. The sermon last Sunday night was marked by plain talk. Things were called by their proper names. Tomorrow morning Pastor Booth preaches on "The Seven Calls of the Bible," and in the evening on "Standing Alone." The tabernacle is filled every Sunday night, and the work is reported progressing. The congregation are paying for a revival and already preparations are being made for anniversary services in May.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

The New Year is welcomed with far more energy in Japan than in this country. Let a man's energy be ever so defective, he is expected to rise at 4 a. m. and don new clothes to meet the auspicious morn.

CIVIC FEDERATION IS TO BE FORMED

Joint Meeting in City Hall Last Night Named Committee to Perfect Organization.

GOOD THING FOR THE CITY

Various Opinions Expressed at Gathering, But Majority Was Optimistic —Some of the Addresses.

At a meeting of representatives appointed by the London City Council, Board of Trade and the Trades and Labor Council, held in the city hall last night, it was decided, after some discussion, to form a civic federation for the betterment of relations between the employer and employee.

A committee, composed of Rev. J. G. Inkster, Dr. Burdon and Messrs. T. J. Murphy, A. W. White, H. Archer, W. W. Gammage and W. D. I. Wright, was formed to outline the policy of the federation.

Mr. Arthur W. White presided at the meeting and called for a discussion of the question.

Similar Organizations.

Rev. J. G. Inkster outlined the operations of similar organizations as they had been undertaken in other places. The object of the organization would be to organize the best brains of the city for the purpose of considering social problems, and the membership composed of the public at large.

The federation might be divided into a number of different departments:

1. The trades agreement department, where the employers of labor and the labor leaders might get together to seek agreement on the subjects of hours of labor and wages.

2. Industrial conciliation department, through which the employer of labor and the worker would strive to prevent rupture. This department would deal with strikes, lockouts and arbitration.

3. Industrial economic department, to discuss all practical economic questions.

4. Welfare department for employers only. This department would have to do with questions of sanitation, recreation and housing conditions.

5. Woman's department, for women only, to consider the conditions of female labor.

6. Public ownership department, to discuss this important phase of civic life.

7. Municipal reform department, to teach practical politics.

8. Publicity department, for issuing information regarding the movements of the federation.

Mr. Inkster stated that these cases were only cited as an illustration of what had been done elsewhere, and to serve as a possible basis on which to work, though in the beginning only a very few of these departments might be instituted.

Is City Large Enough?

Mr. White urged the wisdom of considering whether the city was large enough to make such an organization satisfactory.

"I don't think any place is too small," said Mr. T. G. Murphy, "the only question is can we get a sufficient number of men to take an interest in these departments to make them effective. I believe with such a system London might be placed in the vanguard of the cities of Canada."

"We've got to bear this in mind," said Mr. Marks, "that this sort of thing will not blossom in a night, and we can't expect too much at first. But I believe that the mere getting together would help towards the object in view. There are questions of labor and capital that must be faced, and it is on the educated understanding of these questions that the prospects of the country depend. If the two interests could get together, nine out of ten of all strikes would never take place."

Principal MacQueen stated that he was greatly in favor of the scheme, and he thought that the very size of the city might be in its favor. The city, he thought, was ripe for some such move, and that it might be a wonderful move in the development of the city and in its moral well-being.

Of Great Advantage.

Mr. W. W. Gammage said that on the programme outlined, it seemed to him that the matter might be of great advantage to the city.

Mr. Harry Archer, president of the Trades and Labor Council, expressed his pleasure that so many representative men had come to the meeting.

"I think," he said, "that the movement is bringing the employers and workingmen together. It is the earnest endeavor of the workers in the city to work in harmony with the employer, and I believe this is the desire of the better class of labor at all times. Unfortunately this is not always possible. The labor council in some cases is looked upon with obloquy We stand out for a fair wage and a fair working day, and in doing so we believe we are working for the betterment of the city and of mankind in general. We believe that such a movement as is suggested would bring the employers and laborers into closer relationship, and if we could talk the question over quietly many of the social difficulties would be done away with.

"I hope that in the wisdom of the meeting some means may be arrived at whereby the men who work and the men who pay the workers could have a chance to get together to make a better and a purer London."

Dr. Burdon thought that there was a great work to be done, and thought that such an organization would be productive of a great deal of good. It means labor, a united effort for the betterment of mankind in general Nothing can be accomplished unless we go into the matter thoroughly, and do our utmost to further it.

Rev. Father Tobin.

"A clergyman," said Father Tobin, "cannot leave these questions alone. There is no more live question today than the question of employer and employee, and our church is doing what it can to help in this matter. I think it would be a very good thing to form a civic federation."

He instanced the advantages for the working man being put in practice at the McClary factory in providing a dining-room for the employees, and he considered that such work could be materially assisted by a federation.

"Such a move is a very serious question, and we should be very sure of our grounds, and I think that if we go into the matter, we should be very sure that we are prepared to throw our energies into the movement. You have my sympathy in this movement, and what is more, you will have my work.

At the conclusion of this discussion it was moved by Capt. T. G. Murphy and Rev. J. G. Inkster, that a civic federation be formed and a nominating committee composed of Father Tobin, and Messrs. Gray and Archer were appointed to nominate a committee to outline the workings of the new society.

An Ounce of Prevention is better than a pound of Chronic Dyspepsia. Take
Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 37

INCREASE THE FEES AT THE COLLEGIATE

Special Meeting of the Board of Education to Consider the Matter.

ESTABLISH FIFTH GRADES

In Three Centres for Purpose of Relieving the Congestion at the Institute—No Action as Yet on the Question.

The question of raising the fees for the Collegiate Institute, and of establishing a fifth grade in the public schools in three centres in the city, to relieve the congestion at the institute, was not dealt with at any length at the meeting of No. 1 committee of the board of education yesterday afternoon. A special meeting will be called, and the matter threshed out to a conclusion. Trustee Graham has made many inquiries regarding fifth grades, but there is still some necessary information lacking, and it was considered best not to go thoroughly into the subject until such a time as this information was obtained.

Financing the Collegiate.

Trustee Weekes is also making inquiries as to the best method of financing the Collegiate, and when the special meeting is called, he will have all the necessary information for the board to act on.

It was decided to recommend to the board that Inspector C. B. Edwards be sent to National Education Council, to be held in Indianapolis in March. This convention is the largest held in the United States, and educationists from all over the country attend. The opinion of the committee was that a great deal of valuable information could be obtained by the inspector if he was sent to this gathering.

Grant to Cadets.

It was decided to give the usual grant of $5 per cadet to the Cadet Corps of the Collegiate. Principal McCutcheon reported that at the present time there are 55 members—the largest in the history of the organization. The boys are taking a deep interest in the work, and he anticipated a most successful season.

The sum of $200 was granted to the schools for pictures for decorative purposes. Last year a similar grant was made, and it was found to be a great improvement to the different schools.

Children's Work.

It was decided to make a display of children's work for the "Made-in-London" exhibition, to be held in April next, and Chairman W. W. Gammage and Inspector Edwards were appointed a committee to take charge of this exhibit.

The usual list of accounts were passed.

Those present were Trustees C. M. R. Graham (chairman), W. W. Gammage, John M. Gunn, Dr. J. D. Balfour, Geo. N. Weekes, Inspector Edwards, Principal McCutcheon and Secretary McElheran.

REV. DR. SAGE ON "THE HUMANISTS"

Interesting Lecture Last Night in the Western University.

Rev. Dr. Sage delivered his lecture on "The Humanists," in the university extension series at the Western University last evening.

Dr. Sage spoke of the Renaissance, as the great period of change that brought a new point of view to the mediaeval world, which was the beginning of modern thought, which had as its forerunner Dante in literature, and Giotto in art.

The Humanistic movement taught people to see the beautiful in art and literature. It was an effort to revitalize the beauties of classic Greece and Rome. This movement was the secular side of the reformation. It spread rapidly over Europe, but had its greatest hold in Italy, where the culture of earlier days had not been quite forgotten.

In Germany at this time Scholasticism had become firmly rooted, the Teutonic mind ran rather to the idea of reforming the church than of destroying it.

In Italy the religious phase of the movement was shown in the formation of such sects as the Theatines, though the conflict between the Hellenic and Hebraic type of thought was also very prominent.

In Italy, Dante was prophetic of the Humanistic movement, and of the religious movement which followed it. After him came Petrarch, who is regarded by many as the discoverer of the lost culture of the ancients.

Boccacio came as an admirer and follower of Petrarch, but in his writings are found a sensuality that was unknown to those before him. On the scholastic side, Savonarola was strongly drawn to the Humanistic movement, but he was, on the other hand, a true son of the church.

In concluding his lecture Dr. Sage illustrated how the pagan spirit could work through men's minds today just as it had done in the minds of the German and Italian Humanists, by reading two poems, one by Richard Le Gallienne, and the other by William Watson, which showed admirably this pagan spirit.

Pianos to Rent.
Pianos to rent from $2 per month upwards, six months' rent allowed in case of purchase. Williams' Piano Company, Limited, 261 Dundas street. tf

A New York woman lost her pearls and paid a poor girl who returned them $2,000. If any suspicion ever existed that those pearls were paste, it has vanished.

New Management Sale

Owing to a change of managers we have decided to hold a Sale that will surpass any ever held in this store

S. H. KNOX & CO.

Beginning Monday, Feb. 14, at 8:30 a. m.

and will continue throughout the entire week.

Unusual Bargains Each Day, Such as

GRANITE DISHPANS, DOUBLE ROASTERS, LARGE SAUCEPANS, FOOT BATHS, RAZORS, GALVANIZED PAILS, EMBROIDERIES, LARGE SIZE UNLERWEAR, GALVANIZED OIL CANS.

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT OUR CANDY COUNTER.

Ironing Wax, used in every home, 4 for ..... 5¢
Pins, large size, 5 papers. 5¢
Shoe Laces, full length, 12 for ..... 5¢
Hatpins, extra length, 12 for ..... 5¢
All-Over Hair Net, big value ..... 5¢
Beauty Pins, 12 for..... 5¢
Berlin Wool, all colors, skein ..... 5¢
Handkerchiefs, our leader, 2 for ..... 5¢
Castile Soap, 2 bars..... 5¢
Glass Fruit Dishes, 2 for 5¢
Tinned Tablespoons, 3 for 5¢
China Egg Cups, 3 for...5¢
Embroidery Silk, all shades, 3 skeins for ..... 10¢
Wash Ribbons, 4 yards 10¢
Fancy Laces and Insertions, 6 yards for ..... 10¢
Bread and Cake Pans, 6 sizes, each ..... 10¢
Bulk Perfume, best quality, per half ounce ..... 10¢
Fine assortment of China, choice ..... 10¢
Music Folios, classical and popular, each ..... 10¢
Eye Glasses—we can fit your eyes, pair ..... 10¢
Hair Rolls, any shade ..10¢
Tablets—note, packet and letter, each ..... 10¢
Hosiery, heavy, all sizes, pair ..... 10¢
Towels, bleached and unbleached ..... 10¢
2 in 1 Shoe Polish, 2 for 15¢
Complete Line of Glassware, each ..... 15¢
Complete Line of Hardware ..... 5¢, 10¢ and 15¢
Strainers, large assortment ..... 10¢ and 15¢
Ladies' and Gents' Fine Neckwear choice .... 15¢
Combination Collar and Cuff Sets ..... 15¢
Music all the latest hits, per copy ..... 15¢
Straight-Side Fry Pans, worth 50c, our price ..... 15¢
Ribbons, all shades, per yard ..... 10¢ and 15¢
Fine line of Pure Candy, per pound ..... 10¢
Gold Fish, 2 fish and globe, complete ..... 15¢
Big Values in Toilet Articles ..... 5¢, 10¢ and 15¢

You will miss something good if you do not attend each day's sale.

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The Original and Reliable 5c, 10c and 15c Store. Open on Three Streets.
145-147 DUNDAS STREET. 6-8 MARKET LANE Entrance on Market Square.

ROYAL ARCANUMITES HELD "AT HOME"

Officers and Members of London Council Spent Enjoyable Evening.

The officers and members of London Council, No. 233, of the Royal Arcanum, held their annual at home last night in the Knights of Pythias Hall, in the Duffield Block, and spent a most enjoyable time. Bro. J. B. McKillop, past grand regent, presided, and the programme included an address of welcome by the chairman; song, Miss Anna Cochrill; an address on the Royal Arcanum, by Bro. John Cottam, grand vice-regent; song, Mrs. J. B. McKillop; song, A. E. Dunne; reading, Bro. Kirkwood, of London Council; song, Mr. McCutcheon; reading by Bro. John Cottam, Bro. W. D. Taylor and Bro. W. A. Blenthner were the accompanists. During the evening a banquet, which was thoroughly enjoyed, was served by George Peters. The officers of the society are: Regent, J. Inwood; vice-regent, H. R. Skirving; past regent, R. K. Cowan; orator, Jas. Kirkwood; secretary, S. M. Jepson; collector, W. G. R. Bartram; treasurer, A. Screaton; chaplain, William Mayo; guide, Joseph Readman; warden, T. J. Tanton; sentry, H. B. Ashplant.

VOLCANOES OF CENTRAL AFRICA

It is not very generally known that right in the heart of Africa, at the southern end of Lake Albert Edward, is a great range of volcanoes. They are eight in number, and though it is true that, unlike Ruwenzori, they carry no permanent snow, the highest peak is over 14,000 feet in height. These volcanoes are particularly interesting, on account of their comparative newness. Running through the middle of Africa there is a trench many hundreds of miles long, in which lie the great lakes Albert, Albert Edward, Kivu and Tanganyika.

Not very many thousands of years ago the volcanoes, generally called Mfumbiro, burst up through the middle of this trench and made a dam across it, with the result that some of the water, which formerly flowed into Lake Albert Edward, and so into the Nile, was cut off, and a lake was formed behind the dam. As time went on the waters in the lake, which is now called Kivu, rose higher and higher until, not being able to flow over the barrier of the volcanoes, they formed the Russisi River, which runs the other way into Tanganyika, about a hundred miles distant. Of the eight volcanoes only two show signs of activity at the present time, in the form of thin wisps of steam, which may occasionally be seen; but a vast plain of lava, with a wide black stream curling through its midst, showed where a formidable eruption had taken place only two or three years before our visit. There are hot springs scattered here and there, and we felt slight shocks of earthquakes once or twice, so it is not safe to say that the Mfumbiro volcanoes are extinct.—Wide World Magazine.

SONG BIRDS INCREASING.

The cheeriest news that has come officialy from Trenton for many years is that the song birds are actually increasing in New Jersey. According to an estimate based on government statistics there are 38,250,000 birds of every kind in this state. Of these, a large proportion are of the song and insect-eating varieties. The sparrows, the breech-loading shotgun, the cats, snares, nest robbers, etc., have been accused of driving our native birds away and decimating their numbers, but, in spite of them all, the officials at Trenton declare that the song birds are becoming more numerous.

There is hardly a man, woman or child in New Jersey who will not rejoice over this authentic information. Laws have been enacted to protect the birds; the public school children have been taught the usefulness of the birds; the farmers have been shown how valuable are their friends, the birds; the Government at Washington has urged the protection of nearly every kind of birds, and, at last, these beautiful and highly useful creatures are multiplying in numbers and gladdening everyone who understands their great value—Newark (N. J.) News.

MAKING CHECKERS.

It seems inconceivable that two men can be kept steadily employed the year round making checkers. Yet that is what is done in a mill at Bethel. The annual output of checkers from this mill is 80 barrels. It has been as high as 100 and down to 600, but 800 is the average. This does not sound very large, but when the figures are worked out it is found to be a lot. In every barrel shipped there are 30,000 checkers of the ordinary size while in 800 barrels there are 28,000,000 or 1,200,000 sets of twenty-four checkers each. That is to say, with the output of this Maine mill 2,500,000 persons could be playing checkers at the same time.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

Herr Schubert, a German engineer, has applied for a patent for a new type of airship. It is proposed to use air paddles with sets of blades fixed at right angles to one another. Above the airship will be placed a large horizontal sheet of suitable material to act as a support on the surface in case the motors should fail or the balloon collapse. In such an event the airship would glide slowly to the ground.



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The Home Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the Three Months ending 28th February, 1910, and the same will be payable at the head office and branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 28th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the board, Toronto, January 19.

JAMES MASON, General Manager.

QUALITY AND REPUTATION VS. IMITATION

Imitations of well-known articles are indorsements, because the imitating would not be worth while unless the original and genuine article had gained widespread publicity and popularity through its reputation of quality and merit.

This reputation is a guaranty and protection to you if, when you buy, you refuse imitations and substitutes and insist on getting the

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

LONDON JUNIORS PUT OUT OF THE RUNNING BY PRESTON IN SUDDEN DEATH GAME OF 4-2

Victors, Profiting by Experience Gained in Other Matches, Check Leckey and McColl to Standstill.

FIRST GOAL SCORED AFTER 20 MINUTES

By Sullivan and Bowman, Followed With Another Before Forest City Team Tallied—Each Septette Draws Seven Penalties —Referee Livingstone Was Satisfactory.

[By Our Own Man.]

Stratford, Ont., Feb. 11. — Before a crowd which outnumbered anything seen here this season, the London juniors were defeated by Preston in a sudden-death game in the O. H. A. semi-finals by a score of 4 to 2.

The actual paid admissions were in the neighborhood of 1,400, 250 coming down by special train from London and 175 from Preston.

On account of the experience on the Stratford ice, the Forest City team was picked to win the game, but the Preston men knew their cue, and Leckey and McColl were checked to a standstill.

Herein lies the defeat of the London team.

The blue and white did not play the game which won them the victory in London.

Preston Checked McColl and Leckey to a Standstill.

The Preston team knew full well that London's strength lay in McColl and Leckey, and laid their plans accordingly.

The one bright spot on the London team was the stellar game put up by Parkinson.

He saved his team from annihilation, stopping innumerable shots which looked like sure counters.

Despite the disparity in goals, the first half was the more evenly contested of the two.

It took 20 minutes of the hardest kind of play before Sullivan finally notched Preston's first.

Bowman scored the second in a sensational rush, the whole length of the ice.

Avery's Long Shot Scores London's First Goal.

Avery got London's first on a long shot from half the length of the ice.

Walker added another for Preston before the half closed.

The second half was pretty much Preston, although each team got one goal.

Sullivan and Lee were responsible for the two goals in this half, the game ending 4 to 2.

Each Septette Drew Seven Penalties.

Each team fared even in the penalties, getting seven apiece. They were: McColl 2, Walker 3, Beath 2, Aver y2, Lee 1, Gillies 1, Sherer 1, Short 1.

Referee Livingstone was entirely satisfactory.

The teams lined up as follows:

London—Parkinson, goal; McColl, point; Avery, coverpoint; Leckey, rover; Lee, centre; Gillies, left; Wilson, right.

Preston—Short, goal; Bowman, point; Rain, coverpoint; Walker, rover; Beath, centre; Sullivan, left; Sherer, right.

Goal Umpires—Bleiler and Heaman.

Timekeepers—Murray and Rupple.

Referee—Livingstone, of Toronto.

CANADIANS ANXIOUS TO LOWER 15-MILE RECORD

Percy Sellen, Hans Holmer and Acoose, the Indian, Among the Starters in Big Event.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

New York, Feb. 11.—Among the starters in the 15-mile race which will be held at Madison Square Garden next Monday night will be the fleet-footed Canadian, Percy Sellen, who holds the American record for the distance of 1 hour 22 minutes and 56 seconds. Last fall Sellen defeated the fast little Frenchman St. Yves at this distance, and immediately started out for Shrubb's scalp. He is training hard for the event and feels confident that he can make his former record look tame.

Hans Holmer, who is also one of the starters in this event, claims that he has made the distance in 1 hour 23 minutes and 5 seconds in a race against Abbe Wood in Canada. Acoose, the Indian, and Ljungstrom, the Swede, both claim faster time for the distance than Holmer, and with Crowley confident that in his present condition he can run rings around the American record holder, the contest promises to be a hot one from start to finish.

PETERBORO WON THE DISTRICT CUP SERIES

Defeated Toronto Granites in Finals Yesterday, 38 to 20.

[G. N. W. Service.]

Toronto, Feb. 11.—The final in the district cup was played at Victoria Park between Toronto Granites and Peterboro. Peterboro won rather easily. The score was 38 to 20. The scores:

Peterboro.		Toronto Granites.	
L. Hall,		R. C. Davison,	
W. H. Taylor,		C. Boomer,	
T. Brightman,		H. E. Beatty,	
J. E. A. Fitzgerald,	15	H. R. O'Hara,	10
W. B. Read,		J. Muldum,	
R. Hicks,		C. S. Dalton,	
W. M. Lang,		W. A. Suckling,	
H. F. Foote,	23	A. E. Dalton,	10
Total,	38	Total,	20

LINDSAY GOES DOWN

In Game With Trenton for District Championship.

[G. N. W. Service.]

Trenton, Feb. 11.—Lindsay came here with a lead of two goals, but Trenton soon overcame it tonight and won by 6 to 2. This gives Trenton the district by two goals.

KINGSTON WINS OUT

Juniors Defeated in Semi-Finals by Oshawa.

[G. N. W. Service.]

Oshawa, Feb. 11.—Oshawa defeated Kingston in a junior O. H. A. semi-final game by the score of 3 to 2. Kingston wins the round by one goal.

FIVE HUSTLERS SIGN.

[By Associated Press.]

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Charley Alperman, sold to Rochester, Eastern League champions of 1909, by Brooklyn, sent in his signature today. The contract of Emil Batch, who lives in Brooklyn, also was received. These make five players in line for the coming season, the others being Pitcher Lagoe and Infielder Tooley, purchased from Kalamazoo last fall, and Catcher Smith, a youngster picked up by Manager John Ganzel in the west.

ST. MIQUES PROTEST.

[G. N. W. Service.]

Toronto, Feb. 11.—St. Michael's College will protest Wednesday night's junior O. H. A. game with Simcoes on the ground that Fred Halward, the right wing, is over the age limit. Halward comes from Cannington, and while he is the youngest of the family, it is said he is more than 20 years of age.

LONDONER APPOINTED GOTHAM TRACK JUDGE

Chris. J. Fitzgerald, Local Shoe Manufacturer, Succeeds Clarence J. McDowell.

[By Associated Press.]

New York, Feb. 11.—Christopher J. Fitzgerald has been appointed presiding judge of the various metropolitan tracks. In succession to Clarence J. McDowell, who died suddenly the night of the last racing day of last year. There were many applicants for this coveted position, and it took the Solons of racing many weeks to come to a decision.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a Londoner, a son of Dr. Fitzgerald, of this city, and a member of the Cook, Fitzgerald Shoe Company.

MIKE DONLIN MAY YET COME BACK

Reported hat He Has Came to Terms With John T. Brush.

[By Associated Press.]

New York, Feb. 11.—Mike Donlin and John T. Brush, president of the New York Nationals, had a conference today at which contract terms for the coming baseball season were arranged satisfactorily to both Donlin and the club.

Donlin is considering a theatrical offer, and will inform the New York Club on or before March 10, whether he will play ball this year or retire from the diamond.

If Donlin decides to play, the agreement reached today is that he shall report at training quarters in Texas on March 14.

WINNIPEG BONISPIEL

Only Two Eastern Rinks Took Part in Yesterday's Play.

Winnipeg, Feb. 11.—Only two of the eastern rinks took part in today's play in the great bonspiel. McAulay had an off day, not being drawn for any games. Cameron, of St. Thomas, after putting out the crack curling rink of the Civics, lost later to Verner, of the Strathconas, he getting a bad start. Bob Emslie, the famous baseball umpire, is putting up a great game for the St. Thomas rink. Goldie, of Galt, had only one game, losing an extra end to Clark's crack Granite rink by one point. This was a sensational game throughout. The easterners have a heavy day tomorrow. Goldie meets the Cassidy Kid rink in the evening. The play today was marked by several surprises.

BRANTFORD PROS. WIN

Defeat Galt by 13 to 5, by Piling Them Up in First Half.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Brantford, Feb. 12.—Brantford won from Galt pros. here last evening by 13 to 5, piling up a lead of 7 to 1 in the first period. The teams:

Galt (5)—Goal, Mercer; point, Doherty; cover, Murphy; rover, G. Cochrane; centre, Plett; left, McLaughlin; right, V. Cochrane.

Brantford (13)—Goal, Tyner; point, Sandford; cover, McGregor; rover, Rowden; centre, Randall; left, Dusty; right, Mercer.

Referee—Duff Adams.

SEVENTEEN PIRATES CONTRACT.

[By Associated Press.]

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 11.—Seventeen players for the Pittsburg team are now under contract. The latest addition to the world's champions is Bayard (Bud) Sharpe, of West Chester, Pa., who was drafted from the Newark team of the Eastern League. He will be tried out at first base with Jack Flynn.

BERLIN PROS. WON.

[G.N.W. Service.]

Berlin, Feb. 11.—In the fastest game played here for years tonight, the Berlin professionals defeated Waterloo 5 to 4.

DURHAM 8, WALKERTON 2.

[G.N.W. Service.]

Palmerston, Feb. 11.—In a Northern Hockey League game played here tonight, Durham defeated Walkerton by a score of 8 to 2.

ECLIPSE STILL LEADS CARPETBALL LEAGUE

Five Games Played During the Past Week — The Scores.

Five games were played in the C. O. F. Carpetball League during the past week, Victory winning from Middlesex, 53 to 29, Orient from London City, 35 to 31 on Monday; London City from Eclipse, 43 to 42, Tuesday; Victory from Middlesex, 51 to 31, and Robin Hood from Orient, 41 to 38, Thursday. The standing of the league is as follows:

Court—	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Eclipse	9	5	.643
Victory	8	6	.571
London City	7	7	.500
Middlesex	6	8	.428
Orient	6	8	.428
Robin Hood	6	8	.428

LONDON COLLEGIATE LOST TO WOODSTOCK

Local Men eBaten by 7 to 5 in a Fast Game—The Teams.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Woodstock, Feb. 12.—The local Collegiate defeated the London Collegiate Institute team here last evening by 7 to 5. The teams:

Woodstock—Lefler, goal; Davison, point; Sandercock, cover; McKay, rover; Reid, centre; Gillam, right; Ball, left.

London—Reid, goal; Tennant, point; Martin, cover; Hayman, rover; McKay, centre; Phillips, right; Zeigler, left.

FLYNN AND LANGFORD SIGN FOR 45 ROUNDS

Samuel Is Not Satisfied With Showing He Made Against the Fireman.

[By Associated Press.]

Los Angeles, Cal. Feb. 11.—Sam Langford and Jim Flynn signed here tonight to fight 45 rounds at Hand Junction on March 17. Tom McCary secured the match. Woodman was anxious to have Langford redeem himself in this place where he made so bad a showing. In proper condition Langford should whip Flynn easily inside ten rounds.

SAM LANGFORD WILL MEET ROSS MARCH 3

Boxers Sign With Pittsburg Club for a Bout Next Month.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 11. — The National Sporting Club of Pittsburg this afternoon closed with Sam Langford and Tony Ross to fight six rounds in Pittsburg on March 3. The deal has been on for weeks, but was closed today by wire with Los Angeles.

Ross is one of the five men in the country whom the police of Pittsburg think good enough to go into the ring with Langford, the others being Johnson, Jeffries, Ketchell and Papke. Director of Public Safety John Morin some time ago refused to permit Montana Jack Sullivan and Langford to fight in Pittsburg, saying Sullivan was no match for the colored man.

President Roy Schooley, of the National club today posted a large forfeit demanded by Langford.

COBOURG WINS ROUND

By Defeating Milton 17 to 2 in the Intermediate.

[G. N. W. Service.]

Cobourg, Feb. 11.—Tonight in the second round of the intermediate series, Coburg defeated Milton 17 to 2, thereby winning the round by 24 to 19.

A 20-ROUND DRAW

"Bird Leg" Collins and Peter Sullivan Roughed It in Ogden.

Ogden, Utah, Feb. 12.—Peter Sullivan, of Fall River, Mass., and "Bird Leg" Collins, a negro, of St. Louis, fought 20 rounds to a draw last night.

NATIONAL CONTRACTS

President Lynch Promulgates a Big Batch.

New York, Feb. 11.—President T. J. Lynch, of the National League, today promulgated the following contracts:

With Boston—Moser Siner.

With Cincinnati—Charles Achenbach, Bob Bescher, Harry Covaleski, Thomas Downey, Al Furchner, James D. Doyle, Harry L. Caspar, Clarke Griffith, R. C. Moblitzel, Mike Kennick, John B. Lobert, John B. McLean, Ward Miller, Bob Spade, George Paskert, W. A. Torey and E. J. Lynch.

With New York—Arthur Devlin, Albert Klawitter and F. Kommers.

GIANTS OFF EARLY.

New York, Feb. 11. — If an early start counts for anything the Giants will have an advantage over the other National League teams this year, for tomorrow the advance guard of McGraw's cohorts leave this city for the training quarters at Marlin Springs, Texas.

WINGHAM 6, MOUNT FOREST 2.

Wingham—McGillivray, goal; Rose, point; McGillivray, cover; Johnston, rover; Elliott, right; Marlatt, left; McLean, centre.

Mount Forest—Scales, goal; Bredder, point; Langdon, cover; McArthur, rover; Kennedy, right; McEwan, left; Brock, centre.

Referee—Wallie Hern, Stratford.

LISTOWEL TOWN LEAGUE.

Bankers (5)—Ogden, goal; Latham, point; S. Thompson, cover; Campbell, rover; Gibson, centre; McLaughlin, left; Anderson, right.

Clerks (8)—Harron, goal; Brickler, point; Zilliax, cover; C. Thompson, rover; Haddow, centre; Lee, left; Wilson, right.

Referee—L. Hacking.

STRATHROY 8, GLENCOE 1.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Strathroy, Feb. 12.—Strathroy defeated Glencoe in a fair game here last evening by 8 to 1. Robinson, of this town, officiated as referee.

CHESLEY BEAT HEPWORTH.

Hepworth (1)—Brown, goal; Ryan, point; McKillop, cover; Myers, centre; Kratzmeiser, rover; Gilchrist, right; White, left.

Chesley (10)—Honsinger, goal; Rocker, point; Wettlaufer, cover; Beattie, centre; Lamont, rover; Taylor, right; Dyer, left.

The next game between Chesley and Durham will decide the championship of district No. 2, Northern Hockey League.

GIANT BOWLERS WON THREE GAMES

Good Rolling in the National City League Last Night.

WEST'S TIFCOS BEATEN

By the Highlanders by 2,388 to 2,352—The Full Score.

Two games were put on in the National City League last evening, the Giants winning three games from the Midgets while the Highlanders took two from West's Tifeos. The scores were as follows:

Midgets—				
Turner	156	176	157—	489
Abram	135	177	161—	473
F. Sheere	130	127	114—	351
Denan	170	167	180—	517
A. Sheere	158	165	169—	493
	749	813	781—2,323	
Giants—				
Scarsbrook	124	143	209—	476
Clark	116	157	124—	397
Oliver	179	225	146—	550
McMurphy	189	199	170—	558
Culham	196	172	142—	510
	804	896	791—2,491	
Highlanders—				
Langford	200	205	172—	577
Mason	167	160	158—	485
Donahue	123	149	126—	398
Mosley	178	168	125—	471
Forbes	143	158	156—	457
	811	840	737—2,388	
Tifeos—				
Russell	160	182	161—	503
Hutchinson	164	136	155—	455
Crawford	158	131	162—	431
Davis	119	155	151—	425
West	170	187	172—	539
	751	791	801—2,352	

WINGHAM RINKS TAKE WESTERN TANKARD GAMES

Curling in the Preliminaries—Winners Now Go On to St. Marys.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Wingham, Feb. 12.—Wingham rinks took the preliminaries from Lucknow and Wroxeter in the western tankard series here yesterday afternoon. The winners will now go on to St. Marys. The scores:

Wroxeter.		Wingham.	
R. Long,		A. Porter,	
D. Kaake,		R. Allen,	
R. W. Thompson,		G. Van Norman,	
R. Black,	4	D. Dowsley,	10
D. Mutch,		D. McKenzie,	
G. Davidson,		D. Davies,	
H. Brown,		A. M. Crawford,	
G. Town,	4	W. Holmes,	15
Total,	8	Total,	25

Lucknow.		Wingham,	
J. Hildred,		A. Porter,	
T. F. Kain,		R. Allen,	
D. Archer,		G. Van Norman,	
F. McGarvy,	4	D. Dowsley,	25
L. Horn,		D. McKenzie,	
W. Stewart,		D. Davies,	
A. McPherson,		A. M. Crawford,	
J. Hunter,	6	W. Holmes,	14
Totals,	10	Totals,	39

COLT'S TANKARD SERIES.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Brantford, Feb. 12.—Twelve clubs will each be represented by two rinks at the Colts' tankard curling series here on Tuesday next.

GALT PROS. SOLD.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Galt, Feb. 11.—George Ellison, a well-known hockey follower, bought the Galt pro. team from Buch Irving this afternoon and took a team to Brantford.

CANADIAN EXPRESS LOST.

A fast game of hockey was played at Jubilee Rink Friday night, when the Canadian Express lost to Lawson & Jones by 6 to 1. H. Wagner refereed.

MANSFIELD WON DECISION.

[By Associated Press.]

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11.—Harry Mansfield, of England, tonight won the decision over Eddie Chambers, of Philadelphia, in a 15-round bout.

COMMISSION REFUSES TO REINSTATE PLAYER PFYL

Action of Big Noises of Baseball Makes it Look Bad for Johnny Kling, Who Is Guilty of a Similiar Offence and Who Wants to Get Back.

Incidental to the present leading subject of baseball discussion, the Kling case, the following Associated Press dispatch from Cincinnati received last evening, is of interest:

"Reinstatement to the list of eligible players in organized baseball was denied by the National Baseball Commission to Player Monte C. Pfyl by a decision handed down by the commission this evening.

"Pfyl had lodged a plea with the commission admitting that he had played with the Stockton, Cal., so-called 'outlaw' team last season when he was under contract with the New York Nationals, but pleaded extenuating and justifying circumstances.

"The commission, in its review of the facts, holds that the player was not justified in his course and refused to reinstate him."

Kling was under contract to Chicago last spring. He didn't join an outlaw club, but he played games in territory belonging to organized ball to the technical damage of the club with which he was under contract.

SMALL CROWD SEES CITY LEAGUE GAMES

Bank of Toronto Won the First From St. John's A. C. by Score of 6 to 3.

MEDS. COPPED SECOND

Meds Copped Second by 12 to 3, or Something Like That.

A very small crowd witnessed the City League hockey games at the Jubilee rink last evening, when the Bank of Toronto team defeated St. John's A. C. by 6 to 3, and the Acadians lost to the Medicals by 12 to 3 in the second.

The league has been very poorly supported this winter, and will do well to draw out anything like expense money.

The Meds, who have won four and lost none, wanted to get into Intermediate O. H. A. hockey, and would certainly have been more in their class had they made it.

BIG FLOOD STOPS THE LEWIS BOUT

Water in Place of Fight Causes One Week's Postponement.

[By Associated Press.]

Paris, Feb. 11.—The fight for the welterweight championship between Harry Lewis and Willie Lewis, of America, was today postponed for a week because of the renewed flooding of the electric plant in the building where the bout was to have been held.

BADEN 7, TAVISTOCK 4.

[G.N.W. Service.]

Tavistock, Feb. 11.—In an Oxford and Waterloo Hockey League match here tonight between Tavistock and Baden, the visiting team won by a score of 7 to 4.

PLAIN MEN.

Of late the plain man has been much to the fore in fiction. Nowadays we get little or nothing of the handsome heroes who charmed our childish minds in the seventies and eighties. Gone are the Guy Livingstones of a past age, with their blue eyes, red lips and gold-backed hair brushes, and also gone are "Ouida's" splendid guardsmen with their angel faces, golden hair and hopeless wickedness. Even her later types, such as Prince Joris, in "Friendship," and the singer Correze, in "Moths," do not appeal to up-to-date womanhood. Men like these—dreamy, dark-haired and romantic—seem to us soft, silly and more or less effeminate. And Rhoda Broughton's so-called "vikings," fair-skinned, flaxen-haired, brainless giants, are strangely out of touch with modern ethics and the mental demands of the twentieth century.

Now this change of front is of interest, as it goes far to disprove the old notion that plainness is allied to godliness—a fancy which our drama has done much to foster and perpetuate. The handsome villain is a standard stage property; and, in the case of heroes, scant justice is done to the typical "good sort," who, too often, appears with a plain face, flat feet, badly cut clothes and a sallow complexion. But the old order changes, and no doubt we shall soon see our dramatic scoundrels with their inward blemishes reflected on their grim exteriors, and the faithful lovers and forgiving husbands may get a look in as tall, smart, attractive personages.—The Strand.

CARPETS OF PAPER.

In Halmstad, Sweden, Pontas Holmstrom is about to start a spinning mill for making yarn of paper. Such mills already exist in Germany and France. So far the manufacture of rugs and carpets seems to be the best practical use of this new paper yarn. It is said that people in Sweden, especially in the provinces of Ostergotland, are already making carpets with paper weft. Narrow rolls of paper tape are used, but this, of course, is not spun.—London Globe.

GODERICH DEFEATS THE FAST DRUMBO TEAM BY 12-3 SCORE

Contest Was One of Cleanest of Season and Few Penalties Were Awarded by Referee Sproule, of Toronto—Losers' Goalkeeper Burgess Prevented a Much Heavier Loss—Winners of Round Meet London.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Goderich, Ont., Feb. 12.—On fast ice here last night Goderich defeated Drumbo 12 to 3. It was one of the cleanest games ever witnessed here, very few penalties being meted out by Referee Sproul. Half-time score was 5 to 1.

For Drumbo, Hall and McTague were the stars, and Burgess in goal prevented a much larger score.

For Goderich, Walters, a new player, played a spectacular game, several of his end-to-end rushes resulting in scores, while Belcher, at cover, broke up Drumbo's combination.

Forwards Are Fast.

For the forwards, McLean and "Scotchie" McDonald played a lightning game from start to finish.

Drumbo — Burgess, goal; Lillico, point; Hall, cover; Avery, centre; Wilkinson, right; Lowery, left; McTague, rover.

Goderich—Chapman, goal; Walters, point; Belcher, cover; McDonald, centre; Dean, right; Wiggins, left; McLean, rover.

Referee, Sproul, of Toronto.

THE COMMON COLD.

It has probably occurred to innumerable sufferers from what is generally known as the "common cold," that it is about time for medical science, which has coped successfully with much more serious problems in disease, to abate a distressing malady which has been aptly designated "the scourge of the north." In every household there is a favorite remedy, but, as a matter of fact, no effectual cure is known.

In a recent issue of the British Medical Journal is it pointed out that the disease is not one, but many, its symptoms being due to various germs.

The widespread belief in cold baths and the process called "hardening" is rejected. Even the hope held out some time ago by Dr. Benham, in his report to the British Medical Association, that a vaccine may cut short an attack or make it tolerable, is not received with favor because the microbe of the common cold is not always the same; hence it would be necessary first to discover the identity of the particular bug or use a mixed vaccine.

The writer in the Journal quotes Dr. Kuhn, a German authority on the prevention of cold, who believes that they are not usually contracted from other persons, but that a chill affords to microbes, already in the nose, throat or mouth, conditions favorable to their activity by altering the cutaneous circulation.

This is all very well, but it leaves us exactly where we were—with a cold in our heads, and nothing to fall back upon but quinine, hot lemonade, nasal sprays, or the old grandmother remedies of smelling salts and blackberry tea.—The Philadelphia Press.

HAS NO STREETS.

The town of Venice, Cal. has no streets. Neither has it a canal system like that of the original Venice. It is a seaside village, 15 miles from Los Angeles, and its founders conceived an innovation which has proved popular.

There really are no streets such as are known in other cities. In the place of streets Venice has the centre walk. All the short streets leading from the ocean front are constructed on this plan. They are merely broad concrete walkways.

As no wagons are allowed on them there is no occasion for sidewalks. Children can play on these centre walks at will, and as long as they please, without the fear of being injured by passing vehicles or horses.

Twenty foot alleys abut on the rear of all lots fronting on the centre walks.

Delivery wagons, carriages, automobiles, horseback riders, and what not must use the alleys. The streets or centre walks are for the use of pedestrians only. The plan is one that is particularly adopted to resort towns where the demands of traffic are not heavy.—Exchange.

TORONTO 7, McGILL 3.

[G.N.W. Service.]

Toronto, Feb. 11.—The University of Toronto intercollegiate seven defeated McGill University tonight, 7 to 3.

GOSSIP OF THE MOTOR CAR

On hills that are long it is a good plan to cut off the spark and have the momentum of the car turn the engine over a few times, which will cleanse out the cylinders and cool them. When that is done extreme care must be used when the spark is switched on again, as a sudden jerk will at once ensue unless the speed of the car accords perfectly with the speed at which the engine is running.

Tire experts claims that after inflation the oxygen in the air pumped into them tends to separate from the other components of the atmosphere. As oxygen is diffused through rubber much more rapidly than nitrogen, the principal remaining constituent, it follows that after frequent inflations the gas within the tire is relatively of a much more stable nature than when the inflation is first completed. With a new tire it is important to reinflate at frequent intervals because the pressure of the air tends to stretch the casing, hus increasing its capacity very materially. Therefore with new tires or newly-inflated ones it is by no means safe to assume that a tube properly inflated one day will be sufficiently hard when the car is used again.

Systems of magneto attachment which are designed to permit the ready dismounting of the device sometimes develop a weakness in permitting the magneto to become loose on its bed. The danger involved, of course, is that the driving gears may become disaligned under such circumstances, causing considerable damage.

Never run with unduly slack chains. If your car has countershaft brakes, remember that they would be useless if a chain were to come off.

It sometimes happens that even though the clutch be properly lubricated and its engaging surfaces in proper condition, trouble will be experienced through "spinning" when it is endeavoring to release it. Oftentimes this condition will appear gradually, and, everything appearing to be right, the motorist will be at a loss to account for it. In such cases it will be wise to examine the clutch-shifting mechanism, particularly linkage joints, etc., with a view to ascertaining the extent of wear in these points. Even the slightest wear in each will greatly reduce the relative distance through which the parts can be shifted for releasing.

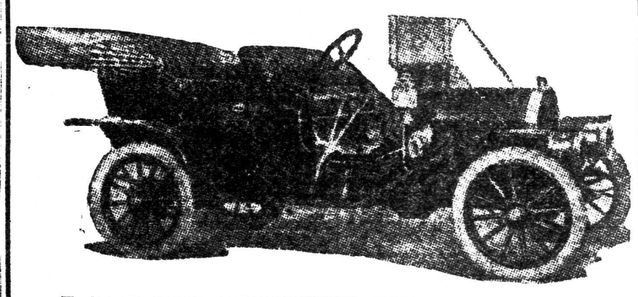
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E. M. F. "30"—5-PASSENGER TOURING CAR, $1,500.

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Regardless of who sold you your E M F '30' its maker the E. M. F. Co. of Detroit stands and always will stand back of it
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Agents for Middlesex, Elgin and Perth. Catalogue mailed on request.

The "Do" and "Don't" of Auto Tires

How to Do It.

Keep tires fully inflated.

Use tires of ample size.

Keep tires in repair.

See that air does not escape from the valve stem of the tube or elsewhere.

Keep tires away from heat, oils and grease.

Jack up the car and partially deflate the tires if the machine is to be laid up for any considerable time.

If tires are removed, keep them in a cool place not subjected to a strong light or moisture.

Watch wheels and axles to see that tires are not forced to run out of true and so subjected to unnecessary wearing off of the tread.

Buy judiciously both as to castings and tubes, and don't forget that the initial price is only one factor in figuring the ultimate cost of the results you want.

Have tires retreaded when the first play of fabric is exposed, even to a small extent.

Buy used, second-hand, or repaired tire or tires that are old with the greatest care, if buy them you must.

Since rear tires wear the most rapidly, fronts and rears can sometimes be changed about to good advantage. Also if one side of a tire is much worn, it may be well to turn it face about.

How Not to Do It.

Do not be afraid of bursting a tire by pumping it too hard, unless it is much weakened by age or injury. A tire can be too much inflated, but seldom is this the case.

Don't throw the brakes on hard with the machine going at even moderate speed. It puts an unnecessary strain upon the tires.

Don't forget to keep the valve stem and staybolts tight or water will get into the casings on wet roads, or when the car is washed.

Don't run in car tracks or come in contact with obstructions that can, by a little care, be avoided.

Don't neglect the oiling system of your car. The more friction there is in the machinery the greater the burden of the tires.

Don't drive at top speed the greater part of the time, or if you do, don't expect as much mileage from your tires as you would otherwise obtain. You won't get it.

Don't try to use tires which do not fit the rims perfectly.

Don't use rims badly dented or even slightly bent from true. They are another cause of rim-cut tires.

Don't take corners at high speed.

MONK IS FAILING TO ROUSE QUEBEC

No Evidence of French People Being Excited by Naval Proposal.

Quebec, Feb. 12. — The naval bill is causing considerable comment in the local press, as elsewhere throughout the country, but advices received from different points of the province lead to the belief that the campaign of Messrs. Monk and Bourassa is only making slight headway. In various little towns, namely, St. Hugues of Bagot, St. Jacques d'Achigan, St. Simon, Bagot, naval petitions have been signed, and similar petitions are circulated in other small centres. In Quebec city the press is strikingly divided on the question, the Liberal papers being favorable to the project, while the Opposition papers fight it.

L'Evenement, Conservative, is making a terrific battle to have the naval question decided by a popular vote. It says Mr. Borden is making a mistake with his proposition, while Mr. Monk has the right solution in proposing that the people decide.

L'Action Sociale, which runs with Bourassa on almost every question, is moderately opposed to the Canadian navy, while Le Soleil, Liberal, fights in favor of the project, saying that Canada is an integral part of the empire, and adding that "such eventualities are bound to come, sooner or later, and will call us to help maintain the integrity of the empire. If we want our contribution to be then effective we must adopt, in the organization of our navy, unity of preparation and admit, when danger is at hand, the absolute necessity of unity of command."

However, the current toward accepting the suggestions of Messrs. Monk and Bourassa does not seem to be, so far, very strong, and it is most unlikely that any of the Liberal members in the Commons will oppose the naval bill.

G. T. R. CAR BURNED

Took Fire at Stuart Street Station in Hamilton Yesterday.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 12. — A lighted cigar is attributed as the cause of a fire which broke out at 5:30 yesterday morning in a first-class G. T. R. car, which was standing on a siding at the Stuart street station. All the woodwork of the car was destroyed, and several other cars were in danger.

The damage is estimated at $5,000. Another fire did $1,500 damage to a second-hand clothing store on James street about 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

A POWER MEASURE SENT TO COMMISSION

Long Debate in Committee of St. Lawrence Power Company.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The movement towards the conservation of the waterpowers of the country with a view to preventing private control was responsible yesterday morning for the temporary holding up by the private bills committee of the Commons of the bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Power Transmission Company. After a long debate as to the wisdom of giving the company powers which might later conflict with the Ontario Government hydro-electric power policy, this bill, was on motion of Mr. Sam Sharpe, referred to the conservation commission for a report.

"KNOCKING" PEARY

Member of Congress Says His Pole Hunts Were of No Use to Mankind.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, will not be given the rank of rear admiral in the navy, as proposed, in recognition of his services as an explorer, if Congress approves the action of the sub-committee of the House committee on naval affairs, which voted today to report adversely the bills offered by Senator Hale and Representative Allen. The committee of six members voted against bestowing the honor upon Mr. Peary.

A letter from Secretary Meyer was received by the naval committee, giving Mr. Peary's naval record, and stating that he should be designated as "civil engineer," and not "commander."

Secretary Meyer said that Mr. Peary enlisted in the navy on Oct. 26, 1881, and that he has had a total of over ten years in leaves of absence. The secretary spoke on Mr. Peary's discovery of the pole as a self-imposed, but most commendable task, having no military or naval significance, and that Mr. Peary be known as civil engineer, with the pay of a rear admiral.

Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, a member of the sub-committee, says that he sees no reason whatever for conferring such an honor as was contemplated on Mr. Peary.

"His discovery of the North Pole," said Mr. Roberts, "has been absolutely of no benefit to the United States, to civilization, or to the naval service, as far as I can see. He has been absent from duty in the navy most of the time he has been connected with it, and has done nothing to entitle him to this honor."

Family Cough Syrup

Cures Any Cough in Five Hours.

NEW PRESCRIPTION HERE.

Here is given the most effective cough prescription known to the medical world. It is a mild laxative, too, and this is what a body needs when suffering with cough and cold on the lungs. A cough or cold indicates poisons in the system, causing inflammation and congestion. Nearly all cough syrups relieve, but make the trouble worse by their constipating effects. This prescription not only relieves quickly, but it cures any cough that is curable. Get one-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardiol and three ounces syrup white pine compound. Mix in a bottle. Take for acute cough or bronchitis twenty drops every half-hour for four hours. Then one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times daily. Give children less according to age. A few hours' treatment will cure and heal the throat and lungs of all but consumptives. Cut this out and give it to some friend who may need it to be cured from an early death by consumption.

SEED GROWERS' ELECT.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The Canadian Seed Growers' Association in session here today re-elected Dr. J. W. Robertson, C. M. G., as president. The directors appointed were: W. W. Hubbard, C. A. Zavitz, G. A. Gigault, T. H. Woolford, Rev. J. Dimitrion, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, T. H. Waugh, J. O. Duke, John Mooney and S. A. Bedford.

MUSIC STUDIES FREE FOR ONE YEAR

Greatest Opportunity Ever Put Before the Public

YOU PAY FOR THE PIANO—WE PAY FOR MUSIC LESSONS

Our Mammoth Offer

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OF LONDON, have entered into an agreement with the LONDON BRANCH of the TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC, the LONDON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS and all LEADING TEACHERS of music whereby every pupil holding one of our SCHOLARSHIP CERTIFICATES is to be given music lessons for ONE YEAR absolutely free of charge.

How You Can Get a Free Scholarship

For the next THIRTY DAYS each purchaser of a GREAT NEW SCALE WILLIAMS' PIANO, will be given a SCHOLARSHIP CERTIFICATE, which will entitle the purchaser of piano, or any person of his or her choosing, to ONE YEAR FREE TUITION in either piano or voice, at any place of tuition of the pupil's choice.

Why We Give These Free Scholarships

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. have set aside an ADVERTISING BONUS to be used in the next thirty days, and in this bonus is included a LIMITED NUMBER of SCHOLARSHIPS, and when they are all taken up, this offer expires. They may last only five days or perhaps a little longer. WE ADVISE YOU TO SECURE YOURS TODAY.

Our Request

All that we ask in return for our courtesy of granting a free scholarship is that the purchaser of each piano pay not less than EIGHT DOLLARS MONTHLY.

Sale Prices of Our Pianos Are From $50 to $100 Under Regular Catalogue Price, and All Marked in Plain Figures

OPEN EVENINGS WHILE SCHOLARSHIPS LAST. CATALOGUES SENT ON REQUEST.

WILLIAMS PIANO CO., Ltd.

261 DUNDAS ST. H. P. BULL, Manager

NO ROOM FOR PICTURES

The Government Art Galleries Badly Lacking in Space.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—So active has been the art committee appointed by the Government, that the art gallery in the fisheries building is in a seriously congested state, and officials are yearning for the day when notice to remove to the Royal Victoria Museum will be given. Many additions have recently been made to valuable works of art now owned by the Dominion.

Three of the most recent, "A Winter Scene," by A. Caesar Cote; "The Old Mill," by J. S. Gordon, and "The Four Calves," by Franklin Brownell, R. C. A., are reposing on the floor for lack of space for hanging.

Two more valuable paintings, purchased at the cost of $3,500 each, by Mr. Byron E. Walker, of the art committee, during a recent visit to England, are now on the way to Canada, and are expected to arrive at any time. "The Landing of Champlain," by George A. Read, R. C. A., bought for $2,500, is hung at the Archives, through lack of room.

A valuable work by Jacobi, that is said would grace any European gallery, is stored away in the garret, as are many more high-priced paintings.

A NATIONAT SYSTEM OF SECULAR SCHOOLS

English Labor Congress Also Demands Free Meals for Pupils.

Newport, England, Feb. 12.—The labor congress concluded its sessions yesterday. It adopted a number of resolutions in favor of various propositions, among which were the following: A national system of secular education under popular control, free meals for school children, sympathy with the members of the first Russian Duma, who will be exiled to Siberia, and the nationalization of railways and land.

The congress adopted resolutions against all forms of militarism.

MR. ATLAS INNOCENT

Charges Against Macedonian Missionary Prove To Be Unfounded.

Toronto, Feb. 12. — The charges against Rev. G. M. Atlas, the missionary among Toronto's foreigners, of obtaining money by false pretences from Macedonians, were partly heard yesterday and appear to have as much foundation as were other charges dismissed a few days ago. L. M. Fortier, of the department of immigration, Ottawa, proved that Mr. Atlas was security in $1,000 for each of four Macedonians, as $4,000 in all, and Mr. Atlas showed that all the money he held to protect himself was $4,000. The case will be finished on Tuesday.

For Edison and Columbia machines and records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street. 29tf-t.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

ST. THOMAS COUNCIL WORKS FOR WESTERN

Will Do Everything Possible to Secure Government Grant for University.

St. Thomas, Feb. 11.—The council will do its best to secure Government financial aid and encouragement for the maintenance of the Western University.

A committee, consisting of Mayor Guest and City Solicitor Doherty, were given a free hand to urge with the other representatives of the western peninsula a fair and equitable recognition of the claims of the university, and extend to the institution the same financial apportionment as is given Toronto and Queen's.

It was pointed out that it would mean a big saving to the youth of the district in their desire for higher education. In St. Thomas, over one-third would be saved in the outlay of incidental expenses, when compared with the cost to students attending at Kingston or Toronto.

A table was submitted of the succession duties which came from the southwestern counties, amounting to $95,000, but the benefits of which went to Kingston and Toronto. The share of this should be settled upon the institution whose neighborhood makes the contribution.

Of this Elgin gave $2,139 in 1908 and $1,314 in 1909.

There are 13 counties affected, the highest being Middlesex, the estates of its residents being made dutiable to the extent of $20,555 in 1908, and $45,397 in 1909, the lowest being the county of Grey, $784 in 1908 and $376 in 1909.

CECIL DUNHAM DEAD

Ingersoll, Feb. 11.—Cecil Dunham, well known here, died yesterday at Toronto after an illness of several weeks' duration. Deceased, who was only in his 28th year, had many friends in Ingersoll and vicinity, to whom the sad announcement of his death came as a shock. The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Ransom Harris, King street west, Saturday afternoon, and interment will take place in the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery.

THE COMPLEXION PROBLEM

rather a difficult one in this extreme, changeable, windy weather, is solved by using Campana's Italian Balm. A soothing, cleansing, purifying and healing skin food, not greasy or oily. It prevents chaps or roughness, keeps the skin soft, white and beautiful, and leaves no visible trace after application. 25c a bottle at your druggist's or from E. G. West & Co., Toronto.

CZARNIA OF RUSSIA VERY CLOSE TO DEATH

Suffers From Hysteria and Cannot Recognize Children.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—The Vienna correspondent of the Tageblatt professes to have information that the condition of the Czarina is so grave that she is unable to recognize the Czar or her children.

The Government is exercising a strict censorship on all dispatches regarding the empress' condition, and the advices received here were strictly private.

The Czarina's failure to recognize members of her family is believed here to be as much a sign of her increasing mental weakness as of her physical disability. She suffers from hysteria, with subsequent periods of melancholia, that have unbalanced her mind.

Physicians and nurses are in constant attendance, and it is believed that death is a question of but a short time.

BRIBE FELT GOOD

Dramatic Situation at Trial of a New York State Senator.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Senator Ben Conger told the Senate in detail this afternoon how Senator Jotham P. Allds demanded a $1,000 bribe nine years ago, when they both were members of the assembly, and how Allds got it.

The climax of the Senate investigation of the charges Conger filed several weeks ago against his colleague came within a half hour of the time set for adjournment. The voice of Allds' accuser was tense and low, but in the breathless hush that spread among the audience it penetrated to the farthest corner of the great chamber. Slowly, but relentlessly, he laid before his colleagues a story of legislative corruption which even the previous revelations of the investigation failed to parallel.

His story agreed in every point with that of Hiram G. Moe. He told how he and Moe delivered $6,000 to three legislators to protect the bridge interests. Then he fixed his eyes upon Allds and concluded as follows:

"And Mr. Allds came out and passed me, saying, 'I guess it's all right, Conger. It feels good.'"

Then his attorney asked this question, "Are any of the persons involved in that transaction other than Mr. Allds, members of the Legislature now?"

There was a dramatic silence broken after what seemed minutes by Conger's voice:

"No," he replied. And with this momentous monosyllable the hearing adjourned.

NEW FORESTERS' HOME.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—The Canadian Order of Foresters have obtained a permit for a three-story and basement hall, and a five-story and basement office building attached, to be erected at Nos. 20 and 24 College street. The building is to cost $50,000.

GENERAL IS KILLED ON FIELD OF BATTLE

Officer in Nicaraguan Insurgent Army Receives Bullet in the Head.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, Feb. 11. — Upon the arrival of Gen. Seeledon at Moogan yesterday, preparations were begun immediately for another forward movement of Gen. Mena's division, the progress of which was checked by the Government forces in the recent engagement at Santa Clara.

An aide has been dispatched to Panama to recruit 50 more Americans, who, armed with Winchester rifles, are expected to join Gen. Mena in three weeks. This move suggests that there will be no further actual fighting until the reinforcements of American sharpshooters arrive.

Gen. Matuty, with 200 additional men, is reported moving up the Mico River, and is expected to form a junction with Gen. Mena at the end of two weeks.

The provisionals profess that they are not disheartened by the repulse of Gen. Mena's right wing, which took an exposed position within the enemy's semicircle, while his left wing was sent to the rear of the enemy at the right of the steep hill. During the forenoon the fighting was chiefly between Mena's left and the enemy's right, the latter repulsing every attack. Gen. Cenrad, of the provisionals, commanded the Maxim gun, which was posted in an exposed position 500 yards from one of the enemy's Maxims, and 2,000 yards from the other. Back of the insurgents' guns was a little group composed of Gen. Blanden, the members of his staff, and the half-dozen men of Conrad's gun crew. The enemy's nearest Maxim and one of the Hotchkiss guns had a perfect range on this little party, and mowed down the heavy vegetation by which the provisionals were partially concealed. It is considered marvellous that Col. Gabriel Conrad escaped injury so long as he did. Two of his men were wounded early in the fight, one being shot in the leg and the other in the arm. Gen. Blanden constantly exposed himself as he searched the position of the enemy with his binoculars, in an effort to locate their guns. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he received a bullet through the brain.

FRANCE AND THE FLOOD.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The River Seine rose only a few inches during the night, and the hydrographic authorities predicted today that the high level which should be reached tomorrow would be about eight inches less than anticipated. The Chamber of Deputies today unanimously voted the $4,000,000 for the aid of the flood victims which had been asked by the cabinet. The vast financial scale of the relief plans may be judged from the fact that the Government contemplates loans amounting to $20,000,000, 75 per cent of which will be upon personal security, and the balance upon real estate.

PROPOSAL IS SAID TO BE POPULAR

City Has Lost Much Money on Repairs to Asphalt Pavements.

The suggestion of City Engineer Graydon that the city resurface Richmond and Dundas street pavements is meeting with favor among the aldermen and the citizens generally.

For five years the city has been patching these pavements, and every spring found them in worse condition than the year before. As much money has been spent in that time as would have paved nearly half the amount necessary, and it never looked like a job at that.

It will entail a very considerable amount of cost on the London Street Railway. They have about 9,000 feet in track allowances, and it will have to be laid with brick. In some places their tracks have sunk considerably, and will have to be raised.

"Resurfacing is the only economical method," said City Engineer Graydon today. "We will save money, and in addition have streets that look like something. These streets have been disgraceful for some years, but we could do no better."

FRENCH WARSHIP CANAL

Plan to Connect the Atlantic With the Mediterranean Is Again Up.

Paris, Feb. 11.—In connection with the discussion in the chamber of deputies on the reorganization of the navy, M. Senac, deputy from Tarn and Garonne, introduced amendments to the finance bill, with the object of reviving the deep waterway canal project to connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. The plan calls for the construction of a canal 160 feet wide by 35 feet deep, capable of accommodating the largest merchant steamers and battleships.

Deputy Senac declared that such a canal would be worth a squadron of battleships to France, and, in addition, would be profitable commercially. He estimated that it would cost $159,000,000.

CHAUFFEUR CRUSHED

Meets Death While Taking His Machine Into a Garage.

New York, Feb. 11. — Walter Madden, a taxicab chauffeur, was crushed to death in one of the most singular elevator accidents on record here. Madden raised his car onto the big lift that raises automobiles from the ground to the upper floor of the garage on West Sixty-Second street, where he keeps his machine. As the elevator began to move upward something went wrong with Madden's brakes and the taxicab slid partially off the lift and was wedged between the first floor ceiling and the elevator platform.

Before the operator on the ground floor could shut off the power the chauffeur as he sat in his seat on the machine, was caught and crushed. When firemen, who had been summoned, succeeded in hoisting away the debris he was dead.

The elevator operator was locked up on the technical charge of homicide.

NEW EDITOR FOR NEW YORK SUN.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Richard V. Culahan will succeed the late William M. Laffan as publisher of the New York Sun. Mr. Culahan for many years has been at the head of the Washington bureau of the Sun. He has long been a prominent figure among the newspapermen of the national capital. He is to assume his new duties in New York next Monday.

MUZZLING THE DOGS

Stratford Citizens Generally Are Carrying Out the Bylaw.

Stratford, Feb. 11.—Stratford citizens are busy buying muzzles or keeping their pets under cover.

Dogs running at large about the main streets today were few.

Although the bylaw is being obeyed by the great majority still many dog owners consider the measure an injustice.

Miss Hillman gave a lecture in the Knox Church Sunday school room tonight on "Michael Angelo and the Value of Good Pictures." A number of vocal and instrumental selections were rendered by Misses Florence Browne and McPherson and Fred Mayberry.

A FUNERAL SPECIAL.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—A special C. P. R. train left Union Station at 12 o'clock today, bearing the body of the late Charles Cockshutt, to Brantford for burial. No regular train leaves Toronto at this hour, and a special was made up in consequence. Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary; Hon. J. S. Hendrie, of Hamilton, and Messrs. W. A. Brewster and J. H. Fisher, members respectively for South and North Brant, accompanied the body.

JUSTICE CLUTE SUES.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—Mr. Justice Roger C. Clute has served notice on the city solicitor of an action for damages against the city corporation. While Mr. Justice Clute was driving with his family in a sleigh on St. Clair avenue Feb. 4, the sleigh became caught on a plank at the railway crossing. The occupants of the sleigh were thrown out. The horses were seriously injured and the sleigh was damaged.

Such large quantities of fish are now sold in all the German towns that are accessible from the seaports that the domestic fisheries fall short of supplying the demand.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE COURTSHIP

"We speak of man as the sex," says a recent writer on women, "but falling in love is really modified by the woman. Her dress, behavior, coquetry, modesty, reserve and occasional boldness she gains the attention of men and intoxicates him."

Consider the predicament of the girl busy at such entertaining sport, who finds herself suddenly becoming fat. She knows by instinct that she cannot infatuate long if she be fat, so to exercise and diet instanter to save the day. They may—but there's an easier way.

One can take off up to a pound a day without causing wrinkles, stomach disturbances or the least bother. This can be done in old cases of over-fatness as well as recent ones. A fine figure can be saved or a trim one regained. Simply send 75 cents to the Marmola Company, 1191 Farmer building, Detroit, Mich., or, better still, tender the same to your druggist for a large case of Marmola Prescription Tablets. This elegant preparation can go with you everywhere in your satchel. Take a tablet daily; off comes the fat, nice and uniformly, from the fattest parts first.

Sermon From Shakespeare

Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act.

His silver hairs
Will purchase us a good opinion.
Julius Caesar, Act. II., Sc. 1.

The methods of men change but little. It has been said that experience teaches. This may be true for the individual, but, for gulling the mass of humanity, the time-worn methods of bygone ages are yet in use. The bait used in Caesar's time and in Shakespeare's time to catch the "fool gudgeon" is still a favorite.

Cassius and his brother conspirators were determined to destroy Caesar, but they feared the people. Caesar, through his victories, was the darling of his countrymen. Their plot must be made respectable. Two men in Rome, Brutus and Cicero, could give an air of righteousness to the murderous designs of the wily politicians. Of Brutus Casca remarked:

"O he sits high in all the people's hearts:
And that which would appear offense in us,
His countenance, like richest alchemy,
Will change to virtue."

Brutus was above reproach. Cassius, the promoter of the conspiracy, and the others realized that if Brutus would but join forces with them, become a director of their stock company formed for murder and spoils, they might succeed.

There was one other man in Rome who should likewise be on the board of directors—Cicero. His eloquent tongue had won him a nation of admirers. His voice had ever been raised when Rome was in danger. According to Metellus:

"His silver hairs
Will purchase us a good opinion.
And buy men's voices to commend our deed."

The method of buying men's approval here suggested is still in common practice. If a doubtful industry is promoted, an effort is invariably made to get some venerable citizen on the board of directors—in the president's chair, if possible. Men still revere gray hairs. They mark experience, and experience is the father of wisdom. They mark the approach of death, and it is not easy to believe that a man on the verge of the grave could be a "cutpurse." So the promoters of trust companies, stock companies, mining companies, look upon a venerable old man as one of their best assets.

There are, in every community, Brutus-like men, who have the stamp of honor on them, who could not be bought by a mountain of gold; but the adroit promoter needs them, and he gets them. With glib tongue he appeals to their patriotism, their interest in the welfare of the community, in which they live, the benefit they will bestow on humanity at large. The Cassiuses of the modern world are quite as able to flatter as was the Roman conspirator.

There is still another class of men whose name buys men's voices to commend enterprises. The promoter knows that education and intellectual attainments are highly esteemed by the multitude. In enterprises in which the main aim is to wrest money from the pockets of the public the co-operation of scholars is sought. Too often the names of heads of educational institutions are seen on the prospectuses of mining companies and dubious industrial companies. The company may be sound. The vulnerable seniors, the men of repute, the grave students, may have exercised wisdom in lending it their support, but it is often otherwise. They are "fool gudgeons," used as bait to catch other "fool gudgeons." Cicero was wise. He saw that "the disturbed sky" of Rome "was not to walk in." The conspirators desired his silver hairs on their side, but they dared not approach him.

A good man cannot touch pitch without being defiled. Brutus should have paused to consider the character of his associates, but he was won by flattery. He joined with base men in what he believed to be a patriotic enterprise. His name gave the conspirators confidence. Without it they would not have dared to bring their conspiracy to a head.

The ordinary promoter is in the same position as was Cassius. He sees a way of fleecing the public, but his character is too well known. At his approach safe doors would be locked and purse strings tightened. But when he approaches in the name of some silver-haired senator, with the backing of the heads of universities of national influence, with the indorsation of citizens of unimpeachable integrity, safes are opened and purse strings loosened. In the beginning of the seventeenth century Shakespeare warned the world against the use conspirators might make of silver hairs and men highly esteemed. In the beginning of the twentieth century the world is flooded with schemes primarily intended to trap the unwary.

In this materialistic age men of spiritual insight cannot be too careful about their associates. Avoid all conspirators. They are just as active now as when they were wont to overturn thrones and slay kings. They do obeisance to King Gold. They bend the knee only to the almighty dollar. They conspire, plot, slay, to win wealth. The man of character cannot afford to lend himself to their schemes.

RECORD SNOWFALL IN NEW YORK

Rochester and Western Portion of the State Heavily Blanketed.

RAILROADS ARE CRIPPLED

Vessels Blown Ashore in New York Harbor, and Crews Saved With Much Difficulty.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The record snowstorm visited Rochester and western New York last night. The local bureau reports a precipitation in the city of 12 inches on the level, but the streets and suburban roads are piled with drifts many feet in height, and country roads are impassable. Traffic in the city and on steam roads is crippled. It is still snowing.

Railways Crippled.

Railroads throughout the central and northern sections of the state are badly crippled today by the great fall of snow last night, and which keeps up this morning. Fortunately there was no wind and the snow did not drift. All trains are reported late at Utica, and some of them have been abandoned. Delays in travel will be from one to five or six hours.

Storm Short, But Severe.

New York, Feb. 12.—What promised to be another of the winter's traffic-blocking snowstorms was checked at daybreak today. A turn in conditions at that time brought about a cessation of the fall, and left about four inches of snow on the level in this city and vicinity. The storm was severe while it lasted, the snow being driven along by a 25-mile-an-hour gale in fine, hail-like flakes that pelted and cut. Towards morning a rise in temperature softened the snow masses, and stopped the drifting process that had caused some trouble to transportation companies.

Vessels Blown Ashore.

The storm's worst effect was on the water of the harbor and lower bay, where craft of all kinds had difficulty in finding their way. Two fishing vessels were victims of the storm's fury. They were blown ashore on Sandy Hook in the early hours, and only heroic work on the part of the life-savers prevented disaster to the men on board.

From one vessel, the Franklin D. Nelson, eight men, comprising the entire crew, were safely landed. The Nelson, it is feared, will prove a total loss.

Shortly after the Nelson struck, the schooner Libby was blown hard and fast on the sands of the Hook. She had nine men on board, and the life-saving crew at the station got them safely to land after a hard struggle. The Libby was landed so high on the beach that it is believed she can be saved.

Seventeen Inches of a Fall.

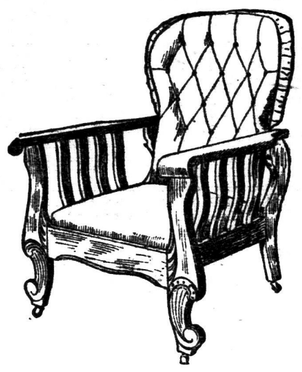
Pittsburg, Feb. 12.—Seventeen inches of snow fell during a 15-hour storm that started at 3 o'clock yesterday, and crippled trolley lines throughout this section of the country, delayed all through and suburban traffic of the railroads, and made even the city streets well-nigh impassable. From almost every community in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio, reports of suspended traffic and snow-blocked highways came in today. Although the storm let up early today, the weather bureau predicted that there was considerable more to come.

Disaster at Boston.

Boston, Feb. 12.—A slight rise in the temperature early today changed the feathery snow which fell lightly down upon New England last night into a heavy driving storm of sleet. One shipping disaster was reported early today. A small fishing schooner went ashore on the rocks at Straus Point, Rye, N.H. The crew were taken off by life-savers. The vessel will probably be a total loss. Delay on the steam and trolley roads was not great, except at a few points.

Our February Sale in Full Swing

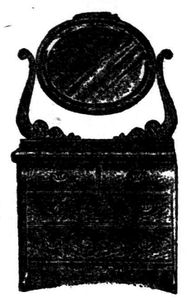
This is our fifth annual February Sale. Never before in a February Sale have we been so rushed. There's a reason. The public realize the great bargains that we offer every February and wait for this sale. 'Mid the incessant din of "greatest values," newest stocks and similar bids for trade, a sharp eye, indeed, is necessary to judge unerringly which store will really save you the most, offers you the best Furniture and the largest varieties. Which? It is our store. If you have any doubt call in and let us show you through our tremendous stock and show you what carload buying will do to prices.



$7.50

For this $15 Solid Oak Morris Chair, in Bradley leather.

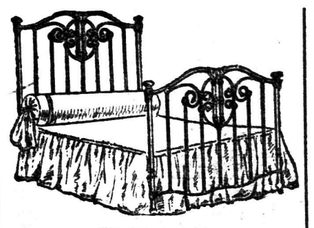
Twenty other Easy Chairs at 1-3 to ½ off.



$12.50

In royal oak or mahogany. Regular $18 Dresser.

$10 Dressers for....**$7**
$15 Dressers for..**$11**
$20 Dressers for..**$14**
$25 Dressers for..**$17**
$35 Dressers for..**$24**
$50 Dressers for..**$35**

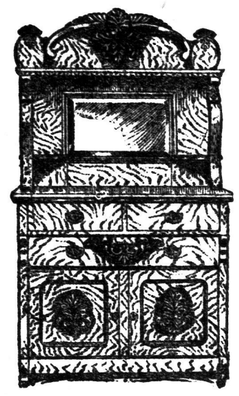


$6.50

For this $10 Bed.

We have 80 different Iron Beds and 46 Brass Beds.

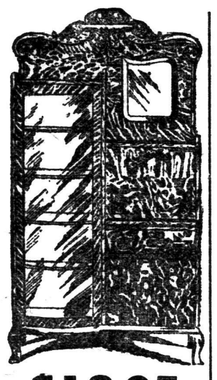
$3.50 Iron Beds for...**$1.95**
$5.00 Iron Beds for...**$3.75**
$6.00 Iron Beds for...**$4.25**
$8.00 Iron Beds for...**$5.50**
$15.00 Iron Beds for **$11.00**
$18 Brass Beds for **$13.50**
$25 Brass Beds for **$18.00**
$40 Brass Beds for **$29.00**



$11.95

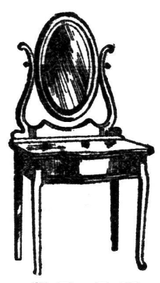
For this $18 Sideboard.

Forty others reduced 25 per cent to 40 per cent. From **$8** to **$100.**



$12.95

For this $18 Secretary. 12 others at 35 per cent off.



$9.95

For this $15 Dressing Table, oak or mahogany. 18 others, from $5 up to $75, at 35 per cent off.



$18.50

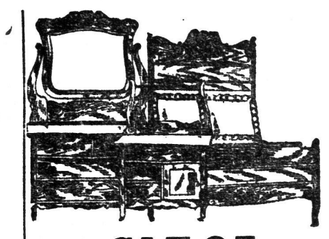
For this Mahogany or Oak Dresser. Regular $25.

Fifty other Dressers, from $4 up to $100, reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.



$1.95

Oak or Mahogany Rockers. 60 other styles from 75c up to $50, all reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.



$17.95

For this $25 Bedroom Suite. Only eight of these left.

Others from **$10** up to **$400.** All reduced from 25 to 40 per cent.

Felt Mattresses For $5.95

Rugs, Lace Curtains, Linoleums

Great reductions on above lines. Come and see them. 200 pairs slightly soiled Curtains at half price.

Stoves and Ranges

At factory prices during February. If you need one be sure and don't miss this chance.

The ONTARIO FURNITURE CO

228-230 Dundas Street. **London's Largest Homefurnishers**

THE BUDGET DEBATE TO CONCLUDE TUESDAY

Then Legislature Will Get Down to Real Business of the Session.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 12. — Friday's sitting of the Legislature was of the usual brief and unproductive order, the benches on both sides being sparsely filled. There were a number of questions on the order paper relating to education, but owing to the absence of the minister, Dr. Pyne, they remained unanswered. Sir James Whitney stated that though Monday's sitting would probably be another short one, the House might expect a lengthy list of routine business on Wednesday, in order to get through the public bills and orders. On Tuesday the budget debate will be resumed, and it is hoped to finish it that evening, but as a number of members desire to be heard the debate may be prolonged beyond expectations. Immediately after the conclusion of the debate the public accounts committee will get down to business.

Mr. McElroy (Carleton) introduced an amendment to the municipal act. Under the present act, where a bridge over 300 feet long is used by the people of other municipalities than that in which it is situated, the county judge may, after investigation, decide that it is a county bridge, thus making the other municipalities responsible for part of the cost of maintenance. Where the judge, however, decides that the bridge is not a county bridge, his decision is final, and the question cannot be reopened. Mr. McElroy's amendment would make another application possible after the expiry of five years, so that if conditions have changed, the bridge may be pronounced a county bridge.

Mr. Craig (East Wellington) presented a petition from the town of Mount Forest, praying for favorable consideration for the bill to incorporate the Ontario College of Pharmacy. Mr. Lennox (North York) gave notice of two bills, one to amend the act for the improvement of highways, and one to amend the municipal act.

CLEAR-HEADED

Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable.

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great western cities, speaks of the harm coffee did for him:

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago, and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"About three and a half years ago I had an attack of pneumonia, which left a memento in the shape of dyspepsia, or rather, to speak more correctly, neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, but the cook made the mistake of not boiling it sufficiently, and we did not like it much. This was, however, soon remedied, and now we like it so much that we will never change back. Postum, being a food beverage instead of a drug, has been the means of curing my stomach trouble, I verily believe, for I am a well man today and have used no other remedy.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our company's branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee-drinking days I was subject to nervousness and 'the blues,' in addition to my sick spells. These have left me since I began using Postum, and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion."

"There's a Reason."

Look in packages for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TORONTO MAN GIVES $100 TO SANATORIUM

Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, the Well-Known Broker. Assists London Institution.

Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, the well-known broker, of Toronto, has given a grant of $100 to the London Health Association, and has taken out a life membership.

This announcement was made by Hon. Adam Beck today, and the money will be applied to the work of the sanatorium. Mr. Jarvis is much interested in the fight against tuberculosis, and was attracted by the methods adopted by the London Health Association to fight the disease.

The ladies' committee have received from Mrs. J. B. McKillop, secretary of the Lord Roberts Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, the sum of $12, to be applied to the linen fund.

Made-in-London Exhibition.

A great deal of interest is being shown in the "Made-in-London" exhibit, to be held shortly on behalf of the sanatorium fund, and it is expected that it will be a great success. The manufacturers have consented to make exhibits, and there will be no difficulty in filling up the armories.

Mrs. Adam Beck and the committee in charge are working very hard, and are meeting with much encouragement. All the schools will be closed on the Wednesday afternoon of the exhibition in order to have the children attend.

No word has as yet been received from his Excellency the Governor-General as to whether he will be able to attend the opening. An answer is expected in a few days.

The ladies are at work making roses for decorating the armories. There will be thousands of them used, and it will be quite a task to prepare them. The building will be handsomely decorated for the exhibition.

LANCASTER WAS ALLOWED TO GO

No Evidence Apparently Against London Man Accused of Burglary.

The Pontiac Press-Gazette of Wednesday, Feb. 9, states that "Hary Lancaster, arrested in London, Ont., and held on the charge of burglarizing the residence of Dr. H. C. Guillot, was released on his personal recognizance to appear for examination a week from today. This is taken as an admission by the authorities that the case against him is not likely to be pushed unless new evidence develops."

HILL'S DESIGN WON

Montreal Sculptor Gets Commission for Brown and McGee Statues.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 11. — The competitions for the George Brown statue and for the D'Arcy McGee statue have been won by Mr. George W. Hill, of Bleury street, Montreal. There were seven competitors, who submitted designs of statues to the judges, who were Byron Walker, of Toronto, and Hon. Arthur Boyer, of Montreal. Statues will be made from Mr. Hill's design and will be used for the adornment of Ottawa. Two prizes were awarded by the judges to Hamilton McCarthy, of Ottawa, and to Coeur de Lion McCarthy, of Montreal, for the excellency of the designs submitted by them.

HOW IT MIGHT BE ARRANGED.

[Exchange.]

"If I were a king," said the weary manager, "I'd have a theatre of my own and have the first man who asked for a pass hanged."

"Good idea," replied the treasurer. "In that case we could truthfully say, 'Free list entirely suspended.'"

FLORIDA SWEPT BY GREAT HURRICANE

A Village Wrecked and Depot Was Blown From Its Foundation.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 12.—News reached here last night of a terrible hurricane in the middle section of the state. A small village, three miles north of Lake-Land, was almost wrecked. The station was blown from its foundation, telephone and telegraph wires were blown down, and crops badly damaged.

Twenty-five persons were in the station when it was blown from its foundation, and a number were painfully injured. Apprehension is felt for the safety of Galloway and Kathleen counties, communication being cut off.

LONG TRIP BY TROLLEY

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—From Syracuse, N. Y., to St. Louis, by trolley, is the accomplishment of A. J. Littlejohn, an eastern traction company official, who arrived here yesterday.

Littlejohn took a roundabout road, and travelled 1,749 miles.

The trip back to Syracuse, which he began last night, will cover only 1,009 miles, as a shorter way will be pursued. Littlejohn travelled 68 miles on steam railroads. Between Kalamazoo and Niles, Mich., a distance of 48 miles, and between Paris and Ridge Farm, Ill., 20 miles, the abandoned the interurban electric lines. Of the total distance of 1,749 miles, 1,689 of them were over the electric railways.

RECEPTION TO ORGANIST

Mr. J. E. Jordan Warmly Welcomed By Colborne Street Church.

Last evening the members of the trustee board of the Colborne Street Methodist Church tendered a reception to the newly-appointed organist, Mr. J. E. Jordan, who begins his work as organist on Sunday.

The members of the board and their wives, and the choir of the church all sat down together, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. There was a long and interesting toast list, and several musical numbers.

Mr. J. E. Jordan is a brother of Mr. A. D. Jordan, the organist and leader of the First Methodist Church.

For Columbia and Edison machines and records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street. 29tf-t

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM SHOWS PROSPERITY

Montreal, Feb. 12.—The management of the Grand Trunk Railway is being congratulated in railway financial circles today on the cable announcement from London that the company has prospered to such an extent that the board of directors has been enabled to declare a dividend of 5 per cent on second preferred stock. For some time past the shareholders of this issue have been receiving only 2½ per cent.

HALL'S PLAN FAILED

Fake Confession of Murdering Girl Fails to Free Him.

Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 11. — James E. Hall, who obtained his release at the naval prison here by making a false confession that he was the murderer of Miss Anna Schumacher, of Rochester, and who was taken to that city for examination, was brought back today and resumed his sentence.

Hall's plan was to obtain his discharge from the navy in order that the civil authorities might take him to Rochester, where he expected to be freed.

PARIS CHINAMAN DIES IN LONDON

Lee Yung Succumbs After a Long Illness.

Lee Yung, a Chinaman from Paris, died in Victoria Hospital last night after an illness of about two months. Mr. Yung was 37 years old, and came to Canada nine years ago. He was brought to the hospital yesterday afternoon in a very critical condition. He conducted a laundry in Paris for some time, and before that had a business in St. Marys. He has a cousin in Brantford. The remains will be sent back to Paris this morning.

HORIZON CLEAR OF FINANCIAL CLOUDS

R. G. Dun & Co.' trade report for London says: The principal feature of excitement here during the past week has been the hardware and builders' conventions, bringing as they have the representatives of these lines from the whole Province, and the exhibit of goods made in Canada has been an eye-opener to the average layman. No doubt good trade returns will result and the local trade benefited. General trade continues a little stagnant, but now that stock-takings are about over and with the advent of brighter weather, there should be considerable improvement. There have been very few insolvencies this month so far, and the horizon seems to be fairly clear of financial clouds.

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

MASONIC REUNION IN LONDON NEXT WEEK

Rose Croix and Perfection Lodges Preparing for a Big Event.

The sixteenth annual reunion of the London Chapter Rose Croix, 18 degrees, and the London Lodge of Perfection will be held on the 16th and 17th of February in the Masonic Temple. A large number of candidates for the different degrees are expected, and there will be a number of prominent Scottish Rite Masons from other places. There will be a banquet on Thursday evening, at which Senator Gibson and other prominent Masons will be present and take part.

The officers of the London Lodge of Perfection are as follows: Thrice puissant grand master, J. B. McKillop; senior grand warden, C. A. Whitwam; junior grand warden, P. M. Millman; grand secretary, Jared Vining; grand treasurer, W. D. Taylor; grand orator, W. A. Karn; grand almoner, A. E. Cooper; grand master of ceremonies, J. L. Richmond; grand expert, Geo. M. Millar; assistant grand expert, B. W. Bennett; organist, Chas. E. Wheeler; grand captain of the host, Rev. Dr. D. L. McCrae; grand tyler, John Robertson; auditors, R. D. McDonald, F. N. Reynolds; property committee, J. E. Keays, J. L. Richmond.

The officers of London Chapter, Rose Croix, are the following: Most wise sovereign, C. A. Whitwam; first general, J. B. McKillop; second general, A. E. Santo; prelate, A. G. Smyth; raphael, B. W. Bennett; grand marshal, F. L. Burdon; registrar, Jared Vining; treasurer, John Callard; almoner, A. E. Cooper; organist, C. E. Wheeler; captain of the guard, P. M. Millman; guard, John Robertson; auditors, R. D. McDonald, F. N. Reynolds; property committee, J. E. Keays, P. M. Millman.

The committee in charge of the reunion are the following:

Work—J. E. Keays (chairman), W. D. Taylor, B. W. Bennett, J. L. Richmond, Geo. M. Millar, Thomas Rowe.

Printing — Wm. Allen Young (chairman), P. W. D. Brodrick, J. B. McKillop.

Refreshments—H. R. Abbott (chairman), H. C. McBride, R. D. McDonald, F. N. Reynolds, W. H. Line.

Reception—A. E. Cooper (chairman), A. G. Smyth, A. B. Greer, T. G. Davis, W. A. Karn, John Graham, J. N. Wood, C. A. Whitwam, R. E. Davis, John Callard, F. L. Burdon, John Footitt, W. A. Piper, Edwin Paull, Rev. Dr. D. L. McCrae.

Candidates — A. E. Santo (chairman), P. M. Millman, A. Leitch, D. F. Macwatt, Geo. Musson, Jun., Stewart McWhorter, A. McP. Clark, A. K. Wanless, J. E. Richards, W. A. Becker.

Music—Charles E. Wheeler (chairman), A. W. White, H. C. Simpson, W. D. Taylor, Alfred Dunn, Henry Stratfold.

Scottish Rite Choir—Charles E. Wheeler (organist and musical director), Alfred Dunn, Henry Stratfold, A. W. White, H. C. Simpson, P. M. Millman, W. D. Taylor, K. Wildern, W. R. Woollatt, Geo. M. Millar, A. W. Robinson, C. W. Davidson, A. L. Davis.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine**
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c
MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

M'CLARY'S FAMOUS BOOSTING CLUB

Delightful Smoker Held Last Night in Men's Dining-Room.

The McClary's famous Boosting Club gave a smoker and concert last night in the men's dining-room on York street, which was very much enjoyed by the large number that were present. Mr. Summers, the superintendent, occupied the chair, and directed the proceedings of the evening in a most capable manner. A very excellent programme, composed of talent from the foundry and tin and enamel departments. The jolly crowd broke up with the singing of Auld Lang Syne, and three hearty cheers for the chairman of the evening.

ST. THOMAS MAN LIKES THAT CITY

Much Prefers Life There to a Stay in a London Jail.

Stephen Shane, of St. Thomas, is under the impression that home in that city is better than London jail, and in no uncertain manner he rejected a proposal of Magistrate Love to commit him here this morning. Shane was arrested for being drunk and was wandering around without any overcoat, and was evidently in a very serious condition. This morning he appeared in court so ill that he had to be removed to the corridor for a while to get fresh air.

"I think I had better remand you to jail for a week," said the court, "and the doctor will look after you."

Shane said he would go right home if he were allowed to. The court gave orders for him to be escorted as far as a station, as he feared that Shane was so ill that something might happen to him.

ABERDEEN MOTHERS' CLUB

Instructive Talk on the Care of the Teeth Was Listened To.

The regular monthly meeting of the Aberdeen Mothers' Club was held the other evening. After the usual business an instructive talk on the care of the teeth was listened to. The speaker made very clear, indeed to all present the necessity of a very vigilant watch of the teeth in childhood, and also that too much care cannot be taken of one's teeth. What is needed in the schools is a dental inspection of the teeth.

Miss Selery delighted everyone with her reading.

Mrs. Provan rendered a solo, which was very much enjoyed.

About twelve new members were added, bringing the membership over the forty mark.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Dickens Society.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I hope you may be able to find space in the columns of your excellent paper for the following short letter.

As an interested and deeply appreciative listener to Mr. E. S. Williamson's "Evening With Dickens" last night, it occurred to me, as on many such occasions, that there must be. In our city, many, many lovers of the master's books, who have wished for the pleasure of conversation and intercourse with kindred spirits. Other cities have their "Dicken's Fellowship Societies," and why not London?

Could not a movement be put on foot for such a society? It would prove a great boon, I am sure, to the hundreds of readers, who have not the further pleasure of discussion and appreciation each with the other. Might not views be exchanged and plans formulated? Thanking you for your valuable space.

A DICKENSIAN.

London, Feb. 10.

Her Daughter

Took Very Sick As Result Of Catching Cold.

Mrs. Dennis Delaney, Friar's Head, N.S., writes: "At the close of the year 1907, our youngest daughter, five years old, took very sick as the result of catching cold. She became very weak and could not move around at all. We consulted doctors and gave her various kinds of medicine but they did not seem to relieve her any. On the advice of a friend I procured a bottle of your valuable remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and after using the first bottle noticeable improvement was the result and after using three bottles she was entirely cured. I can certify that it was through your valuable remedy that she regained her strength and would advise every mother having young ones similarly afflicted to obtain your valuable remedy. For myself I would not be without a bottle in the house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree combined with Wild Cherry bark and other pectoral remedies. It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. Price 25 cents at all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Opp. GRAND CENTRAL STATION NEW YORK CITY
ROOMS $1.00 a day and upward
Baggage to and from Station Free
Send 2c stamp for N. Y. City Guide Book and Map

For Edison and Columbia machines and records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street. 29tf-t.

GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW



GREAT FORTUNES ARE MADE BY THE DOLLARS THAT WERE DEPOSITED IN THE BANK

EVERYBODY NOW ON EARTH would have to live five hundred years and work every second of both day and night, and count $21 a second, just to count what one dollar would amount to if put in the bank at 10 per cent compound interest for five hundred years. Money grows if you will let it.

We will pay you 3 per cent interest on the money you put in this bank, and compound the interest every six months.

—THE—

Bank of Toronto

THREE OFFICES IN LONDON:
CORNER KING AND RICHMOND STREETS.
CORNER ADELAIDE AND DUNDAS STREETS.
CORNER RICHMOND AND JOHN STREETS.

SCRANTON COAL

I sell the best coal produced.
I give all orders attention.
I want to give satisfaction.
I invite you to trade with me.

JOHN M. DALY
KOALMAN.
PHONE 348. 19 YORK STREET

The Big —4—

Mrs. Potts' Plated Irons, set $1 00
Cobbler Sets, complete, set .. 50c
Hockey Sticks, each 5c
Food Choppers, with four steel plates 89c

THE ABOVE ARE GENUINE BARGAINS.

Cowan's Hardware
127 DUNDAS STREET.

Arnold's Art Studio

390½ Richmond Street
For the latest ideas in Photography.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL. zxt

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
Eastman Papers, Kodaks and Films.
J. H. BACK & CO.
4 MASONIC TEMPLE. m&j

CLEANING DAINTY GOWNS

Much of our work is in the cleaning of dainty gowns and fine costumes for the best people of city and country. Our French Dry Cleaning Process gives great satisfaction in this work.

R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners,
400 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

SORE THROAT

is dangerous—frequently runs into diphtheria, tonsilities, quinsy, or becomes chronic and impairs the hearing.

Better, isn't it, to have a bottle of NYAL'S SORE THROAT CURE on hand, and take no chances? Twenty-five cents.

OMOND.
THE LITTLE DRUG STORE.
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

WANT MORE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The bill respecting the Dominion Millers' Association was reported by the private bills committee yesterday morning. The company was incorporated in 1902 and now asks additional powers for milling and doing a general grain business with a capital of $250,000. Secretary Watts, of Toronto, in answer to a question, said their object was to protect the small millers from big companies, such as the Ogilvies and Lake of the Woods.

For Edison and Columbia machines and records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street. 29tf-t

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

BALM-ZOIN

An elegant preparation for the prevention and cure of chaped hands and face, cracked lips and roughness of skin. 25c per bottle at

Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.

NOT HOW CHEAP BUT HOW GOOD

A Baking Powder whose only merit is that it can be sold cheap is not one that's calculated to inspire confidence. If you use STRONG'S BAKING POWDER you may rely on results.

SARNIA COL. LIT. ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Lively Debate But the Ladies Were Worsted—Funeral of Dr. Newell.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, Feb. 12. — The late Dr. Newell, whose death occurred here yesterday, was born in the township of Middlesex 52 years ago, and received his early education in the township schools at Strathroy. He graduated from Trinity University as M. D. in 1886. He came here from Wyoming about five years ago, and enjoyed a good practice, but about two years ago failing health made it necessary for him to give up active work. The funeral will be held from his late residence, Christina street north, at one o'clock to the Tunnel depot. Interment will take place at Strathroy on the arrival of the 2:10 train. Services will be held at the house at 12:30. The late Dr. Newell was a prominent society man, and was a member of the Masonic order, Sons of England, I. O. F., Chosen Friends and A. O. U. W. The funeral will be under Masonic auspices. The deep sympathy of the community is extended to Mrs. Newell in her sad bereavement.

The St. Clair District Printers' Association held a meeting behind closed doors at the Vendome Hotel Friday afternoon. Practically all the newspaper men in Lambton County were present.

In the Devine Street Methodist Church tomorrow the pastor, Rev. J. E. Holmes, will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Sacrificial Offering"; evening subject, "A Traveller's Outfit."

Oliver Wiley, the negro who created a disturbance at the Tunnel depot on Thursday morning, was given fourteen days in jail by Magistrate Gorman at the police court yesterday morning.

An Interesting Debate.

A very interesting debate was the feature of the weekly meeting of the Sarnia Collegiate Institute Literary Society, Friday afternoon. The subject, "Resolved, that women should be granted the franchise," was well debated. The affirmative was upheld by four young ladies, while the negative was taken by an equal number of men, but, alas, the decision was given to the negative side. The young ladies, however, are not dismayed by the decision and are living in hopes that some day they will be able to demand the ballot and be on equal footing with the men.

The members of Sarnia Encampment, A. O. F., together with their wives and sweethearts held a very successful valentine social in their lodge rooms last evening. Cards and games were the features of the evening's enjoyment. An excellent programme and refreshments were also provided.

Exciting Runaway.

The breaking of a bolt which holds the double-tree onto the tongue, was the cause of an exciting runaway on Christina street on Friday morning. The team were being driven by Mr. J. Huck, and to his ability as a driver is due the fact that no serious damage was done, although it was feared the frightened animals would jump through the large window in the front of the Colonial Hotel. Mr. Huck, however, stayed with the team and succeeded in bringing them to a standstill at Wellington street.

Messrs. R. Corrick & Son have secured the contract for building a large cement, fire-proof vault in the private bank of Mr. F. C. Watson. We understand the plans of the offices will also be arranged to provide for the better handling of the increased business being done.

An "Old-Fashioned Tea."

With the object of securing funds for the building of a new church, the members of Parker Street Sunday School will give an "Old-Fashioned Tea" in their schoolroom next Tuesday evening. Supper will be served from 6 to 8, and a choice programme will be given.

Mrs. Hugh Bird, College avenue, received word this week of the sudden death at Prevost, Alta., of her nepew, Robert Menzie, son of Geo. Menzie, formerly of Sarnia Township. The young man was only 20 years old, and had only been ill a short time with pneumonia.

Sarnia Lodge, No. 281, A.O.U.W., will hold a special meeting this evening at 8 o'clock.

John Durance, of Exmouth street, was operated upon this morning at the General Hospital for appendicitis.

Carpetball Game Postponed.

The game scheduled to be played last night between the K. O. T. M. and W. O. W. carpetball teams, has been postponed until next Friday evening, Feb. 18.

The police committee of the town council met yesterday afternoon to decide on what applicants they will recommend to the town council for appointment to the vacancies on the local police force.

MAY LOSE BOTH HANDS AND FEET

St. Thomas Driver Found Frozen by the Roadside Fell From Sleigh.

St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 12.—Thomas Wharton, employed by Victor Drum, was found at 3 o'clock yesterday morning on the roadside near Avon in a terribly frozen condition.

He had been to Aylmer with a load of furniture, and was returning, when numbness overcame him, and he fell from the sleigh.

Wharton is now in the hospital here and will likely lose both hands and feet.

WIFE LAID CHARGE THEN BACKED OUT

Old Story of the Husband Ill-Treating His Partner.

William Davis, of London Township, appeared before Squire Chittick yesterday, charged by his wife with assaulting her, and choking her 16-months-old baby. When Davis appeared yesterday in charge of Constable Corsaut, however, the wife refused to proceed against him, and not being a compellable witness, the case was dismissed, Davis paying the costs.

TWO MORE PLACED ON INDIAN LIST

Magistrate Love Will Try to Save Men Themselves.

Two citizens, who have evidenced a decided weakness of late for all kinds of stimulants, were placed on the Indian list this morning by Magistrate Love when they appeared for being drunk. The court told the men that it was in their own interest that they be placed on the list and he was going to do it for their good. Another drunk was not present when his name was called and the case was adjourned for a week.

A BADLY-WANTED MAN

Montreal Sporting Character Said To Have Caused Many Failures.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 11.—All told there will be a dozen failures of saloonkeepers as the result of the disappearance of Hubert Raymond, the agent, who leaves a host of sorrowing creditors behind him. Raymond was to have been tried in March on a charge of perjury, and it is stated, he declared he would run away rather than take any chances. His liabilities will run up close to $100,000, and it is now stated that in his efforts to get cash he even resorted to forgery. Raymond was a well-known sporting character, and cut a big dash among the saloon element in the city. Four actions, one of them by an automobile firm, were entered in court against Raymond today.

THE LONG-SAULT DAM

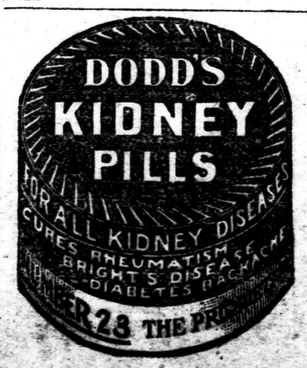
Montreal, Feb. 11.—The construction of the Long Sault dam at Cornwall would be a serious thing for Canada, according to Mr. R. Wilson Reford, who represented the Montreal Board of Trade before the international waterways commission, which has been considering the proposition. Mr. Reford thinks there would be a great deal more indignation among Canadians than there is if the project was better understood, and it was fully realized what it meant to the country. He fears the commission will grant the right to build the dam, unless stronger feeling is shown by Canadians against it. For one thing it means that Americans would control an important link in the inland waterways of the country between Montreal and the lakes. No one knows who is behind the scheme, although efforts have been made to find out.

QUITS SUFFRAGE FIGHT.

Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Flora McDonald Thompson, of New York and Greenwich, who has until recently been Paris correspondent for an American weekly publication, and who is a contributor to magazines, has caused a sensation by withdrawing from the Greenwich equal franchise league, of which she was an officer, and issuing a denunciation of the woman suffrage movement.

In an interview, Mrs. Thompson said: "I have resigned because experience has driven me, unwillingly enough but relentlessly, to the conclusion that the right of suffrage for woman, reduced to a final equation, means practically nothing or it means socialism and free love.

"The argument that our boast of universal suffrage means votes for women, is unquestionably sound. But when the evils resulting in the United States from ignorant, irresponsible voters are so manifest, why increase them by adding numbers of ignorant and irresponsible women voters to the total."



JUSTICE NOT SLOW IF SHE IS BLIND

Keepers of Blind Pigs Tried and Sentenced Between Sunset and Sunset.

Elk Lake, Feb. 9. — Last night License Inspector Blackwell and Chief George Calbeck, of the provincial police, visited this town. Next morning they left with four prisoners.

The whole affair had been beautifully arranged, and on their arrival the proprietors of four "blind pigs" were behind the bars.

About midnight they were arraigned before Thomas Torrance, police magistrate. The trial lasted till 4 o'clock in the morning, and all were convicted. Dan Reavey was convicted on five different charges and was fined $525 or nine months' hard labor in North Bay jail. Tom Doherty was fined $250 or six months, and Joseph Brier $150 or three months. A. Lagonier was fined $200 for the whiskey end of his business, and $100 for the gambling end.

None of the prisoners had the money to pay his fine, and all were started this morning to the railway en route to North Bay jail.

PAINTERS WILL MEET IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Annual Convention Will Not Come to London Next Year.

The international painters' convention will not come to London next year, but will be held in St. Louis, Mo.

At the session yesterday afternoon, the matter was decided. Mayor Beattie sent a telegram, inviting the delegates to meet here, but the city in the "Show-Me" state had the call, and the painters will go south next winter.

Ex-Ald. R. Booth returned from the session last night, and was delighted with it. There were 700 delegates present, and a great deal of valuable information was obtained. He also obtained information that there were many concerns represented at the gathering, who were desirous of opening up a branch in Canada, and Mr. Booth promptly turned the names over to Mayor Beattie.

"We will get in touch with them," said his worship. "We will offer the best we can, and I hope that some of them may be induced to come to London."

SIX STRICKEN WITH TYPHOID

Peterboro Family Sadly Afflicted—All Sick But the Mother.

Peterboro, Feb. 11.—Four patients suffering from typhoid fever were brought to the city from Hastings last night, and are now in the Nicholls' Hospital, under the care of Dr. Leach. They are Mrs. Sidney Sharpe, and three daughters, aged three, nine and eleven years, respectively. The family, which was composed of father and mother, two sons, and three daughters, was, with the exception of Mr. Sharpe, stricken with typhoid fever about two weeks ago. One son, aged eighteen, died, and the family physician last night had given up all hope for the recovery of the other boy.

CITY SPRINGS SURPRISE

(Continued from Page One.)

gestions up, and carry them into practice, if the city is agreeable.

Position of the City.

The commissioners can, and it is understood, will, refuse to accept any such proposition from a private individual or other company, thus preventing any proposition reaching the Street Railway Company. This, it is claimed, will prevent the company doing anything in the line of amusements at the park, unless a new agreement is reached.

The difficulty can be overcome by the company assigning all their rights in writing to the commissioners, and then the latter can make whatever bargain they see fit with a private individual, making it possible to make an agreement that may net the city some money, if it is considered wise to have amusement devices in the park.

City Solicitor's Opinion.

The opinion of City Solicitor Meredith was obtained on the question, and it was to the effect that the company had absolutely no initiative in the matter—that the first move must come from elsewhere. The decision is accepted as important, and will have a considerable influence on the city receipts from this source.

The company have no more rights than at the present time, and a 10-cent fare.

Commissioner Pocock was questioned regarding the matter, and maintained that so far as he was concerned he would not allow any company to operate any devices at Springbank unless the city received a revenue therefrom.

Mr. Pocock Speaks.

"I have insisted that the company have no power to initiate in the matter," said Mr. Pocock. "I insisted at the meeting of the commissioners that I was right, and I still think so. I do not think it right to give the company full control of the grounds for 10 years without any possibility of the city obtaining any revenue. That does not look like justice to me. If my viewpoint is right, I will not favor sending any proposition to the London Street Railway under any circumstances. When they have waived their rights in writing, we will be in a position to deal directly with the individual seeking the franchise, and then we can make our own bargain. The 10-cent fare is too high. There should be a children's rate."

DISCOVERY OF NEW LAND

French Antarctic Expedition a Success From Scientific Point of View.

Valparaiso, Chile, Feb. 12. — The French Antarctic expedition, under Dr. Joan M. Charcot, reached latitude 70 degrees south, longitude 126 degrees west, and discovered land to the west and south of Alexander Island. The French Antarctic expedition appears to have been a success from a scientific viewpoint. Dr. Charcot, the commander, is here, having arrived on the steamer Pourquois.

Alexander Island, or, as it is sometimes called, Alexander Land, is a small island in the South Antarctic Ocean about latitude 69 degrees south, longitude 75 degrees west, and is considered to be a part of the so-called Antarctic continent. It was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1821.

FREDERIC REMINGTON'S STORY.

Frederic Remington once told a story of himself that will bear re-telling. One of his cowboy acquaintances in the West was known as Hollering Smith because of his favorite way of enjoying himself. Remington made a number of studies of him both in repose and at his favorite pursuit, and on returning to New York one time he utilized these in a series of illustrations in a magazine article. The next time he went West and got to Smith's neighborhood, Smith came over to see him on the very day of his arrival, and hauling from his pocket a page torn from a magazine with one of Remington's studies of him in the central figure of a group in a state of eruption, inquired: "Say, is that me?" Fred was cautious, as he said, not being exactly sure of what was next on the programme, and replied: "Well, I got the idea from you, of course, but—" "Oh, it's all right," said Smith, "no offense; if it's me just say so." "Well, yes; it's a fairly close portrait of you," said Remington. "That's what the boys at the ranch said," Smith came back. "I look like that when I holler, do I?" "I think you do." "Well," said Smith, tucking the page away in his pocket, "if that's the state of the case then all I've got to say is that Hollerin' Smith has hollered his last holler that he'll ever holler. Hereafter when I celebrate I'll blow a tin horn, you bet. I don't consider that no man has a right to look like that—not around among white folks at least."—New York Sun.

INK THE ROMANS USED.

The ancient Romans commonly wrote with a metal point (stylus) on wooden tablets covered with wax (tabulae), but permanent records were written on parchment with a reed pen and liquid pigment or ink.

At Haltem, in Westphalia, near the site of the Aluso fortress erected by Drusus in the year 11 B. C., was recently found a bronze vessel containing a dried black mass, which Prof. Kassner has decided to be Roman ink. The mass was found to consist chiefly of soot and tannate of iron. It also contained smaller quantities of ferric oxide, copper oxide, clay, magnesia, gypsum, phosphoric acid, carvonic acid, alkalies and sand.

These ingredients probably represent chiefly accidental impurities which have found their way into the old ink stand, but some of them may be due to the chemical action of the ink on the bronze vessel.

The presence of an aromatic substance suggests that the ink was imported from Italy, where the use of perfumed ink was common—Scientific American.

THE BEAR AT HOME.

Sometimes certain sorts of bearish traits "run in the family," as the saying is. It's not unusual to see a whole series of sulky men who dominate their families in silent gloom. When father is home, conversation ceases, gayety is eclipsed, and yet father when away from home, it is rumored, is frequently witty, even genial. With this example before them it is very likely that the boys will carry on the family tradition. people who know the family well will tell you that Mr. Johnson is exactly like his great-uncle Gideon. Where there is a bear of this kind at home there is little hope that many of that family will escape, and they will go on breeding unhappiness and discomfort among those for whom they care the most.

It is rather sad that so many kindly people should make the home circle uncomfortable because they are not willing to accord those dearest to them the same consideration that they give a stranger. Perhaps one day we may advance to that state of civilization when it is as great a crime to break the domestic peace as it now is to make a scene in public.—Mary Heaton Vorse, in Harper's Bazaar.

RAILROAD STATISTICS THAT STARTLE.

The most marvellous array of statistics presented for some time past was that offered by the bureau of railway news and statistics. These figures are so stupendous that one can scarcely comprehend their real meaning as they stand in orderly rows, divided into groups of three by portly commas. Figures are mounting up so rapidly nowadays that the statisticians have to keep on hand an ample supply of ciphers.

In ten years nearly seven billion people were carried by the railroads of the United States, and in a single year, 1908, one and one-half billion tons of freight were transported over the shining rails from one part of the country to another.

The weight of individual locomotives has increased 115 per cent, and the number 75 per cent, there being now almost 57,000 puffing over the United States. The increase in the capacity of freight cars has been approximately 120 per cent, making their present carrying capacity more than 71,000,000 tons.

Perhaps the statistics giving the number of railroad employees are the most impressive; nearly a million and a half people, an increase of 67 per cent, are now on the pay rolls of United States railroads, drawing a compensation of a billion dollars a year, an increase of 110 per cent over ten years ago.—National Magazine.

HOW A FRENCHMAN "SPEAKS."

Watch two men in a restaurant. If they are English, they may be engaged in conversation during the whole of the meal. But it is a quiet, well-ordered dialogue, nothing of which reaches those at the next table, and the conversation is not allowed to interfere with the business in hand, which is eating. Suppose, however, that two Frenchmen are lunching together. Whichever of the two is doing the talking soon lays down his knife and fork. How can he explain to his vis-a-vis what happened unless he has his hands and arms free, unless he acts the story? And he always acts it well. I confess I like to hear—and see—a Frenchman tell a story. It is as good as a play, it is better, for it is natural. He leaves out nothing; you get the words, the expression, the movements of the person concerned, and if there are several persons, the raconteur acts them all with equal skill. When an Englishman is asked to sing or recite before strangers, his first impulse is to decline. His natural timidity, his disinclination to show off, his reluctance to "play the actor," all tend to make him keep his seat. But if a Frenchman is requested to "contribute" a musical or dramatic selection, or to make a speech, it is rare to find him refuse. Why should he? He has been taught from his childhood that to sing and act and orate are as natural as taking his meals or drinking a glass of wine, and he has no diffidence to con- **French-Antarctic Expedition a Success** tend with. He is a born actor.—London Globe.

STRATHROY BOY MISSING

Resented Reprimand by Running Away —Library Had a Good Year.

Strathroy, Feb. 10.—Mr. G. Ashwell, of Oil Springs, has accepted a position with the Strathroy Canning Company and will bring his family here at an early date.

The members of the Methodist Church choir sent the balance of their funds, about $11, to the Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto. The gift was thankfully received.

The new Colonial Furniture Company have got out all their samples, and their travellers left this week for the west to book orders.

Master Percy Cline, about 12 years of age, the adopted child of Mr. and Mrs. H. Cline, left home on Tuesday, and his parents are much worried over his long absence. Percy had been absenting himself from school without permission and ran into his father's arms unexpectedly. He was taken sharply to task for his conduct and resented the reprimand by leaving home. He was reported in the vicinity of London, and his parents will be glad to reveive any news of the missing boy.

Both sides of the local option movement are anxiously awaiting the decision in regard to the 11 votes under dispute. The matter is to be decided on Saturday by a high court judge.

The annual meeting of the public library board was held on Monday evening in the library rooms. The reports showed the library to be in a very healthy condition. Receipts for the year were $635.81, an increase of $32 over last year. The board of managers elected is as follows: Messrs. C. S. Kerr, Dr. Whitehead, J. Sadlier, J. Shields, J. V. McDonald, F. P. Hughes, R. J. Avery, R. F. Richardson, J. H. McIntosh; auditors: Messrs. H. McCall and R. Diprose.

TILLSONBURG.

Tillsonburg, Feb. 11.—Miss Ruby Longe, who has been the guest of friends here for the past two weeks, returned to her home in Aylmer on Wednesday.

Mrs. E. W. Eames, of Brandon, Man., is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Jas. Harrison.

Arthur Harris was the guest of Hespeler friends this week.

Miss Dora McMechan, who has been the guest of relatives here, returned to her home in Chicago on Wednesday.

Mrs. C. H. Denton has returned from a visit with her daughter in Toronto.

Mrs. G. D. Hubbard has returned from Hamilton and is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Rummage.

E. I. Torrens is spending a few days in London.

J. J. Bradburn is in London on business.

Geo. Tillson has returned from a business trip to Toronto.

Miss Hazel McGuire has been spending a few days with friends in Aylmer.

Geo. Wood, of Ingersoll, was the guest of his brother, E. J. Wood lately.

Mrs. P. A. Craig has returned to her home in Windsor after a short visit with relatives here.

Alex. Kennedy, of Toledo, is renewing old acquaintances here.

J. H. Rush spent a few days in Toronto this week.

Mrs. A. Harris has returned to Aylmer after a pleasant visit with Mrs. S. E. Barrett.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hubbard, of Straffordville, spent Tuesday with friends in this place.

Mrs. John Anderson is visiting relatives at Woodstock.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE.

Farm stock, implements, etc., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, on the premises, lot 53, E. T. R., Township of Westminster. Sale starts 1 p.m. sharp. No reserve. Proprietor going west. C. I. BURTWISTLE, proprietor. BURROWS & LAIDLAW, auctioneers. b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

Our lots on Ridout street, South London, are on a high elevation, suitable for first-class houses. We have the cheapest lots in the immediate neighborhood.

ENGLISH STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, cement block foundation, 7 room, clothes closet, bathroom complete, large cellars, good lot. Price, $2,100.

HAMILTON ROAD — New 1¾-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 36x240 feet. Price, $2,800.

KING STREET—A new two-story brick, 9 rooms, piped for hot water heating, bathroom complete, good lot. Price, $4,000.

MARYBORO PLACE—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order, good lot. Price, $1,400.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, South LONDON—New two-story frame house, 4 bedrooms; 5 acres fruit trees; county taxes. Price, $3,100.

OXFORD STREET, near Military School—Five acres, new 1½-story brick house, modern improvements; county taxes. Price, $2,700.

HYMAN STREET—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 8 rooms each, modern improvements and well constructed; always rented. Price reasonable.

PRINCESS AVENUE, near the park—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, in perfect order, modern improvements, large verandah. Price, $4,800.

A HANDSOME BRICK RESIDENCE, stone foundation, slate roof, finished in style; oak floors, hot water heating, large lot. Inspection invited.

TALBOT STREET, CENTRAL—Brick cottage, 8 rooms, modern improvements; lot 40x100 feet. At a reasonable figure.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, lot 40x198 feet. $1,700.

CATHCART STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements. Price reduced. Call if you want a cheap house.

WORTLEY ROAD—New two-story red brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price reduced.

ELIAS STREET—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, nice lot. Price, $2,200.

RENWICK AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price, $2,500. Inspect at once.

OXFORD STREET—A new red pressed brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms, oak floors, hot water heating. Price reduced. Call if you want a bargain.

ENGLISH STREET—A new frame cottage, 7 rooms, nice lot. Price, $1,375.

COLBORNE STREET, near Oxford street—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 38x220 feet. Get our price.

P. WALSH
PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN SEEKS EMPLOYMENT of any kind; used to horses, cows and furnaces, and general work. Box 31, Advertiser. 99c

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services, 11 and 7. Rev. J. E. Hawkins, B.A., of Sarnia, will preach morning and evening.

ALL SAINTS—HOLY COMMUNION, 8:30 a.m. Matins and sermon, 11; Evensong, choral, 7. Preacher, Rev. T. B. Clarke, M.A.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor. Church anniversary. Morning service, Rev. H. A. Graham; evening, Rev. R. Whiting. Offerings for trust fund.

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

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—The rector will preach at the morning service on Genesis xix., 15. The Rev. John Morris will preach at the evening service. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Visitors welcomed.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S — FIRST Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion, 8:30 a.m. Matins, 11; preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue, M.A.; "subject, "God's Will in Religion." Evensong, 7; preacher, Very Reverend the Dean; subject, "Lenten Duties."

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor, will preach. Morning, "A Personal Worker"; evening, "Who is on the Lord's Side?"

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. Walter Moffat, minister, morning; evening, sermon illustrated with limelight views. All welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. ROGER Howard, rector. Morning, Ven. Archdeacon Hill; evening, the Bishop of Huron.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Rev. W. T. Hill, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "The Priesthood of Knowledge"; evening, "The Model Young Man." The music will be in charge of the new organist, Mr. J. E. Jordan. Everybody welcome.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., pastor. Rev. W. H Graham, B.A., B.D., of Chatham, will preach at both services. The evening musical service will include the solo, "O Rest in the Lord," and chorus "He Watching Over Israel," from "Elijah," and the mixed quartette "Rock of Ages," by Dudley Buck. Bible School at 2:45.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor. Rev. J. A. McArthur, S.T.D., of Lynedoch, will preach morning and evening.

FIRST CHRISTIAN WORKERS' Church, King street—Mr. John Holman will preach in the morning and the pastor will preach in the evening.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Dundas street—On Sunday the pastor, Rev. Ernest H. Peatfield, B.D., will preach. Subjects: Morning at 11 o'clock, "The Fourth Beatitude"; evening at 7 o'clock, the seventh in series on Revelation, "The Sixth Seal: The Black Sun, Red Moon, etc." All are cordially invited.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. Morning, Dr. Stackhouse, on "Laymen's Missionary Movement"; evening, the pastor.

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

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER of Wellington and Dufferin. Rev. R. Whiting, B.A., minister, will preach Sabbath at 11. Subject, "The Pentecostal Attitude." Rev. A. K. Birks, LL.B., president of Conference, will preach at 7; subject, "Gloom and Glory."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. The Rev. W. T. Wilson, of Guelph, will occupy the pulpit morning and evening.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER HAMILTON road and Grey street. Sunday School and Bible Class, 2:30. Gospel meeting, 7 p.m. A welcome to all.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Anniversary day. Rev. Richard Hobbs, of Exeter, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Musical services: Morning—Anthem, "Arise, Shine, for Thy Light is Come" (Elvey); soloist, Mr. C. Hodgins. Evening—Anthem, "What are These?" (Stainer), also "Oh, Taste and See" (Goss); soloist, Mr. J. Nash.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor, will preach. Evening subject, "Life's Crowns of Thorns." Strangers welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—C. M. Carew, pastor. The pastor will preach. Song service, 6:45 p.m. Seats all free. Everybody welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, B.D., pastor. Rev. Dr. McCrae will preach morning and evening.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "God is Love"; evening, "The Unspoken Thoughts of Jesus." Men's Bible Class at 3 o'clock; "Paul's Letter to the Romans."

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Services at 11 and 7. Rector, Very Rev. E. Davis, D.D.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH— Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, D.D., of Toronto, will address the Bible Classes in the afternoon, and will preach in the evening. Everybody welcome.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH— Morning service conducted by Rev. G. A. Mackenzie; subject, "Faith and Works." Evening service conducted by Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto; subject, "Labor and the Bar." Seats free. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A., pastor. 10 a.m., regular classes; 11 a.m., Rev. James Hamilton will preach. 2:30, Sunday School; 7 p.m., the pastor will preach; subject, "The New Testament Doctrine of Hell." All welcome.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL— Morning, usual; evening subject, "Ship Ahoy! a Man Overboard"; preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Sunday School at 3 a.m.

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GOOD, COMFORTABLE ROOM AND board; all modern conveniences. 43 Dundas street.

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WANTED—SOMEONE GOING TO VANCOUVER, to take part of car. Apply 87 Horton street, city.

WANTED — MODERN SEVEN OR eight-roomed house, by April 1, with good yard in rear. Apply Box 32, Advertiser.

The Japanese "Hello!" at the telephone is "Moshi, moshi!" or "Ano ne!" with the accent on the "nay."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

DRESSED HOGS WERE THE FEATURE

Offerings on the London Market This Morning Were Very Large.

$11.25 TO $11.50 PER CWT

onday's Prices Will Show an Advance —Oats Were Plentiful, But the Demand Was Strong.

There was an unusually good market this morning considering the bad condition of the country roads, and sales went briskly. The feature of the morning's market was the amount of dressed hogs offered. There was an unusually large quantity offered, and it sold remarkably well. The prices ranged from $11 25 to $11 50, the majority of sales being made at the higher figure.

The price to be paid for live hogs for Monday's delivery has not yet been stated, but it is expected to be somewhat of an advance on last week, as the Toronto market has shown an upward tendency.

Oats Plentiful.

Oats were comparatively plentiful this morning, but the demand was strong, and all that were offered were immediately snapped up. The price was from $1 20 to $1 30, the majority selling in the neighborhood of the higher figure. Other grains were somewhat at a premium. Several loads of hay were offered at $1 08, but other grains were very scarce. Especially is this the case with peas and barley, there having been nothing offered for some time in either of these lines despite a strong demand.

The Hay Supply.

A considerable supply of hay was marketed this morning, the majority of loads selling at $15, though some of the poorer quality went at a somewhat lower figure.

After dressed hogs, vegetables were very decidedly the feature. There was an unusually large supply, potatoes and cabbages were very much in evidence and there was a very good supply of turnips and other roots. Celery, too, was fairly plentiful. In none of these commodities was there any change of price noted.

Apple Offerings.

Apples were also very much in evidence at this morning's market, but they seemed to be somewhat of a drag, and found only a very moderate sale.

Poultry and dairy stuffs were offered in fair quantities, and had a very ready sale. There was no noticeable change in price. The sales in the meat department remained rather slow, and no change in price was to be noted.

Other prices were as follows:

Grain.			
Wheat, per bu	$1 08	to	$1 08
Oats, per cwt	1 20	to	1 30
Corn, per cwt	1 23	to	1 40
Buckwheat, per cwt	1 25	to	1 30
Barley, per cwt	1 10	to	1 18
Peas, per cwt	1 15	to	1 15
Beans, per bu	1 65	to	2 00
Rye, per cwt	1 05	to	1 10
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	14 00	to	15 00
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, creamery, lb	26	to	28
Butter, rolls, per lb	25	to	26
Butter, crocks, lb	24	to	24
Eggs, crate, dozen	30	to	32
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	32	to	35
Honey, strained, lb	10	to	12
Honey, in comb	12	to	15
Poultry, Dressed.			
Turkeys, per lb	18	to	20
Ducks, spring, per lb	14	to	15
Old ducks, per lb	10	to	11
Old fowl, per lb	12	to	12
Chickens, per lb	14	to	16
Geese, per lb	12	to	14
Poultry, Alive.			
Old fowl, per lb	8	to	9
Turkeys, per lb	15	to	15
Ducks, per lb	10	to	12
Young fowl, per lb	10	to	11
Butchers' Meats.			
Beef, by the carcase	6 00	to	9 00
Mutton, per cwt	7 00	to	10 00
Veal, per cwt	10 00	to	11 00
Spring lamb, per lb	13	to	14
Dressed hogs, per cwt	11 25	to	11 50
Live Stock.			
Small pigs, per pair	6 50	to	10 00
Select hogs, per cwt	8 00	to	8 00
Fat sows, per cwt	5 00	to	6 00
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt	5 00	to	5 50
Milch cows, each	30 00	to	40 00
Hides and Wool.			
Lambskins, each	75	to	1 10
Wool, washed, per lb	20	to	22
Wool, unwashed, per lb	10	to	10
Hides, No. 1, lb	9	to	9
Hides, No. 2, lb	8	to	8
Hides, No. 3, lb	7	to	7
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, per bag	50	to	65
Turnips, per bu	25	to	35
Celery, per dozen	30	to	40
Lettuce, per dozen	40	to	40
Sage, per dozen	20	to	20
Savory, per dozen	20	to	20
Cabbage, dozen (to size)	30	to	40
Red cabbage, dozen	40	to	40
Onions, per bu	1 10	to	1 25
Beets, per bu	40	to	45
Parsnips, per bu	50	to	50
Beans, per bu	1 20	to	1 50
Mangels, bu, by the load	20	to	20
Carrots, bu, by the load	30	to	40
Fruits.			
Apples, per bbl	1 50	to	2 00
Apples, per bu	30	to	50
Apples, per bag	50	to	1 00

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. Closing bids: February, 14.89c; March, 14.90c; April, 14.89c; May, 14.99c; June, 14.84c; July, 14.82c; August, 14.25c; September, 13.35c; October, 12.90c; November, 12.73c; December, 12.73c. Spot closed quiet, 10 points lower; middling uplands, 15.15c; middling gulf, 15.40c; no sales.

N. S. WILLIAMS

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J. A. Nelles & Son

PRODUCE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 2 red western winter, no stock; futures steady; March, 8s 1½d; May, 7s 1¾d; July, 7s 10⅞d. Corn—Spot steady; new American mixed, 5s 6½d; do, old, 5s 8¼d; futures dull; March, 5s 6¼d. Peas —Canadian steady, 7s ½d. Flour—Winter patents dull, 32s 6d. Hops (in London)— Pacific coast firm, £6 to £6 15s. Beef—Extra India mess firm, 97s 6d. Hams—Short cut quiet, 64s. Pork—Prime mess firm. Bacon—Quiet; Cumberland cut, 64s; short ribs, 65s 6d; long clear middles, light, 65s 6d; do, heavy, 64s 6d; short clear backs, 63s 6d; clear bellies, 64s 6d; shoulders, square, quiet, 54s. Lard—Firm; prime western, 63s 3d; American refined, 63s 9d. Cheese—Firm; Canadian finest white, 61s; do, colored, 60s. Tallow—Prime city firm, 33s 9d. Turpentine spirits—Steady, 42s. Rosin—Common firm, 10s 4½d. Petroleum —Refined steady, 7½d. Linseed oil—Dull, 34s 6d.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—Wheat closed: May, $1 11½ to $1 15⅝; July, $1 11¼ to $1 11⅝; cash, No. 1 hard, $1 12⅞ to $1 13⅞; No. 1 northern, $1 12⅜ to $1 13⅜; No. 2 northern, $1 10⅜ to $1 11⅜; No. 3 northern, $1 06⅜ to $1 10⅜. Bran, in 100-lb sacks, $22 50 to $23. Flour—First patents, $5 50 to $5 70; second patents, $5 30 to $5 50; first clears, $4 45 to $4 55; second clears, $3 20 to $3 50.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 11.—Following were the quotations on the grain exchange today:

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	$1 02⅝
May	1 06⅜	1 06½	1 06⅞	1 05⅝
July	..	..	..	1 06⅝

HAY.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Hay—Quotations in car lots on track Toronto are as follows: Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13 50 to $14; inferior, $11 to $12. Straw—Selling mostly at $7 50 per ton.

POTATOES.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Potatoes—supplies of Ontario potatoes are very heavy and prices are still low. Dealers report a good trade, however, at the present low prices. From 45c to 48c and 50c per bag is the range of quotations on track, Toronto, and out of store prices range from 55c to 60c per bag.

SUGAR.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Trade here was fairly active today, with prices unchanged. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in barrels, as follows: St. Lawrence and Redpath granulated, $4 95, and yellows, $4 55. In bags, 5c less. Acadia, in bags or barrels, $4 85; No. 2 granulated, $4 65, in barrels. The sugar figures for Atlantic ports gave the receipts for the week at 67,764 tons, as compared with 80,371 in 1909 and 48,992 in 1908. The estimated meltings were 40,000 tons, and the stock 151,577 tons, the latter figures comparing with 132,403 tons in 1909.

BEANS.

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—Beans—Spot, $2 15; March, $2 20 per bu, both bid.

OIL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.—Oil opened and closed at $1 40.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 11.—Credit balances, $1 40.

Today being Lincoln's Birthday, all American stock exchanges are closed.

COBALT STOCK.

Special to The Advertiser from Edward Cronyn & Co., Toronto.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—Quotations on the Standard Mining Exchange today were: Beaver, 33; Chambers-Ferland, 35½; Crown Reserve, 2.70; Cobalt Lake, 21½; Coniagas, 5.60; Foster, 26; Green-Meehan, 8; Kerr Lake, 8.85; La Rose, 4.25; Little Nipissing, 30; Nipissing, 10.00; Otisse, 10; Rochester, 19½; Nova Scotia, 38; Silver Leaf, 10½; Temiskaming, 62; Trethewey, 1.38.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12	Asked	Bid
Bell Telephone	..	145
Canadian Converters	44	42
Canadian Pacific	181	180¾
New Pacific	176	174½
Detroit Electric	63	62½
Dominion Coal, com	86¾	85½
Dominion Steel com	69¾	69¼
Dominion Steel, pfd	135½	135
Duluth, com	28¼	27
Illinois Traction, pref	92	91¾
Lake of the Woods, com	..	141
Lake of the Woods, pref	126	125⅝
Laurentide Paper com	136	135
Laurentide Paper pfd	..	130
Mackay, pref	75	73¼
Minn. & St. Paul	139½	139¼
Mt. L. H. & Power	133	132¼
Montreal Street Railway	221⅞	221½
Montreal Steel Works	100¾	99¾
Montreal Steel Works, pref	120	109
Montreal Telegraph	145	144
N. S. Steel & Coal	79	78⅝
Ogilvie Milling	..	138
R. & O. Navigation	99¼	94
Rio de Janero	94⅜	94¼
Sao Paulo Tramway	150	148
Toronto Railway	125¾	125
Twin City	113	112¾
Windsor Hotel	117½	..
Bank British North America	149	149
Eastern Township Bank	163	..
Merchants Bank	180	..
Molsons Bank	253½	252½
Bank Nova Scotia	284	281
Bank of Ottawa	..	210
Bank Quebec	123	123
Royal Bank	232½	231
Bank of Toronto	229	214
Union Bank	..	142½
Traders Bank	147	144
Canadian Colored Cotton	59	56
Dominion Textile, pref	104	102
Canada Colored Cotton bonds	100¼	100
Dominion Coal bonds	99	98½
Dominion Cotton bonds	105	..
Dominion Iron and Steel bonds	95⅛	95
Lake of the Woods bonds	111¾	111¼
Laurentide Paper bonds	110	108
Mexican Electric bonds	..	80¼
Mexican Light and Power bonds	88	87¼
Montreal Light and Power bonds	98¼	97
Montreal St. Railway bonds	100	98½
Price Bros. bonds	105	..
Textile bonds A	..	99
Textile bonds B	..	97
Textile bonds C	95	94
Penman, com	62¼	62
Penman, pref	..	86½
Quebec, pref	..	120
Reserve	369	360
Rubber, com	98	..
Textile, com	72¼	72½
Shawinigan	100¾	100¾
Asbestos, com	30	29⅞
Asbestos, pref	97	94
Black Lake com	..	21½
Black Lake pfd	64	62½
Superior	68¼	68¼
Ogilvie bonds B	..	112¾
Porto Rico bonds	82½	..
Black Lake	81¼	80

Closing Sales: C. P. R., 260 at 181; Montreal Railway, 25 at 221½, 33 and 215 at 222, 25 at 221⅞; Power, 51 at 133; Detroit, 38 at 63, 3 and 1 at 62, 25 at 63; Superior, 50 at 68, 25 at 68¼, 25 at 68½; Mexican, 100 at 73¼; Twin City, 25 at 112½; Scotia, 25 and 10 at 79¼, 75 at 79⅞, 100 at 79, 25 at 78⅞, 25 at 78½; Rio, 100 and 50 at 94½, 100 and 25 at 94⅜; Iron, common, 100, 500 and 110 at 69½, 125 at 69⅜, 550, 95, 10, 175 and 125 at 69⅝, 1 at 70; Pennans, common, 25 and 25 at 61¼, 175, 50 and 15 at 62, 20 and 5 at 62¼, 25 at 62½; Woods, preferred, 25 at 126; Laurentide, 35 at 130; Asbestos, common, 100 at 29¾, 25 at 29½; Coal, common, 5 at 85¾; Black Lake, preferred, 7 at 63½; do, common, 70 at 20¾, 25 at 20⅞, 13 at 21; Molsons Bank, 210 at 210; Hochelaga Bank, 25 at 145; Switch, 15 at 99, 100 at 100, 150 at 100¼, 25 at 100½; Mexican Electric, bonds, 2000 at 80¼, 300 at 80; Coal, bonds, 100 at 99; Dominion Cotton, bonds, 1000 at 103; Porto Rico, bonds, 1000 at 82¾; Iron, preferred, 10 at 135½; Toronto Railway, 100 at 125; Colored Cotton, bonds, 2000 at 100½; Mackay, preferred, 10 at 75½.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Packers, A.	77	..
Packers, B.	76	..
Bell Telephone	..	145
General Electric	116¾	116
Canadian Salt	..	112
C. P. R.	181	180¼
City Dairy, com.	..	30
City Dairy, pfd.	..	97
Consumers Gas	..	205¾
Crow's Nest	..	76
Detroit United	66¼	..
Dom. Coal, com.	86	85½
Dom. Steel, com.	70	69¼
Dom. Telegraph	..	108½
Electric Development	55	50
Laurentide, pfd.	..	123
MacKay, com.	89	88
MacKay, pfd.	77	76½
Mexican L. and P.	75	73¾
Mexico Tramway	..	128
Montreal Power	149	..
Niagara Navigation	135½	..
Northern Navigation	108	107
N. S. Steel, com.	79	..
Ogilvie, com.	139	137
Penman, com.	62½	62
Penman, pfd.	..	86
Porto Rico	..	34
Rio Janiero	94¼	94⅛
R. and O. Navigation	94⅜	94½
Rogers, com.	130	..
Rogers, pfd.	110	..
Sao Paulo	148½	147¾
Shredded Wheat	43½	42
Shredded Wheat, pfd.	100¾	..
Toronto Electric Light	..	117½
Toronto Railway	125	124½
Tri-City, pfd.	93	91
Twin City	112⅞	112½
Winnipeg Railway	180	..
La Rose	450	..
North Star	..	13
Trethewey	120	..
Dominion Bank	245	..
Bank of Hamilton	208	205½
Imperial Bank	233	231
Merchants Bank	..	176
Molsons Bank	..	207½
Bank of Montreal	..	252½
Bank of Nova Scotia	283¾	283¼
Bank of Ottawa	..	209
Royal Bank	242	..
Standard Bank	..	231
Traders Bank	..	144½
Union Bank	..	140
Agricultural Loan	..	120
Canada Landed	..	160
Canada Permanent	..	165
Central Canada	180	..
Colonial Investment	68	67½
Dom. Savings	..	71½
Hamilton Provident	130	128
Huron and Eree	200	192
Huron and Erie, 20 p.c.	..	182
Landed Banking	..	130
London and Canadian	112	..
National Trust	198	194
Ontario Loan	..	142
Ontario Loan, 20 p.c.	..	127½
Toronto General Trusts	170	167
Toronto Mortgage	..	130
Dominion Steel	..	95¼
Electric Development	83¼	82¾
Mexican L. and P.	88	..
Sao Paulo	101	100
Porto Rico	..	83½

Closing Sales: Black Lake, 25 and 5 at 21, 25 at 21¼, 25 at 21⅜, 20 and 25 at 21⅝, 5, 25 and 10 at 21¾, 50, 25 and 25 at 22; do, preferred, 5 at 63½, 5 at 63; do, bonds, 2000 and 5000 at 83; Penmans, 10 at 61, 25 at 61½, 50 at 62; Rio, 25, 25, 10 and 75 at 94¼, 25, 50, 25 and 75 at 94½; do, bonds, 10,000 at 95; Toronto Electric, 5 and 40 at 117½, 1, 15 and 25 at 118; Colonial Loan, 100 at 68; Sao Paulo, 25, 75, 100 and 50 at 147¾, 50 and 25 at 147; C. P. R., 2 at 180½, 25 at 181, 10 at 180⅝, 25 at 176; Twin City, 12 at 113¾, 20 at 113, 25, 25, 20, 25, 25 and 10 at 112; Mackay, 20 at 88¾; do, preferred, 70 and 33 at 76⅛; Duluth-Superior, 10, 10 and 5 at 68⅜, 25 at 68¾, 25 at 68; La Rose, 100 at 6.30; Reserve, 25 at 94¾; Electrical Development, bonds, 1000 and 2000 at 83; Soo, 10 at 135¾; F. N. Burt, 10 at 71; do, preferred, 10 at 97¼; Laurentide, 10 at 130¼; Imperial Bank, 1 at 233½; N. S. Steel, 25 at 79; Northern Navigation, 25 and 25 at 107; Coal, common, 25, 25, 25, 50, 50 and 100 at 85½; Consumers' Gas, 25 at 206; Dominion Steel, 25 at 70.

LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—Quotations by local dealers are as follows: Ontario wheat—No. 2 mixed winter, $1 06 to $1 07; No. 2 white, $1 07 to $1 08 outside. Manitoba wheat—Spot, No. 1 northern, $1 12; No. 2 northern, $1 10, on track at lake ports, for delivery in February; No. 1 northern, $1 17½; No. 2 northern, $1 15½, all-rail. Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 74c; new No. 3 yellow, 70½c to 71c; kiln-dried No. 2 yellow, 73c; Canadian corn, 66c to 67c, Toronto freights. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 43c; No. 3, 42c, on track at lake ports; extra No. 1 western, 46c; No. 3 western, 45c, February shipment, all-rail; No. 2 white, 39c outside; No. 3 white, 37c outside, 41c to 42c on track at Toronto. Barley—No. 2, 56c to 57c; No. 3 extra, 55c; No. 3, 49c to 50c; feed barley, 48c outside; Manitoba, No. 3, 57c; No. 4, 53c, on track at lake ports. Peas—New No. 2, 84c to 85c. Rye—No. 2, 67c to 68c outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 52c to 53c outside. Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto: First patents, $5 70; second patents, $5 20; strong bakers, $5 00 per cent patents, Glasgow freights, 29s. Ontario flour—Winter wheat patents, for export, $4 20 to $4 25, in buyers' sacks outside. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $22 50 to $23 per ton; shorts, $23 50 to $24, on track at Toronto; Ontario bran, $23; shorts, $24, on track at Toronto.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 20,000; market weak; beeves, $4 40 to $7 80; Texas steers, $4 40 to $5 10; western steers, $4 20 to $6; stockers and feeders, $3 15 to $5 40; cows and heifers, $2 25 to $5 85; calves, $7 to $9. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 18,000; market steady; light, $8 55 to $8 95; mixed, $8 60 to $9 02½; heavy, $8 65 to $9 05; roughs, $8 60 to $8 75; good to choice heavy, $8 85 to $8 95; pigs, $7 60 to $8 75; bulk of sales at $8 85 to $8 95. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 2500; market steady; natives, $4 50 to $6 75; westerns, $4 50 to $6 85; yearlings, $7 25 to $8 40; lambs, natives, $6 75 to $9; westerns, $6 75 to $9.

EAST BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—Cattle firm; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts 200 head; active and steady, $6 to $11 50. Hogs—Receipts 3,200 head; active, 5c to 10c higher; heavy mixed, yorkers and pigs, $9 25, roughs, $8 40 to $8 65; stags, $7 to $7 75; dairies, $9 10 to $9 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 5,200 head; active; sheep steady, lambs 15c higher; lambs, $6 25 to $8 85; yearlings, $7 75 to $8; sheep, mixed, $3 50 to $6 50.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Canadian cattle are weaker, at from 12c to 13c per pound; refrigerator beef is weak at 9½c to 10c per pound.

IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Central Foundry Company, Capitalized at $14,000,000 in Trouble.

New York, Feb. 12.—The Central Foundry Company, a corporation capitalized at $14,000,000, which manufactures castiron soil pipes and fittings, went into the hands of a receiver today. Judge Hough, of the United States district court, appointed Waddell Catchings the receiver here, to continue the business at his discretion.

The claims of the petitioning creditors amount to about $1,200, but the creditors allege that the liabilities of the company amount to more than $4,500,000.

FACE DOWNWARDS

New Way of Delivering Postage Stamps—A Sanitary Regulation.

New York, Feb. 12.—As a precaution against the spread of disease germs, the New York postoffice employees have begun delivering all postage stamps face down on the counter.

The measure is taken because of many complaints from physicians and boards of health that stamps, when pushed across the counter with the adhesive side down, picked up germs, which are taken up by the tongue when the mucilage is moistened affixing the stamp.

THE DOG MUZZLING.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—In the Ontario Gazette today, over the signature of Dr. Charles A. Hodgets, secretary of the provincial board of health, appears the order in council directing that all dogs in the counties of Brant, Bruce, Dufferin, Elgin, Essex, Grey, Haldimand, Halton, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Peel, Perth, Simcoe, Waterloo, Welland, Wellington, Wentford and York, must be kept under lock and key, or securely muzzled.

THREE CHILDREN PERISH.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Parry Sound, Feb. 12.—Freeman Carpenter's home was burned at Shawanaga, 18 miles from here, last night. Three children perished, two were burned to a crisp and the third expired an hour after being rescued.

RAILWAY COMMISSION HERE IN MARCH?

It Is Now Said That That Body Will Be Here in a Month.

Track elevation is still somewhat distant, apparently, as not a word has been received at the city hall from either the company nor the Dominion railway commission.

It was expected that the commission would sit in London during February, but it is now believed that there will be no session until the work of the House of Commons is further advanced.

There have been many important railway matters up for consideration, and it was stated that the commissioners had their hands full settling these without taking up new work.

However, it is now said to be certain that the commission will be here in March at the latest, when the whole question will once again be opened up.

"I have heard nothing," said Mayor Beattie, when questioned about the matter today.

A SUBSTANTIAL GRANT FOR WESTERN UNIVERSITY

Fifty Representatives Will Make Demand Upon Premier Whitney Wednesday.

It is expected that fully 50 representatives from London and the surrounding counties will appear before the Government on Wednesday next in Toronto to urge upon Sir James Whitney and his cabinet the necessity of making a substantial grant to the Western.

A number of delegates have already been named, and it is expected that many more will be named before Wednesday. A meeting of the board of governors will be held this afternoon, when arrangements for the deputation will be completed.

Several of the members of the Legislature from the different ridings in this section of the Province will join the deputation at Toronto, and a great demonstration will be made before the cabinet.

A large number of businessmen who have business to do in Toronto next week have made arrangements to go to the Queen City on that day, and will spend a few hours with the deputation in order to add the strength of their presence to the demand.

All are hopeful that their quest will be very successful.

MAYOR APPROVES OF THE SCHEME

Thinks It Only Right That Local Option and Other Petitions Should Be Accompanied by an Affidavit.

The Ontario Municipalities' Association has requested the Government to amend the act regarding petitions, making it compulsory for the person who circulates the petition to sign an affidavit to the effect that all signatures on the document are genuine.

"The request is a reasonable one," said Mayor Beattie in discussing it. "The impression was abroad that we were asking that every person who signed a petition should take an affidavit, but such is not the case. The man who circulates the petition must, if our wishes are granted, take the affidavit to the effect that all signatures on the petition are genuine.

"The request covers all petitions sent to municipal councils, including local option petitions, local improvement petitions, and the like. It seems that there has been a great deal of difficulty over the signatures on some of these petitions, and in order to obviate all trouble in the future. We made the request. We have had no trouble here, so far as local option petitions are concerned, but there has been some trouble over local improvements in the past. All this will be done away with if the act is amended as we suggest."

Mr. McDermid Satisfied.

The move that is under way to have affidavits made in future regarding all signatures on local option petitions, is generally approved of by those in touch with the matter in this city. In the past there has been a great deal of trouble regarding signatures to petitions, and the liquor interests have made the most of it. In the recent campaign in London Township many signatures were disputed on the ground that the voters had never signed, but that their signatures had been placed on the petition by their wives or by relatives who were in sympathy with the temperance cause.

"If the bill goes through," Secretary McDermid told The Advertiser this afternoon, "it will prevent all such trouble. No signature should be placed on a petition unless it is put there by the voter himself, and the man who takes the petition around should be prepared to make an affidavit that all the signatures on his petition were so made. That is the only proper way to do."

TWELVE TEAMS ARE TAKING AWAY SNOW

Engineer Will Keep Them at Work Until Streets Are Considered Safe.

City Engineer Graydon has twelve teams at work today removing snow for the London street railway.

They are distributed throughout the city, and are taking away large loads of the "beautiful."

The company have some teams at work, principally on the down-town streets, and are getting away with quite an amount of snow.

Mr. Graydon will continue the teams at work until the streets are considered safe. Then the bill will be sent to the company, and collected—perhaps.

CITY ENGINEER IS MAKING A REPORT

Will Present Facts Regarding the Advisability of Buying the Wilson Property.

City Engineer Graydon is reporting on the advisability of purchasing the Nicholas Wilson property for yard extension for the London and Port Stanley Railway. He was notified this morning of the desire of the board for his opinion, and is at work preparing his advice.

The impression prevails that the city would be making a good bargain if they purchased it, as it will prove an asset of considerable value when the Grand Trunk tracks are elevated.

"We have not yet looked into the matter," said Mayor Beattie. "When the report of City Engineer Graydon and the advice of City Solicitor Meredith is obtained we will know what to do."

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED COLLIE puppy; prize-winner, 11 months old. 72 Colborne street. 1c

WATCH YOUR VALENTINE MONDAY IS THE DAY

Practice Is Said To Be Dying Out, But Quite a Number Still Adhere to It.

Monday will be Valentine's day, and the stores are doing a brisk trade in all the varieties of sentimental and frankly hideous creations that have come to be a part of the celebrations of the day.

It must be granted that the valentine-sending custom is in a measure dying out. Few people, except the super-sentimental young man, who lacks the courage to express himself openely, ever think of purchasing the elaborately-constructed valentines that were the delight of a generation ago. Still it is a pleasing custom, and if there is less elaboration about the modern valentine, it is probably just as sincere, and there are few people who will not receive an extra envelope or two on Monday.

As for the small boy, Valentine's Day is a day of delight. What one of them could resist the delightful thrill of sending one of the hideous monstrosities that are made for just his taste to his long-suffering teacher? In fact, to anyone who has had occasion to arouse his ire in the past? There is no question that this part of the custom of the day is as flourishing as ever, because the instincts of the boy changes little with the passing year.

LATE LOCAL NEWS

Three Months.

Frederick Davies, of Strathroy, was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Magistrate Noble, for stealing a pair of black duck trousers and jacket, valued at $2 50.

Lecture in St. Andrew's.

Rev. E. Knowles, of Galt, has been secured by the young people of St. Andrew's Church to give a lecture in St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday evening, Feb. 21. The lecture is on the subject of "Second Fiddles."

Chinese Funeral.

The funeral of Lee Yung, the Chinaman who died in Victoria Hospital last night, was held this morning to the Grand Trunk station, and interment will be made at Paris, where deceased lived. Mr. Yung is an uncle of Charlie For, of Clarence street.

Late Miss Hobbs.

The remains of Miss Bessie Hobbs, daughter of the late Dr. Hobbs, of London, arrived in the city this morning from Toronto, and the funeral was held to Woodland Cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Sage, of St. George's Church, West London.

Death of Toronto Lady.

Mrs. Maria Dodds, formerly of this city, died in Toronto yesterday. The remains arrived in the city this morning, and interment will be made in Mount Pleasant Cemetery on Monday afternoon, the funeral being held from Griffith's undertaking parlors.

A Water Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the water commissioners at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The most important business under discussion will be the appointment of a power solicitor. Engineer Sifton will recommend that such a man be appointed at an early date, and set to work. The other matters are only matters of detail.

Ben Hur in Limelight Pictures

Rev. P. E. Nichol will give a lecture on Ben Hur, illustrated with beautiful limelight pictures, in New St. James' Sunday school on Monday evening, Feb. 14. The romance of Ben Hur is an interesting one, and the slides used by Mr. Nichols are unequalled in Canada for perfection of detail and color effect.

Judgment for Plaintiff.

John H. Chatterson, of London Township, brought action against his employer, Wm. H. Wyatt, of the same township, to recover the balance of wages claimed to be due him. The evidence was heard before Squire Chittick, who finally gave judgment on behalf of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, some $18, and the costs of the action.

Personal Mention

Mr. A. H. Fessenden, of Toronto, is visiting his brother, Mr. W. Fessenden, who has been ill, but who is somewhat improved today.

Mrs. Frank Harley, sen., will receive for the first time in her new home, 240 St. George street, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 14, from 3 till 6.

Mr. Roy Craig, of Maryboro Place, entertained 32 of his friends last evening, taking them in two busses to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Manning, on concession 5, Westminster, where an oyster supper was served. The party returned to this city shortly before 6 o'clock this morning.

The many friends of Mrs. Frank Benenati, of Pall Mann street, will regret to learn that she is at present seriously ill with appendicitis at St. Joseph's Hospital.

EAST LONDON

SLEIGH OVERTURNED

Accident at Corner of Dundas and Rectory Streets.

A sleigh, driven by two farmers, was overturned at the corner of Dundas and Rectory streets at 12:15 today, the whole outfit going into the ditch. The men escaped injury, as the horses made no effort to get away.

The men were driving west when the accident occurred, and turned out to pass an Ottaway car. The ditch has been chopped out, and the occupants, together with bags of potatoes and other stuff, went into it as the outfit turned over.

YOUNG CANADIAN CLUB.

The Young Canadian Club of King Street Presbyterian Church held a warm debate last evening, the subject being, "Resolved, that a high school education is not necessary for entering business." The negative team was awarded the decision.

WANT THAT FIRE ENGINE.

The petition of East London businessmen asking for a fire engine for No. 2 hall will be presented to the committee at the meeting next Wednesday evening. There are now half a dozen copies of the document around that part of the city, and a big batch of names have been secured.

PAARDEBURG DANCE.

Preparations are being made at Wolseley Barracks for the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Battle of Paardeburg, Feb. 25, one of the decisive conflicts of the Boer war, in which Canadian regiments took such a prominent part.

The celebration will be held at the barracks in the form of a dance, which will last from about 8:30 in the evening until 4 a.m. A banquet will also be held.

THE DOMINION BANK

(Incorporated 1869).

CAPITAL PAID UP	$4,000,000
RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	$5,300,000
DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC	$45,700,000
ASSETS	$58,900,000

LONDON OFFICE:
CORNER OF DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STREETS.
BRANCH OFFICE: CORNER OF DUNDAS AND RECTORY STREETS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of one dollar and upward received, and interest compounded half-yearly. The convenient location of our new office affords special attraction for ladies, whose household accounts are solicited.

A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, and Sterling Exchange bought and sold.

C. A. Ross, Manager

N.B.—A number of good rooms are for rent for office purposes. Apply at the Bank.

If You Want to Make Money Invest in Dominion Oil

Mr. William Gray, of London, is President of this Company. Stock of the adjoining property sold two years ago at 10 and 15 cents per share. In 1909 it sold as high as $10 and $15 per share. If you are not a stockholder in a well-managed oil company controlling valuable property,

Make Your Investment NOW, TODAY

This Company's property is in the Great Coalinga California Field. I am offering some of this stock at 25 cents per share for immediate delivery. This stock will be selling at par before three months.

For full information apply to

THOS. RAYCRAFT

'Phone 2995 and 1736. London Loan Block.

YOUNG LADY INJURED IN CUTTER ACCIDENT

Rig Upset in Street Railway Tracks in the East End.

Mr. N. S. Sorensen, who resides on Oxford street, near the side road running up from the old pork factory at Pottersburg, had a narrow escape from injury while driving on Dundas street at London Junction last evening, with his daughter, when the cutter upset in the street railway tracks, the horse falling and endangering the lives of the occupants of the vehicle.

Miss Sorensen was badly bruised, but both escaped more serious injury. The cutter was badly smashed and the horse injured.

Mr. Sorensen and his daughter were provided with another cutter and taken to their home.

FORMER LONDONER DIES IN ALABAMA

Word Received of the Death of Mr. W. A. Griffin.

Mr. William A. Griffin, formerly of this city and a son of Mrs. Jane Griffin, of 1000 Richmond street, died yesterday after a brief illness in Decatur, Alabama. Mr. Griffin left London about 18 years ago, but had made several visits to the city since. Besides his mother, he is survived by his wife, two children, three brothers, Lewis

IF YOU WERE

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Ashton-under-Lyne, England, Manufacturers of Gold Medal Suction Gas Producer Plants. Highest Awards at Derby Trials.
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and the employment of instruments of precision, render the use of drops and injurious drugs unnecessary.
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no matter how complicated. Results guaranteed in all cases undertaken by us.
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Debate on Abolishing the Senate.

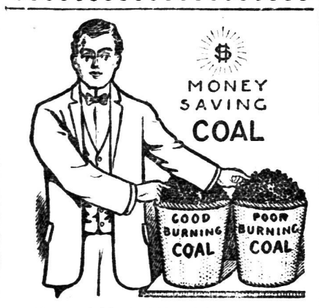
The Epworth League of the First Methodist Church will hold an open debate in Wesley Hall on Monday night on the subject, "Resolved, that the Senate should be abolished." The leaders of the debate are Claude Running and V. D. Rowell. The public are cordially invited.

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Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.
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Well, it's the best bread for sandwiches, all right. I never tasted more delicious ones.

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LEHIGH COAL IS
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TRY IT—IT
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For sandwiches, or for luncheon at an afternoon tea, no other bread gives just the satisfaction that PARNELL'S NO. 1. VIENNA LOAF does. It cuts up into sandwiches just the size to be dainty as well as appetizing.
Fresh daily from London's Sanitary Bakery—"PARNELL'S."
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There's not a more pleasing gift than
Neilson's Chocolates
In dainty packages,
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Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemist and Druggists,
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LONDON AND DISTRICT

—The L. O. L., No. 762, will hold their annual hop Friday evening, Feb. 18, at the city hall.

Talbot Street Mothers' Club.

The Mothers' Club of the Talbot street school will meet next Tuesday, when Miss Macklin will address the members. Refreshments will be served.

Dance at 'Varsity.

A very delightful impromptu and informal dance was held in the arts building of the Western University last night. Quite a number of young people from the university and downtown were present, and report a pleasant time.

A Military Lecture.

"Dress, Duties, Drill, Conduct and Deportment" will be the subject on which Col. Hodgins, D. O. C., will lecture on Monday evening in the armories to the officers of the London garrison.

Ministerial Alliance, Feb. 21.

The next meeting of the Ministerial Alliance will be held on Monday, Feb. 21, and not on Monday next, as has been announced. An error was made in the notices sent in.

Death of Mrs. Currie.

The death occurred in Westminster this morning of Mrs. Agnes Currie, wife of Daniel Currie. Mrs. Currie was 42 years old. The funeral will be held on Tuesday from the family residence, lot 3, concession 3, Westminster, to Dorchester.

Hockey on Monday.

The Stratford senior O. H. A. team will play London Intermediates here on Monday evening at the Jubilee Rink. The local management originally intended to put a team in the senior series, and this exhibition will give an idea of what the Forest City men would have been up against.

The Senate Should Be Abolished.

This subject will be debated at the meeting of the First Methodist Epworth League Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The debate will be an open one, and the affirmative will be led by Mr. Verne Dewitt Rowell, and the negative by Mr. W. Claude Running. Everyone welcome; no collection.

Lincoln's Birthday.

This is the 110th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, who was shot by J. Wilkes Booth, an actor, on the night of April 10, 1865, in Ford's Theatre, Washington. The play being presented was "Our American Cousin," which was put on here two years ago as "Lord Dundreary."

Lincoln's advice was: "Don't worry, eat three square meals a day, say your prayers, be courteous to your creditors, keep your digestion good, exercise, and go slow and easy. Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good lift."

Memorial Service.

A memorial service in memory of the late Bandsman Dicken will be held on Sunday evening in the Salvation Army Citadel, and will be conducted by Staff Captain Goodwin. Bandsman Dicken was a member of No. 1 Corps for the past seven years. There will be special music rendered by the band at this service.

Chatham Lodge Organized.

Grand Worthy Mistress Miss Cullum lady organizer, was at Chatham Tuesday evening to organize a district lodge in connection with the Ladies' O. B. A. Sister A. Perkins, district mistress; Sister Cisen, deputy mistress; Sister Herban, director of ceremony; Sister Walker, chaplain; Sisters Stewart and Allen, lecturers, Ladies' of London, visited Macabees. Enjoyed banquet and sleighride. Brothers of Chatham wish Orange ladies success.

Taking Special Course.

The following well-known and popular officers of the Twenty-fourth Kent Infantry are at present taking a special course at Wolseley Barracks: Capt. G. Smith, Capt. Black, Capt. Lewis, Capt. J. Smith, Mr. Gundy and Mr. A. Smith; also Mr. John L. Youngs, of the Twenty-eighth Perth Regiment, Stratford. Owing to a scarcity of officers the barracks had been very quiet, but since their arrival things have brightened up considerably.

Late Mrs. Gould.

The funeral of Mrs. Priscilla Gould was held this afternoon from the residence of Mr. George Gould, 478 English street, to Mount Pleasant cemetery, and was of a private nature. The services were conducted by Rev. C. M. Carew, of the Maitland Street Baptist Church. Mrs. Gould died very suddenly at Parkhill on Monday evening while on a visit with relatives there. She was 75 years old. Her husband recently died. She is survived by one brother, Thomas, of Hamilton, and one sister living in Bradford, England.

Young People's Gathering.

On Sunday afternoon the annual young people's gathering will be held in the Salvation Army Citadel. The children of the Sunday school will be catechised on some of their recent Bible lessons. A dedication of infants will also be held during the service, and the cradle roll will be introduced. On Monday evening, there will be a programme given by the children, and prizes will be presented.

Severe Frost in Florida.

Judge Hughes, of St. Thomas, a brother-in-law of Mr. Andrew Ellis, of this city, in writing on the 7th inst. from "The Oaks," Daytona, Fla., where he and Mrs. Hughes are spending the winter months, says: "The weather has been exceptionally cold, and in parts very severe. We visited a large plantation of over 1,000 trees, containing oranges, loquats, guava plants, and grape-fruit—all, yes, all, destroyed by frost. The fruit had been so frozen as to be unfit for use. There were trees containing loads of unpicked fruit, and the ground was strewn with what had been splendid fruit, that had fallen. These were abandoned as entirely useless by the proprietors. In some orchards the destruction has been only partial."

A POPULAR COUPLE ARE MADE ONE

Wedding of Mr. W. W. Provan to Miss Jean McArthur.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at Hill Street Methodist Church on Thursday evening, Feb. 3, when Miss Jean McArthur, youngest daughter of Mr. Duncan McArthur, of Petrolea, was united to Mr. William Willis Provan, of this city, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. Chester McRoberts, pastor of the church.

To the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Ruse, organist, the bridal party entered the church, the bride leaning on the arm of Mr. Wm. Provan, sen., and took her place under a beautiful white bell. The bride looked charming, gowned in pale blue silk mull over silk, trimmed with valenciennes. She wore the conventional veil caught up with lilies of the valley and orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white carnations, and was assisted by Miss Beatrice Selfridge, who looked pretty, gowned in pink silk mull over silk and trimmed with valenciennes and carrying pink carnations. Mr. Clifford Sanborn supported the groom.

Mrs. Wm. Provan, the groom's mother, looked charming, gowned in cream silk mull over mauve silk.

During the signing of the register, Mrs. Alex. Hallman sang sweetly "Love's Coronation."

The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the platform being banked with plants and chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses. The guests retired to the church parlor, which was also beautifully decorated with bunting, Union Jacks, Canadian and Scotch flags, and to the number of one hundred sat down to enjoy a sumptuous repast provided in honor of the occasion by the parents of the groom.

After the usual toasts to the bride and groom, to the parents, to Scotland and to Canada, Mrs. Tagg, 88 years old, great aunt to the groom, sang in a good clear voice "A Body's Like to Get Merrit Bit Me." Mr. Ben Rigby was greatly appreciated in his banjo selections. Songs and recitations were also rendered by Mrs. Lea Hallman, Mrs. Alex. Hallman, Miss Flossy Sanborne and Mr. Wm. Provan, Jun.

The presents were numerous and costly, testifying to the esteem in which the young couple are held by numerous friends. Among them a beautiful oak chair from the former pastor of the church, Rev. E. J. Thomas (now of Waubuno), and a few Waubuno friends.

The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful gold cross, to the bridesmaid a gold brooch, and to the groomsman a gold stickpin.

The party broke up at about midnight, but a number of the remaining guests retired to the future home of the bride, where they thoroughly enjoyed themselves until an early hour.

Mr. and Mrs. Provan are at home at 501 Hill street.

THE HURON & ERIE

Another Year of Progress Is Shown by the Annual Report.

The 46th annual report of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, presented at the annual meeting held on Wednesday afternoon last at the company's office, is one of the most gratifying ever presented, and shows that the affairs are in a most flourishing condition. The Huron and Erie is one of the strongest financial institutions in the country, and the reserve fund now amounts to $1,800,000, or more than 94 per cent of the paid-up capital.

After defraying all expenses, the balance available for distribution is $305,266 41, the net profits upon the year's business thus being $270,042 70, and the amount brought forward from last year, $35,223 71.

Two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, and a bonus of one per cent, were paid, and the sum of $75,000 was transferred to the reserve fund. The liabilities to the public amount to $8,645,716 14, and to the shareholders $3,829,289 90, a total of $12,475,006 64, and the assets are $10,751,159 69, in mortgages, less $35,413 85, retained to pay prior mortgages, and other assets valued at $1,744,260 80.

THE EASTERN SNOW STORM

Started Wednesday—Took in Tennessee and North Carolina.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The storm which has spread a mantle of snow over the Eastern States, is today central over New York City, and late tonight will move on and out through the St. Lawrence Valley.

Reports to the weather bureau indicate that the fall of snow has been general as far south as Tennessee and North Carolina, but has not been accompanied by any great changes of temperature and little hardship from cold has resulted. The heaviest fall was in New York and Pennsylvania. Through the southern states it was light and in some cases changed from snow to sleet, and then to rain.

The storm originated in the Rio Grande Valley on Wednesday. As it moved east it was accompanied by high winds along the Atlantic coast as far south as Florida and on the border of Mexico.

For Columbia and Edison machines and records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street. 29tf-t

After the departure form Zara, Dalmatia, of a touring opera company it was found that the poorer classes were almost destitute, having pawned their belongings in order to get tickets for the opera.

NEPHEW OF CASSIE CHADWICK ROBBED

Relieved of a $6,000 Diamond Sunburst Near a Detroit Hotel.

TRYING TO SELL JEWEL

Cassie Chadwick Is Now Buried in Little Cemetery at Eastwood, Ont.—Story of the Theft.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Detroit, Feb. 12.—Burt F. Chadwick, of Commonwealth avenue, nephew of Cassie Chadwick, "Duchess of Diamonds," who is buried at Eastwood, Ont., lost a $6,000 diamond sunburst to a pickpocket on Wednesday afternoon. The "dip" got in his work during the rush hours somewhere between the Pontchartrain and the Griswold street side of the city hall.

Chadwick has remained silent for two days on account of his wife's illness. He says he cherished the hope that the gem would be returned to him.

This is the largest diamond robbery Detroit has known for years. It is the boldest bit of thievery the police have had to face. The police are looking for a pickpocket of experience.

The owner had been negotiating the sale of the diamond with a man from Cleveland in the Pontchartrain shortly after 3 o'clock. The exchange did not take place. Chadwick placed the jewels in his trousers' pocket and started for the Hotel Cadillac. At the city hall he felt for the jewel case, to reassure himself that it was safe. The valuable sunburst was gone.

Had 27 Half-Karat Stones.

The jewel, according to Chadwick, was composed of 27 half-karat stones, and one 14-karat brilliant in the centre. The smaller stones were set around the larger, giving a solid mass effect. There was a patent safety clasp on the back, as well as a fine gold chain attached for double protection against loss.

Chadwick claims to be able to identify it by two private marks which he placed on the back three months ago, when he says he bought it. According to Chadwick, who is a dealer in diamonds, there was not another jewel in Detroit like it. He refused to say he had bought it further than he had got it at a bargain in a business deal. A diamond concern in Philadelphia offered him $4,500 for the brooch a month ago, he said, but he refused the offer.

"I had just paused at the corner of Griswold and Michigan," said Chadwick last night, "when I slipped my hand into my pocket and found the brooch missing. I cannot remember whether my coat was open or not, but I am sure that someone to kit out I am sure that someone took it out slick job, for I was not even aware that anyone was near me. I knew which pocket I had put it in, but I searched frantically through all of them, hoping vainly that I was mistaken.

Offers $1,000 Reward.

"I searched all along the sidewalk, thinking I had dropped it, but I found no trace of it. It was inclosed in a little leather case, which could easily have been taken for a pocketbook. There is little chance that anyone would pawn it, for any jeweler would recognize its value immediately. The police will be on the lookout and I have offered $1,000 reward for its return. I will be glad to get it at that price."

Chadwick claims to have been trying to dispose of the brooch and had been showing it at both the Pontchartrain and Cadillac previous to the time it was taken. He had several offers, but refused to consider them. He is under the impression that someone saw the jewel in the hotel and followed him down the street.

Chadwick is the possessor of a $500 watch, which he claims to have lost two years ago, and which was returned to him after a few weeks. On the inside cover of the watch is the inscription, "From Aunt Cassie Chadwick to Burt F. Chadwick."

WHERE IS GILOOLY?

Confidential Man for T. F. Ryan, Traction Millionaire, Missing.

New York, Feb. 12.—Michael Gilooly, confidential man for Thos. Fortune Ryan, the traction millionaire, has disappeared and Mr. Ryan has authorized a statement that "it seems there is something more than a possibility that the man has met with foul play."

Gilooly disappeared on Christmas eve, taking practically no money with him and leaving behind uncashed a check for $1,000, given him by Mr. Ryan for Christmas. He had obtained a divorce about a month before.

In his statement made public today, Mr. Ryan says that private detectives have been searching for Gilooly since a week after his disappearance.

"If the Coal Bin is Mine, and the Coal in the Coal Bin is mine since it has been in the Coal Bin from the Coal Mine, Why is not the Coal Mine Mine?"

That's what a man in Toronto wants to know. We give it up, but if one is looking for a good coal that looks and burns well, we would say, "Try Hunt's."

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Phone 123.
YARD: WATERLOO-M. C. R.
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Wall Paper Sale STARTING MONDAY, FEB. 14

We are offering our present stock of Wall Paper at prices that will save you money.

8c Paper at 6c — 20c Paper at 14c
10c Paper at 7c — 25c Paper at 17c
12½c Paper at 9c — 30c Paper at 20c
15c Paper at 10c — 35c Paper at 23c

Also a lot of Fancy Colored Mouldings, at per foot . . . . . 2c, 3c and 3½c

A quantity of Odd Ceiling Papers, at per roll 2c

Don't fail to take advantage of these bargains. Samples mailed on application.

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190 DUNDAS ST.

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The Store for Women
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

Prices in the fur market are up, and the coming fur season will show marked advances in the value of almost all fur garments.

Our present stock, however, is large, and our supply of last year's skins is by no means exhausted, so that we are able to show values equal to any during the past year.

A Call at Our Showrooms Will Repay Buyers

Mink Neckpieces ..... $9 and up
Persian Lamb Neckpieces .. $6 and up
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Persian Lamb Coats ..... $90 and up
Near Seal Coats ..... $30 and up
Astrachan Coats ..... $20 and up

196 DUNDAS ST. LONDON, ONT.

Special Prices in Millinery
252 Dundas St. **At SMITH'S** 252 Dundas St.
To make room for our new Spring Goods now arriving, we are going to clear out all FELT SHAPES AT THE RIDICULOUS PRICE OF 25c
These are all worth from $1 to $3 each.
A TABLE OF TRIMMED HATS AT LESS Than HALF PRICE
Come early and get your choice.

JUST ARRIVED
A large shipment of Murray Mine Anthracite Chestnut Coal, $6 50 a ton. All orders given prompt attention. tyw
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A WELL FITTING CORSET
that has style and comfort will add charm and comeliness to the figure. You can have the individual requirements of your figure suited in a corset-to-measure by Woolnough, of Toronto. Only London representative, MISS I. QUINN, 274 Dundas street. Phone 2157.

Japan has few millionaires and practically no multi-millionaires.

4% INVEST YOUR MONEY SAFELY AT 4%
Think twice before you risk your hard-earned savings in mining or speculative stocks. Better be safe than sorry. Our 4 per cent Debentures are an absolutely safe investment. Interest half-yearly. $2,000,000 assets as security.
Agricultural Savings and Loan Co., 109 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

SONGS ONCE FAMILIAR---WHERE ARE THEY?

"Marguerite," "After the Ball," "The Banks of the Wabash," "Dearie," "Sweet Marie," "Comrades," "Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back," and the Old Favorites—Fortunes Made by Them.

[From the New York Herald.]

Are they forgotten? The music-sellers say no. Old familiar songs, they may have disappeared from the vaudeville and popular concert stage, and have been supplanted by the rapid fire succession of temporary hits, but forgotten they have not been. They still are sung in parlor and "best room," and by many a fireside. For they live in the hearts of those whom Lincoln called "the common people."

Go into a music store and ask for "Marguerite." The salesman doesn't have to whistle up to the stock room for it. It may not be on the sales counter, but all he has to do is to turn to a near-by shelf, and there it is. That doesn't look much as if it had been forgotten. And the same is true of many a song that no longer comes over the footlights.

This is a very charming song, this "Marguerite," and there is every reason why it should not be forgotten Indeed, in actual musical merit it is rather above the average popular song —even above those that, like it, have gone on living unobtrusively for many years. Its composer, the late Mr. Chas. A. White, called it a "romanza" on the title page, and under that head it may well be classed. It has a broad, flowing introduction, and a charming melody, and the name "Marguerite" is repeated effectively several times in the course of the song, and twice repeated at the end with added effect.

The Story of "Marguerite."

In fact, the song is what musicians would call well composed." It is cleverly harmonized, the melody is simple, without being primitive, introduction and interlude reflect the character of the "romanza," and the voice part works up to an excellent climax, which in the second verse gains additional force from a strengthening of the accompaniment.

There is no reason why a singer of today in search of a really effective sentimental song should not reintroduce "Marguerite" to the footlights. It is true that the words taken by themselves are quite commonplace, but they are not noticeably so when sung to the music. In fact, they sound appropriately sentimental when combined with the romantic melody.

Mr. White is said to have made $200,000 from this one song alone, and as he also wrote "Put Me in My Little Bed," "Moonlight on the Lake," and other songs that were popular, it is no wonder that he enjoyed a large income from his compositions. He was born in Taunton, Mass., became a professor of dancing at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, and when he died in Boston, at the age of 62, had composed something like 16,000 songs and instrumental pieces.

"After the Ball."

If you see a piece of music in a cover, with a general deep glowing effect and occasional red tones in it, and on examining it more closely find that a young lady in evening costume is reclining in a red-cushioned arm-chair with the glow of a red-shaded lamp on her face, and a background of heavy maroon colored curtains—why, it's "After the Ball." If you take up the music you will also see in red letters on the cover, "By Mr. Charles K Harris, composer of 'Would You Care?' and 'Without a Wedding Ring,' etc. Mr. Harris is said to have drawn $48,000 in royalties within a couple of years after the publication of this song.

He was born in Poughkeepsie, and then went to Milwaukee, where he was living when "After the Ball" made him famous as a writer of popular songs. He himself is authority for the statement that he doesn't know one note of music from the other. Yet he has a natural ear for melody and a natural gift for playing musical instruments, for when he wrote "After the Ball" he already was trying to make a living by giving lessons on the banjo and the guitar He had written a few songs—that is, he had conceived the tunes in his head, and had whistled them to someone who wrote them out for him and harmonized them.

"After the Ball" was written at the request of a friend who wanted something to sing at a semi-professional entertainment, and as this was to take place within a few days the friend wanted it quickly. Mr. Harris had not up to that time made a great success with any of his songs, but his friends regarded him as a young genius, who could knock off a song to order in no time. The day his friend came to him, however, for a song, for the entertainment in which he was to take part, Mr. Harris was tired. He had been to a dance the night before and didn't feel up to the mark. Consequently, when he was asked if he would have a song ready for the occasion, his answer was, "Don't ask me now, 'Doc,' I'm so tired after the ball."

His friend went away disappointed, but hardly had he gone when Mr. Harris found his own words, "after the ball" constantly recurring to him, and soon as they recurred he began to hear music with them. Before long he had his music amanuensis at his side, writing down bar after bar of a melody that Mr. Harris was whistling. That was the genesis of "After the Ball," and it is a good example of what a few bars of music and a little rhyme will do toward accelerating a young man into the rays of the popular limelight.

There does not seem to be much association between Mr. Charles K. Harris and the late Alexandre Dumas, but as one cannot make a success without being found fault with by those who haven't, it is, perhaps, not surprising that the author and composer of "After the Ball" has been said to have gotten his idea for the song from Alexandre Dumas' "Queen's Necklace." This stanza is quoted as showing similarity to Mr. Harris' words and as having suggested them:

"After the ball is over,
After the break of morn,
After the dancers' leaving,
After the stars have gone."

Aside from the fact that it is most unlikely that Mr. Harris was familiar with the "Queen's Necklace," that the metre of the stanza just quoted is by no means an unusual one, and that any writer of verse readily might drop into it there is little or no resemblance between the Dumas stanza and the lines of "After the Ball," with the familiar refrain:

"After the ball is over,
After the break of morn;
After the dancers' leaving,
After the stars are gone;
Many a heart is aching, if you could read them all;
Many the hopes that have vanished—after the ball."

Mr. Harris has composed a great many more songs, among them "Somewhere," "Would You Care?" "Dreaming, Love, of You, " and "The Belle of the Ball," but nothing of his later work had made the same universal hit as the song which first brought him his reputation.

"The Banks of the Wabash."

To have a city named after them is not the lot of common mortals. Musical composers, like artists, used to be named after cities. This was in the days of the old Italian painters and the old Italian composers of church music. Since then it has not happened often, if at all, to any of the composers of serious music. It is not recalled that there is a city rejoicing in the name of Haydn, Mozart or Beethoven. But out in Indiana—"way down in Indiana," might be more appropriate to the occasion—there is a city named Dresser. It was named after the late Paul Dresser, when his great song hit, "On the Banks of the Wabash," was at the height of its popularity.

Mr. Paul Dresser was a wonder at writing words with the sentimental home association that never fails to touch the hearts of the people, and wedding those words to tuneful and appropriate music. Even if you never had seen the Wabash, but heard his song about the effect of the moonlight "on the banks of the Wabash, far away," you longed to go there and look at the thing for yourself, or regretted that you weren't born there, so that you could share the poet-composer's homesickness for those picturesquely-described shores. Nor were you apt to be disillusioned unless you heard the ditty sung by the comedian who between each verse had a habit of saying "Have you ever seen the Wabash? It's just about that broad," making a gesture with his hands indicating that the Wabash was about the width of a brook.

Mr. Paul Dresser was 47 years old when he died, after an illness of only three days—heart disease induced by dropsy, rather a sad ending for a man who really had done nice work of its kind. He came from the state through which flows the Wabash, and he lived there until he was 20 years old when he left home and went into a patent medicine house. While he was there he wrote "Paul Dresser's Songster" but it was not until he gave up business and took to the stage, appearing opposite to "Billy" Rice in a minstrel troupe in Chicago, that he wrote his first hit, "I Believe It, for My Mother Told Me So," words in every way typical of the "home and mother" style of songs he turned out. But "home and mother" are good old standbys for song writers if they only know how to work them right, and Paul Dresser did. That first "home and mother" song of his took him off the stage and brought him east to New York, when he settled down to the profession of song writing. At one time it seemed as if there wasn't a popular singer in vaudeville, a minstrel troupe or a quartet in rural melodrama that wasn't singing "On the Banks of the Wabash" with "weeps" in the audience.

Another wonderful "home and mother" production of Dresser's—wonderful, that is, from the standpoint of the popular song writer—was "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me." The words may be banal, but in a popular audience they somehow never failed to make straight for the heart:

"Just tell them that you saw me,
And they will know the rest.
Just tell them I was looking well, you know;
Just whisper, if you gee a chance,
To mother dear, and say
That I love her as I did long, long ago."

The song is in narrative form, and whatever you may think of the words from a literary standpoint, they "fetch" you every time. In fact, the charm of all truly popular songs is that you don't stop to think of the words from a literary point of view at all. You hear them with the music and that seems to throw a halo of sentiment around them and for the time being saves them from the charge of being maudlin and trashy.

"That a classic." They were speaking of "Dearie!" The man who said "That's a classic" is not the first one to pass that judgment on Mrs. Claire Beecher Kummer's song. Of course the word classic refers to its lasting qualities, not to anying staid or complicated in its melody and harmonization. It is simplicity itself, and in that very simplicity lies its great merit.

Plenty of songs are simple, but have nothing else to recommend them, but the songs that are simple and "carry" must posses some merit peculiar to themselves or they would not last. In fact, were you to analyze all the songs that ever have been popular you never could arrive at any set of rules for composing a popular song. It is that subtle quality of getting over the footlights and making an impression, brief or lasting, that makes a song popular for a short time or forever. And it is their inability to get over the footlights that has made failures of many songs which on paper possess far more merit than those that have succeeded.

In any event, "Dearie!" got over the footlights, and got over in great shape. Forgotten? Not at all. Ask any music dealer, and he will be apt to tell you that its author and composer still should be making a comfortable living out of the royalties. It may not be getting over the footlights, but it still is getting over the counters of the music stores.

"Dearie!" saw the light of day in Mr. Charles Dillingham's production of the musical farce "Sergeant Brue," in which Mr. Frank Daniels was the star. Miss Sallie Fisher, the leading woman with the company, who is a friend of Mrs. Kummer's, went to Mr. Dillingham one day and told her manager that she could get a lyric from her friend, and was told to go ahead and get it. Result, "Dearie!" a song with a catchy tune and words to match—a very good song to fall in with and a pleasant song to hear. Mrs. Kummer is a grand-niece of Henry Ward Beecher and a cousin of Mr. William Gillette. She wrote a whole opera, words and music, by herself. It is called "Noah's Ark," but the public failed to find the olive branch. However, there is ample consolation in being a successful song writer and composer of a song like "Dearie!" and the later song hit "Egypt." Some of the great composers, for example Beethoven, in the scherzo of the "Eroica" symphony, have utilized popular songs for their themes. Some great composer, if another ever comes along, could make a very attractive episode of "Dearie!"—Mrs. Kummer permitting.

"And Her Golden Hair was Hanging Down Her Back." Was it, indeed? Yes, indeed it was when the simple little maiden arrived at the Grand Central station, but when she left it was done up and there was a "naughty little twinkle in her eye." This poetical effusion, with appropriate music, is an Anglo-American product—the words American, the music English, the work of Mr. Felix McGlennon. Mr. McGlennon is interesting because he is the composer of "Comrades." Some years ago one of the New York newspapers recorded with great glee that, as a political excursion sailed past Blackwell's Island, where the convicts were doing time and the chain step, the band played "Comrades." This English composer was born in Manchester. He had a musical education, and first tried his hand at composing high-class music. Apparently it was high—but not "class." Accordingly he went in for popular music, and the result was "Comrades," and standing contracts with two hundred singers in England. Domesticity is an aim of Mr. McGlennon in writing his songs, so that they can be sung at the fireside as well as on the boards.

"Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay!" Do you recall how the queer postures and the abandon of Miss Lottie Collins made that song? To think, too, that it actually got into the chancery court of London, Lord Chief Justice Sterling rendering a decision, in a suit brought for infringement of copyright, that the origin of the song was not discoverable—a decision that brought down the price of copies from 4 shillings to a penny. This song, which made its greatest hit in England, got here by way of America. It may have originated in England, but it was an American version which Miss Collins obtained and used in England—the song, although the words sinmply are a jargon, making a success because of the fiery "elan" and fierce energy of the air, qualities into which Miss Collins threw herself with alacrity.

A London house bought the copyright from her. Presto! there apeared upon the scene Mr. Gilbert, a composer of most serious music, who claimed that the air had been taken from his cantata "Abdallah." Thereupon the publishers bought the cantata and brought out the song with Miss Collins in red ink on the cover.

"Though full of fun, I'm never rude,
I'm not too bad and I'm not too good."

The same might be said of the song, but it had great vogue for a long time, and still seems to hold its own in the stores. At the time of its great popularity learned dissertations in regard to the origin of the refrain, "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay," were published, and it was even traced back to Sanscrit.

"Dave" Braham's name recalls the homely charm of "Maggie Murphy's Home," and takes the old New Yorker back to the little theatre 'way down on Broadway where the east side and Murray Hill came to hear "Ned" Harrigan, Tony Hart, Johnny Wild and the rest of that admirable group in the "Mulligan Guards" and other favorite productions. The east side auditors whistled in the galleries, while the Murray Hill contingent clapped with gloved hands. "Dave" Braham, now dead, wrote the music, led the orchestra and played the fiddle.

But one might go on and on writing about the songs that apparently have been forgotten, but really have not been —songs that no longer come across the footlights, but still come over the counter. One hesitates to name any, because there are so many, but in addition to those which have been named there safely could be put on the list "White Wings," "The Blue and the Grey," "Sweet Violets," "Sidewalks of New York," "Pretty Pond Lilies" "Never Take the Horseshoe from the Door," "Sweet Marie," "Little Annie Rooney," "Whoa, Emma," "Over the Garden Wall," "Grandfather's Clock," and many, many another.

FIGHTING WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

All the Countries Uniting—An International Congress Planned —How the Traffic Is Conducted.

Against the horrors of the white slave traffic the whole civilized world is now aligning itself. It is thought an international agreement is soon to be realized.

W. Alexander Coot, secretary of the international bureau for the suppression of the traffic, is now working out the plans for an international congress, and enough support has been promised to assure the creation of a body with power to act.

The conference is to be held in France, and as a preliminary it is proposed by the French Government to enact laws that will be much more stringent than those at present in force, and give a chance for a betterment of conditions.

Mr. Coot has carefully investigated the subject and points out that in large measure the girls who are recruited go from France to the United States in the belief that they have been employed to do honest work.

The infamous cadets take advantage of their ignorance.

Mr. Coot would deal with this phase of the situation by having a law enacted that would prevent the departure from France of any girl until it is known what her work is to be on the other side of the Atlantic, and some proper or responsible person has vouched for her.

Present Law Insufficient.

Mr. Coot frankly admits that this would have the effect of curtailing personal liberty to some extent, but is of the opinion that this is a minor matter compared to the saving of thousands of girls, who are at present led into lives of evil merely because protection is denied them at the time when most they need it.

Under the present law Mr. Coot argues it has been found virtually impossible to prevent women from falling a prey or to save them afterwards.

This being in evidence, he insists that drastic measures are required.

Paris is well known to be a centre of the trade, and organized bands make big money from the hideous practice of recruiting girls whom they send all over the world.

Many of the men in charge of this work are keen operators who have made a study of the law, and they know just how far they dare go without being in risk of jail sentences. They are, generally speaking, careful not to deal wtih minors, but prefer to escape the law's consequences by hunting out girls who are just a shade over age, and when there is any outcry they shield themselves behind the fact that their victim was an adult.

Police know of this international traffic, and have done the best they can do by sending out warnings when a gang moves from one city to another to continue its operations, but under the present laws the police authorities are seriously handicapped.

How the Gang Works.

When a gang sends a number of women, for instance, from Paris to New York it makes its plans with the greatest cunning.

There is no wholesale exodus. The girls do not start together. They go from separate stations, and when on the same trains or steamer make no pretence of being acquainted.

Some of those who operate in Paris convey their women to railway stations between Paris and Havre or Cherbourg, usually in automobiles, and put them on board railroad trains at different stations.

When they leave Paris the authorities have a right to demand their papers to make sure that they are not minors. If they are adults with money there is nothing at all to prevent their going, even though their destination may be known to a certainty on the part of the police.

The next thing to do is to send word to the police of countries to which the women are bound, and through the exercise of the immigration laws it is often possible to deny them an entrance.

Already considerable good work has been done in the United States, in the way of protecting the unfortunates who have fallen victims to traffickers in the morals of womanhood and in preventing others from going the same way.

Among the best agency of a preventive kind has been the various women's organizations that make it a point to have delegates at the stations of the railroad and steamship companies to watch for the incoming girl, who is seeking work, who is honest and has not thought of impropriety, but whose utter ignorance makes her a fair prey for the designing.

Work in Education.

These societies have done invaluable work. They pick their representatives with great care, they are able to speak many languages, and have a knowledge of the foreign immigrant girl that puts them quickly in the position of being able to strike up a friendship.

But naturally this kind of work is restricted to those who are really ignorant, and have not come into the country with an understanding of the purposes for which they have been brought from the other side.

It is not possible to do much in the way of aiding this latter type of girl, or of keeping her out altogether, for if, under present laws, she declines to tell of her plans, there is no way to stop her entrance.

All the railroad and steamship companies give their best help to those who are working to abate the white slave evil, for there is no desire on the part of the companies to carry this kind of traffic; in fact, it is believed to affect their business adversely, especially the second and third class accommodations.

In a recent investigation in New York City, John D. Rockefeller, jun., son of the richest man in the world, took a prominent part in the conference, and was one of those who pledged himself to lend every possible aid in removing from the country the crime of selling women.

New York is generally conceded to be the point of supply for the entire country.

Many Are Country Girls.

Only a part of the girls come from across the sea. A still greater number are brought from the country towns, and in a pitiable number of instances are victims of misplaced confidence.

They have come to New York with no other thought than to get positions where they can earn a livelihood, and having no knowledge of the pitfalls that surround them, are easy prey for the cadets of the east side.

Exposure has followed exposure on this subject, and it has been found that the organization for obtaining white slaves is complete and calls for the assistance of first-class lawyers who are able to warn their clients against the commissions of acts that would bring them counter to the law.

In the factories and the big workshops where girls are employed there is ever the constant peril that the ruthless hand of the white slave trafficker will come, and societies for the protection of women constantly invoke the aid of employers and ask for help.

But a point has now been reached that good people the world over are aroused, and the one remaining thing to be done is to obtain laws that will make prompt punishment possible.

The House of Representatives has placed itself in line, and the international conference will find ample sympathy and help from Uncle Sam.

PARIS AND THE RIVER SEINE

What the River Meant to the Parisian Before the Flood—Show Places Along Its Banks.

In no other city, containing millions of people, is there a river that enjoys the importance of the Seine at Paris. It is a frolicking, lovely maid, teasing and beautiful, like a picture of Watteau or Willette.

Through the entire length of the winding stream in the city there were rows of shade trees on both sides of the river, creating restful promenades for miles and miles. Not alone within the city limits were these shaded walks to be found, but they also followed the Seine beyond the city proper into the lovely suburbs on either side of the city walls, studded with beautiful residences.

The Parisians not only did not destroy the beauties of their river, but added to it. Although the Seine also labored, carrying thousands of freight boats and barges and even steamers, some of which came direct from London, she was not altogether absorbed by practical purposes. The Seine was the true representative of Paris and its inhabitants. There must be work done, but humanity is not made for work alone. Man wants his amusements, and, if he is shrewd, work even is a pleasure to him. Thus the Seine was exactly like the neat, trim Parisian working girls whom one can see noon and night hurrying homeward by the hundreds. True, they spend ten hours a day in shops or stores, but they enjoy life, they joke and laugh and are glad to have the privilege to live in this best of worlds.

In Paris there was no more enticing pleasure than to take a seat on one of the neat, trim little boats which ran up and down the river every three minutes. And it was a cheap pleasure, too. They plied between the Louvre and the suburbs on either side of the city up the river to the mouth of the Marne or down the river to Suresnes below St. Cloud, and in summertime even as far as St. Germain.

Between Suresnes and Charenton speedy little steamers uninterruptedly hastened hither and thither, and only on extraordinarily beautiful days or on Sundays or holidays was it necessary to wait more than two or three minutes for a boat on account of the great crowds. In summer the trip was so attractive that the steamers were always overcrowded. The crush on holidays at the Louvre wharf was rather a drawback, but the thousands who journeyed out to Sevres, St. Cloud and Suresnes did not seem to mind it. For the tourist who came to enjoy the lovely scenery, it was more comfortable to make the trip on weekdays and to board the little craft at the bridge of Austerlitz and go as far as the city limits, to the so-called Point du Jour at Auteuil.

The reader knows why this magnificent bridge is called after the battle of Austerlitz, also why the one under which the little steamer shall pass later bears the name of the German city of Jena. All that is history. The Austerlitz bridge is in the eastern part of the city, close by the Botanical Garden, in a section never frequented by your Boulevardiers. The Botanical Garden is at the left. Pretty soon the boat passes the Isle de St. Louis, in bygone days the most aristocratic part of the city, and to this day studded with palatial residences of the seventeenth century.

Below the Island of St. Louis (the twelfth of his name) the voyager approaches the Isle de Cite. Of course, there is the monumental structure of Notre Dame Church, surrounded by trees and luxurious foliage, but this is offset by the building that next looms up, the ugly, squatty, low morgue, visited daily by thousands desirous of satisfying their morbid curiosity by looking at the rows of bodies of unfortunate dead through sulcide, murder or accident.

The left channel of the Seine is not used for traffic here. It serves as a harbor. The little boat sails down the right channel, passing on the right the city hall and the two theatres on Place Chatelet; in the left the Hotel Dieu, the oldest hospital in the city, and the palace of justice, with its mediaeval steeples. Soon the lower part of the Isle de Cite is left behind and the voyager is carried beneath the Pont Neuf. This end of the island has been transformed into a park, and above the high branches of its trees towers the bridge with its monument of Henri Quatre. During the first revolution this statue was demolished, the copper being melted and made into cannon balls, but Louis Philippe restored the royal rider. Not far from this monument is a house which also reminds one of the revolution. There dwelt Philipon, the goldsmith, and there his daughter was born, famed later as Mme. Roland, the avenger.

To chronicle all the reminiscences that crowd one's memory on a trip on the Seine, before the flood, would require a book. There is an abundance of material here to interest all nations, and the history of Paris was written here. Here is another bridge, this time one for foot travel, the Pont des Arts, the scene of one of the most attractive novels ever written. To the right one passes the facade of the Louvre, almost a kilometer long. To the left the Pont des Arts leads right up to the cupola-crowned building of the Institute de France.

Beneath its cupola the forty "Immortals" of the French "Academie" congregate, who are immortal to such a degree that the names of more than half of them are unknown even to intelligent Frenchmen, not to speak of foreign sojourners. Both walls of the quay here are studded with filled book cases, and book lovers with slim purses here often find for a few centimes rarities not obtainable in book stores, or only at high prices. And it is a delight to loaf on this quay, especially in summer time when the magnificent trees spread coolness and shade and the Seine is at her best. There is nothing to compare with it in the whole world, I think.

To the right is the Louvre, and then comes the wall of the gardens of the Tuileries. To the left one passes the Art School and the new station of the Orleans road. Later the boat steams beneath the Caroussel, Royal and Solferino bridges, reaching the gardens of the German embassy, the Palace of the Legion of Honor and the chamber of deputies. To the right of the latter is the famous Place de la Concorde, with its statues representative of the cities of France, among them the statue of Strassburg, now kind of martyred and made a symbol of patriotism since 1870, when Germany recaptured Alsace, of which Strassburg is the capital city.

Now the voyager has reached the new Paris, where nothing remains of Paris the old, with its kings and revolutions. Everything here is nineteenth century, beginning with Napoleon I., of whom one is reminded as the Esplanade heaves in sight, and the gilt cupola of the Invalides Home and the bridge of Jena, and ending with the third republic, the building enterprise of which is manifested by the Alexander bridge, the two art palaces (remnants of the last exposition) and the Eiffel tower.

Leaving that tower and Trocadero, one passes the limits of the city, and reaches the Grenelle bridge, carrying the Statue of Liberty, known to all Americans from its sister statue in the harbor of New York. But the Paris monument is not as large. After the French had presented to America that masterpiece in the New York harbor, the Americans reciprocated with this smaller copy. Below the Grenelle bridge the country becomes visible. Here begin the lovely hills of Meudon, Sevres and St. Cloud, from which trim little villas in flowering gardens look down upon the sun-mirrored waters of the Seine, while in the background looms the unsightly Mont Valerian, one of the strongholds of the Germans in their attack upon Paris in 1870. Here one alights at the double-decker bridge used for railway tracks above and for teams and foot travel below. It is called the Pont du Jour. Here the Parisians who have escaped their big prison for a few hours make merry—or, rather, made merry before the flood —just as excursionists are apt to do everywhere.

HOW ESKIMO WOMEN DIE.

On her first entrance to her new hut of snow an Eskimo woman is buoyed by hope of welcoming a son. What of her last incoming to those narrow confines? She knows that the medicine man has decided that her sickness is mortal when she is laid upon her bed of snow. She gazes upon the feebly-burning lamp beside her; upon food and drink set close at her hand. She sees her loved ones pass out of the doorway that needs no tunnel entrance to keep chill airs away, for presently the door is sealed with snow. The chill of death pierces through her enveloping furs. Her tomb insures that no long tarrying will be hers. The soul, companioning with her, may refresh itself with food, but starving and freezing, her feeble body will witness even that soul's departure, and know that its hour has come to perish alone.—Harper's Bazaar.

A Character Sketch Of Premier Asquith

By A. G. Gardiner, Editor of the London Daily News.

Today Mr. Asquith is once more the chief citizen of the British Empire. He returns to the helm of state with the sanction of all that is most significant and virile in the nation. No personal triumph was ever achieved by more honest and unpretentious methous than his have been. In the must of an unexampled riot of passion, vituperation, and mendacity, faced by a leader who gave his sanction to every panic and ..... invented by the basest of his followers, he has stood firm as a rock for the plain truth, for honorable controversy, and for the decencies of public life. While Mr. Balfour, with his Hanley speech and his "pledge" that taxes would make food cheaper, has sunk beneath the notice of honorable men, Mr. Asquith emerges from the struggle a leader of whose probity and moral strength the nation may well be proud. He has kept alive the best tradition of our political past in the face of the worst aspects of American campaigning.

When the history of this momentous period is written, the figure of Mr. Asquith will dominate it in a measure we do not now realize. The picturesque actor in politics browses on his glory while it is green. He does not garner it when it is ripe. He passes across the stage to the plaudits of the throng, and when he has vanished he is forgotten. The Oriental splendors of Disraeli have faded into a legend, into a tale of little meaning, while the stature of Gladstone rises steadily higher in the field of the past. So it will be with Mr. Asquith. No man ever played less to the gallery, refused more jelly to affect a passion, an enthusiasm, a cause because it would profit him. His attitude to the people is stiff and aloof. Coriolanus himself could hardly find fault with it. He will not tickle the ears of the groundlings. He will offer them no fireworks —give them no circuses. If they want the truth—good. Here it is plain and unvarnished. If they want tricks let them go elsewhere. He will lie for no office and play the buffoon for no audience. He will make no idle promises to win a cheer or a vote. He is the plain dealer. These are my terms—take them or leave them. This rigid, unequivocating habit is the root of the the envenomed attack on him by the militant suffragists. He has stated his policy and he will say no more though they pull the knocker off his door and rain threatening letters. Tact, you will say, is not one of his qualities. Let us be grateful. There is plenty of tact about in these days and little truth. Let us make the most of that little.

His temperament is negative. That is perhaps only another way of saying that he is governed by intellect and not emotion. A brilliant woman once said to me, "Asquith has three great qualities. He has no egotism, no jealousy and no vanity." It was a saying of very searching truth. There are some men who seem to live in front of the mirror. I doubt whether Mr. Asquith ever looks in it. His mind works in singular and entire detachment from self. This is at once the source of its weakness and its strength. It is faultless and it is cold. It convinces you, but it does not warm you. It wins your confidence, but not your affection. It clears the mind, but it does not stir the blood. It has the priceless value of detaching his public policy from his private interest. Unlike "C. B.," he mixes much in society, but its influences never move him a hair's breadth from his conception of public duty.

His freedom from jealousy is one of the rarest and most precious gifts of public life. When Gladstone offered him the solicitor-generalship he declined the office. He would not take the post that belonged in his opinion to another. And all the foolish efforts of the enemy to drive a wedge between him and Mr. Lloyd George have failed ludicrously. No two men are more dissimilar. Each has the quality the other lacks. Each is the necessary complement of the other. Together they form the strongest political combination since Cobden and Bright. And I know of nothing in the history of this time more subtly moving than the loyalty of Mr. Asquith to his brilliant colleague, to the battle of whose budget he has brought all the authority of his unrivalled logic and a selfless enthusiasm beyond praise. One only fully realizes what a hateful, withering thing jealousy is when one sees such a conspicuous example of magnanimity. It is the supreme claim of Mr. Asquith to the nation's gratitude that he has never placed his own personality in the light of the national interests. He has never brought an axe of his own to the Parliamentary grindstone, nor imitated Disraeli and other leaders in surrounding himself with third rate men in order that the limelight should fall only on himself. He has a wholesome scorn of limelight.

* * *

He never worries and never hurries; but takes things as they come. "You cannot get Asquith to cross a bridge before you come to it," said one who knows him well. From the day when as a fatherless boy he came up with his brother from Yorkshire to the care of his uncle in London, he has displayed the same secure, unimpassioned purpose, the repose and confidence of a mind given neither to elation nor depression. "He is so good tempered," is the verdict of one who knows him best, and I have been told by one who knew him as a boy that the comradeship between him and his brother —now retiring from a mastership at Clifton School—was never broken even "by the lifting of an eyebrow." He never seeks a quarrel. With a natural love of ease and a calm temper he, indeed, avoids a quarrel. He has none of Mr. Lloyd George's passion for the fray. But once engaged, no one deals mightier blows, unmasks heavier guns, is more immovable in battle. He fulfils the command of Polonius:

Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear't that the opposer may beware of thee.

No one ever attained the highest office in the state with so little sensational or dramatic accompaniment. He owed nothing to anyone save himself, and yet no one ever doubted his future. It seemed that he had simply to march forward to a fixed goal. What he chose to have was his without challenge. His master at the city of London School arrested by the boy's command of lucid speech, Jowett at Oxford, struck by the undergraduate's masterful understanding. Sir Henry James attracted by a statement of a case which some unknown junior had drawn up in three days, and which James declared might have taken six weeks—all foreshadowed the future eminence of one endowed with so striking an intellectual equipment. The promise is fulfilled, and today the verdict of the nation ratifies the judgment of those who saw the dawn of so brilliant a day.

WHERE ENGLISH ACTORS SHINE

In the Society Drama—They Fit the Picture—They Are Usually Educated and Well-Bred — American Actresses Excel.

Among the things which I, as an American with a strong leading motive of Irish in my veins, hate to acknowledge," observed a New York theatrical manager of prominence, "is this: That, in drawing room plays particularly, but in most other sorts of plays the average English actor is a far better performer than the average American actor. It is a thing, however, that anybody familiar with the present stage must admit, out of simple fairness, for it is the indubitable, undeniable truth.

"There is a great opportunity to make such comparisons in this country nowadays, for the American stage, in a way of speaking, is overrun with English actors. Mr. Frohman was at the bottom of this invasion, if it is to be called an invasion. He doesn't make any bones about acknowledging that he was at the bottom of it. He found, years ago, that he could not find enough competent, finished American actors to figure in the vast number of plays he was producing from year to year, and so he simply was forced to engage the English actors; and they have given such complete satisfaction that it may as well be accepted that the invasion of English actors on our stage is going to be a permanent invasion.

"It is not, when you come to view it, a matter in which spread-eagleism enters or should enter. As I say, I dislike to acknowledge the superiority of the English actors to our own, but it is impossible not to make that acknowledgment.

"There are, for example, a good many plays now before the public in which English actors and American actors work side by side—I am speaking mainly of drawing room plays. I believe that the most prejudiced Fenlan in the world would be forced to acknowledge, viewing a play where this condition exists, that in every case the English actors, for ease, for smoothness, for all-around ability and competence simply outclass our own actors. They don't strut, they don't attitudinize, they don't drape themselves clumsily on the scenery, as so many of our American actors do. They know how to enunciate. They impart class to their lines. They don't rant. They fit the picture. They exhibit in every movement and every intonation the fact that they are trained people; that they have made a study of their business; that, having adopted the stage as a serious profession, they have gone to work to master the details of the profession, to improve themselves, to make the most of their talents and personalities. American actors often appear to be positively clumsy beside the English players. They seem to be wholly deficient in the technic of the Englishmen. They don't grasp the subtleties of their roles as do the Englishmen. They are theatric and stilted in comparison with the Englishmen on the same stage with them. They haven't anything like the ease of gesticulation, the repose and poise, the restraint of the English actors. I am, let me repeat, loth to say these things, but it is the plain truth that I am speaking, and there are plenty of fair-minded American actors who candidly admit the truth of these things.

"The answer, of course, is very easy. It is this: 'Recruits for the stage in England come from a far better class of people, speaking generally, than in this country. The old Puritanical prejudice against the stage has never been completely eradicated in this country. There still remains a sort of smug remnant of that prejudice. American stage folk, no matter what you hear to the contrary, are still looked at in the askant light by a large body of Americans. England has outgrown that sort of thing.

"Actors are no longer looked upon as vagabonds over there, even if there does still survive a British statute, dating back more than three hundred years, classifying actors with thieves and that sort of people. The 'very best' people, as we say expressively in this side, go on the stage in England, and their adoption of the stage as a profession is by no means considered a disgrace. The word 'gentleman,' considered as a social rating, still means something concrete in England; and the great body of really successful actors now on the English stage are the sons of gentlemen; men who have been reared amid refined surroundings, thoroughly well educated, grounded in literature and the arts, men who have a lifelong familiarity with the most subtle social usages; men to whom the wearing evening clothes is not, as it still remains for most men in this country, a sort of novelty, but a settled habit of life, just as much so as their habit of wearing sack coats and bowler hats in the forenoon.

"It would be strange indeed if men of this character did not develop into better actors than Americans; for, while this phase of the American theatricals is gradually improving, it still remains the fact that the great majority of American actors do not come from what I might call the upper strata of American society. On the contrary, they come decidedly from the lower strata. Few of them are really well educated men; few of them are acquainted, from actual personal contact, with social usages; and mighty few of them, as a natural consequence, have the knack of looking natural when they are thrust into drawing room plays.

"They are men, as a rule, with a certain amount of mimetic talent; but this alone does not compensate for their lack of solid education and for their lack of repose and exterior breeding as exhibited on the stage. Even in English musical comedy—and the English have it on us every-which-way from the ace in producing this form of entertainment—you'll observe the superior character of the English actors and singers. They are studied men. It takes them a good many years, as a general thing, to achieve any sort of position at all on the stage. They have to serve long apprenticeships, generally in the English provinces; and it often happens that English leading men, splendid actors, too, who are known and rightly appraised all through the British provinces, find it utterly impossible to gain a hearing before London audiences.

"You will have noticed, I suppose,

(Continued on Page Eighteen.)



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The ferret eyes snapped. "That I do, your lordship. What of him?" quickly.

The caller made no reply, but tapped the floor lightly with his cane, and—

"What of him?" repeated Mr. Gillett.

Lord Ronsdale's glance turned; it had a strange brightness. His next question was irrelevant. "Ever think much about the Lord Nelson, Gillett?"

"She isn't a boat one's apt to forget, after what happened, your lordship," was the answer. "And if I do say it, her passengers were of the kind to leave pleasant recollections," the police agent diplomatically added.

"Her passengers?" The caller's thin lips compressed; a spark seemed to leap from his gaze, but not before he had dropped it. "Among them, if my memory serves me, were a number of convicts?"

"A job lot of precious jailbirds that I was acting as escort of, your lordship!"

"But who never reached Australia!" quickly.

"Drowned!—every mother's son of them!" observed Mr. Gillett, with a possible trace of complacency. "Not that I fancy the country they were going to mourned much about that. I understand a strong sentiment's growing out there against that sort of immigration."

The visitor's white hand held closer the head of his cane; the stick bent to his weight. "Were they all drowned, by the way?" he observed, as if seeking casual information on some subject that had partly passed from his mind.

"No doubt of it. They were not released until the second boat got off, and then there was no time to get overboard the life rafts."

"True!" Lord Ronsdale gazed absently out of the window, through a film, as it were, at a venerable figure below; one of the species helluo librorum standing before a book-stall opposite. "Recall the day on that memorable voyage you were telling us about them—who they were, and so on?"

"Very well," replied Mr. Gillett, good-humoredly. If his caller cared to discuss generalities rather than come at once to the business at hand, whatever had brought him there, that was none of his concern. These titled gentry had a leisurely method, peculiar to themselves, of broaching a subject; but if they paid him well for his time he could afford to appear an amiable and interested listener. In this case, the thought also insinuated itself, that his visitor had something of the manner of a man who had been up late the night before; the glint of his eye was that of your fashionable gamester; Mr. Gillett smiled sympathetically.

"One, if I recall rightly," went on Lord Ronsdale, "was known as—let me see"—the elastic stick described a sharper curve—"the 'Frisco Pet? Remember?" He bent slightly nearer.

"That I do! Not likely to forget him. Unmanageable; one of the worst. Was transported for life, with death as a penalty for returning." A slight sound came from the nobleman's throat. "A needless precaution," laughed the speaker, "for he's gone to his reward. And so your lordship remembers——"

"I remember when he used to step into the ring," said Lord Ronsdale, his voice rising somewhat. "Truth is, sight of you brought back old recollections. "Things I haven't thought of for a long time, don't you see!"

"Quite so! Delighted, I am sure. I didn't know so much about him then; that came after; except that the gentlemen found him a figure worth looking at when he got up at the post ——"

"Yes; he was worth looking at." Lord Ronsdale's eyes half closed. "A heavy-fisted, shapely brute; with muscles like steel. But ignorant——" He lingered on the word; then his glance suddenly lifted: "Had something on his arm; recall noticing it, while the bout was on."

Mr. Gillett, with a knowing expression, rose, took a volume from a bookcase and opened it.

"The 'something' you speak of, my lord," he observed proudly, "should be here; I will show it that you may appreciate my system; the method I have of gathering and tabulating data. You will find an encyclopedia of information in that bookcase. All that Scotland Yard has, and perhaps a little besides."

"Really!" The nobleman's eyes fastened themselves on the book.

"To illustrate: Here's his case." Gillett's fingers moved lightly over the page. "'Testimony of Dandy Joe, downstairs at the time with landlady, who kept the house where the crime was committed. Heard 'Frisco Pet, who had been drinking, come in; go upstairs, as they supposed, to his own room; shortly after, loud voices; pistol shot. Landlady and Joe found woman, Amy Gerard, dead in shabby little sitting-room. Pet, the worse for liquor, in a dazed condition at a table, head in his hands. Testimony of Joe corroborated by landlady; she swore no one had been in house except parties here mentioned, all lodgers.

"'Private mem.—House in bad neighborhood, near the Adelphi catacombs. Son of landlady, red-headed giant, also one-time prize-fighter, used to live here; the Pet's last fight in the ring was with him. Later Tom took to the road; was wanted by the police at the time of the crime for some brutal highway work——' But," breaking off, "I am wearying your lordship. Here is what I was especially looking for, the markings on the arm of the 'Frisco Pet. Perhaps, however, your lordship doesn't care to listen further ——"

"Go on!" The words broke sharply from the visitor's lips; then he gave a metallic laugh. "I am interested in this wonderful system of yours."

Mr. Gillett read slowly: "'On the right arm of the 'Frisco Pet, just below the elbow, appears the figure of a man in sparring attitude, done in sailor's tattooing; about the waist a flag, the Stars and Stripes, in their accustomed colors; crudely drawn, but not to be mistaken by noting following defects and details—' which," closing the book, "I won't read."

His lordships head had turned; at first he did not speak. "A good system,' he remarked after an interval. "And a very good description, and yet ——" His voice died away; for a moment he sat motionless. "But my purpose—the purpose of my visit—I—we have wandered quite from that. Let us, I beg of you, talk business."

Mr. Gillett started as if to venture a mild expostulation, but thought better of the impulse. "What is your lordship's business with me?" he observed in his most professional tone.

"I believe"—the visitor moistened his lips—"I believe I mentioned—John Steele, when I came in?"

"Your lordship did."

"It—concerns him."

"I am all attention, your lordship." Mr. Gillett's manner was keen, energetic; if he felt surprise he suppressed it. "Good! Your lordship's business concerns John Steele."

"For reasons that need not be mentioned, I want to find out all I can about him. That, I believe, is the sort of work you undertake. The terms for your services can be arranged later. It is unnecessary to say that you will be well paid. I assume you can command competent and trustworthy help, that you have agents, perhaps, in other countries?"

Mr. Gillett nodded. "If your lordship would give me some idea of the scope of the inquiry——"

The long fingers opened, then closed tightly.

"In the first place, you are to ascertain where John Steele was before he came to England; how he got there; what he did. Naturally, if he has lived in a far-away port you would seek to know the ship that brought him there; the names of the captain and the crew."

"Your lordship thinks then, our investigation may lead us to distant lands?"

"Who can tell?" The nobleman's voice was sharp, querulous. "That is what you are to find out."

"It shall be done, your lordship," replied the other quickly. "I shall embark in the matter with great zest, and, I may add, interest."

"Interest?" The nobleman looked at him. "Oh, yes!"

"If I might be so bold, may I ask, does your lordship expect to find anything that would—ahem!—cast any reflection on the high standing John Steele is building up for himself in the community, or——"

A shadow seemed to darken the masklike features of the visitor; his gaze at once glittering, vaguely questioning, was fastened on the wall; then slowly, without answering, he got up. "Surmises are not to enter into this matter," he said shortly. "It is facts, I want—facts!"

"And your lordship shall have them. The case appears simple; not hard to get at the bottom of." An odd expression shone from the visitor's eyes. "Which reminds me that he has left town," added Gillett.

"Left town!" Lord Ronsdale wheeled abruptly. "You mean——"

"For a little trip to the continent, I should imagine; heard of it because he got some unimportant court matter put over."

"Gone away!" The nobleman, his back to the other, lifted a hand to his brow. "When?"

"Last night."

"It was only yesterday morning I was riding with him."

"And he didn't mention the matter?"

The visitor did not answer. "Why should he have gone away?" he murmured, half aloud. "Was it because ——" He walked to the door; at the threshold stopped and looked back. "You might begin your inquiry by 'You might begin your inquiry all you can about this little learning all you can about this little trip," he suggested. "And by the bye, whatever you find out, if anything you will regard as belonging to me exclusively; to be mentioned, under no circumstances, without my permission, to anyone whosoever——"

"Your lordship!" Mr. Gillett's hurt voice implied the little need for such admonition. "In my profession absolute integrity towards one's client demands that secrecy should be the first con——"

"It is understood, then. Let me hear from you from time to time," and the nobleman went out.

Mr. Gillett looked after him, then, reflectively, at the closed door. Outside the sound of shuffling feet alone broke the stillness; before the bookstand the bibliomaniac buried his face deeper in the musty pages.

(To Be Continued.)

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GREAT WOMEN OF HISTORY

CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

[By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.]

There has been but on French Revolution, and there will probably never be another.

There may or there may not be a "hell," full of fiends and devils; but once, at least, we have had a hell on earth, and that hell was that portion of the French Revolution known as the "Reign of Terror," a period replete with beings who came as near being fiends and devils as could very well be.

During that awful time the two head devils were Robespierre and Marat, and of the pair it would be difficult to say which was the worst.

At the date around which this story revolves, however, Marat was "boss," Robespierre not yet having come into full power. The Girondins were overthrown the last of May, 1793, and the vilest political club that ever disgraced the earth, the Jacobin, was supreme, with none to stay its hand, or say unto it, "What doest thou?"

Of the Jacobins the leading spirit was Marat—a man who, after many earnest attempts on the part of his friends to whitewash him, stands today, and will ever stand, as one of the blackest characters in all history.

The Girondins, inspired by such noble characters as Madame Roland, Vergniaud and Brissot, desired to right things with the shedding of as little blood as was possible, while the Jacobins were anarchists, who wanted to drink blood, to swim in blood, nor did it make much difference to them whose blood it was.

Now, during the bright, blooming May days of that year 1793, there was living up in the Normandy town of Caen a young woman who felt that she might do something to help matters. She belonged to a family of royalists, and there was noble blood in her veins, but her heart was full of republican sentiment, and than herself no stancher democrat was to be found in all France. But she loved order, decency and humanity, and hated anarchism and bloodthirst.

Charlotte Corday—for that was the young woman's name—was beautiful, and as bright as she was fair. A great reader and a deep thinker, she pondered much upon the distressful situation in which her country found itself, and it became her firm conviction that it was her lot to free the people from their would-be destroyers. She was called, and in her own mind, doubtless, believed herself to be, the "Jeanne d'Arc of the Revolution."

So the young woman, just turned twenty-five, left her home in Caen and went straight for Paris, straight for the "Rue de Ecole de Medicine, No. 44," the residence of "Citoyen Marat," the gentleman she was especially anxious to see.

Three times she was refused admittance, but finally she succeeded in gaining an entrance, and with the remorselessness of fate she drove her knife into Marat's heart.

That was all. She had accomplished the purpose for which she came to Paris, and for the rest she did not care a fig.

It was on the fifteenth of July that Charlotte Corday killed Marat, and the next day but one she stood on the platform of the guillotine, the same personification of calmness and peace that faced the tribunal the day before.

A priest asked her in kindly tones if he could give her the last rites. She politely thanked him and said she had no need of his services; and then, as calmly as though she was preparing her toilet, she slowly and carefully parted her long, black hair and bowed her neck for the fall of the axe.

Charlotte Corday may or may not have done right in killing the "savage, wild beast" Marat, but there is no doubt about the fact that she thought she was doing right.

She was a patriot, pure and simple, and, as she looked at things, Marat was the embodiment of all that threatened to destroy her country.

She had no sympathy with the privileged classes who for generations had been exploiting the country, but in Marat and his spirit and method she thought she saw the end of all government, of all justice, of all humanity, and, once convinced of this, she resolved, without a moment's hesitation, and with a courage that was sublime, to sacrifice herself upon the altar of her country's welfare.

It was that heroic resolve, unflinchingly carried out to the bitter end, that made the young woman of Caen great, and that will for all time keep her name in the list of the immortals.

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It is stated that King Edward's presence at Marienbad every year attracts from all the principal capitals of the continent flocks of tailors and outfitters, who are desirous of ascertaining by personal observation all the minute details of Europe's first gentleman's style of dress. Representatives of the leading firms in Paris, Vienna, Budapest and Berlin follow the King every morning on the promenade to note the shape of his hats, the length and cut of his coats, as well as the general style of his outfit. These observations are duly reported to the leading firms of the continental capitals, and form the basis of the newest fashions throughout Europe. But many of the most exquisite young men of fashion in the continental capitals go in person to Marienbad to make their own observations, and endeavor to imitate the King's style of dress in every detail.—Dundee Advertiser.

OBJECTION TO THE LORDS.

The great objection to the lords is not that they occasionally reject Liberal measures, but that they never reject Conservative measures; not that they do one-half of their work too thoroughly, but that they do not do the other half at all. To this it may, of course, be answered that the bills brought forward by a Conservative Government are in general so reasonable, so little revolutionary and so much in harmony with popular wishes as to make rejection or amendment unnecessary. But the plea will hardly bear the test of fact. The education bill of 1902 and the licensing bill of 1904 were both of them measures that were vehemently resented by a majority of the British people. They were precisely the kind of measures that a strong and impartial second chamber, free from party subserviency and taking the broad, national point of view, would have rejected. The lords however, not only passed them, but strengthened some of their most obnoxious features.—Sydney Brooks in the Atlantic.

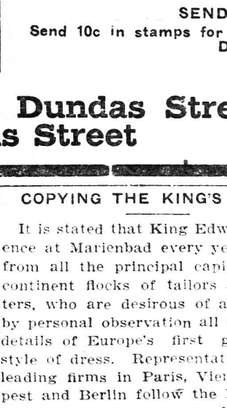


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TYRANNIES OF THE LORDS
W. T. STEAD ON THE SITUATION

How the Peers Have Slaughtered the Government's Legislation—The Hour of Reckoning Has Come—What the Government Should Do.

W. T. Stead, in the Review of Reviews:

C.-B.'s Parliament has now been in existence for four years.

The greater part of the first session was devoted to the attempt to amend the education act. It was defeated by the peers, who by way of showing their temper also threw out the plural voting bill, a measure which exclusively concerned the House of Commons.

In the second year they rejected the Scotch land bill and the Scotch valuation bill.

The third year was devoted to the reform of the license system. The bill was thrown out by the peers in obedience to the dictates of a Unionist conclave meeting in Lansdowne House. They also frustrated a second attempt to amend the education act.

The fourth session was almost entirely devoted to the budget. No House of Lords had ever before rejected a budget; but this House knows no limits to its ambition. Trampling under foot all the precedents, all the traditions, and all the usages of the past, it refused to pass the budget until the House that voted it had been dissolved and a plebiscite taken upon the question whether the crown should be granted the supplies necessary for carrying on the government of the empire. And in order to show that their destructive energies were not exhausted by this unprecedented usurpation, they threw out the bill relating to the elective chamber.

Besides these capital acts of destruction they did their utmost to mutilate the Irish land bill and the housing bill. They have tried to make old age pensions terminable in seven years. They contributed nothing constructive. No one can look over the long record of these four years and say at any one point, "here the House of Lords did good." It has filled up the cup of its iniquity, and the hour of reckoning has come.

The Fruits of Victory.

The usurpation of the Lords will be repelled and a House of Commons will be elected with an imperative mandate from the constituencies to abate the now intolerable nuisance of the second chamber. Fortunately, in the crown we have the sceptre of democracy. That sceptre must be used with resolution to deliver Britain once for all from the present menace to free institutions.

There are two things which lie within the power of the crown. The first, which is too often overlooked, is the right of the sovereign to withhold a writ of summons to any peer who has in previous Parliaments treated the writ of summons with contempt.

The King, at the beginning of the present (December, 1909), Parliament issued writs of summons to over 600 peers, temporal and spiritual, to attend in their place in Parliament. Of the 600, 400 had not attended 10 times during the whole session of 1905; 170 had not attended at all. None of these 400 ought to have received a writ of summons in 1906. This point must not be ignored in 1910.

The House being reduced to manageable dimensions, the Government should refuse to continue in office unless the King will consent to make sufficient life peers — say from the members of the privy council or other notables—to give them a majority adequate to restore to the House of Commons the exclusive right of dealing with finance and a decisive voice in legislation. The second chamber should then be relegated to its proper functions as an arena for debate and a tribunal of revision.

The Writ of Summons.

The first point in the fight when the Government comes to close quarters with the peers will be in the refusal to issue writs of summons to peers who by their past record have shown they have treated previous writs of summons with contempt. The terms of the writ of summons are so peremptory that no temporal peer can plead that he did not know the royal will:

"The writ assumes that the presence of the person to whom it is addressed at Westminster during the whole of the parliamentary session is commanded by the King. The summons is imperious. 'Arduous and urgent affairs' are to be dealt with, therefore, 'We, strictly enjoining, command you, upon the faith and allegiance by which you are bound to us, to be present to treat and give your counsel upon the affairs aforesaid.' The King's business is urgent, therefore no excuse will be tolerated for absence. 'And this, as you regard us and our honor, and the safety and defence of the said United Kingdom and church, dispatch of the said affairs in no wise do you on it.' By virtue of this writ of summons, and by that alone, do the Lords in Parliament sit in the upper house."

To make assurance doubly sure, a standing order of the House, dated 1742, provides that:

"Every lord that comes after prayers, if he be a baron or a bishop, is to pay 1s, and if he be of any degree above, 2s, for the poor, but every lord who comes not at all, and makes not his excuse is to pay 5s for every day's absesence."

Is it therefore any hardship if the King, finding that neither his peremptory summons nor the fines imposed by the standing order, serve to secure the attendance of these recalcitrant hereditary legislators, should omit their names from the list of those to whom writs of summons are sent when Parliament is summoned next year?

Life Peers.

The writ of summons commands the attendance of the temporal peer to come to Westminster on a definite date in order "to treat and have conference with the prelates, the great men, and peers of our realm." Prelates and peers of the realm have been summoned to little purpose; but hitherto the crown has failed to call upon the "great men" to meet them. This oversight must be remedied.

If Mr. Asquith is furnished with an adequate majority, and possesses the requisite nerve, he will insist not only upon the crown striking off four hundred recalcitrant, disobedient, non-attending peers from the roll of those to whom writs of summons are issued, but he must also summon, without waiting for any debate or challenge, at least one hundred great men who will not be permanent, but only members for that Parliament.

With their aid it ought to be possible to carry the necessary reform of the House of Lords. We have shirked it as long as we could; but now that it is quite clear that we have no second chamber when the Unionists are in power, and an absolute veto in place of a revising senate when there is a Liberal majority in the Commons, the time has come to make a clean sweep of the antiquated and impossible anachronism.

The Peers Reforming Themselves.

The peers know that their present constitution is indefensible. The committee of 25 Unionist peers appointed by the House of Lords in 1908 supplies conclusive evidence on this point. Lord Rosebery presided over this committee, which reported that there were three reasons which justified them in recommending a drastic reform of the constitution of the second chamber. These reasons are as follows:

1. That the numbers of the House within recent years have increased so largely that some reduction for legislative purposes is expedient.

2. That it is desirable to relieve from their parliamentary duties peers to whom such work is irksome and ill-suited, but to whom it has come inevitably by inheritance; and

3. That it is necessary in the interests of the House itself to eliminate by a process of selection peers whom it is inexpedient for various reasons to intrust with legislative responsibilities.

Agreed! Agreed! These desirable ends can be secured by a stroke of the pen if the constituencies do their duty and Mr. Asquith has the nerve.

C.-B.'s Scheme.

It is worth while recalling C.-B.'s scheme for dealing with this problem of the Lords. On June 26, 1907, he moved the following resolution: "That in order to give effect to the will of the people, as expressed by their elected representatives, it is necessary that the power of the other House to alter or reject bills passed by this House should be so restricted by law as to secure that within the limit of a single Parliament the final decision of the Commons shall prevail." He explained his notion of how the veto should be abolished as follows: Whenever the peers rejected a bill there should be a conference, composed of an equal number of members of each House, to consider whether or not some compromise might be arrived at. Failing this, the Commons could send up the same or a similar bill, which, if again rejected and a joint conference again failed to arrive at a compromise, should then be again introduced into the Commons, and being passed through all its stages should then become law without their consent if after a third conference they failed to agree. This extremely conservative, cautious and cumbrous suggestion was accepted by the House of Commons by 434 votes to 149.

TYRANNICAL LADY HOLLAND

Reminiscences of the Mistress of Holland House—Where the Wits Gathered Early in the Nineteenth Century.

The Fortnightly contains a long article entitled "The Despot of Holland House," written before the publication of Lady Holland's Journal, a book that received extended notice. What with books on Holland House and the numerous volumes of recollections of wits and beaux and statesmen and ladies galore, all contemporaries of the "Despot," Lady Holland has been exploited until there is nothing more to know about her. The pictures given prove conclusively that she was not "a baing (being) one could love" (Mrs. Carlyle's phrase). She was exceedingly capricious and "suffered" with swelled head. She was not, as one might say, a lady born; and had she been other than the wife of the aristocratic Whig, she had cut no figure at all in society. She was a beauty, an heiress of Jamaica, three years her husband's senior, and a divorcee. Indeed, her conduct with Lord Holland was sufficient cause for boycotting by respectable people. But they were married quietly in 1796, and she became the autocrat of Holland House, ruling her husband and her guests as the mood or the cooler intention moved her. The poet Rogers said that Lord Holland dare not invite a guest to his own house without her consent, and that frequently he had no idea whom he would meet at dinner. What the lady really needed was to be locked up, kept on bread and water, or chastened in even sterner fashion.

The crowding of her dinner table was a good-humored joke to the wits delighting to dine there. It would be a "general squeeze," or the guests' "arms prettily pinioned." Once when an unexpected guest arrived, the imperious hostess said to another, "Luttrell make room!" and the wag replied, "It certainly must be made, for it does not exist!" The poet Moore tells that as he was going in one day he met a victim of another way of making room going out. However, it was thought that this close packing around the table had somewhat to do with the success of her ladyship's dinners, inducing "conversableness and agreeableness." I doubt it, unless the diners were always an amiable company. Rogers liked her, and so did many who were entertained by her for so many years. She had a fine faculty of bringing compatible guests together, however rudely she might herself act when she chose: and Holland House was a social centre for the great Whig party. But there were those who would not submit to her petty despotism. When Lord Dudley was asked why he persistently refused to dine at Holland House, he replied that he did not choose to be bullied while eating. Once she so annoyed Lord Melbourne by making him shift his place when he was agreeably seated, that he rose, exclaiming: "I'll be —— (word with which we have no concern) if I dine with you at all," and took himself off home. To Moore, she violently attacked his "Life of Sheridan"; she told Rogers that his poetry was bad enough, "so pray be sparing of your prose"; and insulted her guests whenever she felt like it. However, they poked fun at her, rebuked her scathingly, or suffered her patently.

Macaulay met her first at Lansdowne House. He was shaking hands with Sir James Mackintosh when he heard a command from behind, "Sir James, introduce me to Mr. Macaulay." They turned, and, says Macaulay, "there sate a large, bold-looking woman, with the remains of a fine person, and the air of Queen Elizabeth." She was very gracious to the lion, asking him to dine, and for three years he was a conspicuous figure among the guests at Holland House. Talking with her once in her drawing-room about the English language, "wherein she considered herself a critic," she objected to the words, "constituency," "talented," "influential," and "gentlemanly." Macaulay gave her the history of the word "talents," first used as a metaphor in the parable of the New Testament. She seemed surprised, never apparently having heard of the parable of the talents. "I did not tell her," he adds, "that a person who professes to be a critic of the English language ought to have the Bible at his fingers' ends." She was quite hysterical about Macaulay going to India.

Lady Holland had no affection for her own children, but was kind to her servants and to her friends. She was a freethinker, but suffered no irreligious talk in her house; she was superstitious, rude, provoking, tyrannical, yet obliging, considerate, "a staunch friend," and very fascinating. The last dinner this "magerful" lady ever gave was in October, 1845, when Palmerston and Thiers met at her table.

TELEPHONES IN MINES.

The telephone would be useful in a coal mine under ordinary circumstances, while in cases of accident, no matter whether the victims be one or a hundred, its value to injured or imprisoned men might be incalculable. If a miner were injured by a fall of stone the saving in time through the use of a phone might bring relief sufficiently prompt to save a life that otherwise would be lost. If miners were prisoners, as at Cherry, a message to the surface would make quick, intelligent and systematic relief work possible. A list of examples might be extended indefinitely — very mine disaster in recent years would furnish its quota—all demonstrating the usefulness of the telephone to the men who burrow in the earth after the riches it contains—Wheeling Register.

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With the many remedies you have tried you surely know that no liquid medicine can cure your throat or nose. Even a gargle only bathes the entrance of the throat—it can't really get inside, nor can it reach the inflamed bronchial tubes.

With Catarrhozone, it's so different from medicine-taking—you simply breathe its healing vapor,inhale its balsamic fumes, which carry cure and relief to the minutest air cells in the lungs, nose, throat and bronchial tubes.

In this scientific way the soreness and inflammation is rapidly allayed, relaxed cords are toned up, the entire mucous membrane invigorated. Every trace of Catarrhozone disappears, the disagreeable dropping of mucous in the throat, hawking, spitting and stopped-up nostrils—all these sure signs of Catarrh and bronchitis are permanently cured by Catarrhozone.

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Recommended by the medical profession for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore or relaxed throat, laryngitis, clergyman's throat, smoker's throat, bronchial cold, weak chest, chest inflammation, huskiness, hoarseness, wheeziness, loss of voice, that tickling cough, old age cough, asthma, chest pains and chest tightness, croup, whooping cough and children's throat and chest weaknesses, and all adult throat and lung ailments.

Beware of the unscrupulous dealer who offers you some cheap substitute, insist on Catarrhozone only. Two months' treatment, $1; smaller, 50 cents; all reliable dealers, or by mail from the Catarhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

Women as Aeronauts

Two Who Landed on Their Heads in Holland—First to Make Ascensions.

Even in these days of aeronautical enthusiasm and experts there are very few men who can point to such a record as that possessed by the Hon. Mrs. Assheton Harbord, who recently crossed the English Channel in a balloon and covered altogether 330 miles in just over fifteen hours. This is the fourth occasion on which Mrs. Assheton Harbord has crossed the Channel by balloon, and altogether she has made over 100 ascents and taken part in six balloon races.

She owns two balloons which are stabled near the Battersea gas works, and it was from this spot that last year she made the journey to France which led to one of her most exciting adventures. After reaching the French coast she encountered a storm, the balloon being driven up and down and from east to west in violent cross winds, while lightning played round the car and snow half filled it.

On another occasion she started from Paris and arrived in Holland after a journey the speed of which worked out at seventy miles an hour. At the end of the run the balloon was approaching the North Sea at a terrific rate. In the nick of time the rip valve was used, and the balloon brought to earth within fifty yards of the sea. The car overturned and as Mrs. Assheton Harbord dryly records: "Princess di Teano and I can claim to be the first women to arrive in Holland on our heads."

The Princess di Teano referred to, who was Mrs. Assheton Harbord's companion on this occasion, is never so happy as when in the air and has made several long balloon expeditions. But her records, and even those of Mrs. Assheton Harbord, have been outshone by Mme. Surcouf, one of the presidents of the Stella Balloon Club, of Paris, which has nearly a hundred lady members. Not only has Mme. Surcouf a greater number of ascents to her credit than any other woman in the world, but she has accomplished ten journeys in balloons entirely alone.

Another enthusiastic, fair balloonist is Mme. du Gast, probably the finest all round sportswoman in the world, who is never so happy as when taking part in motor car or motor boat races, and who can hold her own very well with gun, tennis racket and on horseback. A short time ago she had a special balloon made for her, and not content with making daring trips, indulged in several parachute descents.

And talking of the parachute calls to mind the thrilling balloon adventure of Miss Viola Spencer, in August, 1908. Miss Spencer was engaged to make a parachute descent at a sports meeting near Nottingham, but when the balloon rose to a height of about 2,000 feet she found herself unable to liberate the parachute. The result was that she was carried helplessly by the balloon for a distance of thirty miles. She managed to keep her frail seat until the balloon descended, by which time she had almost perished from the cold.

The idea, however, that it is only of late years that ladies have indulged in balloon trips is quite erroneous. As a matter of fact, between 1783 and 1849, forty-nine women made balloon ascents, half of whom were English women. The first English woman to make a balloon ascent was Mrs. Sage, who went up in 1784 with a well known aeronaut of that day, Mr. Lunardi, a cat, a dog and a pigeon being also of the party.

One of the most daring of English lady aeronauts was Miss Stocks, who commenced her experience of balloon ascents by nearly being the victim of a fatal accident. In company with Mr. Harris, a well known aeronaut, she made an ascent in the "Royal George," which was wrecked on some trees in Lady Gee's park at Beddington, Surrey. Both Mr. Harris and Miss Stocks were thrown out, the fall killing Mr. Harris. Miss Stocks happily recovered from her injuries and made many more ascents.

GREAT CITIES HIDING PLACES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

The Case of Cohen and the Philadelphia Heiress—Cook's Disappearance — John D. Rockefeller an Example.

Against the argument that the world is small can be brought with shattering effect, the often demonstrated truth that it is easy to disappear.

Disappear doesn't mean to go to the wilds of Africa or hide on some desert isle. There are labyrinths in the great cities that swallow up effectually the person who seeks to escape detection.

The experiences of the heiress, Miss Roberta De Janon, who ran away from Philadelphia with the waiter, Frederick Cohen, is an excellent instance of the fact.

The pair fell into the hands of the police in Chicago a few weeks ago after having, for two weeks, escaped the vigilance of all the Sherlock Holmes men of half a dozen cities.

If this pair could escape detection, it would seem that almost anyone with a need for dropping from view, could attain the desired object.

Miss Janon is the granddaughter of Robert Buist, a millionaire seed merchant.

With her grandfather she had lived at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, after her mother died.

The couple lived in a suite, and as their meals were served in their room, they had their own waiter.

In some manner he managed to get a big influence over the girl, this smooth-tongued Frederick Cohen, an influence the more surprising since he was three times her age.

Miss De Janon was well known by sight to those who frequented the hotel, and the instant that she disappeared in company with Cohen, after an exchange of notes that showed the pair had been contemplating the step for some time, the police flooded the country with their photographs.

From the oddly mixed appearance of the pair it should have been an easy matter to run them down.

The disparity of their age marked them out as something peculiar. Moreover, the distinguished appearance of the girl, as contrasted to the undoubtedly plebeian antecedents of the man, should undoubtedly have served to excite suspicion to them wherever they might go.

To make the situation still more grotesque, the little heiress—she is only 16 years old—insisted on taking with them her little foxterrier "Tootsie."

Yet, in spite of all these marks of identification, the couple were able to escape the police for two weeks.

From Philadelphia they went to New York, but stayed there only a few hours.

Then they decided to get out of the jurisdiction of the United States Government altogether, and went to Montreal. From Montreal they went to St. Johns, and then boarded the steamship Corsica for England.

But the purser would have nothing to do with them as long as they insisted on carrying the dog along with them, and they left the ship at Halifax.

Then they took a train and went to Boston, going from there to Chicago.

But even in Chicago it was not due to the work of either the police or the private detectives hired by the family that they were finally apprehended. It was nothing more than the accident that led the keeper of the boarding-house where they were staying to note the similarity of their appearance with that of two lodgers she had who represented themselves as father and daughter, which led to word being sent to the police. Then the heiress and the waiter were caught.

It is not likely that they could have gone this far in a foreign country.

In Germany there are a great many more restrictions put on the coming and going of strangers.

In the United States, hotels are under regulations, and must keep a register, but there is no further espionage of the temporary homes of those who are coming and going.

But in Germany, the dweller in a private house who takes boarders, even if they only stay for a day, must report the fact to the police.

Only visitors, staying as guests, are immune from the regulation on reporting. Every person who pays for shelter must have his name registered.

Such a rule in the United States would have led to the detection of Miss De Janon and Cohen much quicker, for they avoided the hotels for the double reason that they knew they would be increasing the likelihood of being caught and also their money would not permit them to pay the heavy bills.

Dr. Cook, branded by the scientists of Denmark with being a fakir, furnishes another remarkable case of being able to disappear.

It is hard to think of a face that is any better known than that of the Brooklyn doctor.

When he announced his discovery of the North Pole, newspapers made a wild scurry to get what photographs of him were in existence.

When he made his sensational return to the civilized world, he was everywhere the prey of the snap-shotter.

In Denmark they photographed him side by side with the king; in the United States he was pictured with a garland of flowers over his shoulder; he was photographed in hotels, in automobiles and everywhere that he chanced to show himself, no matter how briefly.

Moreover, Dr. Cook lectured, and, facing audiences of thousands, gave the world a chance to get a most excellent idea of what he looked like.

Yet in spite of all this he was able to drop out of the world's sight for months, and just at a time when the imputation of faking put upon him by the scientists of Copenhagen made people anxious to see him.

John D. Rockefeller furnished another remarkable case.

During investigation of the Standard Oil trust a few years ago, he was badly wanted for his testimony.

Yet the richest man in the world had no difficulty in getting out of sight for six weeks, making as good a job of the process as though he were the veriest street wreck whom nobody knew or gave a second look to. Process servers and detectives were on his trail, his various houses were watched and every known means of search employed, but it was not until John D. decided that he was ready to come to the scene again that he was located.

Gideon W. Marsh, president of the Keystone Bank, in Philadelphia, defaulted some twenty years ago, and got away before the police could get him.

His description was sent everywhere, and the best police talent of the country spent its energy trying to locate him, but knew only failure for its pains.

Marsh wandered all over the country. He was everywhere. He experienced all kinds of misery, and finally voluntarily gave himself up to justice when he read in a newspaper that a distinguished citizen of his own city had advised him to come back, serve his sentence and make a new start in life when the ends of justice had been satisfied. He had escaped detection for ten years.

Marsh is now serving his sentence.

John Armstrong Chanler, detained in a lunatic asylum, escaped, and for eight months evaded the officers of the law till he could formulate a case, and reach his friends, through whom he eventually demonstrated that he was sane, and entitled to his liberty.

Chanler is the former husband of Amelie Rives.

Charley Ross, kidnapped when a boy three decades ago, was never found, although his father, Christian Ross, who died a couple of years ago, spent a fortune trying to find some trace of him.

Eighty Years of Age Suffered 20 Years
THEN CURED BY GIN PILLS.

Remember, right at the start, that Gin Pills are not a "cure-all." If you have Smallpox, Typhoid Fever or Consumption, there is no use in your taking Gin Pills because they probably would not do you any special good.

Gin Pills are not a "hit-or-miss" remedy. They are a scientific preparation for the Kidneys and Bladder—for Rheumatism, Lumbago and Lame Back, and are made and guaranteed by the largest wholesale drug house in Canada.

For the special diseases mentioned, Gin Pills have proved their great value in thousands of cases. Here is a case in point:

Annapolis, N. S., May 14, 1909.

"I wish to give testimony to the benefits I have received from the use of Gin Pills. I am over 80 years of age and have been suffering from Kidney and Bladder Trouble for about fifteen years. I took doctors' medicines but got no help.

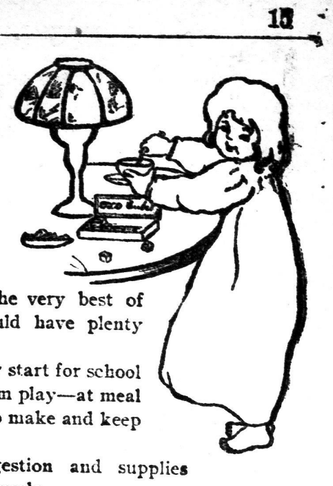
"I want to thank you for sending me the sample box of Gin Pills which I took, and found it helped me.

"I have taken six boxes of Gin Pills, but got relief before I had taken near that amount. I used to get up some nights every fifteen minutes and had to use an instrument before I could urinate. Now I can lie in bed four or five hours without getting up. I can truthfully say that I am nearly cured and am still taking Gin Pills and shall always keep a box in the house."

W. H. PIERCE.

If you are suffering with your Kidneys—with sharp, shooting pains through back and hips—if your Bladder is weak—if you are all crippled up with Rheumatism or Lumbago—Gin Pills will do you good. We give you a chance to test them. Write National Drug and Chemical Company, Limited, Dept. G. Toronto, for free sample box, and you will receive it by return mail. Regular size boxes are sold by dealers at 50c, 6 for $2.50.

OXO
makes bonnie bairns



Growing children need the very best of food. That's why they should have plenty of OXO.

A cup of OXO before they start for school—when they come in tired from play—at meal time—at bedtime—will help to make and keep them strong and healthy.

OXO stimulates the digestion and supplies material for blood, bone and muscle.

OXO has the satisfying goodness that makes the children love it. The new

OXO Cubes

contain all the flavour and food value of bottle OXO in a most convenient form. Each cube makes one good cup. Saves ladling out—measuring—wasting.

OXO is sold in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles and in boxes of 4, 10 and 50 cubes, by Grocers, Druggists and General Stores.

Prices of OXO cubes:
Tin of 4 cubes, 10c; of 10 cubes, 25c; of 50 cubes, $1.15.

Canadian Agencies: 21-27 Lombard St., Toronto; 41 Common St., Montreal; and at Vancouver and Winnipeg. 29

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Two Pounds of Meat Saved

The 4 lbs. of butcher's meat you would need to make 2 lbs. of Corned Beef similar to CLARK'S 30c. tin, free from bone, gristle and superfluous fat would cost you at least **20 cts.** more than you pay for

CLARK'S Corned Beef
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This alone should induce you to order ***Clark's Corned Beef*** instead of making your own Corned Beef at such a loss, and an outlay of time and work.

At your Grocers

15c. and 30c. a tin
1 lb. and 2 lbs.

WM. CLARK, Montreal
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE FOOD SPECIALTIES
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BRONCHITIS

If Neglected, it soon reaches the Lungs and may Prove Fatal.

Mr. G. L. Garrow of 116 Millicent St., Toronto, writes under date of September 13, 1908, "One year ago this spring I contracted a severe cold in the chest, which developed into Bronchitis. I took three kinds of medicine and found no improvement. A friend of mine advised me to try PSYCHINE, and in three days I felt like a new man again. I desire to let others know what a valuable cure you have in PSYCHINE for it cured me where all other medicines had failed. I am more than thankful to be well again, and for the sake of others who may be ill, you may publish this testimonial."

Stop that cold or the results will be serious. You can do this by toning up the system with PSYCHINE.

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LLOYD GEORGE PAYS RESPECTS TO SOME OF THE PEERS

The Ancient and the Modern Vintage—"The Savile Lie"—The Incident of the Birmingham Mob—The Socialist and Other Bogeys.

Mr. Lloyd George brought his visit to the west to a close by addressing a great budget meeting at Falmouth, England, in a specially-erected marquee capable of holding nearly 4,500 people. Sir John Barker, the millionaire mine-owner, presided.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who both on arriving and rising to speak was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, began by saying that he had come there to support the candidature of Sir John Barker, who had said that the budget placed the burden on the right shoulders. The difference between Sir John and others equally able to bear the burden was that Sir John bore it readily and cheerfully, whilst others growled. Sir John backed him up and cheered him when he brought forward his budget proposals in the House of Commons, and yet he bled Sir John at every pore. (Loud applause.) And he was not the only rich man in the House who took up that position. (Cheers.) The Government were supposed to be engaged in a great conspiracy against property. Why should men like Sir John Barker go into a conspiracy against property? He knew that property was more assured than ever when the people were made contented with their lot.

"The Savile Lie."

I am very sorry to have to make personal allusion. I hear that they are circulating here what I call the Savile lie. Somebody of the name of Lord Savile, a person whom no one would have heard of had he not been a peer, said the other day in a speech, to which wide circulation was given, that I had in the House of Commons cheered a British defeat. (Shame.) And I am told that the canvassers of Sir John Barker's opponent are going from door to door repeating that statement. I wrote Lord Savile, asking him upon what authority he made the statement. I said the Tory press was represented in the House of Commons. Could he quote a single Tory newspaper that reported the incident? There were a hundred Tory members in the House. Could he name one who had seen it? He wrote back withdrawing the statement and apologizing. (Cheers.) Now I would not have said a word about it had he left it there; but since then he has written a letter to the papers, in which he said that, although I did not cheer the British defeat, I did something which was as bad if not worse. Well, what was it? You will be surprised to hear it. He says, "We got up a mob in Birmingham to kill you, and you would not allow them to." (Great laughter.) Well, I am sorry I behaved so badly. (Laughter.) To judge from the way they are circulating the statement you might have imagined that one of the most glorious incidents in the war was getting up a mob of 50,000 persons to kill a man who had the effrontery to disagree with them (laughter), and who failed, by the way, to accomplish their purpose (laughter), and you might have imagined that the most discreditable thing in the war was the fact that I outwitted the 50,000. (Cheers.) It is perfectly true, I think, that a mob of 50,000 Birmingham Unionists surrounded the building with intent to kill, and I got through them without the slightest difficulty. (Laughter and cheers.) That shows how much brains 50,000 Unionists have got. (More laughter.) They are not equal to one Welshman (roars of laughter and cheers), and they, in Birmingham, went on howling for two hours at bare walls like Red Indians, and when they discovered that I had got away, they said: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself" (prolonged merriment and cheers), and they have been saying it ever since. Well, you can judge of the two incidents.

The Peerage Unveiled.

I am glad, you know, that these peers were let loose. They have been addressing meetings all over Great Britain, and if they had not no one would have known what they were like. (Laughter.) You associated with the House of Lords stateliness, dignity, reserve, majesty almost—until the peers began to talk. (Laughter.) What has happened since? They have used language that no member of the House of Commons of any party would demean himself by using. (A voice: "What did you expect?") Well, I expected nothing better. Some of the language used reeked of the stable. There was the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Beaufort, and Lord Malmesbury, I think his name is, and two or three others, not to mention Lord Savile and Lord Milner. They ought to be gentlemen before they become noblemen. (Cheers.) There is something to be said for Lords Savile and Milner, however. After all their wine of nobility is rather immature. (Laughter.) It has not been bottled long, but when you come to the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Beaufort, that has been in the cellar, I believe, for centuries until it has evidently turned musty. I am glad they have talked. The only argument I know for keeping the House of Lords alive is that it has kept the Lords from the platform, where they might lower the controversial methods of this country. I am glad that the people of the country are beginning to know exactly what the peers are like, and that they are not the sort of demigods they claim them to be. (A noise outside the tent here became very troublesome.) There (said Mr. Lloyd George) are some of our opponents' methods. (Laughter.) As I said, they have given up argument long ago. (More laugther.)

The Socialist Bogey.

Had his hearers seen the Socialist bogey of the other side? They drew a picture of Mr. Blatchford's Socialism, a horrid thing to behold—robbery and revolution and atheism. Well, that was an old bogey, but they had had one original idea. This time they had just gone to the bogey himself—(laughter and cheers)—and they said to him: "We are completely done, our stock-in-trade is exhausted, we have gone to the lumber room and brought out every old rag we could get hold of, and we cannot think of anything else. Cannot you think out a bogey just as ugly as yourself—(much laughter)—to frighten the people from going along the path of progress?" He said: "Yes, for a consideration"—(laughter and cheers)—and the Daily Mail—(booing)—said: "Leave that to us."—(Laughter.) And he had pictured a huge German swallowing up the United Kingdom; a terrible thing to behold—but only a bogey. (Laughter.) The object of scarecrows as his hearers knew was to keep birds off the land—(cheers and laughter)—and it was just the same here—the desire was to keep people off the land—and so we had foreign competitors, Socialism, Irish moonlighting, German invasion all stuck up to keep the people off the land. (Laughter.) Well, they were not going to do it. Bogeys frightened the ignorant and the timid, but an enlightened and brave race like that in these islands was not going to be frightened. The other side had taken rather too low an estimate of the intelligence and courage of the people, and they were going to find that out next week. (Cheers.) As to foreign competition, their opponents had always brought that forward when they were in a tight corner. They did it in 1885. We were on the point of being ruined then. This country it was said then could not possibly survive a year, things were so bad. There was only one thing to save it, and that was to put the other side in with a tax on everything which came to this country. It was said then that the Germans, the French, and the United States were taking our trade. This was said 24 years ago by the same people in the same language as now. There was really nothing fresh in it. What had happened since? We kept our hair on—(laughter)—and our trade had gone up by leaps and bounds. And the same thing was going to happen again, and their opponents knew it. (Cheers.)

Dread of the Trade Revival.

That was why they were in such a hurry to dissolve parliament. If they had only waited another six months without throwing out the budget and forcing a dissolution by stopping supplies, the trade of this country would have so completely recovered that it would have been hopeless for them to have talked of foreign competition. And that was what they saw. But did they really think that the people could not see through an apparent dodge of that sort? Of course the people could, and those of the other side would be much wiser, and he believed sadder, men in another week. (Cheers.) It would cure them of tricks of that sort. Why, their opponents had put a tax on coal. The fact that they tried to limit our export of coal showed how little they understood of the trade of the country. These great dukes and earls knew nothing about trade, and it would be a very sad day for the people of this country if ever trade and industry were handed over to a clique of landlords who knew absolutely nothing of the elements of trade and industry in any branch of it. Do not be taken in by their talk about foreign competitors. (Cheers.) This country is doing a bigger trade than any country in the world. If free trade had ruined Great Britain, how could our position in the shipping trade be explained? He did not say that things were perfect in this country, but they were at any rate worse in Germany. Do not let them believe the other side when they said that this country was Purgatory and Germany was heaven. This might be purgatory, but they had missed the designation of the other. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Do not let us copy Germany. Having got hold of what we had in the way of emancipating our trade, let them proceed to free other things as well. They had free trade. Let them have free education and the land. (Cheers.) Let them go on from freedom to freedom.

"Do not," he exclaimed with emphasis, "put any part of your freedom in pawn. Don't you go to that uncle who is in the House of Lords and leave it there on deposit. (Laughter.) You will never get it back. (Loud laughter.) He may give you a ticket, but you will never be able to redeem it. Stick to it. It is the most valuable article of furniture you have got—I mean that right won by our forefathers the value of which you cannot tell." (Loud cheers.)

McCORMICK'S

Wish for something so irresistably-delicious—so distinctively-delightful, then try McCormick's Maple Leaf Biscuit—a delicacy revelation. A soft layer of enticingly-palatable, full-flavored, pure Maple Cream, smothered with two temptingly-wholesome, rich Maple-flavored Biscuits of Maple Leaf design

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McCORMICK'S MAPLE LEAF REGISTERED

CONFIDENTIAL; A SHORT STORY

By Robert Russell

(By Robert Russell.)

The man involuntarily clutched tightly the letter he had been reading as he turned toward the maid who had quietly entered his office.

"A very young gentleman to see you, Doctor Jarvis," she said. "Shall I show him in?"

"Yes."

The door closed noiselessly behind the girl as the physician rose and stood before the open window, the soft summer breeze on his tired face. At the sound of footsteps he turned again, and looked into the great brown eyes of his caller. In the contrast between the two there was the pathos which permeates all life. Doctor Jarvis, in the prime of a wonderfully successful career, was physically strong and mentally powerful; his visitor, a boy of perhaps twelve years was pale and thin. His deep-set, serious eyes viewed the world out of a head supported by a framework of metal and leather.

"Are you Doctor Jarvis?" inquired the boy.

"Yes," answered the doctor. "Can I do anything for you?"

"I asked my nurse where you lived, but you mustn't tell that I came to see you, or—Will you?"

"Certainly not," replied Doctor Jarvis reassuringly. "I never speak of my professional matters to anyone."

"I am very glad, sir," murmured the boy, "for this is most con—most—"

"Confidential?"

"Yes, sir. May I sit down? I get tired very easily, and if I came home tired they might find out where I'd been."

The big man hastily drew forward his large easy chair and gently placed pillows at the boy's back.

"Well, sir?" he said.

"I'm awfully small and young, sir, and I don't know just how to begin. You will think I'm pretty crazy, I guess, but," and the little fellow looked intently at the doctor for a moment, "you seem to be kind and I don't think I'll mind telling you at all."

"Of course you won't," said Doctor Jarvis, smiling. "Go right ahead."

"You see, sir—doctor," began the boy, "I'm a cripple, but I've got kind of used to it, and even if I can't play hard like the other boys, there are lots of things to sit and think about, and I can read pretty well now, and——"

"And you may get better," encouraged the doctor.

"That's just it," continued the boy with more confidence. "They think I am better, and I heard them say that they were going to have Doctor Jarvis, the cele-bra-ted special——"

"Specialist on spinal diseases?"

"Yes, sir, specialist, come to see me and tell them whether or not I can go without this," and the thin white hand touched the ugly contrivance about his head.

"Ah!" interposed Doctor Jarvis. "Let us hope I decide that you can. Do you want me to examine you now?"

"But that's the funny part," said the boy slowly. "I would love to be like—like—well, the other boys, but there is something I want more—oh, so much more; I want you to tell them I can't leave it off—yet."

Doctor Jarvis gazed at his patient in silence. He could not understand. "You want me——"

"Oh, I know how funny it sounds, but I do want you to do it for me."

"But, my dear little fellow, you don't know what you are asking—you don't know what it would mean to you——"

The boy rose from his chair with difficulty, and came timidly over to the big, gentleman. "I guess I'll have to tell you why," he said, as the doctor took in his own the emaciated hands, "and then I just know you'll do it, for you are kind, and good, aren't you?"

"Kind, yes; good, God knows."

"I'm going to tell you anyway, sir, because—because I just know you'll understand. Perhaps, you've been unhappy too Last night, long after I'd gone to bed, papa and mamma came, and stood beside me. It was dark, and they thought I was asleep. It worries them when I don't sleep, so I didn't say anything—just let them think I was all right. 'He's better,' papa said, and I heard mamma crying a little. And then he went on, "We'll have your wonderful Jarvis see him'—that's you, you know, and—and I can't just remember the words he said, but he meant that if you said I could take off my support, and be like the other boys, he wouldn't worry about me any longer, and—and——"

"Yes, little fellow, and what would he do?"

"He'd go away—forever—so—so mamma would be happy."

The boy did not try to be brave now; his sobs were pitiful.

"Oh, no!" said Doctor Jarvis.

"Yes, yes, sir, and—and mamma don't want him to go away—she don't she don't. She just cried, and told him how he didn't understand. And I just had to keep quiet, for I knew you'd help me."

"But why——" began the doctor.

"Oh, I don't understand it either, but papa thinks that mamma don't love him any more—I guess because she's been with me so much—but papa knows I wouldn't be happy without him, and while I have to wear this he will stay with us, and—and mamma will be happy, too. Oh, do, do say I can't take it off yet!"

The boy's fragile body shook with the intensity of his emotion as Doctor Jarvis carried him to the big chair and laid him against the soft pillows again.

"Rest a moment, little man," he said, "and tell me—I want to know the name of the bravest——"

"John Corrington," and his eyes closed.

By the side of the cripple's chair stood the man, and the shame within his heart made him humble. Again he unfolded the letter which he had held crumpled in his hand, and his eyes sought the lines which would give him strength.

"You know my affection for you, John Jarvis," he read, "and my trust in you. My husband and I came to this city to see you about one whose health means more to us than life, But if you do still care for me, help me to forget what you once were to me—do not make it so hard, as you did today in our one meeting since my marriage. I show my trust when I tell you that it has been the thought of you during these years that has kept from my husband and myself the understanding of the love which he and I have for each other. Help a weak woman to be true to her husband in her every thought. Do this for the sake of your dearest friends, Alice Corrington."

The boy stirred in his chair. "Oh, I guess I've been asleep," he said, "and oh, sir, you'll do it—you'll tell them I can't take it off—you'll help me to keep papa and mamma together?"

The man's strong arms were about the little body as he spoke.

"I'll help you that way—or in another—and in everything—always."

Richard Brinsley Sheridan; His Greatness and Weakness

[J. E. A., in Manchester Guardian.]

There are many things in Sheridan's career for which we must have the word artist. It explains his dying fantare to Lady Bessborough about his wonderful eyes that would look up to the coffin-lid as brightly as ever. It explains the scrap of writing found after the death of his first wife. "The loss of the breath from a beloved object, long-suffering in pain and certainty to die, is not so great a privation as the last loss of her beautiful remains if they remain so. The victory of the grave is sharper than the sting of death." This was a sentiment that made Mrs. Oliphant shudder. He had the usual failings of the artist, the extravagance and generosity, the joy of giving, the horror of paying. His debts were greatly exaggerated, at his death not more than £5,000, an insignificant amount in those more imaginative days. Sheridan never paid a bill, but then he never cared about cashing a check; his duns found his broken windows stuffed with bank notes. The charlatan that doubles all but the greatest artists explains his ultra-romantic marriage, the carefully arranged collapse into Burke's arms after the Warren Hastings speech, the elaborate composure with which he fired off his famous joke at the burning of Drury Lane. He was found in a convenient tavern, remarking to his astonished friends that a man might surely be allowed to enjoy a glass of wine by his own fireside. It is difficult to believe that he was not guilty of drawing them into the ambuscade of his ready-made wit. With the artist's economy he never wasted a joke. His squib at the expense of Dundas, "The right honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and his imagination for his facts," was some of his own material from an unfinished play. Sheridan showed a wonderful aptness for anticipating by actual experience the witticisms of a later playwright (Oscar Wilde), who took the subtle revenge of writing the three wittiest comedies of his generation in place of Sheridan's two, an equally good farce and no play so bad as "Pizarro." Sheridan admitted to finding the want of a thing perplexing but the possession of it intolerable. Compare "Lady Windermere's Fan." "In this world there are only two tragedies. One is not getting what one wants, the other is getting it." The note follows that the latter is the real tragedy. "I can resist everything except temptation" is curiously close to the remark of Charles Sheridan that his father could control everything but his own inclinations. Sheridan, however, still has his triumph. His "Content sits basking on the cheek of toil," from "Pizarro," was quoted sixty years later by John Bright, a tribute to a humility and interest to which the younger writer laid no claim.

Sheridan's common sense broke down when he refused to allow his wife to continue singing in public. As Miss Linley she had been celebrated and was apparently on the verge of a great career. Doctor Johnson's "Would not a gentleman be disgraced by having his wife singing publicly for hire?" is amusing, but it does not justify Sheridan, who gratified his vanity with the throwing away of three thousand pounds a year at the sacrifice of his wife's art. The artist is evident in the phrasing of the cry after the first failure in parliament—"It is in me and by God it shall come out!" This is not all ambition, but consciousness of power which may not be wasted. But to what, after all, did this power, in its fulfilling, amount? Half-a-dozen flaming speeches for all time and half a hundred squabbles with his leaders. This eternal quarrelling of Pitt, Burke, Fox and Sheridan carries very little meaning for us today, at least for those of us who care nothing for the personal aspect of politics. There is a magnificent story in the French of a blind beggar of Notre Dame raising his eternal plaint "Pity for the poor blind!" above the eternal bustle of government. The cry of faction changes with the years. Now it is "Vive l'Empereur!" now "Vive la Republique!" now "Vive la Commune!" and above the clamor of the crowd and the din of armies rises the never-ceasing drone "Pity for the poor blind!" the eternal voice of Misery mocking the eternal pretension of Rule. So it may well be that the blind beggars of Sheridan's day mocked their leaders. And some of us are not greatly interested in their quarrels.

Sheridan failed. He lived to be called "Poor Sherry" by a public which should have been silent. He was a Pierrot to whose deathbed no Harlequin and Columbine came tiptoeing in affection. But he had his grandeur and his decadence, and could measure the death of his fall.

LIGHT ON THE FARM.

The introduction of tungsten lamps is doing much to advance the use of electricity on farms. It is possible for the farmer with a small plant, driven either by a gasoline engine or by damming a small stream, to obtain sufficient current to light his house and barn with this economical type of incandescent lamp. The use of electricity on the farm, by the way, is growing, and, as pointed out by the Electrical World, farmers will in time come to consider electricity a necessity. Then it will be found profitable to establish central generating stations for farming districts to take the place of the small individual plants now being installed.—Scientific American.

A Happy Mother's Letter

TELLS HOW SHE BROUGHT HER SICK DAUGHTER BACK TO HEALTH.

"My daughter enjoyed a vigorous and happy childhood," writes Mrs. Eugene Jardine, from Shepherd's Point, "Being an only child, our anxieties were great, when just at her approach upon womanhood her strength failed and her mind became somewhat depressed. Her appetite became so variable that no effort I could make to supply variety and changes of diet would induce her to take comfortable meals. I never saw a girl tire out so quickly—she had nothing to fall back upon, no resistance at all. Her natural functions were checked, and her color was blanched. It looked like pernicious anaemia until I found how quickly Ferrozone was building up her blood. Even at the first sign of redness in her cheeks, and the improved interest she began to take in things, gave us courage. This improvement was only the beginning of good that Ferrozone started. Jennie's appetite improved, and her daughter's case proves Ferrozone the best tonic treatment for growing girls. It restored Jennie's health when we were almost in despair, and I hope many other mothers will see their girls use it, too."

It's from 12 to 20 that every girl needs iron for her blood—a bracing tonic to keep her vitality high—all she requires is combined scientifically in Ferrozone; try it, one or two tablets with meals; 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2 50, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

HAPPY DAYS FOR BABY

The healthy child is always a happy child. All its little troubles vanish when its food digests properly and it is free from childish ailments. Most of these ailments come from stomach or bowel troubles, colds, feverishness, teething and worms. Baby's Own Tablets promptly cure all these troubles and keep little ones well. Mrs. W. G. Martin, Ravenscliffe, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets in my home for the past four years, and since using them my little ones have enjoyed the best of health. I can recommend them to every mother as a sure cure for the little troubles of childhood." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

BIRTH SHRINKAGE SERIOUS IN FRANCE

Blames French Parents and Their Excessive Thrift.

The railways of Holland seem to have a pretty hardscrabble time of it. Water competition—that of the canals and of the Rhine—has always been their bugbear. Even now, after fifty years' struggle for business the railways carry only 10 per cent of Dutch freight.

From Amsterdam alone there are not less than 150 lines of local steamers that go regularly to every port of the country, providing a daily service—or rather a nightly service—which enables them to deliver freight from almost anywhere to anywhere in the country every morning. It is only when the canals and rivers freeze up in exceptionally severe winters, says Moody's Magazine, or when in summer there is unusually low water that the railways get for a short time any considerable part of this traffic.

Although the country is almost everywhere on a dead level, construction has been rather costly, on account of the great number of bridges required. For example, between Amsterdam and Rotterdam there are no less than eighty bridges, of which eight are swing bridges.

Sometimes the bridges required to cross the numerous and intersecting canals are practically viaducts of a mile or two in length, and long stretches of bridgework like that across Lake Pontchartrain at New Orleans or the trestles over Great Salt Lake or the approach to Galveston are not infrequent.

All the lines in the country are now operated by two companies, the Company for the Exploitation of the State Railways and the Dutch Iron Railway Company. The total length of all the lines is less than 1,600 miles, of which the state operates about 900 and the Iron Railway Company about 660, made up of 205 miles belonging to the state, 290 owned by other companies and 165 miles of its own lines.

There is considerable competition between the two companies, which, taken in connection with the sharp competition of the rivers and canals, insures a very good service. Each company pays a rental to the state for the lines belonging thereto which it operates, and each must share with the state in its profits over 5 per cent. The dividends during recent years have varied between 3 per cent and 5 per cent, which in face of the competition, the extremely low rates and the exceptional handicap under which the lines are worked is highly creditable to the management. In 1908 dividends were only 3 per cent.

Vibrant Nerve Force Supplied to Man

[From "Man's Maladies."]

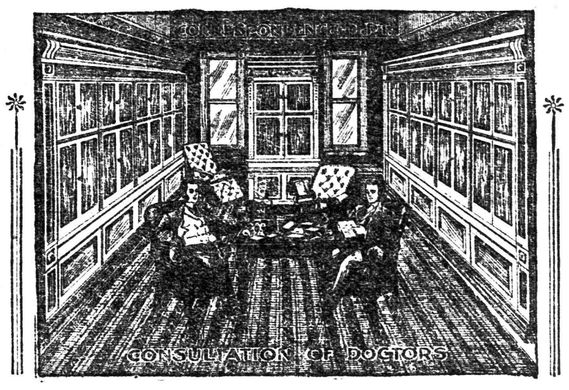
Without stamina, man is a failure. What is stamina? It is constitutional vigor-health. It is keen, responsive, vibrant nerve force, that gives wonderful inner strength of will, sustains a sound body, supports a wise mentality, makes money and keeps friends. Keen, strong, sensitive nerves makes stamina and with it man can excel in business, sport, pleasure and social favor. Without it he is apt to be weak-voiced, weak-memoried, feeble in motion, with cold hands, cold feet, nervousness, timidity, fear without cause, trembling, melancholy, pain in the back of the head, neurasthenia and a general lack of grit, courage and nerve, so that it is impossible to act naturally under all circumstances, as a man with stamina should. It should be the aim of every man to correct the conditions responsible for failure and unhappiness, for it can be done by the simple fulfillment of nature's law that the nerves receive their nourishment through the blood, which enables the nerve fluids to recover the daily waste which is constantly taking place. The nerve fluids and body tissues undergo constant changes, and unless the supply is equal to the demand, the stream of health ebbs low, and misery prevails.

Astonishing strength, nerve force and poise is quickly restored by the following valuable formula, which anyone can prepare in the privacy of home.

First obtain three ounces of syrup sarsaparilla compound in a six-ounce bottle; add one ounce of compound fluid balmwort; shake well and let stand two hours. Then add one ounce tincture cadomene compound (not cardamom), and one ounce compound essence cardiol. Mix. Shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one when retiring.

The above ingredients, except the syrup, are rare concentrations of purest drugs without opiates, and are used for various prescriptions.

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This Fact—that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers twenty-five years.

The present Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, was for years under her direction, and has ever since her decease continued to advise women.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty causes them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. Such questioning and examination is unnecessary. Without cost you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

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Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established this confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

"LINSEED COMPOUND" Trade Mark of THE OLD ENGLISH REMEDY for COUGHS & COLDS of all Chemists.

BELGIUM'S NEW SOVEREIGN KNOWN AS "PEOPLE'S KING"

New Ruler and His Consort Beloved Already for Their Domestic Virtues and Their Care for the Personal Well-Being of Their New Subjects, to Which They Have Devoted Their Lives for Years—Royal Children Taught by Their Parents That Their Position Has Many Duties as Well as Privileges.

Albert the First of Beligum is already known as the "people's king." His reign, it is predicted, will stand out in history as that of a humanitarian. Leopold II., empire maker and palace builder, ignored the present happiness of individuals in his wide scheme for Belgian aggrandizement; King Albert looks first to individual happiness and regards the improvement of the condition of the poor as his chief duty.

As heir-apparent to a despotic ruler his position was a difficult one. It speaks much for his diplomatic skill that he succeeded in putting many of his theories into practice without bringing down on himself the open wrath of King Leopold. Much of the success he has achieved is due to the aid given him by his wife, Queen Elizabeth, who shares his opinions and joins in his work.

King Albert has all the quiet determination of a shy man. Up to the present, partly from inclination, partly because he was compelled to remain continually in the background, he has lived the life of a student, almost that of a recluse. His shyness must be attributed to this. Doubtless now that he is his own master and king it will disappear. Up to the present it is only in private conversation that he has allowed himself full justice. Those who have been admitted to his intimacy are impressed with the quickness of his intelligence and the depth of his learning, especially in all subjects which deal with the economical condition of the people.

As prince he passed through the military school of fighting hard to be treated exactly as the other cadets were by their superiors; insisting on being given a nickname and "ragged" and generally dealt with by his comrades as one of themselves—an attitude far less common among continental than English princes. From the military school he passed into the Grenadier regiment, in which he was advanced rapidly from a sub-lieutenancy to a colonelcy. At the moment of his accession he was already a general in the Belgian army.

King Albert had no expectancy of inheriting the Belgian throne until the death of his elder brother, Prince Baudoin, in 1891. That year he entered the military school, and it was not until he left the school that he was able to commence the special duties in kingcraft and diplomacy, to which he had never given a thought before. He flung himself earnestly into these studies, sitting daily at the feet of Baron Lambermount, and learning all the wisest of European statesmen could teach. "The baron" has been dead for years, but King Albert's studies continue to this day. When he was given a separate household on his marriage he surrounded himself with men learned in sociology, ignoring party prejudices to such an extent that though no socialist was included among his instructors, scoffers cried that a Socialist was coming to the Belgian throne. These scoffers will be taught by the king, and before long, that a wide difference lies between Socialism and sociology.

In his early manhood King Albert allowed his beard to grow, possibly in imitation of King Leopold. It gave him no resemblance to that king, but, rather, a feeble appearance. One day, advisedly, he shaved his beard, and to the surprise and satisfaction of his future subjects the features of his grandfather, Leopold I., founder of the Belgian dynasty, stood revealed.

Albert was married in 1900 to the Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Bavaria, daughter of Duke Karl Theodore, the famous oculist, who performed hundreds of successful operations on the poor. The gentle air of the princess gained her the sympathy of the Belgian people the moment she entered the country and her innumerable acts of kindeness and charity speedily won her their love, and when her first baby, Prince Leopold, was born Nov. 3, 1901, thousands of poor people sent her letters of congratulation. To each of these a letter of thanks was sent by the princess and her husband, the present king, while to every baby born in Brussels on that 3rd of November a present of a gold watch was sent by the prince and princess, with a money present in addition for those of the poorest class.

It is not a desire for popularity but love for the poor that actuates King Albert and the queen in all they do.

King Leopold sought to create a Belgian merchant marine to increase the richness of the country. King Albert has established a training school for sailors and encourages schools for fishermen in order that sailors and fisher folk may reap for themselves rich harvests from the sea in greater security. He is constantly to be seen about the docks of Antwerp and the quays of Ostend, often unattended, always dressed as a private citizen, seeking for himself to discover the real condition of the people without embarrassing them by a show of royalty. When he is on these truth-seeking expeditions he is best pleased if those to whom he speaks do not recognize him, but it is difficult for him to avoid recognition. The portrait of a popular prince is to be found everywhere in his country, and King Albert had not to wait until his image was stamped on coins to have his appearance known to every one in Belgium.

The new king is represented as being surrounded by a crowd of dangerous men, who fill him with anti-Christian views, and have made him a Socialist of the most advanced type. It is reported in serious newspapers that the Pope, terrified at the accession of the dangerous prince, has instructed the nuncio at Brussels to contrive means, in concert with the cardinal-archbishop of Malines, of removing all the king's present advisers from him and surrounding him with men selected by the Jesuits. This is all false. The king when he was crown prince selected his advisers from each of the two historic Belgian parties, Catholic and Liberal. Rome has no thought of interfering in his selection of his officials, and the king has no intention of allowing interference from any other quarter. He has made sweeping changes in the court in order that no remnant of the old despotic rule may remain. Belgium with a young king and queen is to have a young court. The palace of Brussels and the chateau of Laeken, where the court has already taken up its residence, are being refurnished, as is the royal chalet at Ostend, where the king and queen will reside for two months every year in future.

With the coming of the new court to Ostend, the gambling, which was the greatest strain on Belgium's fame, will be suppressed. Laws which proved ineffective against the public gambling in Ostend of late years will be found suddenly to have full force now that King Albert has come to the throne

The new queen of Belgium, as might be expected from the daughter of the only royal doctor, is specially interested in hospitals. She has founded a hospital for consumptives, and several dispensaries, and every year the most delicate children in the poor schools of Brussels are sent to the seaside for a holiday at her expense. When they return they and their mothers are received at the palace. It is a touching sight to see the offerings of flowers which the children make to their fairy princess, and the toys they bring to the little princes, whom their wise parents already associate with themselves in their kindly acts. The poor children are no losers by their humble gifts; all, whether they bear offerings in token of their gratitude or not, leave the palace laden with good things.

Queen Elizabeth's generosity to the poor, and her kindness to them know no bounds. She annually sets aside a large sum of money for her private charities, and this sum she invariably exceeds. No want of a poor person is made known to her that she does not relieve, regardless of the state of her own finances, and King Albert has been forced on more than one occasion to remonstrate with the queen's secretary for the manner in which her charity was allowed to exceed her estimates of what it should be.

The charity of the queen of the Belgians is not given coldly through secretaries or committees. The queen herself visits the poor and sees to their needs for herself. No slum in Brussels is too dongerous or filthy for her to penetrate privately when there are sick in it to be tended. Some time ago the queen visited a poor sick woman who raved of music. On the third visit of the queen a large box was carried into the sick woman's room. Her friends wondered what was in it. The queen, having pledged them to secrecy, opened the box and took her violin from it. On it she played to the sufferer until the music brought her rest. The violin was left in the sick woman's room, and day after day the queen came, privately, and played to her. Hundreds of such stories of Queen Elizabeth are told in Brussels. Do what she will to have such acts of hers kept private the queen cannot prevent the grateful people from talking of her gracious acts.

Since his accession the king rises at 5 o'clock, and is quickly at work. There is a church nearby the palace, where he hears mass every morning, going without ostentation, passing unnoticed by the people. At 7:30 o'clock he breakfasts with the queen. At 8 the little princes come to wish their parents good morning and to play with them. For the king work commences again at 9 and continues until 11. At 11 he rides with the queen or motors with her; unless, indeed, the queen is kept at home by some of her work for the poor, the completion of which is put before all pleasure.

The luncheon of the king and the queen is light. The king drinks wine, dosed liberally with water. After luncheon the whole day is given up to work within doors and out of doors. At 6 o'clock the royal babies are put to bed in a room next their parents. At 8 the king dines. The ladies and gentlemen in attendance dine at the royal table, and the dinner is perforce a ceremonial affair. The king cares little for food and nothing for drink. He is back to his work as soon as he can leave the table with courtesy.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth have one passion to which they give free rein. They love music and are enthusiastic Wagnerites. While they were still crown prince and princess they abandoned the royal box and sat in the stalls, in the Monyaie, the Belgian opera house, to be nearer the orchestra. It is hoped that what Dresden was in other days Brussels will be in the near future, the centre of a music-loving people, the place of a world-famed conservatoire, the seat of a court renowned for every virtue.

King Albert performed a feat few would care to undertake when he traversed the Congo, from the Rhodesian frontier to Boma. For many hundreds of miles he had to march through bush and forests, where there was neither road nor unincumbered pathway. His journey in the Congo lasted for several months. He went there to see the country's condition for himself, making his tour as little official as possible, and getting into direct touch with the natives. He returned from the Congo marvelling at its richness, praising much of the work done there by the state, but saddened by certain conditions which prevailed in some parts of the colony, conditions he and his government are resolved to abolish as speedily as possible.

The royal traveller received a great ovation when he returned to Belgium, and his happiness at returning to wife and children delighted the people. None thought it unmanly of him when he wept with joy, embracing his little daughter, Princess Marie Jose, in the full sight of a cheering multitude.

The children of their Belgian majesties are delightful little folk. The crown prince, Leopold, is a grave young man of 8. He has seen much of the rich and the poor, and already ponders on many things. His brother, Prince Charles, is more gay. Gayest of all is the little princess, Marie Jose. At Antwerp, when her father returned from the Congo, presents of albums and Congo views were made to the princess. Princess Marie Jose cared little about the books, but the cardboard boxes, nearly as big as herself, which held them, took her fancy, and in the prettiest manner possible she begged for them. At the Brussels railway station a great disaster befell her. She lost her doll. She and a journalist set off to look for it. In the midst of their search they were disturbed by a much pertubed aide-de-camp, who rushed up, saying in gravest tones: "Your royal highness, her royal highness, your mother wants you." Sadly, but immediately, her royal highness, aged 3, toddled off. Obedience is enforced in the royal nursery of Belgium; but we may all be sure, by the gentlest means.

The most popular lady in Belgium is not the queen. There is no treason in saying this, although the queen's rival is very near the throne. The lady who outrivals Queen Elizabeth in popularity is her own little daughter, for Princess Marie Jose is assuredly the most popular lady in all Belgium; she outdistances her mother, but only by a short distance, for the queen is most popular. On the day of the state entry into Brussels, the writer was in his club, which happens to be next to the palace of the Countess of Flanders, on the Place Royale of Brussels. The cortege passed twice through the Place Royale. In the intervals between its passing, the place was filled by an immense multitude, which was swayed as wind sways water, forced backward by the soldiers pressing upward as relentlessly as a surging tide.

All the time the people had no anger for the soldiers, none for the mounted police who crushed them; none for each other. Every one in the crowd cheered lustily, astonishingly, for Belgians are generally self-contained; the men waved their hats, the women waved their handkerchiefs. Surprised, the writer craned his head from the window. There, in the palace near by was Princess Marie Jose. She waved her handkerchief to the crowd, and the crowd enthusiastically cheered. Popularity is dearly bought. The dear little mite, little more than three years of age, had to continue waving for hours and hours. She did so bravely, and when she was tired waving with one hand she put her handkerchief into the other. Then she took it in both hands and waved her hand without a handkerchief.

The Social Dead Line; "Getting Into Society"

[Elbert Hubbard in New York American.]

In all of the many growing cities of America there is taking place an eager exodus over a certain social dead line that marks the rich from the poor.

When a business man attains a certain income, a speculator "strikes it rich," a manufacturer secures a monopoly, or any impecunious son of earth is struck by lightning and receives a legacy, straightway he moves his household to the Other Side of the Town.

And for this man's family, when they go, the scenes that knew them once know them no more forever. They do not say good-by—the friends they once had are no longer theirs; the neighbors with whom they used to chat over the gate read of them in the Society Events Column, but they never see them. The grocer who once was so friendly to them is dead; the jolly butcher is forgotten—all are gone—faded and swallowed up in the misty past; that past so full of work, and struggle, and difficulty; that past of youth and hope; and the end for which they toiled and longed for has come. The golden gates have opened; they have moved to the Other Side of the Town.

Men who have incomes of four thousand dollars or more (say in Buffalo), make hot haste to live on Delaware avenue; in Pittsburg it is the East End; in Cincinnati, Walnut Hills; in Cleveland, Euclid avenue; in Chicago, Hyde Park; in Boston, Commonwealth avenue; in New York, up-town. And in these social migrations there is something pitiful; for the man who goes can never return of his own free will; and to be forced back by fate is to suffer a humiliation that is worse than disgrace that comes through crime.

When a rich man—say in Albany, Syracuse or Toledo—loses his money and his family has to "come down," the sympathetic souls of earth shed tears for the glory that is gone. We tell how he has to give up all—he gave up his horses, his billiard tables, his club, his solid plate; he discharged his gardener, his coachman, his butler. He is now keeping books for $25 a week, and his wife is doing her own work; and we relate how his children are now compelled to attend the public school.

Ah, me! Life is grievous, and our days are full of trouble!

On questioning a good many men who have taken part in the social exodus, I find that the responsibility, Adam-like, of the change is thrown entirely on the woman: "My wife was dissatisfied and we had to go." Not once could I ever get a man to acknowledge that the question of pride, the desire to parade his success, or the hope of a better social position for his daughters ever weighed in the scale. But then a man is seldom aware of the motives that move him; we deceive ourselves and hide behind pleas of many hues.

The women of the exodus tell me that the reason they moved to Commonwealth avenue was because the sewerage was imperfect in the old home, the water was bad, the air full of smoke or the neighbors' children so very, very rude.

And in various instances these worthy mothers, following the examples of their husbands, unload the responsibility on their children. "When Mayme came home from Wellesley she could not stand it here," or "When George got back from Harvard he found the society so awful dull."

And right here let us note this prevalent fact: the first effect of college life is often a desire to separate from the old companions—a drawing away from the plain and simple; a separation from the mass and a making of cliques; an unfitting for life's commonplace duties, and the forming of a condition that makes riches a necessity and their less a calamity.

That much of our so-called "culture" has been bought at the price of manhood no one who knows men can deny. But when matters go far enough in any one direction the pendulum swings back and they cure themselves; and now behold the College Settlement! That the men and women of wealth and culture who are deliberately making their homes among the poor are as one to ten thousand, compared with the "sudden rich" who are making frantic efforts to get away from all smirching contact with plain people, there is no doubt; but the claim that money gives the right to monopolize the beautiful things of earth, and the gentle qualities of heart, no longer goes unchallenged. The culture that is kept close smells to high heaven; only running water is pure.

And it is a pleasing fact, that although the male men of the social exodus lay the blame all on woman, yet the credit of the return move must be given to her. Hull House is primarily woman's work. "Where is your home?" I asked Miss Jane Addams a short time ago.

"My home is at No. 357 Halstead street—my work is there, and there I expect to live and die," was the quiet answer.

The number of earnest women, highly cultured in the best sense, who are deeply interested in social qustions is most encouraging. And when that strong and gentle woman, Charlotte Perkins Stetson, deliberately casts her lot with the lowly and tells us that poor people often have a deal more culture and true charity than we who consider ourselves rich, she voices a truth that should be passed down the line.

Have your beautiful things, of course—why not? Encourage the workers in art, and use your money to decorate and beautify, but do not think that these things will benefit you if you join the social exodus and make hot haste to put distance between you and those who are less fortunate. Owners of art must build no spite fence! Show the marbles that fill your niches and the canvases that glorify your walls to those who seldom see such sights; give your education to those who need it, your culture to those who have less, and you double your treasure by giving it away.

THE NATION'S SKULL-MAKING.

Scientists, like poets, can be dithyrambic and rhapsodical, and lead governments into publishing works of fiction in the guise of reports of investigations. So while admitting to the full all that the American environment does in affecting and modifying the inner being, mental outlook and social customs of the many races which come from abroad, it will be with considerable skepticism that ethnologists read the latest report of the immigration bureau on quickly attained physical modifications, noted in immigrants to this country, or at least that portion of the report which seems to show that structural changes follow mere living in this country, owing to better nutrition, etc. Of course where there are inter-marriages and a blending of types in parents it is to be expected, and is visible to the most careless observer. But, after all, what we are more concerned with is the Americanizing of the contents of the skull. American hatters and milliners can be depended on to produce hats to fit any shape of head.—Boston Herald.

BROOMS AS BRIC-A-BRAC.

With the increased cost of living the cleaning woman has had to be given a ticket-of-leave in many homes. With the threatened increase in the cost of brooms, house cleaning bids fair to go quite out of fashion. Or perhaps the situation will be saved by carpets disappearing entirely and the corn broom be allowed to go by the board. The shortage is already in sight and the probable consequent increase in price by another year is already announced. An average of two to a family in this country looks to be the limit by the spring overhauling, and at a dollar apiece, the prophesied price, perhaps two apiece is all that will be wanted. Once the normal price of broom corn was $90 a ton. Today the two factories in Evanston, Ill., that practically control the broom supply, are said to be paying $240 a ton for material. Time may come when we can only afford to gild the handles of the finished article, tie a bow of ribbon about the brush and hang up our brooms alongside the other bric-a-brac.—New Bedford Standard.

A BOON TO STOCK-RAISERS

TO KNOW HOW TO CURE COLIC, DISTEMPER, COLDS, SWELLINGS, ETC.—SAVES THOUSANDS EACH YEAR.

It is a matter of vital importance to every farmer, horse-owner and stock-raiser to know exactly what to do when one of his animals is taken suddenly ill.

The letter of Mr. Frank F. Fullerton, which we print below, gives information of inestimable value, and tells of his experience in curing ailing stock during the past 38 years:

SAVED $1,000 BY NERVILINE.

"Several years ago when my horses took colic I used to give them Cayenne Pepper in hot milk, but in a few cases only did it help, and because I had no proper means at hand I lost several valuable animals. Someone told me of the success Mr. Wendling, of Brockville, Ont., had in his racing stables with 'Nerviline,' so I laid in a supply. It wasn't very long before Nerviline saved the life of a valuable stallion of mine, which was worth at least $1,000. This horse was taken with colic, and would have died had it not been for Nerviline. I have used Nerviline for reducing swellings, for taking out distemper lumps and easing a bad cough, and always found it worked well. I recommend every man who owns horses or cattle to keep Nerviline on hand."

Mr. Fullerton is one of the best-known residents of Stormont, and his recommendation as an experienced and practical horseman proved beyond question how valuable Nerviline really is.

Give Nerviline a trial. It's good for man or beast, internally or externally. Large bottles, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents. At all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

NEED NO LONGER FEAR THE KNIFE

GRAVEL EASILY AND NATURALLY CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Joseph Pelrine, Who Suffered the Tortures of This Terrible Complaint for Nine Months, Tells How the Old Reliable Kidney Remedy Cured Him.

Port Felix East, Guysboro County, N.S., Feb. 11.—(Special)—That you need no longer fear the knife if troubled with gravel or other urinary troubles, is the glad news that Joseph Pelrine, a well-known young fisherman here is telling his friends.

"I suffered intense pain from gravel and other urinary troubles for nine months," Mr. Pelrine says. "But seven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely. I heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone who is suffering from gravel or urinary troubles."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure gravel by curing the kidneys. The urinary organs are entirely dependent on the kidneys. If the kidneys are not in good working order they cannot filter out the uric acid, and it combines with other products of the body and causes gravel. Healthy kidneys dissolve the stones, and they pass off in the urine. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure gravel.

NO CONSUMPTION 40 YEARS HENCE

Says a German Specialist—The Plague Being Conquered.

Consumption 40 years hence will have ceased to have any importance as a popular disease, says Professor Fraenkel, the German specialist, in the current issue of the Umschau. In 1950 there will, of course, still be sporadic cases, but it will not occupy a dominating position in the general mortality tables of the nation, as it does today.

This hopeful view Professor Fraenkel bases on statistics. Until 1886 32 persons out of 10,000 in Prussia died of consumption. Since then the discovery of the tuberculosis bacillus and the prophylactic treatment originated by Dr. Koch have caused these figures to fall to 21 deaths in 10,000 in 1900 and to 15.4 in 10,000 in 1908.

The compulsory state system of sickness insurance instituted in 1884, Professor Fraenkel considers, also proved a powerful factor in combating the disease. Not less did the public sanatoriums, the number of beds in which have increased during the past 15 years from 243 to 9,422. The statistics of the imperial insurance department show that as many as 42 per cent of the number of persons treated remained in good working health five years after being dismissed from these public sanatoriums.

The Mustache as a Menace.

Our helpful friend, the London Lancet, has been discussing the mustache as a roosting place for microbes. It is pointed out by one of the Lancet's contributors that men who wear mustaches are much more likely to catch cold than are those who go about barefaced. The Lancet itself does not heartily accept the theory that a mustache constitutes the favorite nest of the grip germ; but it may be that the editor of our London medical contemporary has a mustache which improves his looks. If this is the case he can hardly be blamed for being skeptical.

The matter has, however, been taken up by other authorities, and the verdict is inimical to the mustache. "Soap and water, followed by the scraping of the razor," says one expert, "undoubtedly results in the removal of vast hordes of germs that might remain undisturbed in the most carefully-scrubbed mustache."

To those who will ask why women and children catch cold if the mustache is to blame for such afflictions, we may say that we have it from a reliable source that the fuzz upon the feminine upper lip and the lips of the young, while not being all that the microbe could wish, nevertheless provides him with a foothold that he does not hesitate to utilize. We hope the whole question may receive the earnest and immediate attention of the scientists, and in the meantime it might be well for men who possess mustaches to get rid of them as a precautionary measure.—Chicago Record-Herald.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OLD SPEECHES

Made to Do Service for the Government in This Election—His Attacks on the Land and the Lords.

The government party made good use in the British elections of the extracts from Joseph Chamberlain's speeches made in his Radical days. Appended are some of the extracts:

I do not believe there is any way of increasing the incomes of the majority of the population as long as our present ridiculous, exceptional, and unfair land system continues to exist. —Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Jan. 29, 1885.

The land was not made for rent alone. The test of any system is how many families live in happiness and comfort on the soil, and not the amount of money which finds its way into the pockets of the landlords.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Aug. 5, 1885.

I would revise the taxation upon land. I would equalize the death duties, as the Government recently proposed to do. To that extent, at all events, I would invade the sanctity of landed property, and in addition I would tax all unoccupied and sporting land at its full value.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Aug. 5, 1885.

Surely it is not too much to ask of the owners of land that they should hold their property subject, at all events, to the absolute necessities of the community, and that they should give up the chance of occasionally making an exorbitant profit whenever any portion of their property is required for any public service.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Jan. 14, 1885.

We have been too long a peer-ridden nation, and I hope you will say to them that if they will not bow to the mandate of the people, they shall lose forever the authority they have so long abused.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Oct. 20, 1884.

For good or for evil, democracy has established itself in the seat of authority, and the government of the many will be substituted for the government of the few.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Jan. 14, 1885.

I propose that the local authorities should have power in every case to take land compulsorily at its fair value for any public purpose, and I include in public purposes the letting of land for small holdings.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Sept. 18, 1885.

If it be confiscation to suggest that land may be acquired at a fair value for public purposes, what language will fitly describe the operations of those who have wrongfully appropriated the common land, and have extended their boundaries at the expense of their poorer neighbors, too weak and too ignorant to resist them? If it be plunder to require the restitution of this ill-gotten property, I should like to know what we are to say to those who perpetrated the original act of appropriation? — Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Jan. 29, 1885.

Are the Lords to dictate to us, the people of England? Are the Lords to dictate to us the laws which we shall make and the way in which we shall bring them in? Are you going to be governed by yourselves? Or will you submit to an oligarchy which is a mere accident of birth? Your ancestors resisted kings and abated the horde of monarchs, and it is inconceivable that you should be so careless of your great heritage as to submit your liberties to this miserable minority of individuals who rest their claims upon privilege and upon accident.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Denbigh, Oct. 20, 1884.

Pain in Heart

"For two years I had pain in my heart, back and left side. Could not draw a deep breath or lie on left side, and any little exertion would cause palpitation. Under advice I took Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and Nervine. I took about thirteen bottles, am in better health than I ever was, and have gained 14 pounds."

MRS. LILLIE THOMAS,
Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

For many years Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy has been very successful in the treatment of heart troubles, because of its tonic effect upon the heart nerves and muscles. Even in severe cases of long standing it has frequently prolonged life for many years after doctors had given up all hope, as proven by thousands of letters we have received from grateful people.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is sold by all druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your druggist will return your money.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

LOCAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS



The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation we will have perfect health.

There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins carries off this waste or dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart through the arteries brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected. Thus every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes, that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood vessels in these parts become weakened, and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new, vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membrane, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

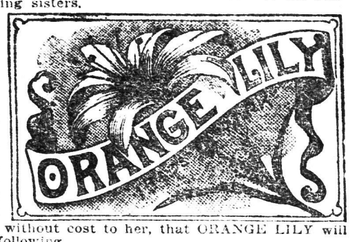
To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there a species of blood poisoning will result and nature will endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why ORANGE LILY is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immense relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional:

Dr. Cooney—I am thankful to Mrs. F. E. Currah, your Canadian representative, for my health restored by your wonderful remedy. I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 3 years ago. Then I had a doctor, who told me I had a tumor, and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or 4 months, but became so bad again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Currah's address and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, but I would die anyway. I could not lift a teacup without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for ORANGE LILY, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 3 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for ORANGE LILY I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment, instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold.—MRS. GEO. LEWIS, Huntsville, Ont.

The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis' permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.

ORANGE LILY is a positive, scientific remedy for all disorders of the female functions. As explained above these troubles are of local origin, and require local treatment. It is just as sensible to take medicine internally for female troubles as it would be to take medicine internally for a bruise, a boil or an ulcerated tooth. In all these cases some dead matter is being retained, and the cure is effected by employing local methods for expelling the dead matter. ORANGE LILY has antiseptic, soothing and healing properties, and also tones up and invigorates blood vessels and nerves. I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that ORANGE LILY will cure her, that I hereby make the following



FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind. Address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. 7

Orange Lily is recommended and sold in London by Anderson & Nelles and C. McCallum & Co.

Executor

Where is there an individual who is as capable to act as the executor of your will as this Company, which was organized and developed especially for this purpose?

This Company will carry out to the last letter the terms of your will. It will manage the estate efficiently and economically, and avoid legal entanglements.

It will not be tempted, as an individual might, to speculate with the funds held in trust. It is debarred, by law from speculation.

This Company cannot die, get sick or take a holiday—always ready to faithfully perform its trust.

Charges are never greater, but usually less than the remuneration allowed individuals.

Services of Family Solicitor always retained.

Correspondence receives prompt and careful consideration.

Managed in connection with the Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Co.

Canada Trust Co.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Every Woman who keeps house should know

St. Lawrence Sugar

"Granulated"
"Golden Yellows"
"Extra Ground"
or Icing Sugar
"Powdered Sugar"
"Crystal Diamonds"

Each of these brands is guaranteed absolutely pure, and the choicest Sugar of its kind in the Dominion.

MADE ONLY FROM CANE SUGAR.

Remember to order "St. Lawrence Sugar" whenever you buy.

The ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, Limited
MONTREAL. 21

A Glance at Life in Great Britain---Happenings in England, Ireland and Scotland Briefly Chronicled

ENGLAND

IN MEMORY OF GORDON.

Special Service Held at Sandringham By King's Command.

Capt. Turner, of the Lusitania, who commenced his career as deck boy, has been appointed by the Cunard Company to succeed Capt. Pritchard, the retired commodore, as commander of the Mauretania.

The Atherstone Hounds followed a fox into Hugglescote Village and killed it in front of the goal-posts on the local football ground.

During the run of the North Staffordshire hounds, Major Huntington put his horse at a fence running at right angles to the Shropshire Union Canal, and the horse, swerving sharply, jumped with its rider straight into the water. Major Huntington managed to get free, and the horse landed safely on the opposite side.

People with red hair are, according to F. C. Shrubsall, M. D., usually a little shorter in stature than those with hair of less striking color. In the case of boys at the age of fourteen, the tallest are those with light-brown hair. Red hair is easily last. With girls red hair comes a poor last.

Mr. William Kenward, the oldest postmaster in England, died recently at Wivelsfield, near Haywards Heath. He was in his 89th year, and had been postmaster for 63 years. In his early days Mr. Kenward used to collect and deliver letters in a cart drawn by dogs.

Mr. Austin Dobson was 70 on Tuesday, and a number of friends combined to present the poet with a silver rose bowl, salver, and two pairs of candlesticks, all of eighteenth century design.

Professor W. A. Herdman, of Liverpool University, lecturing at the Royal Institution, told his audience how to tell the age of a fish. The lines on the scales of a herring are lines of annual growth. The number of lines on the bones are another indication.

By the King's command the anniversary sermon on the death of General Gordon was preached at Sandringham Church on Sunday. The offertory at the close of the service, which amounted to £135, was given to the Gordon Boys' Home.

FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

Last of Five Brothers Who Were All in Durham Infantry.

Several of the Atlantic steamship companies have announced an advance of five shillings on third-class fares to Canada, and the United States.

A bill to secure the future of the Crystal Palace, by the use of public as well as private funds, has been deposited for introduction into the next Parliament.

One thousand, one hundred and twenty-one paupers maintained by the Camberwell guardians, according to a report just issued, are more than 70 years old.

Alexander H. Law was remanded at Newcastle on the charge of causing the death of a barmaid named Margaret Mayne by knocking her down with a motor car.

Appeal is made by the National Canine Defence League for help to construct in town and villages lethal chambers in which stray dogs may be painlessly destroyed.

Corp. Walter Adams, one of a family of five brothers, all soldiers in the Durham Light Infantry, has died at Blyth.

Deposits made in the Seamen's Savings Bank, London, during 1908 (states a White paper just issued), totalled $410,080 while the repayments amounted to $481,005.

"Telephones have been very beneficial to the legal profession," said Judge Rentoul at the city of London court, "for conversations over them often lead to litigations."

At Whitelwch recently there was launched the new steamer Garth Castle, built by Messrs. Pardey, Curle & Co., of Glasgow, for the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company.

Owing to the success which has attended the open-air schools, inaugurated by the London County Council, three more are to be opened in various parts of the metropolis.

Thomas Turner, of Edgwick road, Coventry, who is still hale and hearty, was bell ringer of St. Edward's Church Lock, Staffs, for 70 years and rang for Queen Victoria's coronation.

NATION'S BILLS GROW.

Britain's Expenditures Up to Jan. 8, $46,032,810 More Than Last Year.

Dr. Ludwig Mond has left estate, so far as can be estimated, worth £1,000,000.

During the past ten years £179,000,000 of revenue has been derived from death duties.

On the London streets there are nearly 10,500 boy traders under fourteen years of age, and over 900 girl traders.

According to an official statement, the nation's total expenditure up to Jan. 8 exceeded that for the same period of the last financial year by no less than £9,206,562.

Out of about one hundred English, Scottish and Irish dukes twenty-seven survive. Of these the Dukedom of Norfolk is the oldest and the Dukedom of Fife the youngest.

There are 3,639 miles of used waterways in England and Wales; that is, waterways capable of being used by barges.

Lieut. Shackleton's expedition personnel was all British, two members being Irish, five Scottish, two Welsh, and the rest English.

Last year the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution were launched on service 425 times. In all, over 600 lives were saved.

The two sons of the Prince of Wales, Prince Edward and Prince Albert, are to make a tour of the empire, including Australia, in 1911.

Six of eleven comrades who arranged ten years ago to meet in Trafalgar Square, London, on New Year's Day, 1910, kept the appointment.

Lord Ashton at Lancaster has formally opened the new town hall and municipal buildings he has presented to the town, at a cost of £155,000.

The death occurred at his residence in Highbury, London, of the Rev. Michael P. Baxter, founder and proprietor of the Christian Herald.

Mr. A. G. Jardine, a famous angler, lately died at Ilford, aged 82. He was an angler from boyhood, and he specialized in pike fishing, for which there is a tackle called by his name.

16,000 CATS.

Great Crowd of Feline Patients Cared for at a London Institution.

"In another six months I don't think that there will be any hansom cabs left in London," a driver remarked at the London coroner's court recently. "We are getting fewer and fewer; and what is to become of us drivers I don't know."

The Queen is to have a special northern garden in one part of the grounds at Sandringham. Here she will try to grow many of the plants which flourish in the garden of her Danish villa at Hvidore, and all will be special Scandinavian flowers and shrubs.

Lord Lansdowne is 65 years old. The Unionist leader in the Upper House has bseen plenty of service in the state. He was governor-general of Canada, 1883-1888, and Viceroy of India, 1888-1893. From 1895 to 1900 he was secretary of state for war.

An English canvasser tells how he recently tackled an intelligent-looking working man elector with the question: "What, my man, is your opinion of tariff reform?" "I ain't a-going to say," was the rather surly reply. "I've settled that matter with Tom Smith already." "Indeed! and at what conclusion did you arrive?" "Well, Tom, he arrived at the 'orspital, and I arrived at the police station!"

Cats to the number of 15,944, including goarders, were received at the London Institution and Home for Lost and Starving Cats, Ferdinand street, Camden Town, during the past year.

An infant of fifteen months was charged at the Tower Bridge children's court with being destitute and without proper guardianship. A similar charge was brought at the Westminster children's court against a child of sixteen months.

Speaking at Tunbridge Wells General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell stated that almost every day he received letters recommending that a boy scout be sent a badge for saving life.

A bill to insure that railway companies shall afford all reasonable facilities in passenger trains and boats for the conveyance of bicycles is to be introduced into the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity.

A juryman at the central criminal court refused to take the oath in the manner prescribed by the new act, and after some discussion was sworn in the old way by "kissing the Book."

Sold at Christmas to a poultry-keeper some distance away, a young Orpington cockerel returned to its old home on Jan. 2, and killed the rooster by whom it had been supplanted.

Mr. Edward Banks, J. P., prominent in Kent County cricket years ago, died at Sholden, near Deal, aged 90 years.

PROFITS OF IDLENESS.

Mine-Owners Make More When Men Are on Strike Than When They Work.

Clifton miners, who have been four months on strike, have been told by the mayor of Nottingham that the association with which the owners are amalgamated allows the company 6d. a ton upon the average output, this being actually more than the profit made when the mine was working.

In the case of an infant who had died from blood poisoning, a doctor at the city coroner's court referred to the habit of giving a child a comforter as "a dirty practice, which might be the means of introducing germs."

After 150 years of seclusion with one family an old spinning wheel was, three months ago, sold by mistake at a London auction for a few shillings. It is being sought to recover it by advertisement.

An English political candidate who lost his temper and raised his fists the other day explained that he was an Englishman first and a gentleman afterwards. North of the Border, happily, "Scotsman" and "gentleman" are looked on as synonymous terms.

The first twelve weeks of the Utility Poultry Club's four months' egg-laying competition have resulted in a remarkably good record by the birds taking part in the southern contest near Rye, Sussex. The first place is taken by a pen of four White Wyandottes which have 91 eggs to their credit for the 28 days.

OLD THEATRE'S FATE.

Most Ancient Playhouse in Croydon Being Demolished.

The Theatre Royal—the oldest playhouse in Croydon, is being demolished. Among those who have appeared in the theatre are Kean, Sothern, Matthews, Webster, Jack Buckstope, Irving and Toole.

Mr. B. E. Peto, of Kirby House, Hungerford, stated at a dinner to his farm hands that he hoped shortly to begin a co-partnership system with the hands at work on his farm.

The Empress Eugenie's secretary writes to the Times to say that her majesty "has not written and is not writing any memoirs, and any publication of that kind would be apocryphal." The denial refers to the announcement of a French critic that an edition of fraudulent "memoirs" is already printed in several languages for distribution at a favorable moment.

While awaiting trial at Knutsford on a charge of highway robbery, a man named Forster attempted to take his life in the dock. He stuffed a handkerchief in his mouth and tried to strangle himself with his scarf. The police struggled with him, but had great difficulty in getting his mouth open.

Numerous friends of "Brum," the collie who collects for the Railwaymen's Widows and Orphans' Fund on the London and North-Western Railway, hearing that he has been disabled by an accident, will petition the directors to pension him off.

Amid the the enthusiastic cheers of thirteen hundred crippled guests of the Ragged School Union at Guildhall the lady mayoress cut the first slice from a sugar-covered cake five feet high and weighing over 300 pounds.

A builder named Thomas Purdy, of Littleport, Ely, died while playing billiards at Littleport Constitutional Club. He was engaged in a "four-in-hand" contest, and after making a stroke he sat down on a chair and complained of feeling ill. He groaned twice and died almost immediately, the billiard cue being in his hand at the time.

Mr. Robert Peel, who has just died at Brighton, aged 91, was the driver of the first train from Newcastle to London on the York section in 1847. He drove expresses for 20 years, retiring in 1888.

Since the scheme for reducing infant mortality was introduced in Huddersfield in 1877, the death rate among infants has gone down by 38 per 1,000.

IRELAND

BOOM FOR BANGOR.

Town Now Has Carnegie Library and Technical Institute.

A Carnegie Library and Technical Institute for Bangor was opened by Lord Londonderry, who said he owed his position that day to the fact that he is lord lieutenant of the county of Down.

The Queenstown police authorities have notified the local bakers of the compulsory sale of bread by weight. The bread must be weighed after baking, and it is not sufficient to weigh the dough before baking, and allow for waste.

The execution took place at Kilmainham jail, Dublin, lately of Patrick Heffernan, who was convicted in Dublin, of the murder of Miss Mary Walker, postoffice assistant, near Mullingar.

The bodies of Patrick Moriarty and Johnstone, aged 28 and 29 years respectively, two of the three fishermen drowned while fishing on the 6th of December, 1909, were washed ashore at Brandon Creek, 11 miles from Dingle.

Mr. P. Murphy, a Newry merchant, has bequeathed $25,000 each to the Bodlian Library, Oxford; the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, and the Science and Art Museum, Dublin, and left the residue of his estate towards liquidating the municipal debt of Newry.

The new temperance hall in Langford is completed.

A ferro-concrete bridge is to be built across the Suir at Waterford.

Another big cattle drive took place lately on the lands of Rathganny in the district of Multyfarnham.

Mr. S. T. Eyre, D. L., Upper Court, Freshford, has been appointed high sheriff for the county of Kilkenny.

Robert John Fitzgerald, D. L., J. P., Ballyard House, Tralee, has been appointed high sheriff for County Kerry.

Mr. Joynt, editor of the Ballina Herald, County Mayo, has just rounded out his 54th year as editor of the same paper.

PATRIARCHAL M. P.

The Member for East Cavon Is in His 88th Year.

Mr. Samuel Young, M. P. for East Cavan, is the patriarch of the popular chamber. He is in his 88th year, and he has only one recreation—"omnivorous reading." As a businessman he is the head of a firm of Belfast distillers, and, unlike most of his brother Presbyterians of that city, he is a Nationalist, and also a member of the National Liberal Club, where he resides when in London.

The body of George McClelland, superintendent, Glasgow, for the Clyde Shipping Company, was found floating in the River Lagan Belfast, on Jan. 6.

The death of James McClintook, aged 71, a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran, occurred recently in Belfast. Deceased was a native of Ballynahinch, Down.

The local government board have sanctioned the new housing scheme proposed by the Waterford Urban Council, which will entail an expenditure of $19,350.

The Cavan Weekly News, which had been recently re-established on National principles, and was printed in Cavan town, sent out its last issue on Dec. 24.

After a brief illness the death occurred at the Monastery Mitchelstown of Brother Sheedy, a native of Tipperary, who celebrated his golden jubilee a few years ago.

Fattykeeren National School, near Beragh, has been burned to the ground, and all books, maps, records, furniture, etc., completely destroyed.

A very enjoyable entertainment was given at the Eriary, Ennis, lately in honor of Stephen Malone, who has been a member of the Franciscan choir for the past 50 years.

A handsome and well-equipped hall was opened by Arklow Foresters on Dec. 19. The opening ceremonies were witnessed by a large and representative gathering of people.

The body of Robert Andrews, 60, laborer, Culcavey, near Hillsborough, who had been missing for six weeks, was recovered recently in the Lagan Canal, a mile from Hillsborough.

Michael and James Carew, aged 12 and 10 years respectively, sons of Cornelius Carew, Thurles, were drowned in a pond on the "Circus Field," Thurles, on the same day.

At a special meeting of the Limerick Corporation a resolution was adopted deciding to issue corporate stock to raise $50,000 for the purpose of erecting a new technical institute in the city.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., who was accompanied by Mrs. Redmond, was recently the recipient of a most inspiring ovation from his constituents in the Theatre Royal, Waterford.

Major Maunsell, J.P., Lauraugh, Mountmelick, and Richard Bull, Rockfield, Maryboro, were sworn in as high sheriff and under-sheriff respectively, for the Queen's County, during the year 1910.

For saving from drowning, a child named Hart, who fell into the Newry tidal river on the 18th of October last, Patrick Duffy, Chapel street, Newry, has been awarded the Vellum of the Royal Humane Society and $5.

SCOTLAND

TOBOGGANING ENJOYED

Glasgow People Indulging in Canadian Winter Pastime.

Tobogganing was in full swing in a select suburb of Glasgow on the 5th of January.

An entertainment was given on the 28th ult. in Leckerbie by Sir Robert and Lady Jardine, of Castlemilk, to the school children from the parishes of St. Mungo, Corrie, Tundergarth and Wamphray.

The corporation of Dumfries-shire has subscribed £2,500 to the guarantee fund of the Glasgow exhibition of 1911.

On Jan. 14 at Edinburgh Lord Provost Brown presided at the annual meeting of the Courant fund for destitute children. Last winter the fund distributed 48,000 free meals.

The Graham Charitable Society, of Glasgow, has now a capital of over £10,091.

During October and November 1,579 persons were prosecuted for spitting in the Glasgow tramway cars.

In celebration of the centenary of Blackie & Son, the Glasgow employees had a soiree in the city hall on the 10th of January.

The London and Glasgow Shipbuilding and Engineering Company have acquired the ground adjoining their yard at Govan, about nine acres and a half, which was formerly occupied as a shipbuilding yard by Napier & Sons.

The death rate in Paisley last month was 16.5 per 1,000.

A big extension of Gourock, Renfrewshire, is projected. The plans for 600 houses have been drawn out.

Greenock water engineer has reported a fall of 4.10 inches in 24 hours—the highest ever recorded in Scotland's most rainy place.

A three days' bazaar in the town hall in connection with Paisley Ralston U. F. Church realized £2,133—£133 more than was aimed at.

An order has been placed with the Clyde Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Port Gasgow, to build and engine a large passenger and cargo steamer for Canadian owners.

The value of the linen goods sent from Dunfermline to the United States last quarter was $566,565, and cotton goods $30,209.

The greatest Liberal meeting ever held in Kilmarnock since the time of the reform bill, 1832, was held in the Agricultural Hall.

Ayr Presbytery has sustained the appointment of Rev. William Phin Gillison, late of Aberdeen, to be minister of the second charge, Ayr Postal Church.

The late Miss MacFarlane, Helensburgh, left the sum of $500 to the Western Infirmary and $500 to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, in Glasgow.

In Port Glasgow several shipyards are so busy that the New Year holidays were curtailed.

The Scottish Exhibition in Glasgow in 1911 has been registered as a limited liability company.

Leith Dock revenue for the year amounted to £103,698—an increase of £7,695 compared with previous year.

Sleep Was Impossible

ALMOST DRIVEN TO DESPAIR UNTIL CURED WITH USE OF

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

No symptoms of nervous prostration is more to be dreaded than the inability to sleep. Man can exist for considerable time without food, but without sleep, and the restoration which it brings, he soon becomes a mental and physical wreck.

When you cannot sleep and rest look to the nervous system and remember that lasting cure can only be obtained from such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which naturally and gradually restores the exhausted nerves to health and vigor.

Mr. Wm. Graham, Atwood, Ont., writes: "My wife had been ill for some time with nervous prostration and we had two of the best doctors we could get, but neither of them did her any good. She gradually became worse and worse, could not sleep and lost energy and interest in life. She was almost giving up in despair when a friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"From the first box my wife used we noticed an improvement and after using six boxes she is completely cured and as well as she ever was, eats well, sleeps well and feels fully restored. I cannot say too much in praise of this valuable medicine, for I believe my wife owes her life to its use."

Every dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food goes to the formation of so much rich, red blood and is therefore certain to do you good.

Fifty cents a box, 6 for $2 50, all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

BUILDING BETTER.

This Industry Reported Improving in Ayrshire.

The building trade is taking a turn for the better in Ayrshire. A contractor will build 52 houses for the Cairntable Coal Company at their Kerse colliery, Patna. He is also carrying out extensive works for the new Cumnock collieries, New Cumnock.

There has entered upon his 80th year an Ayrshire man whose name is honored throughout England and Scotland. Dr. Paton, while associated throughout his long and useful life with the town of Nottingham, deserves to be recalled also as a native of Ayrshire and a worthy Scot. John Brown Paton was born at Galston on Dec. 17, 1830.

In the old days Kilmarnock was noted for its narrow, tortuous streets, and when a stranger entered the Cross he wondered how he had got there, and still more how he was to get out again! Nowadays a stranger is struck by the spaciousness of the Cross, for there is not a finer in the west of Scotland, and the streets leading from it are wide and well built.

The chairman of the Crieff Total Abstinence Society has been a pledged teetotaller for 58 years.

The River Allan was frozen over recently, being the second time this winter. This has not occurred so early in the season within memory.

At the show of the Aberdeen Fat Stock Club on the 9th of January the championship was won by Mr. Strachan, Wester Fowlis.

The value of fish landed in Shetland during November was £2,681, against £3,181 for the same month last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carnegy, Thistle Bank, near Forfar, who celebrated their golden wedding, worshipped on Sunday, Jan. 12, in Rescoble Parish Church, where they were "kirked" 50 years ago. The venerable couple were accompanied to the church by seven sons and one daughter.

A violent explosion occurred at Achnagairn mansion on the 6th of January, the building in which the acetylene engines is located and stores being blown up and one man injured. It was heard for miles around, and there was much excitement in the mansion in which Capt. Hawkes, the proprietor, resides.

An outbreak of glanders has occurred at Kilmarnock.

The shipbuilding firms in Greenock and Port Glasgow have orders representing over 100,000 tons.

Greenock is claiming a medal for virtue owing to having had fourteen "maiden" courts last year.

Recently about 2,000 yards of telephone wire were cut and stolen between Barrhead and Nitshill.

The Royal Infirmary report of Edinburgh shows that 634 more patients were treated last year than in 1908.

HONOR BADEN POWELL.

Hawick Council Will Confer Freedom of Town on Noted Soldier.

Hawick Town Council have agreed to confer the freedom of Hawick upon General Baden Powell on the occasion of his forthcoming visit in March to inspect the Border Boy Scouts.

The King has been pleased upon the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland to approve of the appointment of Mr. John Cragie, K. C., as an additional sheriff-substitute in the sheriffdom of Lanark.

Mr. Adam Pringle, superintendent of Ayr Cemetery, died suddenly recently. He was taken ill while working in one of the greenhouses at the cemetery.

Recently Invertrossachs mansion house, a fine building on Loch Vennachar side, was burned down. A servant girl lost her life. Mrs. Cox, the proprietrix, was rescued with difficulty. Queen Victoria lived in the house in 1869.

Mr. John Donald, a Glasgow school teacher, has died in his 78th year. In 1852 he became teacher of the school at St. Rollox connected with Tennants' chemical works, and subsequently was headmaster of Thomson street, Dennistoun, and Townhead schools.

The Glasgow School Board decided to adhere to their former practice of making no special arrangements for the observation of Empire Day by scholars.

The death of two old citizens of Edinburgh—ex-Provost Wood, so long associated with Portobello, and Mr. John Romans, of Newtongrange—is announced.

During 1909 there were registered 213 births, 162 deaths and 49 marriages for the parish of Row (which includes Helensburgh, Row, Shandon, Garelochhead, etc.)

The death of Mr. John Walker, a prominent Alexandria provision merchant, which took place in the Western Infirmary, has caused much regret in the Vale of Leven.

The late Mrs. Ogilvy, Rannagulzion, has left $10,000, or more if necessary, to found two $150 bursaries to assist at Glasgow University, young men connected with Persie or Kilry.

The International Refrigerating Insular Syndicate (Limited), Paisley, is to carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in insulating materials of every description. Capital $27,500.

SEVERE WEATHER.

So Cold on the Borderland that the Partridges Feed in Berwick Streets.

The weather has been so severe on the Borderland that partridges have been seen feeding in Berwick streets, and two birds were captured flying into buildings.

In 24 hours recently 2 1-2 inches of rain fell in Lochaber. A portion of the Mallaig Railway was washed away.

A son was born to Lord and Lady Bute at Mountstuart on the 12th inst. This is the fourth child of the marriage—two girls and two boys.

"Stirling would be the central port of the world," says Admiral Sir Chas. Campbell, "if the Forth and Clyde Canal was constructed."

There exists in the High street of Dumfries a bookshop which for many years was the hunting ground of Duncan McDiarmid, and Aird, and other literary men. It is conducted by J. Anderson & Son.

Tillicoultry golfers are great. On the 4th inst. several of them whacked the gutty over several inches of snow.

There has passed away at Barnultoch Michael O'Hare, who for over 30 years was tenant of the smithy there. He was perhaps the most celebrated plowmaker in the South of Scotland.

The other day a guest at a Selkirk dinner table was a robin red breast. The severity of the cold drove it into the household warmth, and at the meal of the day it hopped about the table picking up crumbs.

BRITAIN'S GROWTH IN 47 YEARS

Some Instructive Figures Compiled By Dr. Macnamara, M. P. —A Splendid Record.

Dr. Macnamara, a member of the Asquith Government, has published a leaflet containing the following nuts for tariff reformers to crack:

	1861.	1908.
1. Population United Kingdom	29,000,000	44,500,000
2. Paupers per 10,000 of population	364	249
3. Average Gazette price of wheat per quarter	55s 4d	32s 0d
4. Average Gazette price of barley per quarter	36s 1d	25s 10d
5. Average Gazette price of oats per quarter	23s 9d	17s 10d
6. Value per head of population of net imports of merchandise (deducting re-exports)	£6 6s 6d	£11 10s 6d
7. Value per head of population of exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom	£4 6s 5d	£8 9s 4d
8. Income tax, yield of each penny	£1,162,250	£2,833,000
9. Amount standing to credit of depositors in post-office and trustee savings banks	£41,533,000	£235,439,000
10. Total registered tonnage of British shipping	4,806,826 Tons.	11,541,394 Tons.
11. Tonnage of British shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade at ports in the United Kingdom	15,420,532 Tons.	77,869,772 Tons.
12 Tonnage of foreign shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade at ports in the United Kingdom	11,175,109 Tons.	53,573,424 Tons.

The English 5 o'Clock Tea

A Time-Honored Institution Being Transplanted Into United States—Russians Are Great Tea-Drinkers.

Meanwhile Hannah, the housemaid,
had closed and fastened the
shutters,
Spread the cloth and lighted the lamp
on the table, and placed there
Plates and cups from the dresser, the
brown rye loaf and the butter,
Fresh from the dairy, and then, protecting her hand with a holder,
Took from the crane in the chimney
the steaming and shimmering
kettle,
Poised it aloft in the air, and filled up
the earthen teapot,
Made in Delft and adorned with quaint
and curious figures.
—Longfellow, in "Elizabeth."

What a part of confidence has that poor teapot played ever since the kindly plant was introduced among us! What myriads of women have cried over it, to be sure! What sick beds it has smoked by! What fevered lips have received refreshment out of it! Nature meant very kindly by women when she made that tea plant. With a little thought what a series of pictures, and groups the fancy may conjure up and assemble round the teapot and cup.

—Thackeray.

Tea has been celebrated more than any other beverage, both in prose and poetry, Colly Cibber going so far as to address it as "Thou tongue-loosening smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tipping cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moments of my life." Every one remembers Samuel Johnson's fondness and infinite capacity for "The cup that cheers, but not inebriates," and the Johnsonian teapot of oriental porcelain plated with gilt, which held three quarts at a time of his favorite tipple. He wrote two pamphlets in defense of the herb and in an extemporized verse announced:

"You cannot make the tea as fast
As I can gulp it down."

In his fondness for tea, however, he was in such good company as Oliver Goldsmith, Cowper, Lamb, Dickens, Tennyson, Meredith, William Hazlitt, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Gladstone and John Wesley, whose teapot is still carefully preserved along with other relics of early Methodism.

All writers seem to agree with this encomium on tea pronounced some hundreds of years ago by the earliest Chinese writer on the subject, Lo-Yu: "It tempers the spirits and harmonizes the mind, dispels lassitude, and relieves fatigue, awakens thought and prevents drowsiness, lightens or refreshes the body and clears the perceptive faculties."

That today half the world indorses this expression of opinion is evidenced by the fact that half the world drinks tea.

Tea drinkers are apt to be great sticklers for the particular blend which they affect. The English man or woman declares in favor of Ceylon tea of a strong brew, which is similar to the English breakfast tea, only much more aromatic, pungent and of heavier quality. They dilute it with cream—never on any account must milk be used—and but a few drops of the richest cream, barely covering the sugar. The cream and sugar must be placed in the cup first and then the tea poured over it. This method, they claim, procures a better blending of flavor than where the cream is added last.

English 5 o'clock tea is a time-honored institution and one that the sojourner in that country recalls most gratefully after an encounter with the London fog that penetrates to the very marrow. Under those conditions 5 o'clock tea becomes a vital function, and quite a substantial meal with its hot scones or crumpets, then bread and butter and various kinds of cakes.

The Tea Cosy.

The tea cosy is also an English institution and is considered as essential to the perfectly drawn cup of tea as the kettle or pot. The English mistress always makes tea with her own hands, and after she has added the boiling water she covers the pot and envelops it with its voluminous cosy for exactly five minutes for the first drawing.

As in all social functions, the individuality of the hostess can be discerned in her afternoon teas, and, however modest may be the outlay on the viands, her social success is assured if she has the reputation of providing a really hot and well-made beverage. The drawing-room teakettle is brought in with the water merrily boiling and the tea made before the eyes of all. Fresh brewings sent for from the kitchen for late comers mean extra service for the maids, so these demands are avoided by having a spare teapot at hand well warmed and then filled with a pouring off of the first installment. A cosy keeps it hot for a long time, and none of the faddists about indigestion need trouble for fear of tannin and its results.

Russian Tea.

The Russians, who stand even ahead of the English in the attention and care given to their tea making, make their tea by the aid of a samovar, and sip it instead of drinking it. Their preference is for Chinese tea, which is carried overland on camel back, gaining thereby the name caravan tea. This tea is delightfully aromatic, its delicious fragrance stimulating and arousing the convivial spirits of those who partake. The burnished samovar, steaming and burning charcoal, is brought into the parlor or drawing room. Boiling water from its faucets is poured over the tea leaves long enough to cleanse and moisten, removing at the same time their stringency. Then this water is turned off, the damp leaves given a moment or two to settle, and are then recovered with fresh boiling water. In five minutes the liquid assumes a golden hue, and is then poured into delicate, transparent tumblers. For flavor the Russians use merely a slice of lemon and a lump of sugar, though the well equipped table seldom lacks the silver flask with its dash of rum for those who wish it. The Russians themselves never drink cold tea, despite the fact that we have given their name to the ice-cold beverage which we serve in summer.

Sectional Preferences.

In our own country the taste for tea

Continued on Page Nineteen.

WHERE ENGLISH ACTORS SHINE

(Continued From Page Thirteen)

that I have spoken exclusively of male stage persons. The comparison does not hold when we veer to the subject of English and American actresses. There, I think it is coming to be acknowledged everywhere, the case precisely turn-about. American actresses are vastly better, speaking generally, than English actresses. This is easy to account for, too. Culture in the United States is mainly in the hands of our women. And our actresses are recruited from a far better class than are our actors. The English leading woman generally is pronounced, even a dowdy, she is clumsy, strident, rarely pretty or beautiful, lacking in the charm, the grace of the American actress. No less renowned English actor than Sir Charles Wyndham admitted this to me not very long ago.

"The English actors, however, go to America to remain until the timo arrives when our actors are required from a corresponding class. English actors like to play in the States because they are paid always at least twice as much, and very often three times and even four times as much, for their work in this country than they are in Great Britain."



This Shape in a red and yellow box. Five Cents.

The best thing you can do for your throat is to use THE CANDY CURE. It's a real insurance of throat-health you get when you buy

PATERSON'S 15 COUGH DROPS

The Candy Cure

Made by Paterson of Brantford



Lasting Quality

Lasting beauty and quality are characteristics of silverware stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Years of honest service prove the inborn value of knives, forks, spoons, etc., bearing this name.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

"Silver Plate that Wears"

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 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 to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 801 Windsor, Ont.

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

Take a Little Diapepsin Now and Your Stomach Will Feel Fine Five Minutes Later.

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

To make every bite of food you eat aid in the nourishment and strength of your body, you must rid your stomach of poisons, excessive acid and stomach gas which sours your entire meal—interferes with digestion and causes so many sufferers of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Griping, etc. Your case is no different—you are a stomach sufferer, though you may call it by some other name; your real and only trouble is that which you eat does not digest but quickly ferments and sours, producing almost any unhealthy condition.

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

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

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

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IMMEDIATELY RELIEVES Coughs, Colds, etc.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEM. CO. OF CANADA LIMITED

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.

Today, matinee and night .... "Tempest and Sunshine"
Friday ..... David Holcomb
Saturday next, two performances ... . Frank Daniels

"Tempest and Sunshine" Today.

The dramatization of Mary J. Holmes' "Tempest and Sunshine" has given an opportunity of producing this popular novel in its entirety for the benefit of admirers of Mary J. Holmes.

The dramatization emphasizes clearly the direct opposites in temperament of "Tempest and Sunshine," two beautiful southern girls, brought into prominence by the loveable character of one, and the devilishness of the other. This intensely interesting play will be seen at the Grand this afternoon and evening. Popular prices will prevail.

"David Holcomb."

William Lawrence, the Canadian actor, is coming to the Grand on Friday next, Feb. 18, presenting his latest starring vehicle, "David Holcomb." Lawrence is known from coast to coast. He sticks to the farmer type; he says the public wants it. Lawrence continues to glide along smoothly, please the public with "David Holcomb,"and sends the money home to "Aunt Maria." The seat sale will open on Wednesday.

Great Favorite Coming.

Frank Daniels, the comedian, who is funny without giving the impression that it is hard work, comes to the Grand next Saturday, matinee and night, under the management of the recent London musical comedy success, "The Belle of Brittany." As the Marquis de St. Gautier, Mr. Daniels has no end of opportunities, for the display of his delectable drollery, amid



FRANK DANIELS,
Comic Opera Star, Who Comes to the Grand Next Saturday, in "The Belle of Brittany."

an environment of fresh and graceful melody, and equally fresh and graceful girls. The opera has a plot which concerns a hard-up old marquis and a mortgage. The dialogue is said to be wholesome and amusing, and the music light, airy, dainty and charming. Some of the most tuneful of the songs, duets and concerted numbers with which the piece abounds are: "The Trysting Tree," "Daffodil Time," "I'm Not a Lady's Maid," "The Doggies and the Bone," "The Girl With the Clocking on Her Stocking," "Little Country Mice," and "The Dawn of Love." The scene of the play is laid in Brittany in the eighteenth century. The first act shows the old mill in the Bois d'Amour, Pont Aven, and the second act represents the panelled hall of the Chateau St. Gautier.

"The Belle of Brittany" was first presented at the Queen's Theatre, London.

In the cast are Frank Rushworth, Herbert Neville, Joseph A. Bingham, Al Wilder, Martin Brown, Elsa Ryan, Christine Neilson, Florence Rother, Frances Kennedy, Clara Schroeder, Grace Campbell, Helen Paine, Elsa Harris, Helen Troutman, Camille Truesdale, and Tracy Elbert.

The seat sale will open on Thursday at 9 a.m. Mail orders received now.

Detroit String Quartette.

The Woman's Music Club of London have arranged to bring the Detroit String Quartette as a special musical attraction, for an appearance at the Auditorium on Thursday, Feb. 24. Included in this quartette are some celebrated soloists, viz.: Madam Elsa Ruegger, violoncellist, and Herr Lichtenstein, violinist. Tickets are already on sale, and as the Music Club always provide each year a concert of this description, evidently the Auditorium will be crowded on their appearance.

The Detroit News, speaking of a recent performance in Detroit, says: "Mme. Ruegger did not seem to make any great effort to keep her technique under a bushel when she played the intermezzo numbers of the programme. Rather she forgot it, and made her audience forget it, showing that mastery of the 'cello which makes technique the last consideration in the world."

Pictures of the Northwest.

The wonders of the great Northwest will be displayed in moving pictures in the Auditorium on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, under the direction of the C. P. R.'s special photographer. Over 3,000 feet of pictures will be shown. It will be a continuous moving picture taken from the front of the C. P. R. transcontinental express, covering the entire trip from Vancouver to Calgary. This is the first time that anything on so large a scale has been attempted in London, providing spectators with an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the great Northwest, and the inconceivable grandeur, the rugged simplicity and magnificence of Canada's scenery, scenes of every town between Calgary and Vancouver, the Siamese Twin tunnel—the most marvellous engineering feat of the country—a real thrilling runaway at Banff, and the world famous "White Express" steamers passing in mid-ocean at 22 miles per hour, the scenes on land giving the spectator the idea of being actually on the train.

Florence Roberts, who is now playing on the coast under the management of the Shuberts, has a female press agent. In one respect the little passer-by is unique in the annals of press-agency. The spectacle of a woman peddling copy about a theatrical star appealed to the rich sense of humor of the western editors. Accordingly, when the agent arrived in Seattle special writers, hotel reporters, society scribblers and the choicest of the stage men eagerly grabbed the assignment to interview the female tenderfoot. After the crowd had assembled in the drawing-room of the hotel the little press agent advanced and meekly murmured: "Really I have nothing to say." It was a rude shock, but the editors out west have a rich sense of humor.

Marguerite Clark's success in "The Wishing Ring," the Owen Davis comedy, which she gave at a special matinee performance in New York, was of such a nature that the Shuberts are considering reviving the piece. Miss Clark is still appearing in "King of Cadonia." It is after the run of the latter that she may play Broadway with "The Wishing Ring."

Miss Mabel Barrison will play the part of Paulette Divine in "The Blue Mouse" for the last time at the Hyperion Theatre tonight. It is a singular fact that she created the role on the stage of the same theatre in November, 1908.

"Going Some," the Paul Armstrong-Rex Beach comedy, which the Shuberts produced last spring, is to be novelized. Harper Brothers have undertaken the commission. Two road companies are now presenting the play.

"Just a Wife," Eugene Walter's new play, had its premiere at Cleveland last week. The Leader says it is "the greatest American play up to this Year of Our Lord. This is said with full remembrance of "The Great Divide" and with a full appreciation of the virility and the greatness of the Moody play. It is better, far better than "Paid in Full." Mr. Walter wrote the play for his wife, Charlotte Walker, and it's the finest present he could give her. It has made her a star without putting stellar strain on her. The big acting of the evening was done by Amerlia Gardner."

The play opens with Emerson (Edmund Breese), engaged in the process of eliminating—commonly called "shaking"—the other woman. He flies to his wife's quiet country home on Long Island to escape, and the other woman pursues him. Although the woman aided him in his rise to financial power, he does eliminate her.

The two women meet in the wife's house, and there is a "sex-against-sex struggle." The other woman departs. Emerson is absorbed by business. There is no love in him, and in choosing between wife and business he returns to business; but as he leaves the audience sees that he is awaking. There are only six characters in the play—husband, wife, her brother, the other woman, the husband's secretary, a Jewish boy who had gained some wealth and who had discovered there was something else in the world, and who furnishes the comedy of the play.

Josephine Cohan's numerous friends are of the opinion that her recent withdrawal from the company playing "The Yankee Prince" marked her retirement from the stage for all time. Miss Cohan has been ill for a year.

William Gillette is writing a play for Marie Doro.

Marguerite Clark has received an offer to star in vaudeville.

William Norris will play an engagement in Berlin next summer.

John Drew will be seen next season as Benedick in a revivtl of "Much Ado About Nothing."

Laura Nelson Hall will play the leading feminine role in Sidney Rosenfeld's new play, "Children of Destiny."

A dramatic writer lately referred to Mrs. Young, whose play, "The Lottery Man," has achieved a great success in New York, as being a new writer for the stage. In point of fact, Mrs. Young has had nine pieces produced, all of which enjoyed considerable success. Her first play was the romantic drama, "Lord Byron," which was played eight years ago by James Young. Her next play was "Brown of Harvard," which was one of the hits of 1905. Two years later Mary Mannering produced her comedy-drama, "Glorious Betsy." During the latter part of the same season Daniel Frohman made a production of her comedy, "The Boys of Company B." For the past two seasons Chauncey Olcott has appeared in Mrs. Young's romantic comedy, "Ragged Robin." Lulu Glaser will shortly be seen in Mrs. Young's musical comedy, "One of the Boys."

Rose Stahl is considering a new play by James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady."

Miss Eleanor Montell, the leading lady of Dustin Farnum in "Cameo Kirby," is the daughter of Eugenie Blair.

Cohan & Harris will make a production next season of a play called "The City That David Built."

Orrin Johnson has been engaged for the leading masculine role in Sydney Rosenfeld's play, "Children of Destiny."

Josie Sadler, who essays the role of Lily Kraus in the Shubert-Fields' production of "The Jolly Bachelors," is called upon to portray a person suffering from seasickness, and it comes natural to her, since she knows too well the agony of mal-de-mer.

Every time Miss Sadler goes abroad she is terribly seasick. When she came over from Germany last summer she was so sick that she made up her mind never to leave American soil again. On the opening night of "The Jolly Bachelors," when the actress made her entrance during the scene, which represents the deck of an ocean liner, she found herself on an immense ship and looking down into the water on all sides of her. The scene was so realistic that it brought back memories of the real thing. She became deathly sick, and when she descended the steps the whole imaginary ship seemed to rock. When she sank down into the steamer chair, as the stage business indicates she was not "acting seasickness"—she was seasick.

Cyril Scott, who is now enjoying great popularity in the stellar role of "The Lottery Man," is a very versatile actor. For many years he sang the tenor parts in prominent musical comedy productions; then he appeared for three consecutive seasons as a star in "The Prince Chap," interpreting a very dramatic character, and now he has made a hit in a light comedy role.

A unique feature of Maxine Elliott's new play, "The Inferior Sex," is the fact that there is only one feminine role, the part assumed by Miss Elliott herself.

Maxine Elliott opened her annual New York engagement under her own management at Daly's Theatre on Monday, Jan. 24, presenting "The Inferior Sex," by Frank Stayner. Miss Elliott and her company have a repertoire of three plays this season, including "The Chaperone," her former success; "The Inferior Sex," and "Deborah of Tod's." The last named play will have a New York hearing later during the engagement.

THEATRES vbgkq

Mabel Barri and Harry Conor are to have p ..nent parts in an adaptation from a German farce called "Lulu's Husbands."

"The Midnight Sons" will go on tour, after playing the best part of the year in New York. It will probably have a summer run in Chicago.

Henrietta Crossman will not play "Sham" after this season, as she will have a new play. She has used "Sham" with success for two seasons.

Charles Rann Kennedy, author of "The Servant in the House," is writing another play, which will be produced by Henry Miller.

Clara Louise Burham has written a play called "The Right Princess." The Shuberts are reading it with a view to starring Robert Dempster.

"The Watcher," the new spiritualistic drama which received its New York premiere on Thursday, Jan. 27, will remain at the Comedy Theatre for a limited engagement of two weeks, owing to the many new productions that are yet to be brought to this city by the Messrs. Shubert "The Watcher" will resume its road tour after the fortnight.

Jennie Dolly, a Hungarian singer and dancer, has been selected to succeed the late Lotta Faust in "The Midnight Sons." There are those who see a remarkable likeness in Miss Dolly to Miss Faust.

A special feature of John Mason's New York opening in his new play, "None So Blind," at the Hackett Theatre, was the exhibition in the lobby of a new portrait of the actor by Roland Hinton Perry.

The production of "Madame X" took place in New York last week. The big scene of the play, a courtroom in which a mother is defended by the son unknown to her, was full of real thrills. Dorothy Donnelly, Robert Drouet, William Elliott and Christine Blessing were in the cast.

Early History of the New York Stage

On May 16, 1841, "London Assurance" was given at the Bowery Theatre. In one of the newspapers of the day chronicling the magnificence of the production, was mentioned that three hundred yards of Brussels carpet was required to cover the stage in one scene.

The first "water drama" ever presented in this country was "The Pirate's Signal," which was produced on July 4, 1840, at the Bowery Theatre.

"The Taming of the Shrew" was produced on Aug. 3, 1812, at the Broadway Circus, New York, for a benefit.

The first co-operative theatre was the Commonwealth Theatre, which opened in New York on Nov. 4, 1813. Among those who were interested in the venture was Mrs. Cornella Frances Burke, mother of the late Joseph Jefferson.

George L. Fox made his first New York appearance on Nov. 25, 1850, at the Chatham Theatre, as Christopher Strap in "A Pleasant Neighbor."

"Dombey and Son" was first produced in New York, July 24, 1848, at Burton's Chambers Street Theatre.

Lola Montez made her American debut as Betty in "Tyrolean," Dec. 29, 1851.

Tom Taylor's "Babes in the Woods" was acted for the first time in America, April 1, 1861, at the Tripler Hall, New York.

"The Ticket of Leave Man" was seen for the first time in America, Nov. 30, 1864, and had a run of one hundred and twenty-five nights, a remarkable record for that time.

ENGLISH 5 O'CLOCK TEAS

Continued From Page Eighteen.

varies according to the requirements of locality. According to the exporters and importers, the entire export of Japan teas which comes to the United States and Canada are taken in upper New York, Vermont and New Hampshire, in the lumber forests of Michigan and in the farming and mining regions of the west as far as the Pacific. Their popularity in the Mississippi region is accounted for by their capacity to withstand overdrawing, even the water in the alkali regions failing to make them rank. Formosa oolong is drunk in the New England States, Pennsylvania and Maryland. China greens usually blended with black are used more particularly in the south and southwest.

Serving Afternoon Tea in Business Offices and Hotels.

The custom of serving afternoon tea in business offices is rapidly gaining ground here, lawyers and bankers particularly falling in line. At the large banking houses it is served at the close of banking hours to officials and favored guests. In all the up-to-date restaurants and hotels special rooms are now given over to the service of afternoon tea. It is not uncommon for two or three thousand persons, mostly women, to drop in at the Waldorf of a Saturday afternoon to get a cup of tea and its accompaniment of dainty sandwiches and French pastry. While a half hour is the usual tarrying time for the women to get livened up after a strenuous shopping tour, the matinee, a club lecture or some form of social service work, some spend the entire two hours there that are set apart for this tea drinking function, the average check per individual being from 50 to 75 cents. This is accounted for by the expense of the accompanying tid-bits, galettes, napoleons, muffins, crumpets, etc., not for the tea alone, which costs but 35 cents per pot.

The tea purchased by the best hotels averages 60 cents per pound and one pound will allow for the brewing of from 200 to 300 cups of tea.

The usual blend preferred is Orange Pekoe and English breakfast. This blend does not lose strength by standing, but instead ripens and softens in flavor.

The Steaming Samovar.

In studios and private homes which make a practice of serving afternoon tea the Russian samovar, burnished until it catches and reflects every ray of light from window or dancing flame, is the popular dispenser to juggle with. Indeed, at holiday time the demand for these brass and copper vessels was so great that many of the Russian brass shops had to ask their prospective customers to wait until after Christmas. While the housefurnishing and art stores now offer samovars in which the water can be heated by either alcohol or electricity instead of charcoal, thereby simplifying the service of the fragrant beverage, the woman of sentiment prefers to pick up some genuine though battered importation from Moscow or St. Petersburg, have it relined, supplemented as to its missing parts and burnished. The prices for these samovars range from eight to twenty-five or thirty dollars. In shape they are quite similar to the old-fashioned coffee urns. They are lined with a white metal, and in the centre is a tube of the same material, about four inches in diameter, that reaches from the top to the bottom of the samovar. In this the charcoal is burned. In the lower part are little windows which show the glowing coals and give the necessary draft. The charcoal fire is usually started in the kitchen to allow for the burning off of the first fumes. A little chimney is kept there for this purpose. As soon as fully ignited the chimney is removed and the samovar is carried into the tea table. Water is poured in the body of the samovar about this tube and a faucet at the bottom is used to draw off the boiling water as needed. The rest of a samovar outfit consists of tray, drip bowl, teapot, tea caddy and measuring spoon. When ready to make the tea, the pot is rinsed out with boiling water, the required number of spoonfuls of tea put into the pot and the boiling water poured on. The cups or glasses are partially filled from the tea pot and finished from the spigot of the samovar.

Caviare sandwiches are often served with this tea, though cakes are quite sufficient. Other additions affected by the hostess who wishes to give a distinctive touch to her tea service are a single clove added to each cup before the tea is poured or a few pieces of grated pineapple, a Maraschino cherry or a few drops of orange juice or lemon added after it is poured.—Emma Paddock Telford, in New York Herald.

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THE SHAKESPEARE CONTEST

Conditions Clearly Explained—A Fine Educative Feature—Enter the Competition Now.

A few words explanatory of the "Sermons from Shakespeare" competition.

The sermons now running are not those upon which the questions will be based. The competition does not start till Saturday, April 2, and the sermons printed in the meantime are merely intended to sustain and stimulate interest. They are brilliantly written and will give readers an idea of the 52 regular sermons which begin on April 2. All the reader has to do is clip the following coupon, fill it in, and return to Editor Shakespeare Club, Advertiser. Only one coupon need be clipped, and it must be sent in before April 2. The conditions are as simple as they are reasonable, and may be met by any person who can read and write. Read for 52 consecutive weeks, commencing April 2 a "Sermon from Shakespeare." Answer at the close of the term, ten questions in writing, based upon what you have read, and you qualify for the contest. Prizes amounting to $600 will be allotted to each Century Club consisting of 100 newspapers. Fill in the following coupon:

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"For a period of last summer the thought of food excited feelings of nausea," writes Mrs. C. A. Dodges, of Bloomsbury. "The heat had made me listless, and the distaste for food reduced me to a condition of semi-starvation and brought me to the verge of nervous collapse. Tonics were useless to restore an active desire for food. The doctors told me my liver and kidneys were both at fault, but the medicines they gave me were too severe and reduced my strength so that I had to abandon them. At the suggestion of a friend who had been cured of blood and skin trouble, I began the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. The difference I first noticed was, that while they cleansed the system, instead of feeling weaker I felt better after taking them. Indeed, their activity was so mild it was easy to forget I had taken them at all; they seemed to go right to the liver, and in a very brief time not only did all source of nausea disappear, but I began to crave food and I digested it reasonably well. Then I began to put on weight until within three months I was brought to a condition of good health. I urge Dr. Hamilton's Pills for all who are in poor health."

Get this best of all medicines today and refuse a substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Look for the yellow box. Sold by all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Can., at 25 cents per box.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.
Arrive from the east—*3:45 a.m., 10:50 a.m., *11:13 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.
Arrive from the west—*12:09 am., *3:53 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:43 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:40 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.
Depart for the west—*3:55 p.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:18 p.m.
LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:25 a.m., *4:00 p.m., *6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.
STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.
LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those no. marked, daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive from the east—*11:25 a.m., †6:30 p.m., †7:02 p.m., *10:52 p.m.
Arrive from the west—4:45 a.m., †12:30 p.m., *5:35 p.m.
Depart for the east—*4:55 a.m., †7:45 a.m., †12:45 p.m., *5:42 p.m.
Depart for the west—*11:33 a.m., †7:10 p.m., *11:00 p.m.
*Daily †Daily, except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:05 a.m., †7:10 a.m., 9:40 a.m., 2:30 p.m., †3:40 p.m., *7:15 p.m.
Arrive—8:45 a.m., †12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., †9:20 p.m.
*To St. Thomas only. †To Walkerville. Trains not starred to and from Port Stanley. ‡From Walkerville.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY
Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.
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April 2..... Lake Manitoba	Mar. 16

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By Twin Screw Line. Largest and fastest steamers—S. S. Oceana, 8,000 tons; S. S. Bermudian, 5,600 tons; wireless on both steamers; also bilge keels. Forty hours from frost to flowers. Sailings every Wednesday and Saturday from New York at 10 a. m. WEST INDIES—New S. S. Guiana, S. S. Parima, S. S. Korona every alternate Thursday at 2 p.m., from New York for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets, giving rates of passage and all information, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., agents, 29 Broadway, New York; QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Quebec, or ED. DE LA HOOKE, or WM. FULTON, Ticket Agents, London.

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THE "SPOKANE OF THE NORTH"

IN THE

Inland Empire of Canada

It Is in Central British Columbia

Central British Columbia occupies the same relative position between the Rockies and the Coast Range as does the country tributary to Spokane, Wash., known as the **Inland Empire. Each commands the intermountain country. Each will have a central metropolis. But**

Central British Columbia Has

(1) A larger agricultural region.
(2) A better rainfall—no irrigation.
(3) More extensive gold and other mineral deposits.
(4) More extensive coal deposits.
(5) More extensive timber resources.
(6) Petroleum, salt, asphalt, etc.

Central British Columbia has its fruit land along the Skeena as the Inland Empire has in Yakima and Wenatchee.

It Is a New Townsite on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

Fort George

is the Geographical Centre of British Columbia, and of the largest undeveloped area of good land on the American continent—at the junction of Great Rivers—Headquarters for Steamers, plying thousands of miles North, South, East, West.

Fort George is half-way between Edmonton and Prince Rupert, the "gateway" to the great Nechaco, Bulkley, Fraser, Peace River, Skeena and other valleys. Initial offering of business lots on easy terms. Title guaranteed and insured by the Province of British Columbia.

Here Are Some Reasons for

Fort George's Position in Relation to National and International Commerce: It is

—On main line of G. T. P. Ry. between Edmonton and Prince Rupert; 430 miles east of Prince Rupert, 480 miles west of Edmonton.

—On proposed line between Edmonton and Vancouver, G. T. P. Ry.

—Terminus of projected line from Yukon.

—Terminus of projected line opening up Peace River Country.

Terminus of projected line from Victoria.

The above will make **Fort George** one of the principal railway centres of Canada.

Fort George, the central point and hub of river systems of British Columbia.

Fort George, the commercial centre, distributing point and shipping point for all products, trade and manufactures of Central British Columbia.

Fort George will be the greatest shipping point for lumber in the interior of Canada.

THE SEATTLE TIMES
PRINTS THE FOLLOWING:

"There is no better chance for a farm investment in a new country than in the fertile lands of Central British Columbia. A part of the country is one beautiful chain of meadows and lakes. Most of the land is covered by poplar and cottonwood growth, which is easily burned off, when the land can be quickly placed in condition to cultivate, and at an expense of not more than $5 an acre. The climate is ideal, and no artificial irrigation is necessary. All kinds of fruits can be raised, and the entire country is filled with wild raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, etc. Hazel nuts grow in great quantities. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, timothy, alfalfa and clover can be grown easily and profitably. The land is especially suited to wheat growing. The uplands are of black loam and gravel sub-soil, and in many places there is silt soil, the same as the farms in the Yakima and Wenatchee valleys in Washington."

WHY FORT GEORGE IS SURE TO GROW

A Careful Distinction

In making our announcements of the sale of lots in

Central FORT GEORGE,

We wish to make a careful distinction between this sale and the promiscuous sales of townsites, subdivisions and additions.

We hear of "subdivisions" here and "subdivisions" there.

We hear of new "townsites" and "additions" put upon the market.

But some of these—considered in the light of future development—are trivial and unimportant.

We believe that we are offering to you one of the REALLY GREAT opportunities; the opportunity to participate in the beginning of the "Last Great Metropolis of North America."

This being the case, we are not offering to you an outlying subdivision or addition; nor are we offering lots in a place destined to remain a village.

Central Fort George is not the beginning of a town—

It is the beginning of a city.

It is the foundation of a place that will **quickly become a metropolis.**

SOME FACTS FOR COMPARISON

Thirty years ago Spokane, Winnipeg and Vancouver were just where Fort George is today—no railroad transportation, and little population, with lots selling at $100 to $150 each.

Today the population of each city is around 100,000. Realty values are about the same in each, as follows:

Inside business property, $2,000 to $4,000 per front foot; $75,000 to $100,000 for a 25-foot lot.

Fifteen years ago Calgary and Edmonton were where Fort George is today as regards population, realty prices and development.

Today these two cities have a population of 30,000 each. Central business property is selling at $1,000 to $2,000 per front foot; $25,000 to $50,000 for a 25-foot lot.

Today We Offer You Business Lots at Fort George at

$150 to $300 EACH

Payable $10.00 down and $10.00 per Month. No interest. Taxes paid for 1909 and 1910.

Ten per cent Discount for Cash.

Title to these lots is indefeasible, guaranteed and insured by the Government of the Province of British Columbia. It is an absolute certainty that inside of one year Fort George will be a bustling city, and will increase in population and realty value several times faster than any of the cities named above, arriving at the position they now occupy in much less time than taken by them.

Because none of the cities named above, with the possible exception of Vancouver, have such natural advantages, and **because** Central British Columbia is the last "last west."

Therefore the time to act is **now**, not tomorrow, not in one hour—but **Now!**

Let us send you Maps, Plans and all Information Free. Address

NATURAL RESOURCES SECURITY CO., Ltd.

497 Winch Building Vancouver, B. C

CANADIAN'S TRIP TO CHINA THROUGH RUSSIA AND SIBERIA

Mrs. J. H. McCartney Describes Her Travels in Letters to Her Parents—Incidents of the Long Railway Journey—Impressions of Siberia—Sights in Pekin—Trip Up the River Yang-Tse-Kiang.

Appended is a series of letters written by Mrs. J. H. McCartney, who is engaged in missionary work with her husband at Chung King, China, a city on the Yang-tse-Kiang River about a thousand miles from the coast, in the very heart of the Chinese Empire. Mrs. McCartney is a sister of Mrs. W. A. Eastwood and Mrs. George Shields, both of this city. Her letters were written to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kissack, of Paisley, Ont. She went to China through Russia and Siberia via the trans-Siberian Railroad. The letters begin at a point in Siberia, and were mostly written on the train:

En Route for Manchuria.

Nov. 4, 1909.

My Dear Parents,—

I cannot tell whether I am getting a day nearer you or a day farther away. We certainly are circularing the globe. Yesterday all day we skirted the banks or shore of Lake Bahal. This lake is three or four hundred miles long and nearly fifty or sixty miles wide, and is surrounded by high mountains. Some of them are six or seven thousand feet high.

The train ran along the foot of the mountains, and it was magnificent. They were all covered with snow, and as one looked across to the opposite bank with the sunshine on them, it was a sight to behold. We went through many short tunnels that were cut through the foot of the mountains. We watched it all day until dark. We have had beautiful sunshine every day since we left Moscow, but some days it has been dreadfully cold. Yesterday it was 20 below zero, and we passed through such a lot of snow and a fine forest. Today there is hardly any snow and no large trees, but it is very cold.

We changed cars yesterday at Irkutsk. Oh, it was cold. Lincoln said his toes and ears stung with the cold. His father tried to get him a fur cap, but we did not have time to get down into the town.

All the people here wear fur-lined coats and caps and felt boots. Some of the coats looked so queer. They just have the fur inside and have sheepskin outside, and the coats are made tight-fitting to the waist and a long frill sewed on. Yesterday at Irktusk they all looked like Santa Claus.

The men, horses and dogs were covered with frost. There is such a difference between the Russians, Siberians and Mongolians.

The people from Poland, Russia, are so fair with almost white hair. The real Russians are more like the French with dark hair and beautiful eyes and fine features. The Siberians are much more coarse-looking and a mixture of dark and fair, but the Mongolians are big giants of men, so very tall, and large bones with a big nose, high cheek bones and big thick lips. They are a race unto themselves, and I marvelled greatly at seeing them. Their dress is different, too.

This has been such an interesting trip, and I think I would like it very much if we had not to change so often. We will have to change again at Harbin tomorrow, and stay all Friday night. We leave Harbin Saturday morning, and have to change at Mukden and again at Pekin. We may have to stay all night in Mukden, and will stay a day or two in Pekin and then on to Hankow. I am so glad we are all feeling so well, for otherwise it would be dreadful changing so much.

Everyone on the train seems well in body and mind.

I cannot tell you how grateful I am to our Heavenly Father for keeping us so well.

Tomorrow we get into the country where Japan and Russia were at war. They must have found it very cold.

In Manchuria.

Manchuria, Nov. 5, 1909.

Oh, but this place is hot and stuffy. It is uncomfortable today with the heat, but this is the first day it has been anywhere near warm enough since we left Moscow. Some days our feet would be like ice all the time. We did long for some Arctic overshoes.

This morning we crossed the strangest piece of railroad you ever saw. The train seemed to loop the loop between the hills to avoid too much climbing and too much tunnelling. We have two engines on going up grade. We were cross last night; we had to stay up till 1 o'clock in the morning to go through the customs and show our passports. We were so tired and sleepy.

The Russians examined our baggage when we entered their country and when we left it. Some Russian officers went through all our apartments.

I like the sleeping-cars much better than the American ones. Doctor and I have a two-berth one all to ourselves. It has a double one in it, and the room is seven feet long and some room to spare. It has a very large mirror on the wall, and two windows and four spaces. The width of the door is over two feet. It has nice cushions, and the back cushion is raised at night to make a bed.

There is seating space for five people easy, but only two people use it. It opens on to a long corridor, the length of the train at one side, and all the cabins are the same way. We can shut our door and lock it at any time and be quite private.

Miss Goldie, of New York, gave us a big tin box of the loveliest cakes, and Cousin Edith gave me the prettiest little box of tea. We have had most of our meals in our own room, for it is much cheaper and we really enjoy them much better.

Some of the Russian food is very good, and some of it we don't enjoy very much.

Comfortable Travelling.

We have enjoyed the milk along the way. We paid about 3½ cents per quart for milk and it is nearly half cream. It is so rich and good. The bread is fine. We get it fresh and warm at all the stations, and pay 2½ cents per loaf for it. We can buy some apples along the way, but they are dear. We have furnished our own food, but occasionally we go to the dining-car. We got a splendid dinner last night in the dining-car for 60 cents each—very cheap for the train.

My husband and myself have a compartment all to ourselves with two beds in it, and Lincoln, our son, is in with three young Englishmen.

I like these cars much better than the American ones. We can be quite private all day if we like.

They put sugar in so many things. This morning we gave an Englishman a cup of good English tea, and he enjoyed it very much indeed. He says he drinks eight cups of tea a day, and he could not drink the Russian tea. They serve lemon in it instead of milk; I rather like It with lemon Of course it is green tea.

Too Much Smoke.

They don't use any milk with their tea. They have fine coffee, but this is the worst place you ever saw for people smoking. That is one reason we do not like to go to the dining-car. Men sit and smoke during the courses, and in fact smoke all day long.

No matter when we go for a meal, the dining-car is full of smoke.

After all there are no men in the world like the Canadians and Americans for real politeness and careful thought of women.

I did not write on the train going to Pekin, as it was very rough travelling and we were so tired when we got to Pekin.

The night before we had no sleeper, and rested the best way we could in a day coach, and it was very cold. The night before that we had to change cars at Kwan-Chan at midnight, so did not get much sleep that night, and for four nights before we got to Pekin and had hardly any sleep on account of changing cars, and having our boxes examined at the customs.

We got into Pekin on Monday morning, and Dr. Hobert met us at the station and took us to his home. They have a very fine house. Their children are all in America at school.

The Altar of Heaven.

While in Pekin Dr. Lowery took us to see the Altar of Heaven.

Before the Boxer uprising no European was allowed to go there, but now a great many people go.

We saw the room where the emperor sat, fasted and meditated before he went to worship at the altar.

The altar is a big place made of white marble. It has three inclosures, one inside the other. The first or outside one is square, and would cover a half-acre.

Everything was in threes. Three gates, three posts, three lanterns, three rows of big stone, and the stone were in groups of threes.

The square represented the heavens, and inside the heavens is the earth, which is round. There are nine steps leading into it.

The gates were beautifully carved and of white marble. From the earth we went up nine more steps to the round inclosure which represents man. The round stone in the centre is where the emperor stands and knocks his head on the stone when he bows to make his obeisance to the Chinese.

There are several big braisers down in the outer inclosure which represent heaven, and one big altar made of poreclain in the braisers.

They burn quantities of raw silk as a sacrifice, and in the big altar they burn a bullock, which was first killed in the slaughter-house and the hair scalded off, and then they fill the inside of the altar with wood, and the bullock is placed upon it and burned as a sacrifice.

There are nine steps up to the top of the altar.

During the siege of Pekin at the Boxer uprising, some of the Indian soldiers died, and, according to their religion, their bodies had to be burned, so the British soldiers burned their bodies inside the altar, and the Chinese thought it desecration.

The Temple of Heaven.

From the Altar of Heaven we went to the Temple of Heaven. The Altar of Heaven has no covering, except the canopy of heaven.

The Temple of Heaven is very fine. It is of blue and gold. It has an outer square inclosure, and nine steps up to the round inclosure and then a long flight of steps up to the upper temple. At one side is the altar for burning the bullocks, and also a fine marble place where the emperor goes to change his clothes. The temple is a big round room very high. It has no idols of any kind in it, only a large carved tablet. It has a central platform with a big tablet on top of it, and the emperor, who is the high priest of heaven and earth, goes there to pray for a bountiful harvest. The temple has a tablet for each of the emperors of China, and it was also very interesting to see.

The emperor's dowager was buried today from Pekin, and our friends wished us to stay and see her funeral. The casket was carried by 128 men out to the Eastern Tombs, over 30 miles, to be buried.

They brought earth from eighteen provinces of China to bury her in.

They kept the body all this time at the palace, and every day for the past month the men have been practicing carrying an empty coffin out into the country, so that they would be sure to carry the body carefully.

We left Pekin at 9 o'clock this morning, and we really had a good time with our friends at Pekin. We visited their schools and hospitals, and called on a lot of the missionaries.

We will reach Hankow tomorrow evening, and Lincoln and I will go to Ichang, and the doctor to Shanghai to purchase our groceries and other things.

Today we went through Pao Tung Fu, the place where so many missionaries were killed during the Boxer trouble.

The Chinese train runs very nicely, but it is very dusty. I think this is a very nice part of the country, with more trees than we have in West China.

We still have some of the cake Miss Gouldie gave us for our lunch. We get hot water and milk and make our own tea and cocoa, and buy our bread all along the way.

Going Up the River.

Hankow, Nov. 10, 1909.

We reached this place safely this morning, and go on to Ichang day after tomorrow. No letters here yet for us, but they may come in tomorrow as an American mail arrived in Shanghai today.

There are lots of mosquitoes here, so we feel we have come back to the land of pests.

Kiang Too, Nov. 15, 1909

In looking over my diary I see you were with us this time last year at our home in Belleville.) What a good time we did have and how I wish we could have the time all over again. Who knows? We might in four or five years, although I am not looking forward to any more travelling yet.

I shall ever rejoice when I set eyes on the trunks we packed last June. We have had nothing but suitcases since we left England, and in fact, since we left America, and it is surprising how little one can get along with.

Won't it be nice to get settled somewhere, and feel we won't have to pull up stakes and push on? We are so well. We got this far without accident or mishap of any kind, and hope for the same luck all the way.

Ichang, Nov. 17, 1909.

We reached here yesterday, that is, Lincoln and I did. The doctor will not arrive here until next week. He went back to Shanghai from Hankow to buy our stores and other things.

We had a nice trip from Hankow, except that we got stuck on a sandbar for five hours. The place we got stuck on was Sunday Island, and that was the day we got stuck. Then one morning we were tied up by a fog for several hours. On the river between Hankow and Ichang we have to tie up every night, for fear of sticking on a sandbar.

Yesterday Lincoln and I visited some of the Godowns, and found the boxes we packed last June. They seemed in a fair condition, and I would like to get into them. Today is simply fine, and yesterday was a glorious day.

A Warm Welcome.

The west of China is certainly giving us a warm welcome.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis came up on the steamer yesterday. They used to live in Chung King, but the last few years he has been working on the translation of the Bible into the official language. He is going to hold revival services. They are going on to Chung King tomorrow, and will not wait for our party.

I expect we will have Mr. Menser, Mr. Knapp and Bishop Bashford with us, and by the time you get this you can think of us getting to Chung King and opening our boxes and thinking of you all. Lincoln feels quite lost with no children of his age. Yesterday he was trying to make a bargain for a donkey, and went for a ride on one to try its speed.

Donkeys are pretty little things, no larger than a calf, but the Chinese work them very hard, put heavy loads on them. You will see a big fat Chinaman with his bedding in a box, all on the back of one donkey. It does seem a shame. Lincoln thinks he can rescue one poor creature from a life of misery. We can buy them here for five or six dollars each, but we would have a job getting it to Chung King. That is the question.

We have tried so hard to get a cat, but cannot get one, but really must have one, the rats are so bad.

I hope you get this letter all right. Our friends say the letter will be stolen on account of the stamps. These stamps are very rare, and the supply is exhausted. They were only got out on account of a new emperor ascending the throne. They represent the Temple of Heaven that we visited last week in Pekin.

We are all very well, too, and happy, and wish you all a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

At Ichang.

Ichang, Nov. 18, 1909.

I find the sun so different from what it is in dear old America. What lovely days we do have, almost as warm as summer is at home.

I do not like Ichang very much, however. I have a fine view of the river and mountains from my window. The house we live in is right on the street and the odor is terrific.

The Canadian single ladies are here. There are nine of them in all. Yesterday two of them went with me to call on the American missionaries. They wore the tight-fitting princess dress, and the Chinese think it very bad form for a lady to wear a tight-fitting dress, and in West China we seldom walk on the street, but here they walk most of the time.

Our party will not be leaving here until the last of the month, so we will, no doubt be going up the river at the same time as Mr. Stewart's party and Dr. Cox. How I wish we were safe and sound in Chung King. I do dread the trip up the river very much, and I am so tired of travelling. I am so anxious for some news from home.

I have not had a letter from anyone since I left England. I suppose everyone is all right, but I feel like a cloistered nun.

I have not had any word from the doctor since he left for Shanghai.

I think I must close now as it is nearly dinner time, but will write you immediately upon our arrival in Chung King.

Yours lovingly,

SADIE.

Another Modern Miracle
Paralysis Permanently Cured

The Sufferer Paralyzed From Waist to Feet—Encased in Plaster of Paris for Nine Months—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure After Four Doctors Had Failed—The Cure Vouched by a Well-Known Clergyman.

Paralysis, no matter how slight, is a terrible affliction, but to be paralyzed from waist to the feet, to be a helpless cripple, totally dependent upon what others do for you, is a condition as wretched as man could possibly bear. Such was the state of Mr. Alan J. McDonald, of Rice point, P.E.I. For over a year he was a helpless invalid. He was paralyzed from his waist to his feet, and for nine months lay in bed encased in a plaster of Paris cast. Four of the best doctors in Prince Edward Island were unable to help him, and he seemed doomed for a life of misery and despair. But hope came to him when he read of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done for other sufferers from paralysis. He procured a supply of the Pills and began taking them. Gradually they broke the chains of disease that bound him, and filled his whole body with new blood, life and vigor. Mr. McDonald says: "I am a farmer and in consequence have a great deal of hard work to do. One day while about my work I injured my back, but at the time I paid little attention to the injury and continued my work. As time went on, though, the pain became more severe and I soon found myself unable to lift anything no matter how light. It was not long before I had to stop work altogether and consult a doctor. He treated me, but his treatment did not help me, and I rapidly grew worse. I had to take to my bed, and in the hope that my spine might receive strength I was encased in a plaster of Paris cast. This did not help me, and I could feel the paralysis slowly creeping over me till I was totally paralyzed from my waist to my feet. I lost all control over my bowels and bladder, and my legs had no more feeling than if they were made of wood. Three other doctors strived to cure me, but their treatment also was a failure, and for eleven months I lay in bed unable to move. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were then advised, and I was shown testimonials of others who had been cured of paralysis through them. I bought a supply and in less than three months they made a remarkable change in me. I was able to get out of bed and crawl along the floor on my hands and knees. Gradually my limbs became stronger. Soon I could walk with the aid of a cane, and inside of nine months after I had begun the use of the Pills I was totally cured, and once more able to do light work. Now I am as strong as ever I was, and can do my work about the farm without the least trouble. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are without an equal, for, besides my own case, I know of two other cases of paralysis cured by them. Two young girls who had been cripples and whom I advised to try the Pills."

In corroboration of what Mr. McDonald says, the Rev. D. MacLean, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes: "I visited Mr. McDonald many times during his illness. He was attended by three or more doctors, and put in plaster paris, and everything imaginable which might be of benefit was done for him without success. He had lost all power of his body from his waist down, and I think he was nearly a year under treatment before he began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was with him the first day he moved his big toe, and from that time on he gradually improved, and for the last few years he has been perfectly well. I can vouch for the cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effected in his case."

If you are sick and the treatment you are now taking does not help you, give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. They have cured thousands after doctors and other medical treatment had hopelessly failed. These Pills actually make new, rich, red blood, feed the starved nerves and bring health and strength to every part of the body. This is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such apparently hopeless cases as Mr. McDonald's, and it is why they have cured thousands and thousands of sick, discouraged people in every part of the world. 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.

TREATING THAT TIRED FEELING

Chemical Basis of Fatigue—Putting Body in Perfect Condition.

An able English medical writer has lately written a most interesting paper bearing the title "On Being Tired," in which he offers what may serve as an excuse for many who have been dismissed with the diagnosis "lazy."

It is a scientific fact, proved by exhaustive experiments with delicate recording instruments, that fatigue has a chemical basis; the body manufactures its own fatigue toxins more rapidly than they can be thrown off; and it is quite possible that there are persons who inherit a special tendency toward this unfortunate form of manufacture, and that they are the persons described as "born tired."

There are others, who although not "born tired" fall into a condition where they either manufacture their toxins of fatigue too rapidly or, through some fault of metabolism, fail to throw them off fast enough.

Many such sufferers would find themselves helped, as if by miracle, if submitted to a course of treatment tending to thorough purification of the liver and intestinal system, and for this reason the treatment advocated by Metchnikoff of keeping the intestinal tract under the daily influence of doses of lactic acid, either in tablet form or in milk treated with it, may cure cases of permanent tiredness that have resisted other treatments.

It is small wonder that those who suffer from chronic fatigue should be found very irritating by their fellows, for the reason that work is the only thing they seem to balk at. When the idle British workman says, "I eats well, I drinks well, I sleeps well, but when I sees a job of work comin' along I'm all of a tremble," it is natural to think of a thrashing as the best solution. But modern science steps in and says, "No, keep the thrashing till the last. First examine his eyes, his heart, his digestive system; put his body in perfect condition, cure him of poisoning himself, make him well, for few well persons are lazy."

In that form of chronic fatigue caused by a weak heart muscle much good may be done by a system of living which tends to strengthen the heart and improve the circulation, for a muscular system imperfectly by the blood cannot be in good condition.

In such cases exercise should be graduated and increased very slowly from day to day, and may be much helped by some form of tonic treatment. Many persons whose laziness takes the form of balking at reading or writing or other concentrated mental effort recover as if my magic when properly fitted with glasses. — Youths' Companion.

CATARRH

QUICKLY CURED BY A PLEASANT GERM-KILLING ANTISEPTIC.



This is the little Hyomei (pronounced High-o-me) inhaler—the exact size.

Made of hard rubber and can easily be carried in pocket or purse.

Into this inhaler you pour a few drops of magical Hyomei.

This is absorbed by the antiseptic gauze within and now you are ready to breathe it in over the germ infested membrane where it will speedily begin its work of killing catarrh germs. Hyomei is made of Australian eucalyptol combined with other antiseptics, and is very pleasant to take.

It is guaranteed to cure catarrh, bronchitis, croup coughs and colds or money back. It cleans out a stuffed up head in two minutes.

Sold by druggists everywhere and by W. T. Strong. Complete outfit, including inhaler, $1.

Mail orders filled by the R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont.

Heart Trouble Cured.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble.

The system becomes run down, the heart palpitates, you have weak and dizzy spells, a smothering feeling, cold clammy hands and feet, shortness of breath, sensation of pins and needles, rush of blood to the head, etc.

Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effective medicine.

Heart Trouble Cured.

Mrs. Wm. Elliott, Angus, Ont., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of doctors' medicines but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. I highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering from heart trouble."

Price, 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful **MARVEL Whirling Spray**

The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses Instantly. Ask your druggist for it

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

Fifteen Years of Agony

"Fruit-a-tives" Promptly Cured Him, After Doctors Had Failed to Give Relief.



CHARLES BARRETT, ESQ.

Harbor au Bouche, Antigonish Co. N. S., March 24, 1909.—"I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the great benefit I received from taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' I suffered from Biliousness and Dyspepsia for fifteen years and I consulted physicians and took many kinds of ordinary medicine, but got no relief. I was in miserable health all the time and nothing did me any good. I read the testimonial of Archibald McKechnie, of Ottawa, and I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' I have taken a number of boxes of 'Fruit-a-tives,' but before I had taken one box I felt better and now am entirely well.

"I am thankful to be well after fifteen years' suffering, and I am willing to have this statement published for the sake of other sufferers, and to them I strongly recommend 'Fruit-a-tives.'"

(Signed). CHARLES BARRETT.

Fifty cents, a box, six for $2.50, or trial box 25 cents. At all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

RELICS 4,000 YEARS OLD.

In the vicinity of King Arthur's castle, at Tintagel, Cornwall, there has been unearthed an ancient armory or manfacturing place of the instruments used in the stone age, says the Standard.

The relics, which are at least 4,000 years old, were plowed up, and include a large number of flint arrow heads and chips.

Near by are a cromlech and hut circle, also of prehistoric date.

All the flints discovered show signs of working, and the find would appear to indicate that long before the erection of King Arthur's castle the rugged cliffs of Tintagel were a stronghold of the ancient inhabitants of Cornwall.—London Evening News.

BOXING FAD FOR WOMEN.

Possibly the campaign for suffrage for women is being managed with more subtlety in Germany than it is in England. That suggestion is offered in view of the progress which is being made in certain schools in Germany, particularly in Berlin, in the instruction of women in boxing.

No effort is being made to develop athletes who shall be able to circle the globe and win championships, but the intention is to impart to women who are interested some knowledge of the art of self-defense.

Instructors say that the women show not a little cleverness in adapting themselves to the use of boxing gloves, though they are rather loath to hit freely, fearing that too hard a blow may mar some feature of an opponent's face.

Occasionally there are women in the United States who are clever in the use of the boxing gloves and are not afraid to don them against their big brothers now and then, but it is not recorded that there are regular schools where boxing is taught to women.—New York Telegram.

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