

42ND YEAR. NO. 17717

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY JANUARY 6, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

**FIENDS WRECK FAST EXPRESS;  
SEVEN INJURED, ONE WILL DIE****The Montreal Express Deliberately Ditched at Walla-  
oomsac, Maine—Switches Opened—Signal Twisted.**

Hosiac Falls, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Seven persons were injured, one of them fatally, when the Montreal express, on the Boston and Maine railroad, was wrecked at Wallaoomsac, early today. Five miles north of this place. The most seriously injured was Charles Wardwell, of Bristol, Vt., the engineer. The fireman and five passengers were also hurt.

The wreck was caused by the train running into an open switch, and the railroad officials are of the opinion that the switch was opened deliberately for the purpose of wrecking the train.

The engine was badly damaged, and the baggage car and smoker were derailed and partly wrecked. Several sleeping-cars remained on the rails.

Boston, Jan. 6.—Information received

here by President Lucius Tuttle, of the Boston and Maine Railroad, indicated that the wreck of the Montreal express at Wallaoomsac station, New York, today, was the result of a deliberate act. A switch had been opened and wedged in that position, while the signal had been hoisted so as to indicate a clear track. The express took the open switch and the engine and two cars were derailed and partly wrecked. The engine struck some freight cars which were standing on a side track, and which checked its speed and prevented the sleeping-cars, which made up the bulk of the train, from leaving the rails. Several persons were injured, including five passengers, but none were killed, although Engineer Wardwell may die.

**SOUTHERN POWER  
IS INSOLVENT****Subsidiary Company of York  
Loan Collapses—The Latter  
Holds \$212,000 Bonds.**

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Jan. 6.—The Southern Power and Light Company, a subsidiary company to the York County Loan, is insolvent. This was acknowledged by a resolution of the directors this morning. The Canadian Portland Cement Company, creditors for goods supplied to the amount of \$1,700, brought their petition this morning before Judge Teetzel and it was adjourned to next Tuesday. Gegg, creditor for \$1,498, also petitioned for a winding-up order, and his petition will be heard later. Joseph Barret, president of the Southern Light and Power Company in an affidavit acknowledged the truth of Mr. Gegg's statements. The York County Loan is interested to the extent of the company's bonds for \$212,000 which it has purchased.

**MANY WANT POSITION****Two Dozen Applications for Leader-  
ship of Seventh Band.**

The band committee of the Seventh Regiment is already in receipt of two dozen applications for the position of bandmaster, to succeed Mr. W. E. Hiscott, who recently resigned to take the leadership of a band in Ottawa.

Three of the applications are from England, the others coming from musicians in Canada and the United States. The new bandmaster will not be appointed for two or three weeks yet, as the band committee advertised in several English musical publications and expects many applications yet from the old land.

In the meantime, Sergt. Fred Dawson is in charge of the band.

**Thirty-Cent Return Fare  
By Trolley to the Lake****Traction Company Fixes Rates  
for Excursion Season—Regu-  
lar Fare 2 Cents a Mile.**

This week the Southwestern Traction Company has been making trial trips with its cars as far as Lambeth, where a dead end has been established, so as to avoid having the power interfere with the gangs of men working along the line further south.

President Rumball and Manager Welch, who have worked on the project without intermission for a couple of years, stated to The Advertiser today that the trial runs have proved very satisfactory, and it is the intention to have the trolleys operating between St. Thomas and London by the 1st of April.

The important matter of fares has been decided upon by the company. The rate will be 2 cents a mile, with a 30-cent return fare to Port Stanley during the excursion season. Between 12 and 18 motors and trailers will be put on the line, each with a capacity of about 50 passengers.

Work on the subway under the G. T. R. lines at St. Thomas is being pushed. Supervising Engineer Raikes has as- signed him Engineer Pratt, formerly employed by the city on the West London breakwater. Mr. Pratt intended returning to England last fall, but having secured the position with the trac-

tion company, he decided to remain in Canada. If the mild weather continues the laying of rails will be proceeded with all winter, the grading to Port Stanley being now completed. About 200 men are employed by the company between London and the lake.

South of London the grading was very difficult, but the engineers overcame the obstacles.

To give an idea of what it is costing to build the road, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that this week the company paid out about \$5,000.

Cars will be running for the 24th of May to the Port. As soon as this work is completed, the men will be put to work on the line to Ingersoll, and a line to Delaware. All arrangements for the latter line have been completed, but in the case of the former, Manager Welch states that it has not been decided whether the line will be run by the company or the Thamesford. As the company is seeking a right of way over private property it will all depend on the treatment accorded the company by the land-owners and others which route will be selected.

Manager Welch states, however, that nearly all the municipalities are offering the company every help, as all realize that it will be a good thing for everybody to have the trolley lines running through a town, village or township every hour. The company intends to operate its cars at a slow rate of speed this year so that the horses of the farmers may become accustomed to them.

**LAYMAN READ THE SERVICE****Blenheim Clergymen Refuse to Offi-  
ciate at Sunday Funerals.**

Blenheim, Jan. 6.—In Blenheim ministers have decided to put a stop to Sunday funerals, and have entered into an agreement with each other not to officiate at funerals on Sunday except in case of extreme urgency. Last Sunday was the first since the rule was adopted. The relatives of a young man who insisted upon burial on Sunday were unable to obtain the services of a minister, and called in a layman, who officiated at the grave.

**SCOTS FOR THE WEST****Big Company Organized to Settle  
Scotch Plowmen.**

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 6.—A company has been organized among British capitalists, with W. Grassie, of this city, as president, to colonize 200,000 acres of land in Western Canada with Scotch plowmen. The company will provide most advantageous terms of settlement.

Premier Roblin stated positively tonight that there would be no dissolution of the Legislature this year, thus setting at rest the rumor of early election.

A convention of Liberals for the Province of Manitoba will be held here some time next month to discuss a platform for the party and to select leaders.

**WILL GET TEN  
CENTS, MAYBE MORE****Shareholders of the Elgin Loan  
Company Will Not Suffer  
Total Loss.**

The shareholders of the Elgin Loan Company have been furnished with a preliminary statement of its affairs by the London and Western Trusts Company, liquidators of the defunct concern.

The statement shows that the total value of the assets received was about \$370,000. Of this amount some \$305,000 has been realized and paid over to depositors. The present value of the remaining assets is about \$65,000, and the liabilities to depositors about \$27,500 (shareholders' deposits), so that something will remain for the shareholders.

At the outset it was not expected that after all creditors were paid anything would remain for the shareholders, but it is now practically certain that the latter will receive at least 10 cents on the dollar. As the assets yet to be disposed of comprise largely Dominion Coal and Dominion Iron and Steel stock, both of which are expected to rise, this sum may be doubled.

**TROUBLE AT GUADALOUPE****French Naval Squadron Transport-  
ing Troops to the Scene.**

New York, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Fort de France, Martinique, to the Herald, dated Friday, says: The French naval squadron has left for the Isles des Saintes. The cruiser Jurien De La Graviere is transporting troops to Guadeloupe. The vessels will arrive here on Friday.

Some time ago a dispatch from Guadeloupe announced the destruction of a government building by an incendiary fire. It is possible that there has been some outbreak in Guadeloupe.

**ROTHCHILD'S STAND****Is a Free Trader, But Would Nego-  
tiate With Others Re Tariff.**

London, Jan. 6.—Lord Rothschild in a speech at Watford today in support of the protectionist candidate, Thomas Frederick Halsey, the sitting member, announced himself as a free trader in favor of the negotiation of tariff treaties with other countries. His lordship said he had never hidden the fact that he was a free trader. He objected strongly to the taxation of the food of the people and could not understand how in the peculiar situation of this island protective tariffs could be built up. At the same time he must also say he was in favor of negotiation, not to use the word retaliation. They all remembered the advantages of Cobden's treaty with France, and under the two recent treaties which Lord Lansdowne had negotiated with Roumania and Bulgaria, Lancashire goods would now be admitted to those countries at much lower tariffs than hitherto.

**MASQUERADE CARNIVAL****Roller Polo Undertaking a Great  
Success—The Prize Winners.**

The masquerade carnival at the Jubilee Rink last evening was held under the auspices of the Roller Polo League, and was a splendid success. Several hundred skaters were on the floor, and fully 25 per cent of them were in costume.

A number of prizes were awarded the judges being Messrs. H. J. Childs, J. W. Metherall and James Ferguson. The winners were:

Best Dressed Lady—Miss E. Finch.  
Best Dressed Gentleman—Mr. J. Charlton.

Prize for Ladies' Comic Costume—Miss E. Crispin and Miss Powell.  
Prize for Gentlemen's Comic Costume—Mr. W. Charlton.  
Best Character Costume—Mr. H. Pace.

**PERILOUS TIMES  
FOR THE MARINERS****A Typhoon and Hurricane  
Sweep Atlantic and Pacific****THIRTY-FIVE VESSELS WRECKED****The Big Liners Days Behind Time  
In Many Cases—One Ship Fights  
Gale Forty Days.**

New York, Jan. 6.—The Journal of Commerce says: While this season is notable for climatic moderation throughout the country, being particularly free from pronounced disturbances, it has been one of the most rigorous winters on record at sea. Every-thing from hurricanes, high seas and blizzards on the Atlantic, to 40 days of typhoons on the Pacific, is reported by surviving mariners. Steamers arriving both here and abroad report boisterous weather. Not one of Saturday's liners last week arrived on time. The Cunarder Campania, which left Liverpool on Dec. 23, and was due here on the 30th, came in late Sunday afternoon, the 31st. The American liner, St. Louis, arrived from Southampton on Monday, about two days late, and the French liner La Touraine from Havre, reached her dock Tuesday morning, 72 hours behind scheduled time. The Holland-American liner Statendam from Rotterdam, was 11 days making the passage, whereas under normal conditions she would take 9 to 10 days.

La Touraine had the most varied experience of the fleet. Twice she was forced off her course by furious gales, and the height of the waves, her officers estimated at 80 to 100 feet. She encountered halfstorms, and, at one time her decks were heaped with snow.

The Warren liner Sagamore arrived at Boston, Wednesday, damaged by the seas. The British steamer Manxman ended a 10-day voyage from Liverpool at Portland, Me., Wednesday. Her officers said it was the roughest passage in their experience.

The Carmanlia held up.

The new Cunard line turbine steamer Carmanlia, which left Liverpool last Saturday for New York was held up by a gale off Queenstown Sunday night, and could not get away until Monday forenoon. During the month of December including the last week of November, 35 vessels have been reported wrecked. Nineteen of these were steamers; one ship was lost and three barkers, the balance being schooners. One blow over the lakes during the last week of November demolished 19 vessels, 8 of which were steamers. Several trans-Atlantic liners have had their cabins flooded, lost lifeboats and sustained minor damages during the month, while scores of sailing craft have been stripped of their canvas and towed to port in waterlogged condition.

Among the Pacific Coast disasters, the most fatal was the wreck of the British bark Pass of Motowah, from Port Townsend, Wash., which was blown ashore on Vancouver Island on Dec. 26, when the 25 members of her crew were drowned. The following day the Pacific Coast steamer Portland was wrecked on Spire Island.

The services of a series of encounters with hurricanes, making for San Francisco badly crippled, however, The Heckla was bound from Manila for Port Townsend. She experienced a succession of typhoons lasting 40 days. She put into San Francisco to make repairs.

**Gale at Winnipeg.**

Winnipeg, Jan. 6.—An unusually high wind prevailed for a time yesterday morning, and the Manitoba Skating Rink and several other small buildings in course of erection were wrecked.

**Death of F. J. Lynch.**

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Francis J. Lynch, head of construction in the department of railways, under Collingwood Schreiber, died last evening. He was a prominent railway engineer, and had worked for construction lines for the Belgian, Russian and Canadian Governments.

**THE WEATHER.****Tomorrow—Fine and Mild.**

Sun rises, 7:51 a.m. Moon sets, 2:14 p.m. Sun sets, 4:56 p.m. Moon rises, 3:51 a.m.

Toronto, Jan. 5-8 p.m.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 32-40; Edmonton, 20-34; Calgary, 10-24; Qu'Appelle, 16-22; Winnipeg, 16-30; Port Arthur, 4-30; Parry Sound, 20-32; Toronto, 28-34; Ottawa, 20-26; Montreal, 22-34; Quebec, 20-32; St. John, 36-50; Halifax, 36-48.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, Jan. 6-8 a.m.

Today—Strong southwest to northwest winds; local snowfalls, but mostly fair.

Sunday—Fine and mild.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	14	10	Rain
Winnipeg	10	5	Fair
Parry Sound	30	26	Snow
Toronto	30	26	Rain
Ottawa	30	26	Snow
Montreal	22	18	Snow
Quebec	20	16	Rain
St. John	36	32	Snow

The sign — indicates below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

Snowfalls are reported over Ontario and Quebec, and colder weather in the North-west; strong winds and gales prevail over the lakes, and conditions are generally favorable for lower temperatures.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 25.5°; lowest, 24.5° above.

**CONVERT TELLS  
OF GOOD DONE****Torry - Alexander Meetings  
Doing a Great Work.****BIBLE IS PLAIN MAN'S BOOK****Celebrated Evangelists' Discourse  
to Another Great Gathering  
on Word of God.**

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Torrey-Alexander series was well attended, and began with the "Glory" song, without which a Torrey and Alexander meeting would not be complete. The women would sing a verse, alone, and then the people in the upper gallery were asked by Mr. Alexander to sing alone.

Many letters and personal requests for prayers were read. Some of the entreaties were deeply pathetic. Prayers were asked for a young man who had forsaken the Christian path, for a young woman showing an addiction to drink, for a woman who was tormented by evil spirits, and for a mother away in England. One writer stated that her husband had been led to Christ the night before, and had been had feeling for the first time in the house. Another writer had spent the night before in prayer for another woman.

**A Family Reconciled.**

Mr. Alexander asked for reports encouraging or discouraging. One lady arose and said that the influence of the revival had reached a family in the west end. There had been bad feeling between the members of that family for some time, but they had begun to pray at 2 o'clock and had not left off until dark. They were reconciled.

A girl rose and expressed her joy that a girl friend of hers had been led to accept Christ the night before.

"Now how many of you have been helped by reading the newspapers?" asked C. M. Alexander.

One declared that he had read a report in Brantford and had been very much encouraged; another remarked that he had traveled 100 miles through reading a newspaper report. One in Guelph had read the news of the meeting.

Other testimonies of a like character were given, and C. M. Alexander said that he would like to shake the hands of the reporters who had exercised such influence. "Count Your Blessings!" was a beautiful melody was sung soon after this.

Pastor Hyde thought it would be well to pray for the press of Toronto, and to ask God that they might exercise an even mightier power.

**The Plain Man's Book.**

In the course of his address Dr. Torrey described the Bible as the plain man's book, a book for honest, teachable people. While we had no claim on God, there was nothing too great to be asked of God.

"Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." These familiar words were discussed upon by Dr. Torrey to last night's vast assemblage. How many wondered, how many broken hearts were there?

Jesus spoke these beautiful, soothing words to a concourse which included the lame, the blind, the man possessed of devils and the abandoned woman. God spoke to all who were overburdened and will sorrow, and he has spoken all through the centuries up to tonight.

Dr. Torrey incidentally told of how a drunkard had been reclaimed. Were any of his hearers tired of the drink? Is there some lady here tonight who, although her friends may never suspect it, has this evil appetite for strong drink?

"Stories have been told me during the last two or three years by women in the highest social positions about their slavery to strong drink. Is there some woman here who has become a victim to the evil appetite for strong drink, or it may be an appetite for morphine, cocaine or some other deadly drug? Jesus says 'Come unto me and I will give you rest.'"

Social reformers say that what the world needs is more money. Some say that what the world needs is free land. There is lots of it in Canada. Others say that the world needs more culture and education, and others that it needs more opportunity for recreation and pleasure.

The world needs rest. You rich men need rest. You need it just as much as the laboring men. You fashionable women, who go from theater to theater, from ballroom to ballroom, from one watering place to another, and from one reception to another, need rest because your hearts are not at rest. You men who are trying to find satisfaction in science, philosophy and study, need rest. Thank God you can have it.

He was a great believer in creeds—a man who did not believe anything, and had not a creed, was an idiot. But a creed itself would not give one rest. Going to Jesus would give them rest.

Dr. Torrey gave invitations to men, women or children to find rest in Jesus. About 33 responded, and the usual comprehensive survey was made of all parts of the building.

"I Surrender" was sung by Mr. Alexander. Then there was a silent interval, during which Dr. Torrey visited several points of the hall and expressed his satisfaction with the efforts of the workers. When the hands of the clock pointed to ten minutes to 10 three more converts were declared.

When every Christian in Toronto witnessed for Jesus then Dr. Torrey declared there would be a revival. He exhorted the Christian women to talk to others, if they were getting up a haze they would talk enough.

**PRAYS IN THE RING****New York, Jan. 6.—The World  
today says:**

"Robert Stonewall Allen, a colored evangelist, now 62 years old, who in his younger days was a pugilist of note, again entered the ring last night, and fought a three-round draw with 'Black Griffo, at the Sharkey Athletic Club. Just before the bell rang to start the bout, Allen knelt in the middle of the ring and offered up an earnest prayer for the souls of the members present. He also prayed for his opponent.

When the prayer was finished, Allen bestowed a benediction upon Griffo and the spectators. But when the fight started he did not let his feelings interfere. He used his choicest hooks, jabs and uppercuts.

The old man, notwithstanding his age, made such a good showing that Thomas Sharkey, the referee, would have been forced to call the bout a draw had a decision been rendered.

**STRANGE PAIR  
OF FIREBUGS****Naked and Insane Woman  
Caught Firing Tenement.****WARMLY-CLAD MAN WITH HER****Woman Appeared To Be Greatly In  
Fear of Her Companion—Was  
Sent to the Asylum.**

New York, Jan. 6.—A naked and insane woman, directed by a man warmly clad and wearing an overcoat, was detected applying a torch to the hallway of a five-story tenement house in Eldredge street about daybreak today. The strange pair fled when discovered, but the woman was captured. She said her name is Helen Brauer and that she is housekeeper of the building she was trying to set fire to, but no one there knew her.

One of the tenants of the building was awakened by a noise the pair made, and discovered them in the hall. The woman wore nothing but one stocking. She was shivering in the cold. The man stood over her, and she shrank from him as though afraid. In the woman's hand was a torch made of rags and inflammable stuff, and saturated with kerosene. The woman stuck the torch into the gas blaze, and as it caught fire she fell to her knees and began feeling her way about the hall, rubbing the blazing torch against the wall and wainscoting, which were saturated with oil.

All the time the woman mumbled like a crazy person. She was directed by the mysterious man.

Seeing that there was danger of burning the building, the watching tenant called for help, and when the other tenants came rushing from their apartments the man and woman started to run. The man got away, but one of the tenants tripped the woman. When the woman was questioned she returned a blank stare, but finally gave the name of Helen Brauer, and said she is 33 years old. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. She did not disclose the name of the man, but it is suspected that they have been connected with other incendiary fires.

**TWO DEAD IN ALLEY****Woman and Friend Found Shot and  
Husband Is Arrested.**

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Carl O. Almborg, 1517 Aldine avenue, Lakeview, and J. E. Moller, a traveling salesman, long a friend of the Almborg family, were found dead in an alley near Aldine avenue and Buckingham place, early today. Each had been killed by a revolver shot in the temple, the weapon which had caused their death being found between Moller's legs when the bodies were examined by the police before they were removed to an undertaking room.

The police at first believed that Mrs. Almborg had been killed by Moller and that the latter had then been killed, but early this morning, while not abandoning this theory, they began an investigation to learn whether the two had been killed by a third person. The woman's husband, Carl O. Almborg, was arrested and taken to a police station.

**NO FRICTION WITH STRATHCONA**

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Results of a serious character for some of the immigration officials in England are likely to follow the visit of Mr. W. T. H. Preston to Ottawa and his conference with the ministers. It is said that he has submitted documents showing that certain officials on the other side have been collecting traveling expenses improperly, and that the practice has been going on for some time. If the charges are sustained, the offenders cannot be allowed to remain in the Government service. Mr. Preston's friends say that any discord and lack

**HOOTS AND HOWLS  
FOR MR. BALFOUR****Ex-Premier Rudely Treated  
Addressing Constituents.****MORLEY ON IRISH REFORM****Says Only Effective Method Would  
Be an Elective Representative  
Body—Liberals and Morocco.**

London, Jan. 5.—John Morley, secretary for India, speaking at Arbroath, Scotland, tonight, said that personally he believed the only effective method of reform for Ireland would be an elective representative body which would have control of Irish affairs under the direction of the Imperial Parliament.

However, he stood ready to co-operate in any scheme involving a less radical departure if it could be shown that such a scheme would assure the reforms needed.

Former Premier Balfour addressed his constituents at Manchester tonight, but had some difficulty in securing a hearing. His speech was frequently and noisily interrupted.

David Lloyd-George, president of the board of trade, speaking at Croydon tonight, quoted from the board of "trade returns, which have not yet been published.

He said these returns would show that the exports of manufactured goods by the United Kingdom had increased enormously.

Since 1903, when Joseph Chamberlain said the country was going to the dogs, the increase in manufactured goods exported had amounted to \$175,000,000.

Mr. Lloyd-George said the returns would show that the United Kingdom exported more manufactured goods than Germany and the United States together.

Ireland's fate in the present election fight raises an interesting problem. While the Conservatives are doing their utmost to foment feeling in the country against the Liberals on the ground of their home rule tendencies, a tacit agreement, it would seem, has been arrived at between the Liberal and Irish leaders to defeat the tactics of the Conservatives, Ireland itself remains quiescent.

Michael Davitt, speaking at St. Helens tonight, said: Ireland is in a state of anarchy, politics being no less than 78 out of her 102 constituents not a Chamberlainite nor any form of labor dare intrude its political nose.

While the Irishmen are thus avoiding any excitement of public feeling the Liberal leaders are speaking also in one voice to the effect that home rule is impossible in the next Parliament; in fact, that it is impossible altogether until the country has had the opportunity of giving a special mandate, on the question, Mr. Birrell, president of the board of education, expressed this view.

Winston Spencer Churchill spoke at making this interesting pronouncement on the questions: "Time has largely vindicated the views held by Mr. Gladstone in 1886. While there never was a time like the present, when the greater mass of opinion is arrayed against anything in the nature of a startling plunge in the Irish policy, there never was a time when a greater number of sensible, patriotic people were prepared to give fair and unprejudiced consideration to Irish affairs, to admit that a wrong system of government prevails in Ireland, and to approach without passion one of the most difficult, but the most attractive of the riddles of British statecraft."

T. P. O'Connor, speaking at Liverpool, said that the attempt of the Conservatives to say that the issue before the country was home rule, and not the fiscal question, was contemptible and dishonest.

**BLOWS RAINED UPON HIM****The Uncanny Experience of a Doctor  
While Driving Past Cemetery.**

Manchester, Mich., Jan. 6.—While driving on the road which leads by the cemetery, Dr. L. Knapp, who is not superstitious, heard a noise at the side of his carriage, and discovered that his lantern had been extinguished.

In leaning out to see what caused it, he was struck over the head with a stick and two or three blows were rained upon his arms, but fortunately he was not much injured.

It was dark and there was woods on one side of the roadway, so he drove on without further investigation. He says that in his many years of professional work he has never before had such an experience.

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## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHILSEA GREEN—THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB. GOOD WATER, GOOD SEWERS. GOOD SIDEWALKS. CHURCH BEING BUILT. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

HAMILTON ROAD—Frame story and half, brick foundation, parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, summer kitchen, lot 30x100 feet to a lane.

JOHN STREET—Brick cottage; lot 20x110. Will sell for price of lot.

TALBOT STREET, CENTRAL—Frame two-story, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, dining-room, parlor, kitchen, cement walks; lot 25x110 feet and right of way. Will sell cheap.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story and attic brick, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, large cellar, cement floor, all modern conveniences, veranda, cement walks; lot 40x150 feet. Call at once if you want an up-to-date house at a reasonable price.

DUNDAS STREET—Brick two-story and attic, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, cement walks; lot 30x120 feet and lane at rear. Call if you want an up-to-date house at a reasonable price.

EASY TERMS—If you have \$50 or \$100 I can sell you a nice property. I have a number to choose from.

BRISCOE STREET—New brick cottage, cement block foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, full kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen; lot 40x150 feet.

INKERMAN STREET—New brick cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cement walks, water and sink in house, piped for gas; lot 20x110 feet.

ST. GEORGE STREET—Frame story and half, brick foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, hard and soft water and sink in house, 2 bedrooms; lot 20x110 feet, and right of way.

DUCHESS AVENUE—New brick-vener cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, water in house, cellar, coal cellar, porch, sink, plate glass window; lot 40x120 feet.

WELLINGTON STREET—Brick cottage, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cement walks, clothes closets, cellar; lot 40x150 feet.

CRAIG STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bath and closet, gas; lot 20x110 feet. Easy terms.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—New brick two-story and attic, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath, front and back stairs, all modern conveniences, splendid corner; lot 30x150 feet.

MATLAND STREET—Brick-vener story and half, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, wired for electric light, cement walks.

OXFORD STREET—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, double parlor, mer kitchen, dining-room, kitchen, bath, front and back stairs, all modern conveniences, fruit and shade trees; lot 40x150 feet, would trade for smaller house. Call for particulars.

RIDGWAY STREET—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath, modern, lot 30x120 feet. A splendid home.

TALBOT STREET—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, bath, modern, all modern conveniences, central heating, grate, house in splendid repair, newly papered, painted and grained, cement walks.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

## WANTED

Farms Within 20 Miles of London.

Applications for FARMS are numerous, and we are unable to fill them all. If you want to sell your property, communicate with us at once. One application will be made for you.

Wants 50 acres, with good buildings, within five miles of the city; another wants 100 acres, with fair buildings, within 10 miles of the city; another wants 5 or 10 acres, with outbuildings, within three miles of the city. We also have a number of applications for country stores. Your property will probably fill the bill. Here are a few of the properties which we have on our list:

50 acres in the Township of London; slightly mixed with sand; 12-story frame house, containing 8 rooms; frame barn (20x30) frame shed, other outbuildings; within 100 acres in front; situated 1 1/2 miles from the corporation of London. Will be sold in two 25-acre farms, if desired.

100 acres in the Township of London; 50 acres cleared, soil clay loam; 12-story frame house, containing 10 rooms; frame barn, No. 1, 26x34, on 8-foot stone wall; stable under, barn No. 2, 28x50, on stone wall to school, 10 miles to London. Price, \$25,000.

100 acres in the Township of London; 50 acres of timber, soil clay loam, 2 acres of orchard; 12-story brick house, containing 9 rooms; frame barn, 26x50; barn No. 2, 20x35; other outbuildings; within 10 miles to school, 13 miles to London. Price, \$20,000.

For further particulars and full list apply

WM. NEEDHAM & SON, 418 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BRICK STORE IN GOOD town 20 miles from London; good open for gentlemen's furnishings or groceries; 100 acres; would exchange for real estate in or near London. Price, \$20,000. Advertiser.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, BEING NORTH half lot 10, con. 5, London Township; soil sandy loam, good state of cultivation, mostly grass; Apply Ralph Bros., lot 11, con. 7, or by letter to Ballymore, Ont.

HOUSE, LOT, 312 PICCADILLY street. Owner going west. Sell reasonable.

FOR SALE—1 1/2-STORY NEW BRICK; four bedrooms, bath and w. c., parlor, dining-room, kitchen, large pantry, electric light and fixtures; choice central location; call on J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, BEING NORTH half lot 10, con. 5, London Township; soil sandy loam, good state of cultivation, mostly grass. Apply Ralph Bros., lot 11, con. 7, or by letter to Ballymore, Ont.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—SEVEN ROOMS; three bedrooms, brick foundation, hard and soft water, gas for cooking. Apply 352 Oxford street.

Real Estate For Sale.

25 WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story modern house, stone foundation, mantel, gas, electric light. Will sell cheap.

VACANT LOT—27 Wortley road. \$50.

14-STORY HOUSE, Elmwood avenue; heavily finished; furnace, basement full size.

VACANT LOT—Elmwood avenue, \$50 a foot.

15 BRIGHTON STREET—14-story brick-vener, cement block foundation. Price, \$1,625.

15 BRIGHTON STREET—14-story brick-vener, modern. Price, \$1,725.

R. H. SMITH, Builder, 15 BRIGHTON STREET.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHILSEA GREEN—THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB. GOOD WATER, GOOD SEWERS. GOOD SIDEWALKS. CHURCH BEING BUILT. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

HAMILTON ROAD—Frame story and half, brick foundation, parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, summer kitchen, lot 30x100 feet to a lane.

JOHN STREET—Brick cottage; lot 20x110. Will sell for price of lot.

TALBOT STREET, CENTRAL—Frame two-story, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, dining-room, parlor, kitchen, cement walks; lot 25x110 feet and right of way. Will sell cheap.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story and attic brick, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, large cellar, cement floor, all modern conveniences, veranda, cement walks; lot 40x150 feet. Call at once if you want an up-to-date house at a reasonable price.

DUNDAS STREET—Brick two-story and attic, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, cement walks; lot 30x120 feet and lane at rear. Call if you want an up-to-date house at a reasonable price.

EASY TERMS—If you have \$50 or \$100 I can sell you a nice property. I have a number to choose from.

BRISCOE STREET—New brick cottage, cement block foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, full kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen; lot 40x150 feet.

INKERMAN STREET—New brick cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cement walks, water and sink in house, piped for gas; lot 20x110 feet.

ST. GEORGE STREET—Frame story and half, brick foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, hard and soft water and sink in house, 2 bedrooms; lot 20x110 feet, and right of way.

DUCHESS AVENUE—New brick-vener cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, water in house, cellar, coal cellar, porch, sink, plate glass window; lot 40x120 feet.

WELLINGTON STREET—Brick cottage, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cement walks, clothes closets, cellar; lot 40x150 feet.

CRAIG STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bath and closet, gas; lot 20x110 feet. Easy terms.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—New brick two-story and attic, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath, front and back stairs, all modern conveniences, splendid corner; lot 30x150 feet.

MATLAND STREET—Brick-vener story and half, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, wired for electric light, cement walks.

OXFORD STREET—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, double parlor, mer kitchen, dining-room, kitchen, bath, front and back stairs, all modern conveniences, fruit and shade trees; lot 40x150 feet, would trade for smaller house. Call for particulars.

RIDGWAY STREET—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath, modern, lot 30x120 feet. A splendid home.

TALBOT STREET—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, bath, modern, all modern conveniences, central heating, grate, house in splendid repair, newly papered, painted and grained, cement walks.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

## WANTED

Farms Within 20 Miles of London.

Applications for FARMS are numerous, and we are unable to fill them all. If you want to sell your property, communicate with us at once. One application will be made for you.

Wants 50 acres, with good buildings, within five miles of the city; another wants 100 acres, with fair buildings, within 10 miles of the city; another wants 5 or 10 acres, with outbuildings, within three miles of the city. We also have a number of applications for country stores. Your property will probably fill the bill. Here are a few of the properties which we have on our list:

50 acres in the Township of London; slightly mixed with sand; 12-story frame house, containing 8 rooms; frame barn (20x30) frame shed, other outbuildings; within 100 acres in front; situated 1 1/2 miles from the corporation of London. Will be sold in two 25-acre farms, if desired.

100 acres in the Township of London; 50 acres cleared, soil clay loam; 12-story frame house, containing 10 rooms; frame barn, No. 1, 26x34, on 8-foot stone wall; stable under, barn No. 2, 28x50, on stone wall to school, 10 miles to London. Price, \$25,000.

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R. H. SMITH, Builder, 15 BRIGHTON STREET.

## we are proud

when people praise unthinkingly the chaste and beautiful designs of the Mason & Risch, but we are prouder far when many of the world's famous masters and musicians, as well as thousands of refined people declare the

## Mason &amp; Risch

The Piano with a Soul

to be the best toned piano, easily the equal of any piano in the world.

Buying a piano is a serious question even if our terms are liberal.

Call and let us explain to you the advantages of our Sustenion Sounding board, why the soulful tone of our piano will last, why it is the most durable of all pianos and a permanent investment.

Write for some of our booklets if you cannot call now.

The Mason & Risch Piano Company, Limited 32 West King Street, Toronto.

London Warerooms, 211 Dundas St.

## P. Walsh's Bulletin.

WE HAVE THREE STORES ON Dundas street for sale. Also good sites for banks, loan companies, etc. Call or write us.

ELIZABETH STREET AND PRINCESS AVENUE—A new solid brick cottage, 7 rooms, finished with cellar, with sewer; nice lot. Inspect at once.

NELSON STREET, near Clarence street—A brick cottage, on cement foundation, 6 rooms, in good order; lot 47x234 feet. Price, \$700; cheap property.

CENTRAL AVENUE, near Victoria Park—Two semi-detached brick cottages, 5 rooms each, in good order; lot 50x150 feet. A reasonable price. These cottages are always rented.

KING STREET, near Glebe street—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 3 bedrooms, modern improvements; lot 32x150 feet. Owner leaving the city. Call within a few days.

PHILIP STREET—A large frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; lot 42x110 feet. Price, \$1,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE, close to Victoria Park—Two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace and vegetable cellar, all modern improvements; lot 32x120 feet. Price, \$2,000; cheap property.

EGERTON STREET, near the Hamilton road—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and 4 bedrooms; nice lot. Price, \$1,200. Call at once.

TALBOT STREET—A new modern two-story brick house, 9 rooms; corner lot. Price, \$2,200.

A SPLENDID CORNER LOT on Hecher street for \$500. Call at once.

ONTARIO STREET—1 1/2-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order; large lot, in a desirable location. Will close for \$1,500.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 3 bedrooms, all modern improvements; lot 32x150 feet. Price, \$1,500.

ABELAIDE STREET, near Central Avenue—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 3 bedrooms, all modern improvements; lot 32x150 feet. Price, \$1,500.

HILL STREET—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, glass, full stock of plants, and regular connections; lot 40x150 feet. Price, \$1,500. Inspection invited.

A SPLENDID FARM in the Township of London, 100 acres in this city; good buildings and well fenced. At a reasonable price.

CHEAP LOTS on the Hamilton road, Bodin and Grosvenor streets.

If you want to dispose of your property, list it with us. The real estate business was never better.

## P. WALSH,

Phone 1,021. - 110 Dundas St.

## Application to Parliament.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for an act to provide for the representation upon the Council of the Corporation of the City of London, of the Corporation of the City of London, and to provide for the regulation of the manner of appointment of members of the Council.

The said application is made in connection with the proposed amendments to the Corporation of the City of London Act, 1905, and to provide for the regulation of the manner of appointment of members of the Council.

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## BALTIC SITUATION

## STILL SERIOUS

Although Nicholas Declares

Revolt Is Dead.

## NOVAE VREMY: DEFENDS WITTE

Latter Failing to Consolidate Moderate and Socialists Hold Aloof

From All Parties.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 6.—A report prepared for the Emperor regarding the situation in the Baltic Provinces has been given out. It declares that though open revolt has been crushed in many parts, and though the local authorities who were deposed by the revolutionists are resuming the reins of government, under the protection of troops, the situation still is serious.

A body of cavalry, made a forced march from Walk, surprised an insurgent band at Ruen, but the peasants resisted until their ranks had been torn by artillery, when they surrendered.

A band of insurgents attacked Gen. Orloff near Marienburg, but the attack was repulsed, and the leader captured.

The latter was immediately tried by drumhead court-martial and shot.

In Defence of Witte.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—The Novoe Vremya is printing a series of articles in defence of Premier Witte, which are assumed to be inspired by the Premier himself. The most important statement made is that Witte has taken a definite resolution to retire so soon as the national assembly meets. With the turning over of the reins of power to the people's representatives, he will regard his task as finished.

The Premier, after the failure of his efforts to secure an alliance with the Conservatives and Moderates, decided to hold aloof from all parties, stand on the terms of the manifesto and limit his activities to the convocation of the national assembly. The Government is yet uncertain as to what the results of the elections will be, but it is confident that the parties of law and order will have a majority.

All the rumors that Witte's position is shaky are characterized as pure inventions. The writer of the article says: "Witte is as firm in the saddle as ever. His health is good, and he is proceeding on the conviction that at least three-quarters of the Russian people approve of his struggle against the revolution."

More Russian Horrors.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Stories of outrages perpetrated by Russian troops and police on the dead and dying to intimidate the living are told by Russian refugees, 700 of whom arrived on the steamer Pennsylvania today.

One woman told of having seen a young woman kill her child sooner than let the Cossacks murder her infant.

Another refugee related how in Moscow five drunken soldiers marched through the streets carrying arms, a dead baby with a bayonet run through its body being displayed at the end of each gun.

Liever Landonno said that it was a common thing to see men strung up first and lying dead along the route to the railway.

Hirsch Lusomsky, a lumber merchant, said: "I saw a Russian town attacked on Oct. 13 and 200 Jews were put to death. The women were thrown out of the windows and the men were beaten over the head by rifle butts, and bayonets were run through the bodies of the children."

Wolf Sobak, from Crisnoff, near Odessa, said: "I saw the body of a Russian boy, of about 11 years of age, lying dead in the road and on his breast was a label, which read: 'This is the way to kill them off young.'"

"In the streets I saw 2 and 3-year-old children torn limb from limb by the insane Russians who were inspired to the deeds by the police themselves, who hoped to take the minds of the Russian populace from the real revolution that is spreading throughout the empire."

One young woman slashed open from her throat to her abdomen, and then saw the hands of feathers from a pillow which they had thrown from the window into her body."

Mistaken for a Spy in the Far East and Cruelly Maltreated.

London, Jan. 6.—Joseph Ernest Geddes, arrived at Grimsby from Hamburg, and came to London yesterday to petition the foreign office relative to his arrest by the Russians as an alleged spy in Manchuria, charged with selling plans of Fort Arthur to the Japanese.

He states that having obtained permission to trade in Manchuria, he left Tien Tsin last December, and upon reaching Mukden he was arrested, although Fort Arthur was a place he had never visited. His papers were torn up and his clothing was cut up in search for any incriminating documents, the only reply to his remonstrances being: "Oh, you British are all the same. You would help the Japanese."

Lightly clad, he was placed in a small room, preparatory to being shot the next morning. Ten days passed, and each day he was told that his next would be his last. He managed to wire several letters to Gen. Kuropatkin, asking for an explanation, but no reply came.

At the end of ten days he was sent under escort to the military prison at Harbin. There he remained for six months. Then Mr. Geddes was placed among a gang of forty criminals, the three soldiers waiting each man, their destination, he learned, was Irkutsk, in Siberia. From that period up to the time he reached Warsaw the horrible journey amid the snow included halting at fifteen prisons en route.

## SMALLMAN &amp; INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY  
Colder, with snow.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

## January Linen Sale

Come Soon. Come Often. Save Money

We have made every effort to make this the most interesting money-saving Linen event in the history of the store. Our own very reasonable prices have been liberally reduced, qualities are excellent and thoroughly reliable, variety extensive—sale prices are not confined to a few lines—and great indeed should be the response to such a great sale. Come soon, come often—every time you come you will save money. Here are some instances:

## Remarkable Reductions in Teacloths

5 Only Cluny Teacloths,

36x36 inches, lace bordered, lace insertion and medallions, pure linen centers; regular \$3.50 each, Jan-uary Sale Price..... \$2.25

2 Only Teacloths, 36x36 inches, lace bordered, insertion and medallions in center, pure linen, regularly \$5.00, January Sale Price..... \$3.50

3 Only Real Cluny Lace Bordered Teacloths, sizes 45x45 inches, pure linen, regularly \$5.50, January Sale Price..... \$3.95

2 Only 36-inch Round Centerpieces, real French hand-worked lace trimmings, plain centers, regular \$6.00, January Sale Price..... \$3



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DID YOU EVER USE A  
**KING EDWARD**

**Tooth Brush?**

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If you haven't, get one today and try the finest Tooth Brush made.

**Every Brush Guaranteed**

**25c Each.**

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## Cairncross &amp; Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists,  
216 Dundas Street, London, O

## Golden Gate

# Park

SAN FRANCISCO

in miniature in our window is well worth seeing. But the Flowers and Plants we furnish

are the  
**REAL THING  
IN BEAUTY.**

**Gammage & Son**  
207 DUNDAS STREET,  
**STUNNING PANIC,**  
**SAYS LYMAN GA**  
**Former Secretary of the**  
**Treasury Says the Current**  
**Crisis Is a Serious One**

New York, Jan. 5.—Lyman J. Turner, secretary of the United States Treasury, said today that he had with Jacob H. Schiff in the opinion that a great panic is inevitable and that the government must take steps are taken to remedy the high value of the existing currency supply.

"I agree positively with Mr. Schiff," said Mr. Gage, "that the most serious conditions which have existed in the country during the last 60 days are due to the fact that the government is not to us as a nation, a credit." He further agreed with him that a situation of this kind is but a matter of time and that the only remedy is to issue more money and effectively this is done by the government of the United States. In my opinion there is no immediate danger, but the danger itself is apparent and the country sits passive under ex-

conditions the country will suffer. I don't understand how any careful and thoughtful financier can fail to recognize the peril.

Mr. SCHMIDT objects to Secretary Shaw's recommendation of emergency circulation of high-grade bank notes, holding that such a measure would facilitate speculation rather than protect the legitimate interests which stand in need at present. I may say that the Secretary Shaw's Idea is an excellent one—with certain modifications. With these modifications I believe his proposition would prove effective.

"I regard it as the highest duty to provide a more elastic currency without a moment's delay. I cannot undertake to compare the relative importance of rate regulation with emergency regulation at this time, but I will say as emphatically as I can that the Government has a duty to undertake proper legislation to relieve the emergency circulation conditions is a high duty of the President—a very public duty."

Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank, said he believed Mr. Schiff's speech had

**ANNA FITZGUGH TO W**

**The Beautiful Actress Engage**  
**Wealthy Canadian Capitalis**

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Pretty and plump Anna Fitzguth, one of the original stars of the "Wizard of Oz" company, who has been married for nearly thirty years, who is the president of the Union Locomotive Works at Montreal, has a daughter who is the belle of the city.

The mother of the actress, Mrs. John Fitzguth, who is now in her 70th year, has a daughter who is the belle of the city. She was one of the few really beautiful girls in the city. Dorothy (the girl that is blown away by the cyclone in the "Wizard of Oz"), that the piece has seen in the city. She is a rare type of a girl, with a very high forehead, a high hair, Her real name is Dorothy, and one of her three sisters, Mary, and one of the other two is Mary Powell, was a member of the original company. She is now married to a man named Marie Powell, and the fourth man in the company was the late John K. Kellogg, of 245 Clarendon avenue.

Miss Fitzguth said that she was to marry when she was touring C. L. Powell, with "The Baroness" company, but she was not married. She was written by a California millionaire, and she was married to a man named E. R. Thomas, the treasurer of the company.

She first went upon the stage when she was 16 years old. That was when she was a member of the chorus in "Sultan of Sulu" at the Studebaker theatre. She was rapidly promoted by W. W. Savage, and when there was a call to place her in "The Wizard of Oz" Hammons and Julian Mitchell secured and placed her in the front rank.

visits your neighbor.



## London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.  
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.  
TELEPHONE CALLS.  
Business Office .....107  
Editorial Department .....134  
Job Department .....175  
The London Advertiser Company,  
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-  
don, Ont.  
LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1906.

## A Fair Warning.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who promises to become the enfant terrible of British politics, has thrown a new bone of contention into the party arena. He announces that if Campbell-Bannerman forms a government, no policy of imperial preferential trade, involving taxation on food, will be considered by the representatives of Great Britain in the colonial conference of 1907.

A storm of protest has broken out in the Conservative press. The London Express calls it a case of "colonial painter cutting," and "merely repeating the folly which lost the American colonies." The Edinburgh Scotsman says that Churchill has not removed the impression that the present Government is out of sympathy with the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain has yet to be heard from. No doubt Churchill has given him an opening of which he will take full advantage.

The Churchill pronouncement will cause no surprise or disappointment in this country. The Liberal party in Great Britain is fighting on a free trade platform, and even the titular leader of the Conservative party, Mr. Balfour, declares against the taxation of food. Canadians have been given fair warning that preferential trade relations cannot be expected from a Liberal Government in Great Britain, and this warning has been merely couched in official and authoritative form by the Under Secretary for the Colonies. It is a candid step; candid toward both the British people and the people of the colonies. If the Liberal party is returned to power, it will have a mandate to oppose any scheme of preferential trade which involves taxation on food. It must respect the will of the people. The colonial representatives will not go into the approaching conference under any delusion. The colonial advocates of an imperial preference will be disappointed, but they have no right to quarrel with the judgment of the British electors. Neither will the British people have any ground of complaint against tariff legislation by Canada, or any other colony, even to the extent of canceling any preference upon British imports, though in Canada's case there is no such intention, no matter what course the mother country may take. The relations of the various units of the empire will be on a basis of perfect freedom for each unit. Perhaps the empire will survive under these conditions, as well as under any other. Churchill may be right when he says there is no need to get "nervous and jumpy" over the prospect.

## A Costly Enterprise.

"A monstrous scheme" is the term applied to rural mail delivery by General Rush C. Hawkins, in the North American Review. The system began in 1897 at the behest, he claims, of political spotters, who discovered in it a new and promising field for pull and patronage. The farmer, he says, was a very much astonished man when told that he was to get free delivery, and had never dreamed that he was being deprived of any rights. This is how the system has grown:

Year	Routes in Operation	Appropriations
1897	44	\$ 40,000
1898	131	50,000
1899	248	150,000
1900	391	450,000
1901	4,391	1,750,000
1902	8,466	3,937,740
1903	15,119	8,054,400
1904	24,598	12,921,700

General Rush quotes the following extract from the report of the Postmaster-General of the United States for 1904:

"The number of pieces of mail collected during the fiscal year was 133,083,351. The value of stamps canceled on mail collected by rural carriers amounted to \$2,501,815 23, and the pay of carriers for that period aggregated \$12,122,725 20."

This cost relates to carriers only—the pay of superintendents, rural agents, per diem agents, clerks at division headquarters, and various other employees, and the expense of maintaining the bureau organization, are not included. The cost of these items is estimated at \$738,975, making the total cost for the year \$10,319,884 92. At the present time there are in operation 35,000 routes, and there are enough more in sight to carry the number up to 60,000. This will mean an outlay of \$38,000,000, insuring a deficit of 28,851,000. General Rush gives figures to show the stalwart Republican states capture most of the grants. He alleges that the system has had a bad effect on public morals, as a candidate for Congress is judged by his ability to get mail routes. "Of all the political machines," he adds, "never set in motion for the advantage of self-seeking politicians, the

rural free delivery shows promise of being the most far-reaching and potent in its malignant results. At the present rate of increase, or even much less, we may safely by 1915 count upon there being 100,000 routes in operation, whose carriers and other employees, if so disposed, would be able to control, besides their own, 500,000 other votes. This newly-organized political spoilsman force, acting with others already in existence, would constitute a unit of power, which would be irresistible."

Probably General Rush has not taken a strictly unprejudiced view of the question, and his language may be stronger than the facts warrant; but the official figures are impressive. The farmers of Canada, who are the aggressive champions of economy, would be the last class to urge a policy which would necessitate an increase of taxation. This is a country of great distances and sparse population, and the cost of rural mail delivery would be relatively higher than in the more thickly-settled states of the Union. It would be impossible to restrict the system to a limited area; every district would claim the same privilege, and there would be a repetition of the experience of the United States. The result of the experiment there so far is not such as to encourage us to copy it. It will be well to watch it for some years before making a decision.

## The British Woollen Industry.

The Advertiser acknowledges the receipt of four volumes from the Chamberlain tariff commission, containing its reports on the woolen, hosiery, lace and carpet industries. These volumes are put together in attractive and durable form, the typography being especially fine. Each report includes a mass of testimony given by manufacturers in the branches of the textile trade under investigation. It would be a surprising thing if any class of men should express perfect satisfaction with the conditions of their particular business. Human nature is prone to grumble, and the majority of witnesses before Mr. Chamberlain's tariff commission have dismal tales of declining trade, foreign competition, loss of markets, etc. The Canadian tariff commission has heard the same story from many Canadian producers in this season of plenty and prosperity, and it is probably equally safe to discount this calamity talk in the old country. In their summary of the evidence the commissioners claim that the British woolen industry has deteriorated in late years from two causes; the closing of foreign markets by tariffs, and the increase of foreign competition in the British market. The cheap fancy tweed trade has been seriously injured in the markets of Europe, but "has been greatly improved," the commissioners find, "under the influence of the Canadian preference." Probably this report inspired Mr. Chamberlain in his speech the other day at Leeds, a center of the textile trade, to say that the city should support his policy as it would give the British woolen industry "command" of the growing Canadian market. These are not pleasant words in the ears of the Canadian woolen manufacturers, who are very lugubrious over British competition and the most persistent suitors for tariff favors. It is curious to note that they are always emphatic in denying that their alleged troubles are in any way due to inferior equipment or management; while the Chamberlain commissioners report that their mills are better equipped than those of the United States or Canada.

It is unfair to attempt to beguile the Yorkshiremen into the belief that if Mr. Chamberlain succeeds they will command the Canadian market, as if the Canadian woolen industry were a negligible quantity. The Canadian Government, in its mercy for consumers, has not yet framed a tariff satisfactory to the Canadian woolen men. To frame one satisfactory to both British and Canadian woolen interests would be a task beyond the powers of Canadian statesmanship. If Mr. Chamberlain can do it, he is an even greater man than is commonly supposed.

The Ontario Government intends to increase Toronto's representation in the Legislature, thereby enlarging Boss Nesbitt's sphere of operations.

A slight earthquake tremor was felt yesterday in the Niagara Peninsula. It is thought that Niagara power was merely throwing out a hint of its capabilities.

Sir Conan Doyle, an Irish Roman Catholic, is running in Scotland on an anti-home rule platform. This is an ingenious situation, worthy of the author of Sherlock Holmes.

The New York stock market has recovered its equilibrium, much to the disappointment of Tom Lawson. He may be sincere in his attack on the "system," but many people are out of pocket by following his misleading advice, and unloading their stocks on a rising market. In sporting parlance, Lawson is a "busted phenomenon."

United States Secretary Root is credited with a desire to clear up all

disputed matters with Canada. It is to be hoped that some day this task will be accomplished. We have got rid of land boundary disputes. Now the water boundaries are in question.

The London Morning Post, the organ of British snobocracy, is talking through its tall silk hat when it says Canada will fly into the arms of the United States if Chamberlain is defeated, by giving the Americans the benefit of her minimum tariff if they offer her favors in return. If the Post had followed Canadian affairs it would not fall into this stupid blunder. The new Canadian tariff will provide for a preference on British goods, below the minimum tariff.

## Soft Soap.

[Philadelphia Press.]  
"Yes, dear," said the petted young wife, examining her Christmas gift, "these diamond earrings are pretty, but the stones are awfully small."  
"Of course, my dear," replied the diplomatic husband, "but if they were any larger they'd be all out of proportion to the size of your ears."

## The Martyr.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]  
Polly—So Mrs. Highmore's husband has developed bad habits. How did you hear about it?  
Dolly—Oh, Mrs. Highmore invited us all to an afternoon tea, so she could tell us how she suffered in silence.

## Less Discard.

[Philadelphia Press.]  
"Has that girl next door to you still got her parlor maid?"  
"No, she exchanged it for a cornet, I'm glad to say."  
"But, gracious, if she plays the cornet that's worse, isn't it?"  
"Not at all. It's only half as bad. She can't sing while she's playing the cornet."

## The Heart of Man.

[Owen Meredith.]  
I am part of the things I despise. Since my life is bound by their common span;  
And each I'd like to meet in square or street Hath within him what all that's outside him believes.  
The miraculous, infinite heart of man, With its countless capabilities,  
The sleekest guest at the general feast, That at every sip, as he sips, says grace, Hath within him a touch of the unclean beast,  
And change of nature is change of place.

## Costly Bids for Royalty.

[London Tailor.]  
A certain hotel in New York boasts of a bed worth \$2,500. It is by no means the most costly in existence, which distinction belongs to one in St. Petersburg, presented by the Shah of Persia 70 years ago to the then Czar. It is made of crystal, cut from a solid block, and is ornamented with silver. It is provided with steep of blue glass, and a fountain throws streams of scented water into the air. One of the native Indian owns a musical bed; the weight of the body sets the works in motion, and it plays for half an hour before the repertoire is exhausted, while the life-sized figures of Grecian maidens at the head and foot of the bed finger stringed instruments. Fans are waved by a concealed motor, which keeps them going the whole night long.

## An Expressive Idiom.

[Success.]  
Once in a while a bit of slang is so expressive that it becomes incorporated into the language as an allowable idiom. One of the most striking of these is "make good." It has come to have not simply a general but a specific meaning. It illustrates the idea of competition; it indicates that under intense modern methods it is only he who succeeds that can in the long run, win recognition. Recommendations, testimonials, requests from eminent men, all fall before the stern decree that you must "make good."

## Story of Barnum.

[Magazine of Fun.]  
Barnum, the great showman, hearing of an old negro woman down in Tennessee who claimed to be 125 years old, called to see her with a view of securing her for a sideshow. He found that the old woman was really ancient, and commenced to question her to find out just how old she really was. He said to her: "Auntie, do you remember George Washington?"  
"If I reckon I lux, sah; I've played wid him many a day."  
"Do you remember anything about the revolutionary war?" asked Barnum.  
"Well, I should say I did," replied the old lady. "I members when de bullets wuz a-flyin' and a-zoonin' round here lak bumblebees, sah."  
"What do you remember about the fall of the Roman Empire?" asked Barnum.  
The old woman was dumfounded for a moment, but, recovering herself, replied: "I wuz a mighty leele gal den, but I members hear' de ole folks say dat dey heerd sumpin' drap."

## Ownership of Extracted Teeth.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]  
It is well known that a corpse is not property; but what about an extracted tooth? So far as we know, the point has not arisen in the courts of this country. At Gera, in Germany, however, it has just been decided that the tooth still belongs to the man after it has left his jaw. The dentist contended that a tooth, extracted in conjunction with the full consent of his landlord became ownerless and derelict, and as the particular tooth in question was curiously shaped he proposed to keep it. But the patient also wished to have it. And the patient won.

## No Violence Necessary.

[Catholic Standard.]  
"I submitted some humorous sketches here the other day," said Jolkiev. "They haven't appeared yet. Did you kill them?"  
"I passed upon them," replied the editor. "but I didn't kill them."  
"No." They just died naturally, of old age."

## Expressive Enough.

[Washington Star.]  
"Which is the higher, a count or an earl?" asked the girl who had just come out.  
"I don't know," replied old man Scaddalov. "The only one we have in our family is a count, but if he's any higher I'm mighty glad we took the first one that happened to come along."

## The Bishop's Thousand Pounds.

[London Standard.]  
The Bishop of London tells the following story: "I was sitting in my room one morning, very busy, when I was told that a lady wanted to see me. I was very busy, and almost said at first 'I'm too busy to see anyone this morning.' But I thought, and said, 'No, I have made a mistake. Let the lady come upstairs.' She came, and the first thing she said to me was this: 'I was going to ask you whether you could find a use in your work for \$1,000.' I said, 'It is the very thing I have been wondering all the morning how I was to get.' I showed her exactly what I was going to spend her \$1,000 on, and the whole scheme was carried out."

## POLITICS AS A CAREER.

[From the Boston Herald.]

The appointment of John Burns, the labor leader, to a cabinet office in the new ministry of Great Britain is cited by T. P. O'Connor as a high and well-deserved success, crowning a singular and interesting history. Burns began life as "that kind of a lad who is called a tiger"—a mere appendage to an equipage. "He was earning his own living when 99 out of every 100 of those around him were still in a fashionable boarding school." But he was drawn into politics by his natural aptitude for it, and it is "T. P.'s" opinion that though "there are many politicians in the House of Commons, there is not one of them who is more to the manner born than John Burns." It is "his life, his pleasure, his sole absorbing thought." And this is regarded as an enormous advantage, both to him and to politics, for, says his eulogist, "it is too much the fashion for men to regard politics as a pastime, as something to which they give the dregs of their life and the scraps of their time and attention." But politics has been Mr. Burns' sole mistress. He has declined all other occupations or avocations, and, says Mr. O'Connor, "he has had his reward." He would not be a cabinet minister today if he had allowed his energies and attention to have been frittered away in journalism, or in the pursuit of wealth, or in any of the other side issues by which men allow themselves to be diverted from the career of politics—the noblest of all human pursuits.

"Politics" is here used in the English sense to denote "the art of science of conducting the affairs of a country," which includes necessarily the control of parties for authority and power to conduct the government. In this sense why should politics not be regarded as "the noblest of all human pursuits"? What ambition, what labor, can make so high and strenuous an appeal to a man with aptitude for the task, as that which leads to a part in directing the government of a great nation? Could Pitt, or Peel, or Disraeli, or Gladstone, or Salisbury have had a higher ambition or a nobler pursuit? In our own country politics has too much been considered the mere art of party management—the pursuit of office rather than the practice of statescraft. But we have lacked examples of the career which is well called "the noblest of all human pursuits." Charles Sumner was as undiverted in his way as John Burns has been; and so, in the earlier days, were Jefferson and Adams. Lincoln, like so many of our politicians who deserve to rank as statesmen, followed the law as a vocation up to the time of his election as President, with politics as an avocation—absorbing, it is true, his best thoughts and energies, but the law still essential as a means of support. The leaders of the senate a generation and more ago were good examples of men who adopted the career of politics as a pursuit worthy of their ambition and abilities. There are some survivors of this class in Congress now, but too many men have adopted politics as a means of "getting on" or of serving special interests. President Roosevelt has devoted himself very closely to politics since his first advent into public life, with literary work as a diversion, but his interest has been largely personal, so much so that even now his name is not associated with any completed act of high statesmanship. His cabinet contains no man whose career has been or is shaped on the lines of a life work. And yet why should not such a career be considered here, as it is in England, as "the noblest of all human pursuits"?

## POEMS THAT LIVE

## The Ocean Derelict.

[Rudyard Kipling.]  
I was the staunchest of our fleet  
Till the sea rose beneath our feet  
Unhindered, in hatred past all measure,  
Into his pits he stamped my crew.  
Buffeted, blinded, bound and thrall,  
Bidding me eyesless wait upon his pleasure.

Man made me, and my will  
Is to my maker still,  
Whom now the currents oon, the rollers  
steer—  
Lifting forlorn to spy  
Trailed smoke along the sky,  
Falling afraid lest any keel come near.  
Wrenched as the lips of thirst,  
Wried, dried, and split and burst,  
Bone-bleached my decks, wind-scoured to  
the graining;  
And jarred at every roll.  
The gear that was my soul  
Answers the anguish of my beams complaining.

For life that crammed me full,  
Gangs of the dying gull  
That shriek and scabble on the riven  
hatches,  
For roar that dumbled the gale  
My haws-pipes guttering wall,  
Sobbing my heart out through the un-  
counted watches.

Blind in the hot blue ring  
Through all my points I swing—  
Swing and return to shift the sun awed,  
Blind in my well-known sky  
hear the stars go by,  
Mocking the crew that cannot hold one  
true!

White on my wasted path  
Wave after wave in wrath  
Frets 'gainst his fellow, warring where to  
fall;  
Flung forward, heaved aside,  
Whitened and dazed I bide  
The mercy of the comber that shall end  
me.

North where the bergs career,  
The spray of seas unseen  
Smokes round my head and freezes in the  
falling;  
South where the corals breed,  
The footless, floating weed  
Folds me and fouls me, strike on strike  
unwarning.

I that was clean to run  
My race against the sun—  
Strength on the deep, am bawd to all  
rule never to refuse;  
Whipped forth by right to meet  
My eager's careless feet,  
And with a kiss betray her to my master!

Man made me, and my will  
Is to my maker still—  
To him and his, our peoples at their pier:  
Fitting in here to say  
—that smoke along the sky,  
Falling afraid lest any keel come near!

**JOSEPH H. CHAPMAN**  
& COMPANY

OPEN TONIGHT AS USUAL.

## UNCOMMONLY

## Cheap Black Coats

Handsome Black Coats that originally were \$22.50 are \$13.50. They're particularly well tailored, fine looking garments, 32 inches long, lined throughout, tight fitting, made of finest broadcloth. It will pay you to come early. At \$13.50

## CHILDREN'S COATS

Still a good assortment of Girls' Coats at \$1.85. Dark navy blue chevrons and fancy tweeds, capes trimmed with braid; sizes 3 to 12 years. See these tonight  
**\$1.85**

## ANOTHER COAT LINE

For women and misses—on special bargain table—to clear up odd numbers of \$7.50 to \$9.00 Coats. Among them are black, lawn and fancies. Choice  
**\$3.50**

## Kid Gloves 59c---Wool Ones Reduced

The "Princess" Kid Glove at 59c is too big a bargain for tonight's shoppers to let pass. Worth 95c and \$1.00. Two clasps, fancy embroidered backs. In black, white, gray, tan and brown. All sizes.....**59c**

Wool Gloves—the best sort for this blustery weather. Black, white, brown, navy and fawn. Regular price 35c, tonight, pair.....**28c**  
Children's Black Mitts, pair.....**14c**

## Men's Seal Caps

In driving and high wedge shape, of prime electric seal, rich and glossy, quilted lining, regular \$5 value at... **\$3.95**

**SPLENDID RANGE OF FUR CAPS.**

## Boys' Overcoats, \$2.95

No need to let the old one do when a dandy, fine new one can be bought here for \$2.95, regular price \$3.50, full length, all sizes for boys to 12 years; both plain and fancy grays.

## Neck Furs Reduced

Large Colonial Sable Muffs, full block, satin lined, reduced to.....**\$5.75**

Sable Ruffs, long stole ends, trimmed with sable tails, regular price \$16.50, at **\$12.50**

## Ribbons at 12 1/2c and 25c Yard

Double-Faced Black Satin Ribbon, 2 1/4 inches wide, regular price 20c, tonight, **12 1/2c**  
The same quality in wide width, 3 1/4 inch, regular price 45c and 50c, tonight, yard, **25c**  
**MILLINERY SECTION**

## Three-Dollar Golf Coats, \$2.69

Ladies' Knitted Coats, in popular Norfolk style, hip length with belt, jaunty collar, full sleeves; red, cream and black, the warmest garment for this cold weather.

SEE MONDAY'S PAPER FOR BIG SALE NEWS.

**J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.**

## Fire, Water and Smoke Sale

I have purchased the stock of The Consumers' Wall Paper Co., of Windsor, the largest jobbers of wall paper in Canada. This stock was slightly damaged by water, in Windsor, on December 15th, 1905.

I will, today, place on sale, and continue from day to day until all is sold, this complete stock of over

**\$10,000 of the Finest Imported and Domestic Wall Papers**

nearly all of which are 1906 patterns, at far less than half regular prices. Come early and get the choice of patterns. It will pay the people of London, and surrounding country, to take advantage of these marvelous bargains, even should you not wish to use the paper for one or even two years.

**Sale Runs for Thirty Days Only and is Strictly Cash**

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## Given an Opportunity

## "MILDA"

Ceylon Natural Green Tea will prove its superiority over all Japans

Lead packets only. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, and 60c per lb.

By all grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS 1904.

## Shadow and Sunlight

"I haven't heard," says Madge. Mrs. Soverby raises her eyebrows, with the famous Soverby shrug. "Why, I thought it had become history by this time. Do you mean to say that you haven't heard of his exploit at Boulogne?"

Madge shakes her head.

Lady Willoughby grins.

"Perhaps she won't believe it when she does hear it," she says. "Doesn't look as if he would take the trouble to save three girls from drowning at the risk of his life, does he, Miss York?"

Madge looks straight before her.

"Did he do that?" she asks.

Lady Willoughby laughs.

"Yes; we make a great deal of it, of course, because it's the only good action he has ever been known to perform. And it was a plucky thing to do, so they say. There's a current, or a tide, or something that sucks the people, when they are bathing, out to sea. Oh, there used to be quite half a dozen drowned every year before they had the boats to keep watch and warn the people."

"And he saved three lives?" says Madge, below her breath.

"Yes; I don't know all the details, but you can ask him for a full account, if you want to offend him mortally."

"I think I'll be content with the bare outline," says Madge, with a laugh, but there is a grave look in her eyes. Three lives at the risk of his own, and yet these people can find a good word for him! It is a mystery, an enigma to her. What has he done? Madge with all her cunning, her wit and her beauty, is but a school-girl, and ignorant of the great world outside Minerva House.

It is not only Lady Willoughby and Mrs. Soverby who talk of him. Madge hears his name mentioned now and again, and always in that tone, and with that peculiar intonation which denotes that the person spoken of is a notoriety; but her mind is full of that one solitary fact which she had heard concerning him—he has saved three lives at the risk of his own.

Presently, when the ladies are on the verge of being bored to death, Lady Willoughby is growing very audibly in her complaints about the absence of tea, the door opens and there is an influx of black coats and white shirt fronts. As if they had been waiting round the corner, a group of five or six—the footmen enter with the tea, and instantly, just as they did in the sleeping palace, when the prince appeared—everybody awakes. Mrs. Soverby puts herself into her latest pose. Lady Carlton sits up and looks at the footmen with a body at once; the young lady turns to the piano and commences to play; they are all galvanized into action.

Standing about in twos and threes, the gentlemen hold their tea-cups, and balance the slice of bread and butter, which they always take and never want; and look down from their giddy height at the fair sex below. Madge watches it all—it is a comedy to her, new and absorbing—and sees the green card-tables wheeled in position, hears the usual murmured excuses from the indifferent whist-players, and the matter-of-fact assents from the good ones, when they are asked to play.

If there is anything which Madge dreads it is whist. Seeing Lady Carlton looking round the room, and judging by her face that her ladyship wants to seize upon her for a victim, Madge glides through the glass door that leads on to the balcony. Like everything else about the place, it is of course, a balcony in miniature; but it is quite complete, striped awning, Indian flower-pots and palms, and tiny bamboo chairs.

Madge leans over and looks down. It is a lovely night, and the gas-lamp just beneath her gasps spasmodically in the clear, soft moonlight. Every now and then a cab or a carriage rattles along the road; a stray wayfarer—wayfarers in evening dress, most of them, for this is the fashionable part of London for the moment—passes along the pavement. It is all very still and quiet and soothing, all the more so for the talking and laughing that float through the open door. And Madge begins to dream. Suddenly a voice by her side says: "Take care! Balcony railings, strange as it may seem, are not always meant for leaning on."

Madge brings a third of her body to its upright position, and looks round with a smile.

"Do you think I was in danger of falling into the street? I should have caught the gas-lamp, I suppose. Perhaps the whole affair isn't safe. I think I will go in."

"Do not," she says, courteously enough, though the words are in the imperative. "Why should you? Do you think it would be more amusing to do? You are mistaken if you do; one-half of them are playing whist, the remainder scandal, excepting the young lady who is torturing a long-suffering instrument that never injured her."

"Is it all scandal?" asks Madge, with a touch of significance.

He looks at her with a penetrating glance of his gray eyes, and reads her thoughts in a moment.

"You have been listening to some," he says, curtly. "Do you mind my smoking? It is a cigarette, and is permitted here."

## A Perfect Emulsion.

An odorless and practically tasteless combination of purified petroleum, pure glycerine and hypophosphites. Angier's is a perfect emulsion. It readily mixes in milk, water, chocolate, coffee, wine and other liquids. It is welcomed by the weakest stomach. Try a fifty-cent bottle.

Madge makes a gesture of assent. "They might have spared you," he says calmly.

"Why?" she says. "Because I am so young, and a school-girl?"

"No," replies Madge with a laugh. "I have so few relations—none that I

"But it was a vain wish. They spare none—they have no mercy. Whose character have they been blackening for your amusement, Miss York?"

Madge, leaning over the railing, says quietly:

"Yours."

It is a bold reply, and one would think that it would startle him. Perhaps it does; at any rate, he makes no sign—examines his cigarette, indeed, as if he absorbed his whole care and attention.

"Mine!" he repeats at last. "I wonder, it was scarcely worth while. Might one inquire which of my numerous crimes they were dilating on for your behoof?"

"They were asserting—it was incredible, I admit," says Madge, "that you were guilty of the folly of risking your life to save three members of the useless sex. I merely tell you that you may have an opportunity of correcting it."

"Thanks!" he says coolly. "I avail myself of it. I did not risk my life. I am a good swimmer and was not in danger for one half-moment."

Madge laughs.

"I know that it could not be true," she says. "He looks at her. For once he meets a woman—a school-girl—who can fight him with his own weapons, cold, heartless cynicism and impassability real or assumed. He smokes for a moment in silence, looking down into the night, against which her graceful form in its cream dress stands out clear and distinct; the moonbeams fall direct on the exquisitely shaped head and on the upturned face—a face to win the heart out of a man, supposing him to have any."

"To her the gods have given The fatal gift of beauty."

Of all men living there is none quicker to appreciate such beauty as Madge's than Guy, Lord Lashwood, the man who stands beside her.

For full a minute his eyes rest upon her, drinking the perfect grace and loveliness of her graceful beauty, and God knows what thoughts are working in his brain—what feelings within his heart. Pity, compunction, perhaps, for he throws away the cigarette and turns as if to leave her without a word when—

—in our own hands we hold our fate—when Madge looks over her shoulder, and speaks.

"Are you going to play whist, Lord Lashwood?"

He turns, almost as if she had called him, and leans over the railing so near that his sleeve touches her arm, and his eyes are close, dangerously close, to hers.

"No," he says; "I am going to remain here, if you will let me."

"The balcony is not mine," says Madge with a smile, though her heart is beating fast.

"I will remain long enough to apologize," he says.

"For what?"

"For the stupid trick I played at dinner time. It was boorish. Will you forgive me?"

"Ye gods, is this the same man who, an hour ago, sat silent as a sphinx and cold as an iceberg? His voice is low and soft and pleading, grave and deep still, but thrilling with a subtle music. Can you forgive me?" At such unlooked-for words from his lips, is it any wonder that Madge gazes in silent amazement?

"Forgive!" she says. "What have I to forgive? It is I who have to thank you for concealing your recognition of me. Of course you knew me the moment you saw me."

"Of course," he echoes. "And I saw you the moment I entered."

"You did!" says Madge, open-eyed.

"And I, who watched your face, saw no sign. You must be a great actor, Lord Lashwood."

He shakes his head.

"No," he says, "a very poor one. But I saw that you did not wish me to remember you, and I tried to suppress all show of recognition. I meant to carry it through, and leave you under the impression that I had forgotten. But some things are impossible, and among them is that of forgetting you."

"This is rank flattery! It does not sound rude and insolent. Madge should draw herself up and frown him down, or stalk past him into the drawing-room. She does neither; but she looks at him. The face is grave, earnest—almost sad; there is no sign of a smile or a sneer in the dark eyes; his voice is sincerity—respect itself. Slowly she turns away her eyes, angry and ashamed of the thrill that runs through her name."

"Why did you not tell me yours last night?" she says.

He pauses.

"I must tell you the truth. I am afraid," he says. "I did not tell you my name, because I knew you would hear no good respecting it. And I wished to stand well with you."

Could any flattery be more delicate and delicious?—and, too, it does not sound like flattery, but sober truth. Madge's color comes, and she looks aside to hide it.

"But it was of little avail, after all," he says. "We were fated to meet, and you were fated to hear the evil of me."

"I have heard some good," murmurs Madge.

"You mock me," he says, not irritably, but gravely—humily. "Yes, there is fate, which is truly called 'Kismet.' We were doomed to meet."

"And part," says Madge, trying to speak lightly.

A vision arose before her at this moment of Miss Tetbury.

"I must go. Do you think Lady Carlton would be angry if I disturbed her, and asked her to order the carriage?"

He looks round the room and then up at her face with a smile.

"If I am compelled to speak the truth—yes. Lady Carlton does not look as if she would like to be disturbed. She is in the midst of a most absorbing rubber, and being, like most of her sex, an inveterate gambler—I beg your pardon," he breaks off; "she is a cousin of yours?"

"That is not quite certain," says Madge, with a light laugh. "She does not know—she only thinks—and I, well, as I admitted this afternoon, very rudely, I do not remember her."

He looks at her with marked interest. "You don't know?" he says. "Is there anyone else here related to you, or whom you know?"

"No," replies Madge with a laugh. "I have so few relations—none that I

have ever met; there is only my father, and he—"

Lord Lashwood eyes her still with the same curious interest.

"You are here, you were going to say?" he says, inquiringly.

Madge leans her cheek on her hand and smiles rather bitterly.

"I was going to say that I know so little of him that he is almost as strange as Lady Carlton. What is it, Hamlet says?—More than kind?"

"Is it possible?" he murmurs in his slow, deep voice.

"Well?" she says, as he hesitates.

"Is it possible that any man fortunate enough to possess—"

Madge laughs, and makes him a sweeping courtesy; something like the one which roused Miss Tetbury's ire on the preceding evening.

"Thanks," she says ironically; "but isn't that rather badly timed and altogether too palpable flattery?"

He regards her calmly, but his eyes linger on the graceful figure for a moment with barely concealed admiration.

[To be Continued.]

## SOCIAL GLEANINGS

As is usual at this season of the year the younger set have been prominent in all of the social affairs of the past fortnight, and many functions have been given in their honor, with a few debutante affairs to keep the ball rolling. Next week or the week after the boys and girls will all have returned to schools and colleges and society will settle down to less frivolous entertaining.

On the evening of January first, Mrs. Leonard, Oakwood, gave a pretty little dance in honor of Miss Vallance and Miss Harcourt, who are the guests of her daughter, Miss Estelle Leonard.

The third floor was used for dancing and there could be no prettier scene than this merry coterie of young people whose enjoyment of such entertainment is so sincere. A dainty supper was served in the dining-room, the one large table being spanned with crimson satin, veiled with white net and festooned with Meteor roses. The dainty young hostess was gowned in white, and the honor guests, Miss Vallance and Miss Harcourt, were pretty much in frocks, one of white, flowered in pale blue, the other, a pale rose pink. Miss Mary Puddicombe wore white taffeta, with silver girle; Miss Florance Somerville was in white point d'esprit over white silk, and others whose fresh and dainty gowns were equally pretty, were the Misses May Hague, Marjorie Betts, Lucy Turner, Phyllis Henderson, Reggie Mulken, Gwendolyn Davis, Pearl Bland and the Messrs. Bob Hague, Keith MacDougall, Jack and Stuart Gunn, Stanoy Meredith, Evans Davis, Eyre Danb, Evan Cameron and Jack Yarker.

Miss Lucy Turner, of Philadelphia, is a very charming school girl visitor with Mrs. John Hunt, Highfield.

Miss Violet Cramer returned home to Hamilton yesterday after a week's very enjoyable visit with her sister, Mrs. (Hon.) Adam Beck, Headley.

Mrs. Hunt, Merrillville, entertained at afternoon tea today in honor of her daughter's guests, the Misses Cosby, of Toronto.

Mrs. Ronald Harris has returned to Cobalt after a brief Christmas visit at Eldon House.

Mrs. Becher, Thornwood, entertained delightfully at dinner on Monday evening. The dinner table was excellent in all its arrangement of soft folds of pink chiffon gracefully intertwined with smilax. On it rested gay little butterflies, appearing so real that one could almost see them flit about a large cluster of fragrant pink roses which centered the table. Those to enjoy the very happy function (most of whom went on to the dance at the Kennels), were Colonel and Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Miss Marjorie Gibbons, Miss Violet Cramer, Miss Olive Peters, Mr. George Hale, and the hostess's three stalwart and gallant sons, Messrs. Lorne, Campbell and Dr. Archie Becher.

The Hill-Seaver nuptials in the Church of St. John the Evangelist on Tuesday afternoon, will be an exceedingly pretty event. The Christmas decorations are to augment the special decorations, which mark a church wedding, and will afford a very effective setting for the bride, Miss Meriam Brooks Hill, and her attendants, Miss Madge Smith, of this city, as first bridesmaid, and Miss Britton, of England, as second bridesmaid, following the English custom of having no maid of honor.

One of the prettiest events of the week was on Wednesday afternoon last, when, despite a regular downpour of rain and sleet, a very merry coterie of the younger school girls were entertained at afternoon tea by Mrs. Green, in Grosvenor street. Miss Edna Green welcomed her little friends, wearing a dainty frock of sheer white lawn, while Mrs. Green was gowned in black crepe de chene. Progressively games were happily participated in. Misses Madeline Green, Gertrude Boucher and Frances Macbeth, were bright assistants. The games resulted in Miss Norah Moore winning the first prize, a pretty little cuckoo clock. Miss Kitty Betts' second prize was a dear little silver chateleine pin, and Miss Kitty Hague was the recipient of the third prize, a dainty sewing bag. The little guests, who thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment, were Misses Elsie Worthington, of Toronto, Nancy Niven, Dorothy Gunn, Gladys Peters, Elaine Leonard, Topsey Wilson, Jean Allen, Lorna Hayne, Norah Moore, Kitty Hague, Kitty Betts and others. A very good time was served in the dining-room, where an effective color scheme of white and green was developed in roses and smilax. During the progress of the games and tea gramophone selections, including the Chimes and parts of Parsifal were very greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. John Callard, in Oxford street, entertained delightfully at afternoon tea from four to seven yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Managault, in Wellington street, was the charming hostess of an informal drawing-room tea yesterday afternoon.

Mr. T. A. Baxter, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has been spending a brief visit with his sister, Mrs. A. O. Jeffrey, in Ridout street.

Miss Edna Leonard is enjoying a very bright visit in Quebec, a guest in the home of her aunt, Mrs. (Senator) McKerrill.

A very enjoyable at home claimed Mrs. Andrew Alexander, Wentworth street, as hostess on Thursday afternoon. Miss Alexander received at the entrance to the drawing-room, and de chine with deep collar of cerise lace. Mrs. P. H. Alexander assisted in receiving, and was gowned in pale green velvet with black picture hat. The tea room was presided over by Mrs. Walter Gillespie (Cleveland), Mrs. Aldous Beatty, Miss McNaughton, of New York, Miss Violet Hunter, of Peterboro, and Miss Harte, of Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Hoodless, Eastcourt, Hamilton, entertained a house party last week, the guests being Miss Laura Hyman, of London, Miss Charlotte Gooderham, Miss Baldwin, Miss Ross, Miss Cox, of Toronto, Miss Echel Greening, Miss Beatty, Miss McNaughton, of New York, Miss Violet Hunter, of Peterboro, and Miss Harte, of Portland, Ore.

A brilliant dance was given on Wednesday evening last week by Mr. and Mrs. John Hoodless, Eastcourt, Hamilton, in honor of their guests, Mr. Muriel, and the coming of age of their only son, Bernard. Mrs. Hoodless received in a handsome gown of blue taffeta, with overdress of black chiffon and blue spangled akrette in collar. The hair was done in a lovely gown of white taffeta in princess, and carried presentation bouquets of Beauty roses. Miss Hoodless was prettily gowned in pink accordion pleated chiffon, and corsage bouquet of white flowers. The guests were Miss Laura Hyman, of this city, who was gowned in pale blue liberty satin, Miss Violet Cramer, Miss Mary H. Glasco, who wore a gown of white lace, with wreath of pink rose buds in collar, Messrs. De Larosier, Guelph, Nicholson, of Berlin, Bunde and Webster, of Toronto.

Mr. Drummond and Miss Jean Drummond spent New Year's guests of Dr. Mrs. Woolverton, in Grand avenue.

Mrs. Clarke, in the Wortley road, gave a very enjoyable reception on Friday afternoon last, to introduce her daughter, Miss Elsie. Mrs. Clarke, who received at the entrance of the drawing-room, was handsomely gowned in black brocade silk, with square yoke of pearl and silver sequins. The fair debutante looked very smart and pretty in a soft white nylon de sole gown, with delicate blue and white polka dot, with touches of pale pink, pearl neck chain and pearl ornaments. The drawing-room, lighted by crimson-shaded tapers, was in crimson and green, the mantel over a large grate fire being draped with smilax. Mrs. Scandrett ushered to the tea-room, where Mrs. White, assisted by Mrs. Wanda Jarvis, dispensed the Misses Eva Munro, Annie Stephandale refreshments. The dining-room was artistically arranged in a color motif of pale pistache green and crimson, the polished dining table having a square center of pale green chiffon on which stood a crystal epergne filled with glowing red carnations and trails of delicate green smilax. At diagonal corners stood crimson and green-shaded candles. In the hall the chandelier was draped with crimson and green, and the bottom of the staircase was arched with smilax and suspended with crimson bells.

The military dance in Hamilton on Friday evening last was probably the largest, most brilliant and enjoyable function to be placed to the credit of the Thirtieth officers, who have established a reputation for hospitality and successful entertaining. The decorations were magnificent, and every detail for the comfort and pleasure of the guests was carefully planned, and the officers were rewarded with many pretty speeches from their fair visitors, among who were a long list of Hamilton belles, several Torontonians and Miss Laura Hyman, of London, who was most admired in a black accordion pleated chiffon gown. Other ladies present were Mr. Charles Hunt, Mr. Walter Little and Colonel Garthshore. Miss Margarette Scott from St. Thomas; Mr. J. Newton Scott from Buffalo; Miss Bessie MacLaren from St. Catharines; Mr. Nicholson, from Berlin (who recently spent a short visit in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Beddome), Miss J. R. Ball, of Woodstock.

Mrs. Hamilton Gillespie, in Albert street, this city, and Mrs. Walter Gillespie, of Cleveland, have been spending a very bright visit with Mrs. Alexander, Wentworth street, Hamilton.

Invitations are issued for the domino ball at the Temple building on Thursday, Jan. 11. Lady Pellatt, Mrs. Dresschier Adamson, Mrs. Shirley Denison, Mrs. Forsyth Grant, Mrs. Goldwin Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Alfred Wright, Mrs. Leith, Mrs. E. Roberts, Mrs. H. Symons, Mrs. Hahnaby Watt are the patronesses. Mr. Colin Campbell, No. 717 Ontario street, secretary. It is expected that a party from London will attend.

The engagement has been announced in Halifax of Miss Gladys Drury, second daughter of Col. Drury, C. B., and Mr. W. Max Aitken, one of the most prominent men in financial and industrial matters in Nova Scotia.

Miss Drury inherits the beauty for which her mother's family is renowned, and no more lovely trio of sisters can be found in Canada than "the three Drury girls."

Miss Drury is well known to many Londoners, who have met her at smart functions in Toronto, where she frequently visits her aunt, Mrs. Julius Miles.

Miss Hood, of Woodstock, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Godfrey Bird, Montreal.

Mrs. Craigie, now on a lecturing tour in America, is given credit for having invented a new word, "blimming," which consists, according to Mrs. Craigie, in talking pleasantly and saying nothing. "It's a good thing, hurts no one, amuses people and keeps the world off." The word may be new, but the process has been in existence since the dawn of history.

The bachelors of Seaford gave a very enjoyable dance last week, the guest list including several Torontonians and a few Londoners.

Mr. and Mrs. George Clarke (nee Munro) have been spending the past fortnight with Mr. and Mrs. S. Munro, in Ridout street. Mrs. Clarke will remain with her parents during the winter until her own menage is settled upon.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McKinley, Seaford, on Wednesday last, when their daughter, Miss A. F. McKinley, B.A., was united in marriage to Mr. R. H. Knight, B.A., Sc., Edmonton. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. George McKinley, B.D., brother of the bride, and Rev. A. K. Hinks, B.A., L.L.B. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss C. B. McKinley, B.A., while Mr. W. Sullivan, of Port Arthur, supported the groom. The bride, who was given away by her father, was prettily gowned in white silk eolienne over white taffeta silk, with trimmings of chiffon and ribbon.

Rev. Dr. I. O. Stringer, the newly-appointed Bishop of Selkirk, who numbers many admiring friends in town, has returned to Dawson City, where he is stationed, after a very happy visit in Kincardine, with Mrs. Stringer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander.

Miss Nora Niven, who went to Toronto for the military dance last Friday, was the guest of Mrs. Frank Arnoldi, who this week gave a jolly little dance in honor of Miss Niven and her other guest, Miss Catharine Moore, of Ottawa.

Mr. William Black, M.A., of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, has returned to college in Toronto, having spent part of his vacation the guest of Mr. Jack Blair, in Princess avenue.

Mrs. N. Caven Barron gave a very happy children's party last evening for the little friends of her daughter, Miss Agnes Barron.

Little Miss Elsie Worthington, of Toronto, is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. George Macbeth, Bleak House.

Mrs. Kenneth A. Murray (nee Stewart) of Woodstock, will hold her post nuptial reception at her residence, 791 Helmuth avenue, on Monday, Jan. 15, and afterwards will receive on the first and second Mondays of the month.

The military dance at the Kennels on Monday evening was a huge success, and a fitting event to open the social year of 1906. The spacious club house was thrown open for the guests and the ballroom was splendidly decorated with Yuletide green and scarlet, while patriotic emblems and the Union Jack draped the mantels and windows. The gallant officers, who in their uniforms of scarlet and blue, appeared very festive, were most attentive to the comfort of their guests, and the programme of dances, with many encores, went off right merrily. Mrs. (Colonel) MacDougall, Mrs. Frank Reid and Mrs. Adam Beck, as chaperones, the Italian orchestra provided the excellent dance music, and the individual programmes bore the list of dances, with "Cavalry" on one side and "Artillery" on the other. At midnight the long dining table formed a buffet from which supper was served.

Mrs. Frank Reid looked well in black silk with maltese lace berthe.

Mrs. (Colonel) MacDougall was in a handsome black lace toilette, mounted on white silk.

Mrs. Adam Beck wore white liberty satin, embroidered in sequins, and pink chiffon roses, and trimmed with ruchings of white net.

Miss Peters went in white crepe de sole with crimson roses.

Miss Nita Hunt, pompadour silk and white nylon de sole.

Miss Mary Labatt, white silk, draped with lace.

Miss Ismena Lybatt, white silk.

Miss Nenone Carling looked remarkably well in white satin, with pale blue wreath in her hair.

Mrs. Kingsmill, St. Thomas, was in a royal blue sequin gown.

Miss Violet Cramer, a tall and graceful Hamiltonian, was much admired in white point d'esprit over white satin.

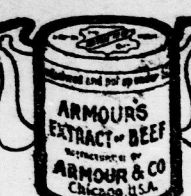
Miss Edna Kent went in palest shell plain silk, en princess, with pointe lace berthe, and pink rosebud wreath en coiffure.

Among others in attendance were Miss Mary Meredith, Miss Lillian Puddicombe, Miss Tabby Moore, Miss Dorothy Betts, Misses Grace and Ailie Hyman, Miss Ina Pringle, Miss Edie Morgan, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss

Continued on Page Six.

Both an Economy

And a Luxury.



Armour's Extract of Beef cuts down the cost of living and makes many dishes more tasty.

Instead of making soups with fresh meat—simply add Armour's Extract of Beef. It gives the rich color, taste and aroma of prime beef. It's quicker, better, easier too.

Armour's Extract of Beef added to roasts, stews, ragouts, "potpies", in fact all meat dishes—restores the flavor and aroma lost by the first cooking.

Armour's Extract of Beef does not entirely take the place of meat—but it makes a small quantity of meat go further.

Use the right way— $\frac{1}{4}$  the quantity of any other Beef Extract. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

ARMOUR LIMITED, - - TORONTO, Ont.

Armour's Tomato and Beef Catsup

An appetizing relish for steaks, chops, roasts, pork and beans, and fish of all kind. It is just a little bit better than others. At all grocers.

## Home Furnishings

Do you sometimes wish your home was furnished a little nicer? How would you like a home so prettily fixed up from kitchen to parlor that you could be proud to let any friend inspect it?

If you want the newest and most artistic designs, this store comes nearest meeting the demands of the most critical buyers. There is the greatest possible variety in everything excepting quality—which is always the same high standard. This store is teeming with facts and suggestions for home-furnishers. The prices are right, that's sure.

The Ontario Furniture Co.,  
228-230 Dundas Street.

## NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!

Herpicide Will save it. Herpicide Will save it. Too late for Herpicide.







## SNAP-SHOTS AT VARIOUS SPORTS.

Bowling is said to have ruined Willie Sudhoff's arm. We opine that bowling put Amos Rude, and several other stars out, as their favorite pastime was getting bowled up.

In figuring out who is the best hockey player in Canada, the Montreal Herald says:

"Who is the best hockey player in Canada? Nine out of ten people will reply that either Frank McGee or Tom Phillips is. These two players are undoubtedly in a class by themselves. Phillips is the speedier, but he has nothing on McGee in the matter of stick-handling, and has not the same generalship. Where each shines is in pulling doubtful games out of the fires of uncertainty. Readers of the report of the Ottawa-Kenora match, that took place Saturday night, will notice that Phillips won that contest for his town in the last few minutes of play by an unexpected and marvelous burst of speed. Those who saw the final Rat Portage-Ottawa game in Ottawa last winter and the Ottawa-Wanderer match here, will remember how McGee won both in the dying moments of the struggles. Phillips and McGee are of the kind that never think of giving up, and that work the harder the greater the odds against them. McGee goes into a game ever running the risk of losing his eyesight, and Phillips comes out of a game looking as if he had gone through the business section of a threshing machine. Of a surety, they are hockey stars of the first magnitude and lovers of the game have to see them long in it. It is pleasing to be able to record that both boys refuse to get swelled heads; that they are modest and unassuming, and that they are darn nice chaps."

The middleweight fight situation is getting a bit muddled, largely due to the work of the Tuxedo A. C., which makes a new match about every four days, and which has not yet proved its ability to pull off any of the 20-round contests that it is arranging. Early in the present week this club announced that it had secured O'Brien and Gus Ruhlman for a bout on March 1. Hardly had this statement been printed when it was contradicted two ways, O'Brien denying that he had ever matched or promised to match with Ruhlman, and the club denying itself by announcing an offer of a \$15,000 purse for O'Brien and Tommy Ryan. No answer has been made to this latter offer, but it is just possible that O'Brien will respond favorably, if Ryan will only hurry and tie himself up with Brusco. This latter match is not yet clinched. The talk makes it look as if Ryan is dicker with the Los Angeles Club for the purpose of booming his, the Marvin Hart show.

Auguste Hemery, winner of the Vanderbilt Cup race, driving his eight-cylinder 200-horse power Darrack, which is entered in the Ormond beach races, covered a kilometer (five-eighths of a mile) in :20 3-5. This record, which breaks the world's mark, was made in Paris last Saturday. Baras, with a mark of :21 2-5, held the record for one kilometer previous to Hemery's attempt, though Earp tied it last August at the Black Pool meeting in England.

Hemery is trying out his new machine in preparation for the Ormond-Daytona races, which begin Jan. 22, and in which he will be a competitor. The machine showed an approximate speed of a mile in :33, which for that distance alone is about one second slower than the record, made by H. L. Bowden, at Ormond last winter, in :32 4-5.

It took the sheriff and a bunch of deputies to save Hod Stuart at Houghton, Mich., the other night. We pass that professional hockey game up. Prize fighting for ours.

For real, downright, wooden-headed stupidity commend us to a professional hockey player. At the pace they are setting in that professional league, many players will soon be permanently laid out, and then there will be the others come from. The Americans have the reform fever very bad right now, and they will not stand for much more hockey such as they are getting now. For real roughness it can beat football several centuries, when it gets going right.

The Windsor track, recently bought by George Hendrie, will see some good racing this coming year, if the programme is carried out as outlined. There will be seven stake events, with perhaps another one added. The six present stakes for Highland Park to be transferred to the Windsor track are Frontier, for 3-year-olds, valued at \$2,500; International Steeplechase, a handicap event with a value of \$1,200; the Royal Oak Farm stake for 2-year-olds, \$1,500; Highland Park selling stake, for 2-year-olds and upward, \$1,500; Detroit Stake, selling event for 2-year-olds, \$1,500, and the Michigan Stake, a \$1,500 handicap for all ages.

Whether or not there will be a harness meeting at Windsor this summer has not been decided. The matter will be discussed later. It is likely, however, that the usual Windsor meeting will be held the week previous to the Blue Ribbon meet.

The Japs are going to have a race track at Yokohama. Beating the bookies will make the capture of Port Arthur look like a holiday excursion.

## NELSON AND BRITT HAVE LITTLE GABFEST

Fighters fleet, but do nothing but glare and bluff about what they can do.

New York, Jan. 5.—One of the incidents of the meeting between Battling Nelson and Terry McGovern was the game of growl between Jimmy Britt and Nelson and the latter's manager, Billy Nolan. As soon as McGovern and Nelson had settled their affairs satisfactorily, Britt asked for the fight with Nelson.

Then came up "Iron Jaw" Nolan, full of determination. "Nelson will never fight you until the \$5,000 due him for the third of the picture privileges at the last fight has been paid," he declared.

Britt protested that the debt was Coffroth's, not his own. He owned one-third, and there his interest ended. "It doesn't make any difference," interrupted Nelson. "We have been skinned and you don't get a fight with me until the Britt-Coffroth combination makes good."

Britt rose to heights of oratory that might have swayed a political convention into line, but Nolan sat in his chair as immovable as a man full of turkey and mince pie.

Britt explained, argued, jollied, roared, defied—ran the whole gamut—almost got into an impromptu fist fight with Nelson across the table, but Nolan smiled.

Finally James threw a certified check for \$2,500 on the table and offered it as a forfeit to meet Nelson a month after the McGovern match, on his own terms. Nolan pulled a roll out of his pants pocket, pulled off a thousand-dollar bill and handed it to George Considine. Then more discussion. At last a paper was drawn up and signed by Britt and Nelson in person. In it the two agreed to make a match with-in two days after the Nelson-McGovern fight, winner take all, providing Coffroth, Graneby, Britt or somebody paid meantime.

"The one thing I want in the world is to fight you again," said Britt, glaring at Nelson.

"I want to fight you, too," replied the Dana.

## BASEBALL.

## MAY STOP SUNDAY GAMES.

Cincinnati, Jan. 5.—Baseball managers, who had figured on playing their Sunday games in Kentucky in the event Sunday ball playing was abolished by the Ohio legislature, which seems not improbable, were today given a jolt when information came that a Sunday baseball bill had been introduced in the Kentucky legislature.

## SHORTSTOP TO QUIT GAME.

Lafayette, Pa., Jan. 5.—Edward Abbot, the Boston shortstop, who lives here, has announced to his friends that he will not play baseball any more, at least not outside his home team.

## PULLIAM'S LATEST BULLETIN.

New York, Jan. 5.—President Pulliam, of the National Baseball League, tonight announced the following contracts and releases: Contracts—With Philadelphia, L. L. Harper, M. J. Doolin, Joseph A. Ward, Clarence H. Munson, Harry Kane, James Brady, Chester A. Crist, with Pittsburgh, Arthur E. Meier, Harry Newmyer; with Cincinnati, Carl Drusot, Releases—By Chicago to Cincinnati, John Lobert; by Cincinnati to Columbus, Thomas W. Walker. Cincinnati will not complete its draft of Van Ande from Canton and Johns from Dayton.

If some men were paid only for what they know they would never possess more than 20 cents.

## Seventh Regt. Team Defeats Seaforth In Opening Game of Season by 10 to 3

Despite Lack of Practice, the "Sojers" Did Unexpectedly Well—Visitors Fast.

The local hockey season opened last evening, when the Seventh Regiment team defeated the Seaforth team in an intermediate O. H. A. game by a score of 10 to 3. A good crowd witnessed the game.

The game was far better than was expected. Both teams were very shy of work, and did not seem accustomed to their skates. The stick-handling was not up to mid-season standard, and the shooting was erratic. All these faults were not due to lack of ability, but to lack of practice, and will be overcome. The pace was quite fast at times, and the forwards stuck to it manfully. The forwards showed a commendable desire for combination work and were quite unselfish.

The Seventh team surprised its friends. That defense of theirs is all to the velvet. Ken Casselman scintillated, and was always in his place, lifting and rushing with rare judgment. His work was easily the feature. McLennan, at cover, is a find. He is strong, a good check, splendid rusher, and feeds his forwards well. He checks hard, but does not rough it. He is not in good condition, and was not always sure on his skates, but both faults will be corrected in time. Reynolds put up good work.

The forwards did not get going right at the start. They did not combine, and were over-anxious, skating over the puck repeatedly. Seaforth had much the better of it for the first fifteen minutes, but after McLennan scored the first goal it was all off with the northern chaps. Abram and McMahon did some nice work. They worked in several combination rushes that resulted in scores. They followed up well and succeeded in batting in a few goals that Weston stopped, but could not clear. Carrothers and Woodley were badly out of condition, and their work was not up to the standard. They did not follow up fast, and their

shooting was off-color. Both are expected to improve.

Seaforth Star a Kid.

The bright star of the Seaforth bunch is young Sturtart. He is only a kid, but he can go some. He looks like a good one. He can shoot and can skate, and will improve wonderfully. During the last fifteen minutes of the game he was the whole works and kept the Londoners going some. Reeves, at center, is a good man, and so is Sills, on the left wing. Smithers, the rover, is fair. In fact, the whole forward line is very little, if any, slower than London's. At times their work was much better. They lacked confidence, especially after losing the first goal. Seaforth's defense was very weak. The coverpoint and point were lost. They could neither check, lift nor rush. Weston, in goal, stopped a lot of shots, but was a trifle slow in clearing. He has a bad habit of dropping on his knees when in a tight place. With a strict referee he would have been desirable for the fence some of the time.

Game Not Rough.

The game was not rough, not a man being ruled off. McLennan got a bad injury. Cully Farnsworth, of Woodstock, refereed. His work was not perfect, but the team showed any disposition to rough it. He missed a few off-sides.

The game started off with Seaforth down on the Seventh's goal, but could not locate the London forwards. After fifteen minutes' play McLennan beat the Seaforth goalkeeper by a splendid lift from center. "McKee" McMahon took the puck just after the Seaforth bunch scored the second one by a beautiful shot.

The "sojers" slammed in four other goals in the first half, and had the northern boys completely on the defensive. The London boys showed some very fair work during this period.

The half ended with the score standing Seventh Regiment 6, Seaforth 0.

Second Half Was Close.

The second half was much closer, and Seaforth had a little the better of

the play, although they had scarcely such good luck in shooting.

McMahon and Abram broke away shortly after play had started, and Abram batted it in after Mickey made a shot.

The next goal was due to a splendid rush by Casselman, who went the full length of the rink, Abram taking the pass, and doing the needful.

McMahon got in another of his lone rushes, and landed the puck in the net by a good shot.

Seaforth got the next on a long shot from near center. It was one of the prettiest shots of the game.

The next goal went to the Seventh, when the forwards got busy, and Abram landed the shot.

After that it was all Seaforth. They had the London boys fanning the air, and the London boys fanning the air.

Then Baby Sturtart took the lone-some feeling, and grabbing the puck from Carrothers, he sidestepped the whole bunch, and shot a beauty. That ended the scoring, although Reynolds and Casselman were busy for some time.

The lineup was as follows: Seventh Regiment (10)—Goal, Reynolds; point, Casselman; coverpoint, McLennan; rover, Abram; center, McMahon; right wing, Carrothers; left wing, W. Woolley.

Seaforth (3)—Goal, Weston; point, Case; coverpoint, McKenzie; rover, Smithers; center, Reeves; right wing, Sturtart; left wing, Sills.

Referee—Cully Farnsworth, Woodstock.

GOALS SCORED—FIRST HALF.

1. Seventh Regiment, McLennan.

2. Seventh Regiment, McMahon.

3. Seventh Regiment, McMahon.

4. Seventh Regiment, McMahon.

5. Seventh Regiment, McMahon.

6. Seventh Regiment, McMahon.

7. Seventh Regiment, McMahon.

8. Seventh Regiment, McMahon.

9. Seventh Regiment, McMahon.

10. Seventh Regiment, McMahon.

11. Seventh Regiment, McMahon.

12. Seaforth, Sturtart.

13. Seaforth, Sturtart.

## STRATHCONAS WON IN EXTRA TIME

Great Game Marks Opening at Smith's Falls—A Fast Match at Plattsville.

Smith's Falls, Jan. 5.—The O. H. A. championship season was opened here last night in a game in group No. 1, intermediate series, between the Strathconas of Smith's Falls, and the Perth team.

The game was a great contest, and twenty minutes extra time was required to furnish a winner. At half-time Perth led by 1 goal to 0. The Strathconas evened up in the second half, scoring the only goal of the period. Referee John Wilson, of Perth, ordered the teams to play extra time, and after twenty minutes of lightning fast hockey, the Strathconas scored the winning goal. The goal was fairly clean.

BRANTFORD LOSES EXHIBITION.

Brantford, Jan. 5.—In a Junon exhibition game here tonight Brantford lost to Guelph by 5 goals to 2.

The game was to have been scheduled O. H. A. game, but since the Royal City players could not get within the age limit, Brantford got the game by default. The game tonight was fairly fast hockey, though loose in spots.

The line-up: Brantford—Wall, goal; Winters, point; Canfield, cover; Bowers, rover; Buck, Oliver, and Gwin, forwards.

Guelph—Cullen, goal; Koyl, point; Irving, cover; Dance, rover; Savage, Fyle and Buchanan, forwards.

Referee—Duff Adams, Paris.

PORTAGE BEAT VICS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 5.—In the game between the Victorias of Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie team tonight, Portage won by a score of 8 to 6.

At half-time the score was 6 to 4. In favor of Portage. Soon after the second half started the Vics tied the score, and might have won, had not Hanne, their coverpoint, been so aggressive, and as a result, penalized so often, he being on the fence most of the time. He smote one of the Portage men hard and put him out of business until a physician was summoned and restored him to playing condition.

SOME CLOSE CHECKING.

Tavistock, Ont., Jan. 5.—In a fast and exciting W. O. H. A. game here tonight, Tavistock went down before Plattsville by a score of 7 to 6. The rink being small, the checking was very close, and both teams could not get down to combination work, although some brilliant play was done by both sides.

NO ICE AT FIVE PLACES.

Ingersoll, Jan. 5.—The O. H. A. intermediate match scheduled for tonight, between Brantford and Ingersoll, was postponed on account of no ice.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The O. H. A. intermediate match between Stratford and Paris, scheduled for tonight, was called off; no ice.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Jan. 5.—The Niagara District Hockey League match, between Niagara Falls South and Niagara-on-the-Lake teams, which was scheduled for tonight, was postponed. No ice.

Niagara Falls, Jan. 5.—There was no ice for the scheduled hockey match between Niagara Falls and St. Catharines tonight.

Goderich, Ont., Jan. 5.—The O. H. A. intermediate match between Goderich and Goderich, scheduled for tonight, was postponed. No ice.

WATERLOO-OXFORD SCHEDULE.

Ayr, Jan. 5.—The following schedule was drawn up at the meeting of the Waterloo-Oxford County Hockey League today.

Jan. 9—Ayr at Drumbo.

Jan. 11—Plattsville at Tavistock.

Jan. 12—Tavistock at Ayr.

Jan. 12—New Hamburg at Plattsville.

Jan. 12—Drumbo at Tavistock.

Jan. 19—Ayr at New Hamburg.

Jan. 25—Plattsville at Ayr.

Jan. 26—New Hamburg at Drumbo.

Feb. 1—Tavistock at New Hamburg.

Feb. 2—Drumbo at Plattsville.

Feb. 8—Ayr at Tavistock.

Feb. 9—Plattsville at New Hamburg.

Feb. 15—Drumbo at Ayr.

Feb. 16—Tavistock at Plattsville.

Feb. 20—New Hamburg at Ayr.

Feb. 20—Tavistock at Drumbo.

Feb. 23—Drumbo at New Hamburg.

Feb. 23—Ayr at Plattsville.

Feb. 27—Plattsville at Drumbo.

March 2—New Hamburg at Tavistock.

THE TURF.

Sheldonsville, Tenn., Jan. 5.—Judge Richardson, of this circuit, in the case of the state vs. Erickson et al, yesterday held the Rice-Ligon act, prohibiting betting on horse races in Tennessee, to be unconstitutional. The case will go to the supreme court.

A FALL AT ORELEANS.

New Orleans, Jan. 5.—Chub, Guiding, Star and Ruth W. were the winning favorites at the fair grounds today.

An unwieldy field faced the starter in the fourth race, which was marked by jostling and crowding all the way. Passing the half-mile, Decolful Lady fell, and Peter Becker, stumbling over her, unseated Moreland, his rider. Horses and boys escaped injury. In the third race St. Cloud, the favorite, was crowded out at the start. Weather clear, track slow.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

Detroit, Jan. 5.—At the annual meeting of the Highland Park Jockey Club, the old officers were re-elected. The programme at Windsor will not be definitely decided until after the meeting of the American Turf Association, the latter part of next month.

It is possible that two short meetings will be held here. The association, however, will furnish attractions that will draw the best horses; one of possibly two new stakes will be added. The harness meeting has not yet been definitely decided upon, but it is likely that one will be held during the early part of July. It is expected that the same officials who handled the running races last season will do so this year. Judges Price, Nelson and Marrow, in the stand, and Holtman and Dwyer as starters.

## BERLIN HAD BEST OF OPENING GAME

Dutch Colts and Galt Mixed Things Freely—Former Had Best of the Play.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The O. H. A. intermediate series started off on scheduled time tonight, when Galt and the "Dutch" Colts played a fast and exciting game, resulting in a victory for the locals by a score of 8 to 2.

Berlin had the best of the game throughout, their forwards pressing the visiting defense almost continually, and Linton in goal and Dennis at point did land office business, relieving numerous well directed shots.

The game was characterized by much rough play, especially body checking, in which Berlin was the chief transgressor, particularly in the first half.

At one time three players, McGinnis, Brinkert and Rosekat, were on the fence, but there was no scoring.

In the second half Galt tried to score and indulged in considerable slashing and tripping, Broomfield being the chief offender. He was penalized twice.

Berlin scored 3 in the first half and 5 in the second period, Dumart scoring four times, McGinnis three and Brinkert once. Galt scored one in each half, Brady and Kent doing the tallying.

Referee Codling, of Galt, was roasted quite freely by the crowd in the first half, but in the second half his work was satisfactory and impartial.

For Berlin Rosekat, McGinnis, Dumart, and Brinkert were stars, while Kent, Broomfield and Dennis shone for the visitors. About 700 spectators witnessed the game. The team:

Berlin. Galt. Linton. Rosekat. Point. Dennis. J. Seibert. Cover. Flannigan. Brinkert. Forward. Pickard. Cochran. Forward. Brady. Dumart. Forward. Kent. McGinnis. Forward. Broomfield.

## REFORMERS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING FOOTBALL FOR THOUSAND YEARS

President Roosevelt is not the first ruler who has issued edicts against football.

In 1814 King Edward II. issued this proclamation:

"Forasmuch as there is a great noise in the city caused by the hustling of large balls from which many evils might arise, which God forbid, we command and forbid on the half of the King, on pain of imprisonment, such games to be used in the city in the future."

This silenced the knockers of the day.

Rough and unladylike may be the sport today, but is nothing to what it was 600 years ago. Then kicks in the stomach, broken heads, strained tendons and bruised muscles were of a frequent occurrence.

James I. was also "set" against the game. He was a patron of sport like Roosevelt, but unlike the States' chief executive he was afraid that his son and heir would be hurt in some of the scrimmages.

He accordingly decreed:

"From this court I do hereby forbid all such rough and violent exercises as the football."

Football in all ages has run more or less counter of the law. The present agitation in which American state legislatures, city councils and college trustees threaten to prohibit the game are but reflections of earlier actions by the English authorities.

Football was vigorously squelched by a Scottish act in 1487. In 1481 another act was issued condemning football, and golf and prohibiting them as sport.

Sunday games were the fashion in the sixteenth century. Shrove Tuesday afterward became the great day.

It was a common thing for the crowds which turned out for the great matches to club the officials and to run riot in a manner which made a modern football demonstration look like a Sunday School picnic.

Matters went from bad to worse until people got tired reading the list of dead and injured. Kicking in the shins was one of the finer points of the game until 1872.

Reformers have been fighting football for 1,000 years, yet the game still survives. The little flurry in 1906 and 1907 will probably amount to about as much as all the other crusades—nothing except to eliminate some of the trickery and brutality.

## START WAS BLACK EYE FOR WOODSTOCK

Debut Into Senior Hockey Not Attended With Brilliant Results—Lost 9 to 2.

Woodstock, Jan. 5.—Woodstock's debut into senior hockey tonight was not attended with very brilliant results to the locals.

By 9 goals to 2 they were defeated by the St. George's, of Toronto.

The sticky ice prevented fast play on either side, but the visitors gave evidence of decided speed. Occasional combination and many rushes marked their play. They showed the effects of their northern trip, while the locals by their almost complete lack of practice were away from the game.

There is, however, good talent on the local team, and with more team work they should gain a place in their series.

Arday, in goal for the visitors, took everything in sight, but owing to the inability of the locals to find the goal, he had few hard shots. He cleared many nice tries, however, in fine style. McArthur went to the fence often, and Sales played a fast game on the line.

For the locals, McLellan, at point, worked hard. Lalor and Montgomery, a graduate from the Juniors, played hard the first half. McLay and Foley were off color. Alrey stopped some hard ones in goal.

Woodstock rushed the first half, but the Saints got their work and notched four before the bell. In the later period three more went in before Woodstock faked one through in a scrimmage before Arday goal. In a few minutes, McLay, by a clean shot from the side, scored the second. A few minutes before time Sale put in the ninth for the visitors.

Roy Thomas, of Barrie, refereed, and kept the game free from roughness. The line-up:

Woodstock. St. George's. Alrey. Goal. H. Arday. McLellan. Point. Sales. Foley. Cover. McArthur. McLay. Rover. James. Lalor. Center. Housner. Richardson. Left Wing. Sales. Montgomery. Right Wing. Fielder.

Referee—Roy Thomas, Barrie. Goal umpires, Cosgrove and Hess. Timekeepers Woodstock, Irving and Frank.

## CURLING.

ST. THOMAS SKIPS NAMED.

St. Thomas, Jan. 5.—The Granite rink curlers have appointed skips for the various competitions: Ontario tourney, W. K. Cameron, and S. O. Perry; Western Ontario tourney, S. O. Perry and C. A. McCorkill; Malahide medal, F. Doggett, W. H. King and C. A. McCorkill; Donley medal, W. R. Jackson and G. R. McCall.

FOOTBALL.

GAME GETS HARD RAP.

Marquette, Wis., Jan. 5.—The Marquette school board today abolished football from the schools. A resolution to that effect was adopted and the resolution also recites that interscholastic football is dangerous to life and limb and not conducive to moral uplifting of members of the team, but on the contrary its tendency is to promote lying, cheating, betting, treating and consequent drunkenness.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At New Orleans, Fair Grounds—Affray 8 to 1, Claret 3 to 2, Creole Girl 15 to 1, Guiding Star 4 to 5, Ruth W. 7 to 5, Safeguard 10 to 1.

ICE RACES AT ORILLIA.

Orillia, Jan. 5.—The second day's ice races resulted as follows:



bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting are only some of the troubles it causes. It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

**Eradicates it, cures all its manifestations  
and builds up the whole system.**  
**Accept no substitute.**

## Let Any Dressmaker

or adept sewer take a course in garment cutting at our school. She is assured of a choice of positions as designer, forelady or preparer, for the demand for such is greater than the supply. Write MRS. FRANKS, 213½ Dundas street.

# Winter At Last

This is the spot for  
Horse Blankets—  
Sleighbells—  
Handsleighs—  
Skates—  
Snowshovels—  
Sidewalk-Scrapers—  
And all other cold-weather  
goods.

**GOWAN'S  
HARDWARE**

127 Dundas Street.

**I Would Like**  
very much if you would  
try the  
**GOAL**  
I sell. I know you would  
be pleased and I would  
be pleased, too.

**John M. Daly**  
PHONE 348. 19 YORK ST.

## EVENING DRESS SUITS

The season of social functions is now at hand. You cannot appear correctly without the regular full dress suit. We don't charge high prices, but we certainly do give you high-class materials and style.

**H. M. PETERMAN**  
IMPORTING TAILOR,  
323 RICHMOND.  
Next City Hall.

**Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted.**

To suit any condition of eye.  
To relieve eyestrain completely.  
To straighten cross eyes.  
To save wasting vitality.

Five years established here. Hundreds of cases in the city for reference.

**W. R. BISHOP, N. D.**  
212 DUNDAS ST. (UPSTAIRS).

## Saturday Only

**Cages Away Below**

**Friday Only.**

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**EE,** Successor to  
Wm. Wyatt & Son  
**Talbot Street.**

# of Toronto

**... Fifty Years**

have everything in our location, comfortable capital, an efficient class of customers in

**Banking Room For Women.**

**Reserve, \$7,400,000.00**

**SINGLE. Manager**







## Why Hesitate

Study Gregg Shorthand and Touch Typing, if you have the necessary education, when you are morally sure of position after graduation? Let us help you to a decision. College reopens Jan. 2, 1906.

**F.C.B.C.**

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

**\$5.00**

See what we want to offer you in

**TROUSERS**

D. LABELLE, 220 DUNDAS STREET.



**WILL SURPRISE YOU**

If you are caught napping as to the skate question, when skating is good. You should see how we have stocked up for your benefit with the best skates that are produced in the world. We have them in all sizes for gentlemen and ladies, business and boys.

Our Skate Grinding Beats Them All.

**Brock's Gun Store,**

102 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

**CHINESE**

Try a meal at the New York Chinese Cafe, 356 Richmond street. Something new in London. The meals are first-class.

**CAFE**

**R. K. COWAN**

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. County Bldg., next Court House, London.

**London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Limited**

EXAMINATIONS. The midwinter examination of the London Conservatory will be held Jan. 20, 21, Feb. 1, both at London and local centers. Write for curriculum and any other information desired.

Sample examination papers in harmony may be had on application.

**SMITH, SON & CLARKE**

Undertakers and Embalmers. Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended. Rubber-tired funeral cars.

113 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 556. 629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678. Residence on premises.

**ELLIOTT & OLMSTED, FUNERAL DIRECTORS**

Lady assistant when desired. Day phone 1775, night phone 1907. 228 Dundas. Residence, 288 King.

**D. A. STEWART**

(Successor to John T. Stephenson) FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER. Reasonable charges. Best equipment. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

104 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 453. GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Mgr.

**H. SMITH** Contractor and Builder, 15 Brighton Street, London, Ont. Phone 1549.

**London Institute of Physical Culture**

619 Richmond Street. R. C. BARKLEY, PRINCIPAL.

Branches: Physical examination, with prescription of exercises, body building, creative gymnastics, corrective work, fencing and boxing, shower baths. Office hours, 10 to 11 a.m., 7 to 8 p.m. wty

**THOUSANDS**

of kitchens daily use the

**Daisy Flour**

It is absolutely pure and always reliable.

**Wall Paper Painting**

**Picture Framing**

**COLERICK BROS.**

212 DUNDAS STREET.

**Individual Instruction**

ATTEND The Western Ontario Shorthand and Business College,

74 and 76 Dundas Street.

We make a specialty of each pupil, give individual instruction and place every graduate in a situation. Pupils may join classes at any time.

W. C. COO, C. S. R., Principal.

**Have You An Ill-Fitting Plate?**

If so, you might have it reset and made to fit perfectly at very little expense at the

**Western Dental Office,**

S.W. Cor. Dundas & Richmond Sts. Over C. P. R. Ticket Office. Phone 14.

## Purity and Excellence

Try the old favorite ALES AND PORTER, made by Joseph Hamilton. A capital tonic and body and brain builder.

**Thos. Wilson**

MERCHANT TAILOR

212 Dundas Street

Higgins Block. Telephone 556

**First-Class Set of Teeth, \$5.00**

**Dr. Fred L. Wood,**

181 1/2 DUNDAS STREET.

**DR. R. JARVIS, Dentist.**

Specialty: Crown and Bridge Work.

Odd Things Not Found Elsewhere.

**FOUNTAIN PENS \$1**

The Thos. Gillean guaranteed Fountain Pen, full size, solid gold nib, easy, steady flow. Re-

member this pen is guaranteed Special \$1.

**THOS. GILLEAN,**

402 Richmond Street.

**See What Benefit**

Your system will derive from eating Johnston's XXX Bread. Begin at once and watch results. This bread is pure, wholesome and delicious. For sale at grocers, or delivered.

PHONE 518. JOHNSTON BROS.

**THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY**

(From The London Advertiser of Jan. 6, 1871.)

The Manitoba News' letter of Dec. 21 says that Mr. Walt Hymann, of London, Ont., had started on a visit to his home, intending to return to Winnipeg in the spring. Mr. Jaffray, of the Galt Reformer, who went out as a private in the Ontario Battalion, has also left for Canada.

The Rev. J. A. R. Dickson, of this city, has received and declined a very flattering call to the Northern Congregational Church of Toronto.

We observe that a mutual benefit association has been established by the Free Masons of London, with Rev. Bro. G. M. Innes, A.M., as president. The membership is limited to 2,500. Bro. T. R. Westcott has been appointed secretary and treasurer.

Hon. Mr. Carling introduced in the Legislature yesterday a petition praying for an act to incorporate the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company.

The Dominion year-book, contains a compilation of figures and an interesting statement of facts by Mr. Jas. Young, M. P., on the general condition of the country, which cannot but be exceedingly gratifying to our readers. The realized wealth of the country is estimated at \$1,125,241,000. In savings banks and other institutions we have invested about \$65,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 in ten years. In 1850 our trade was \$30,000,000; in 1860, \$65,000,000, the last returns show an increase to \$119,000,000, and the present year is estimated at \$130,000,000.

The names of Mr. Drenny, Dorchester; Mr. Levi and Mr. Waters, East Williams; and Mr. McLeod, West Williams, have been put forward as candidates for the wardenship of Middlesex.

At the penny readings in Strathtown on Friday last week, Messrs. Meek and Cox, of this city, and Mr. J. Cameron, formerly of this city, delivered interesting readings.

The Very Rev. Dean Hellmuth delivered his interesting lecture on the "Franco-Prussian War" in Strathtown Town Hall last Thursday evening.

Caradoc elections - Reeve, Mr. Northcott (acclamation); deputy, Mr. McGugan.

Metcalfe elections - Reeve, Mr. R. Brown; deputy, Mr. Munroe.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

Harmsworth Self-Educator is for sale by the Red Star News Company, 8 Market Lane. Phone 1840.

The sacred cantata "Soul of Tarsus" was rendered by the choir of St. George's Church, assisted by Mrs. J. B. McKillop, Mrs. Rapsey, Miss Allen, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Blackwell. The choir was composed of 20 voices and was very effective. A string quartet - Messrs. Herbert, Chadwick, H. Ellis and Dr. F. Ellis, furnished the accompaniment. Rev. G. B. Sage spoke appropriately on the life of Saul.

**COMING TO LONDON TOWNSHIP.**

Messrs. Needham & Son report that they have sold the northeast quarter of lot 11, in the 5th concession, of London Township, well known as the S. W. Fawcett farm, to Mr. Alvin Dickinson, until recently a resident a

During the year 1905 we sold more

**Gerhard Heintzman Pianos**

than in any one year before. Because they are values unequalled in the market. Right in every detail.

**Sold for Cash or on easy terms.**

**W. McPhillips**

113 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

**COAL**

**Veribest**

Is Our Motto Try Us

**JOHN MANN & SONS**

401 CLARENCE ST. 425 YORK ST. 470 Phone.

We are cleaning up stock previous to stock-taking. Here are a few swell things in

**New York Vests at HALF-PRICE**

Thoroughly up-to-date in cut, style and colors. Regular price, \$5; clearing price, \$2.50

**\$2.50**

SEE 'EM IN OUR WINDOW.

**BOUGHNER.**

**CUT GLASS.**

When we say that Cut Glass is one of our specialties we are prepared to show you the best and largest stock in the city. When can we show you this line?

**WARD, The Jeweler,**

374 Richmond St.

Parnell's Home - made Bread should be served at every meal in every home. It is not only highest in nourishing value, but likewise the most delicious and inviting.

For sale at all grocers.

**LONDON AND DISTRICT**

—Mrs. R. Griffith, this city, is spending the holidays at Corbett.

—Miss Hodder, of this city, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Annie Hodder at Dresden.

—Mrs. Jerry Sullivan, of 423 Third avenue, Detroit, is visiting Mrs. Morley Riley, 575 William street.

—Miss Ruth Riley, of 575 William street, has returned home after spending her vacation in Detroit.

—Miss Myrtle Wilson, of this city, has been visiting Mrs. (Dr.) Anderson, of Mitchell, for a few days this week.

—Mrs. Alfred Tory, formerly of Hamilton, will receive at 761 Maitland street, on the second and fourth Thursdays.

—"Christ's Second Coming and When He Will Come" will be Mr. Belcher's theme Sunday night at the York Street Mission.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. Howse and daughter Eva, of this city, have returned home, after spending the holidays at Aylmer.

—Miss Libbie Hiseox, Queen's avenue, entertained at progressive evening in honor of her friend, Miss Genevieve Paul, of Chicago, Wednesday evening last.

—Miss Eva Carling, daughter of Mr. T. B. Carling, Exeter, intends taking up a course of studies in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and his left for that purpose.

—Miss Edna Mansbridge was the raison d'être of a small dance Wednesday, given by Miss Iva Campbell, Elmwood avenue. Miss Mansbridge left yesterday afternoon for New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Gammack, of Port Huron, have been called to this city on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Gammack's father, Mr. George Watson, one of London's oldest residents.

—Henderson Lodge, Ilberton, and King Solomon Lodge, Thamesford, will be officially visited next Monday and Wednesday respectively by R. W. Bro. J. A. Tancock, D. D. G. M. for London district.

—Messrs. Samuel and George Arscott, of Walkerton, formerly of this city, intend going into the boot and shoe business in Walkerton. They have purchased the business lately conducted by Mr. Fred Lippert, of that town.

—The sacred cantata "Soul of Tarsus" was rendered by the choir of St. George's Church, assisted by Mrs. J. B. McKillop, Mrs. Rapsey, Miss Allen, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Blackwell. The choir was composed of 20 voices and was very effective. A string quartet - Messrs. Herbert, Chadwick, H. Ellis and Dr. F. Ellis, furnished the accompaniment. Rev. G. B. Sage spoke appropriately on the life of Saul.

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Winnipeg, Manitoba. Mr. Dickinson is one of the exceptions to the general rule, inasmuch as he believes there is more money in farming in Ontario than in Manitoba. He intends to go into mixed farming, which is not common in the west, and pay special attention to poultry. He will make extensive improvements on the Fawcett farm.

**SAMPLE CASE STOLEN.**

The Hamilton Spectator says: "A Child, London, a commercial traveler, has reported to the police that his sample case was stolen from a James street store yesterday." Mr. Child resides at 78 Wellington street, city.

**PRESENTATION TO TEACHER.**

The members of Miss M. Rice's Sunday school class met at her home, 334 Horton street, on Thursday, and spent a very pleasant evening in music and games. During the evening Miss Irene presented Miss Rice with a gold-mounted silk umbrella, and Miss Meda Gould read an address expressing the appreciation of the class for Miss Rice's efforts. The address bore the names of Maud Bugg, Katie Munro, Edna Duxbury, Ada Wordley, Ada Brimacombe, Martha Powell, May Sullivan, Edna Clappitt, Grace Coles, Irene Roe and Meda Gould.

**TRADES COUNCIL OFFICERS.**

The following officers have been elected for 1906 by the London Trades and Labor Council:

President—John W. Sutton.

Vice-President—John McCandless.

Recording Secretary—W. Hollingshead.

Corresponding Secretary—William Hale.

Financial Secretary—Joseph Marks.

Sergeant-at-Arms—William Cooney.

**POPULAR SCIENCE EVENING.**

The fifth of the series of popular science meetings will be held in the room of the Entomological Society, Public Library building, this evening (Jan. 6) at 8 o'clock. The subject for the evening is "Some of the Wonders Revealed by the Microscope." It will be illustrated by some marvelous slides of beautiful crystals prepared by Prof. Bowman, and a number of other objects of interest. The public are cordially invited to attend.

**PRESENTED WITH TEA SET.**

The Ridgeway Dominion says: Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Echlin are leaving for London, where Mr. Echlin will engage in business. A few evenings ago at the home of Mrs. John Porter, of Methodist choir, of which both Mr. and Mrs. Echlin have been vocalists, members presented Mrs. Echlin with a handsome silver tea set as a token of regard and esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Echlin will be missed by a large circle of friends, who will join in wishing them success and happiness at London. Mr. and Mrs. Echlin are now settled at 788 Dundas street, and will be at home to their friends after 15th of January.

**A MUSICAL EVENING.**

The St. Mary's Dramatic and Entertainment Club will give an evening of unusual merit on Tuesday next. The first part will be a musical, the second part a mock trial and a playlet.

Those taking part will be Miss Susie McGill, Miss McGee, of Toronto, and Miss J. McGee, of Toronto. A very great deal of interest is being shown in the event. The mock trial is said to be very amusing. Those named to take part are artists who please.

**SERMONS FOR MARRIED FOLKS.**

Tomorrow evening, Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor of the Talbot Street Church, will begin a series of sermons to both husbands and wives upon the interesting subjects of "Four Strange Women." They are all found in the Scriptures, and the society of today, and are as follows: "The Beautiful Young Wife, and the Man She Should Not Have Married," "The False Wife," or the Woman that Betrays Her Husband for Personal Gain," "The Wife with a Painted Face," or the Woman that Gives Herself Wholly to Society," and "The Spiritualistic Medium," or the Woman in Compact with the Devil."

**CHILDREN BACK AT SCHOOL**

Attendance After the Holidays Very Satisfactory to Inspector.

School Inspector Edwards reports that the attendance at the schools this week has been excellent. The children returned after the holidays in a most satisfactory manner and have settled down to their studies for the winter term.

**PORK TOOK A DROP**

Price of a Week Ago Was Too High - Eggs Plentiful on Market.

There was very little more than pork and pork at the market this morning. The snowstorm kept many of the farmers away, and only a small number offered stuff for sale. The demand was good, and the prices were easier along most lines.

Pork was very plentiful, and the price was much lower than last week, ranging from \$5.25 to \$5.75. Last week it sold from \$6 to \$6.25. But this was considered too high. Most of the pork was sold early.

Fowl was scarce, only a few scattered lots being offered. There was no very great demand for it.

The mild weather has helped some, and fresh eggs are quite plentiful. The price was easier, 24 to 25 cents a dozen prevailing.

Butter was plentiful, and the price about as usual.

There were small lots of apples and potatoes, both running at 90 cents a bag.

**Sturdy Brains Wins Grape-Nuts**

Is the one true Scientific Brain Food.

**BE A WINNER!**

## "THE SERIO-COMIC GIRL" WAS VASTLY IMPROVED

Piece Overhauled Since Its Last Appearance Here, and Defects Are Wiped Out.

"The Serio-Comic Girl," a revised edition of Israel Zangwill's comedy with music, and which was seen in London a few weeks ago under the original title of "The Serio-Comic Governess," was witnessed by a fair house at the Grand last night. As compared with its previous appearance, the piece has been vastly improved, and last night it galloped along with a zest and vim altogether pleasing.

Miss Nellie Beaumont, the English girl with the beautiful shoulders, worked constantly through the three acts, and added to her laurels with each minute. She is indisputably clever, but, of course, no one will accuse her of possessing a voice. Despite this handicap, she gets along famously, and is the life of the performance. She was ably supported by Richard F. Carroll, who appeared as "Fossy," the astute theatrical manager. Carroll is "as funny as they make them," and he does full justice to Zangwill's humorous lines.

Miss Gertrude Clemens, as Bessy, the Irish servant woman, a discriminating actress, and is able to carry out a vigorous role without overdoing it. Her work was greatly admired. Miss Anna Travis, as Mrs. Maper, carried the part out to perfection.

Solos are worked in without number during the action of the piece, but it must be confessed that a good excuse for the music is never wanting. The choruses were splendid. The settings were the same as when seen here before, and they were, of course, very fine.

**\$9,000 OUTLAY FAVORED FOR IMPROVING ROADS**

Committee to Make an Important Recommendation to County Council - Townships to Spend Money.

The special good roads committee of the county council concluded its work this week, when it was decided to ask the council to appropriate \$9,000 for the purpose of improving the county roads. This sum will be increased by a grant of one-third, or \$3,000, from the Ontario Government.

The most important suggestion of the committee was to the effect that while the county will raise the money, the townships will spend it. Each township will be apportioned a certain sum with which to inaugurate a good roads campaign. It is expected that the sum appropriated will be increased.

The appropriation will cover over 200 miles of county roads, and that sum will allow about \$45 a mile. This will make a good start toward the improvement of the highways of the county.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss. Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that he is the owner and proprietor of said firm, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1905.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

RAJAH-The new King. Hand-made, home-smoked, clear Havana filler, 10c.

**SCOFFS AT NEW SCHEME**

York Loan Liquidators Oppose Reorganization Scheme.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—The attempt on the part of Bicknell & Bain to force a reorganization of the York County Loan and Savings Company by an appeal to Parliament, was characterized as something of an absurdity by one of the liquidators yesterday.

What useful purpose, save to spend unnecessarily the money of shareholders, can be served by reorganization, even supposing the Dominion winding-up act should be interfered with, which it cannot," he said.

"The shareholders of a reorganized concern would be the old shareholders. The assets would be the same, and no reorganization could make them any more than they are. If the company were to attempt to continue the company as a going concern, new capital would have to be enlisted. Where would it come from, and why should the business that has been stopped by the courts be continued?"

"To reorganize would mean new officers, new salaries, a new charter, and expenses of reorganization, which might run up to \$50,000 or over. In addition, supposing the company should try only to dispose of the assets they would spend more money of the shareholders in equipping the company than the National Trust, which is already equipped, and has every facility for pursuing the business."

Mr. James Bicknell, K.C., told a resolute necessary. The winding-up would be a long, slow, tedious process unless a purchaser for the assets could be found, and he was inclined to think that such a purchaser would not give a price that would be satisfactory to the shareholders. He thought the assets should be realized carefully, putting the National Trust Company in charge, but a reorganization was desirable by the shareholders for their own benefit. The winding-up would be solely for the purpose of obtaining restitution from any parties who may have used funds wrongfully or who used funds for unauthorized purposes, and which they would be liable to make good.

## The T. E. MARA CO., Ltd.

134 Dundas Street, Thorough to Carling Street. Opp. Market Lane. Late Scream Premises.

Clothing Dept. Upstairs, Bright, Clean and Up-to-Date

**Saturday and Monday**







# Music and the Drama

**THE GRAND.**  
Today, matinee and night, .....  
..... "Mrs. Temple's Telegram."  
Tuesday ..... "Primrose's Minstrels."  
Wednesday ..... "Piff! Paff! Pouf!"  
Thursday ..... "The Volunteer Organist."  
Friday ..... "Way Down East."  
Saturday, matinee and night .....  
..... "The Way of the Transgressor."

**BENNETT'S VAUDEVILLE.**  
All Week, First-class Vaudeville Acts

At the Grand this afternoon and evening, "Mrs. Temple's Telegram" will be the attraction. It is distinctly the most high-class offering in this city so far this season, and will no doubt draw the patronage of our best theatergoers. Harry Conner, Miss Allison Skidmore and a number of no less noted artists, go to make up a cast of players eminently suited to their respective roles. To miss this attraction will be to regret it for many days after.



**HARRY CONNER.**  
With "Mrs. Temple's Telegram" at the Grand Today, Matinee and Night.

ter it has gone and it would be well for those of our theatergoers who enjoy a really high-class performance to secure seats.

The George Primrose Big Minstrel Company, with George himself at the head of the procession of artists, comes to the Grand at specially reduced prices on Tuesday evening next, when the local theatergoers will have a view of the finest minstrel organization on the side of the coast. London is ripe for just such a treat of black-face fun, and Manager Turton is congratulating himself that George Primrose—the king-bee of minstrelsy—has been the one selected to deliver the goods. The new act alone is said to be the best this famous minstrel has ever had. It is entitled "Twilight on the Old Plantation," and is in two scenes. The first represents a negro cabin with its tangled growth of wild flowers; the second, a fascinating view of a cotton field a-bloom. By a clever manipulation of the lights many wonderful and inspiring sights are produced. Mr. Primrose appears in a new soft-shoe dance that is absolutely unique, and is assisted in this by a score of dancers. This one act is stated to invite the loftiest consideration of the most exacting critic and is a revelation of skill in dancing and high art scenic accessories. The staging and costuming are noteworthy features, and the old essentials of minstrelsy, such as the jubilee melodies, the "come and cotton" enchanting tunes and the songs of home and mother have not been overlooked.

There will be something doing all the time at the Grand Opera House next Wednesday evening, after B. C. Whitney's musical cocktail is uncorked. Its fast, snappy, bright manner, and the way it is thrown at the audience makes them feel like "Piff! Paff! Pouf!" says a noted reviewer. There is evidently no lagging in the performance, and a time of spirited fun, music and frolic may be counted upon during "Piff! Paff! Pouf!" stay in town. Up-to-the-minute comedy and real fun is promised, and judging from the list of principals, the laughing atmosphere looks exceedingly bright. The following stage favorites are among the principals: Fred Graham, Dorothy Osterman, R. E. Graham, Dorothy Maynard, James Devlin, Lulu McConnell, Walter H. Clifton, Evelyn Dunmore, Harry Stuart, Mae Elwood, Martin Chessman, Lisle Bloodgood and others, including the "Great Pony Ballet" and the American Beauty Chorus.

The Victoria, B. C. Times of a recent date says of a concert given in that city by Mr. Watkin Mills and his

talented company, who will appear at the Grand shortly:

"The Victoria audience, as a rule, is a pretty self-composed body. It is neither hysterical nor sensational in its expression of appreciation, but a good performance can always make the applause ring true. This assuredly was the case last evening, when Watkin Mills and his talented associates gave their concert at the Victoria Theater. The place was crowded, as the event was one remote from uncertainty; everybody knew that the name of Mills was synonymous with excellence. The programme, in its general arrangement, was wholly in keeping with the other features of the concert. It was generous and well-balanced, but, of course, it was not deemed sufficient by the audience, who sorely taxed the liberality of the performers by their insistent demands for encores. It is very difficult to select the most capitalizing number of an altogether charming programme.

"Miss Gertrude Lonsdale and Miss Edith Kirkwood, the contralto and soprano, shared honors, one might say the premier honors, with Mr. Mills. Both were in good voice, and excelled particularly in the cycle, Miss Lonsdale's "Fairies" and the "Ship That Sailed into the Sun," and Miss Kirkwood's "If No One Ever Marries Me" and "The Swings," were gems, and had to be repeated several times. Harold Wilde, tenor, was another host in himself, his tones being as clear as a bell, and produced with the true artist's ease. Edouard Parlovitz, the pianist, had to nearly double his contributions to the programme. The Chopin "Scherzo in B flat minor," in expression and technique was a treat.

Much homely humor is found in Wm. B. Gray's beautiful new production, "The Volunteer Organist." Its characters being drawn from a locality in Vermont that seems to be quite apart from the rest of the world, are many of them rare studies. The eccentricities of the rural Vermonters are, while clearly drawn, not one whit exaggerated. Like the Irishman, the humor of the Vermonters is spontaneous and it bubbles out in unexpected places at unlooked-for times so that one is actually at a loss as to whether one is laughing with glee or to let one's sympathy go out to some of the other characters. The Grand patrons will have an opportunity of witnessing the piece Thursday night, January 11.

With an entire new scenic production, and with the original cast "Way Down East" will be seen at the Grand on Friday evening next. The popularity of this celebrated rural play does not wane. Local managers consider it a looking and clamor to get it on their list of attractions. Acknowledging the merit of the play, there are other factors that have had much to do with its success. Foremost is the fact that Manager Brady has kept the cast up to its original standard. "Way Down East" is a play that has given the play an entirely new scenic setting, and in every way has given the play the same care and attention that he would a new production. That these things count in the long run is evidenced by the continued success of the play.

Percy G. Williams, the well-known booking agent, has been talking as follows to the New York Telegraph: "Vaudeville is having what seems to be a great boom, but which is nothing of the sort. It is the result of a steady growth, which I believe will continue for many years to come. I think the new year will see the steady development of feature acts, acts with either big effects or novel laugh-getting ideas as a foundation. We are gradually learning what vaudeville means to the people and we know that we cannot spend too much money to secure what will please our patrons."

Mr. F. F. Proctor, the big New York manager, has also been saying: "I look for a great year. Vaudeville has developed wonderfully during the past twelve months, but I look for an even greater development during the next twelve. The improvement will be in all lines and in all directions. Salaries are higher than they have ever been before, managers now paying \$3,800 a week for a vaudeville programme where two years ago they would have thought \$1,800 a big price. Of course the shows are better now than ever before, but we will be able to make them better still. Laughter will be the chief end and aim of the vaudeville audiences."

A sumptuous scenic production of the new melodramatic sensation, "The Way of the Transgressor," will be given at the Grand on Saturday afternoon and evening next, at popular prices. This is the latest novelty in theatricals, and it has proven a great success, because it is radically different from anything hitherto attempted. The entire performance is full of surprises, there being a rapid series of changes from the grave to the gay. The plot is an in-

teresting one, not strained or illogical but a truthful tale of happenings to people of the present day. Incidental to the performance will be given a number of costly vaudeville acts. The supreme novelty of the whole production is the introduction of four highly educated dogs, who play parts in the drama in such a masterful manner that those who see them are prone to say that they must be endowed with a human brain.

A splendid bill of vaudeville has been secured for the coming week at Bennett's, when a diversified galaxy of his farcical, dancing, magic and acrobatic acts will be presented. The headlines will be Ferguson Dupres and Company, who will be seen in an exceptionally clever musical comedy sketch entitled "Training a Husband." The piece is said to be full of witty dialogue, and amusing situations, much of the fun arising from the actions of a well-meaning but indiscreet servant, Charlie, played by Mr. Ed. Higgins. The piece is said to be cleverly handled in its presentation, and has been the laughing hit on every bill.

A clever gymnastic act will be presented by the Three Sensational Zoelers. Their marvelous acrobatic work on a flying trapeze has made for them a high place in the vaudeville world, and their services are constantly in demand. They are performing



at the Madison Square Garden in New York this week, where they are the acrobatic hit of the show.

A mystery sure to arouse much local interest will be created by the engagement of a prominent London lady who will render local selections next week. The mystery will be as to the identity of the fair singer. She will wear a mask at every performance, and will be driven to and from the theater in a closed cab; the mask not being removed until she reaches home.

Hyde and Heath will present a novel comedy singing sketch entitled "A Load of Hay." Introducing singing, dancing and six changes of costume, with a great military and electrical finish. Special scenery and electrical effects are used in the presentation of this act, and it is said to be the best of its kind in vaudeville.

Hillman, the magician, will present his original and interesting act, introducing some mysterious feats of modern sorcery.

An amusing travesty act will be presented by Tom and Gertie Grimes, and the American Trio will offer a refined character sketch.

As a special added attraction one of America's foremost monologists has been secured to amuse next week's audiences. William Tomkins is known by vaudeville theatergoers all over the United States as one of the funniest comedians on the stage. "Tomkins' Topical Talks" are likely to make a very large hit at Bennett's, where high-class comedy is enjoyed and appreciated.

The bill will be completed by some clever comedy dancing by Eddie Higgins, and a series of new and interesting moving pictures.

The daily matinees at Bennett's are constantly gaining in popularity, especially with the ladies, who find it a pleasant way to spend a few hours of an afternoon.

The high tone of refinement maintained by the management well warrants the calling of it a "popular family theater."

It is declared by a number of newspapers that the most difficult individual in this world to please with theatrical entertainment are the San Francisco critics. Arnold Daly had to submit to their displeasure as Mansfield recently did and just as Crane, Drew and other well-known actors have on various occasions. One critic, the dean of the tribe, was unable to find any merit in Daly's acting until he appeared as Napoleon in Shaw's play, "The Man of Destiny." He discounted his praise, however, by finding fault with the young actor's "make-up." A few days after the article appeared Daly was a guest at a dinner at the Bohemian Club, of which the critic is a prominent member. During the evening Mr. Daly was called upon for a

speech, and in the course of his remarks said: "One critic whom you all know very well singularly enough praised my 'make-up' as being too homey." He said it was absurd when one remembered Napoleon's physical beauty. As regards this I wish to say that my make-up was copied from the famous soldier was a young man of twenty-six or seven. He was long and haggard. Napoleon did not cultivate that picturesque and impressive Hyperion look that curled over upon carefully considering the matter I have come to the conclusion that the distinguished critic has confounded Napoleon with Madame Recamier."

Augustus Thomas is to make radical changes in "The Embassy Ball," in which Lawrence D'Orsay was to star this season, but which proved disappointing. It is thought the weakness of the play lay in its confusing political story, which will be revised.

"The Belle of Avenue A," in which Edna Pay is starring, will close its tour Jan. 14. Another company may play the piece through the western circuit. A new musical comedy will be secured by Manager Woods for Miss Fay.

ter or the worse during your experience on it?"

"In the broad sense in which you ask me to answer this question I can say that the French stage is much more moral today than it has been since I knew it. It has made great strides as a moral preceptor and as an exemplar of that peculiar word decency. This progress of the French stage—and I think it reaches all over the civilized nations—has been one of the greatest benefits to the mass of people. The progress has not been made for art's sake alone, but for the benefit of humanity and the great public."

"Do you believe with John Oliver Hobbes that the so-called immoral French plays are not written for French consumption, but for the transient population of Paris?"

Mme. Bernhardt shrugged her shoulders as only a Frenchwoman can. She waved her hands. Mr. Mayer looked worried. And then the divine Sarah said:

"I know of no immoral French plays. How could there be?"

"Who do you think is the greatest living dramatist?"

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PRIMROSE MINSTRELS, WITH LONDON'S GEORGE AT THE HEAD.

## Sarah Bernhardt Speaks Her Mind on Many Things

She Talks Interestingly of the Stage, of Plays and the Players.

Here are some questions that a New York interviewer asked Sarah Bernhardt and her answers thereto: "Do you think in this age of commercialism that dramatic art should bow to the prevalent spirit? Should the business interest be brought forth in the drama, rather than the idea of love and tragedy?"

"There is no such thing as putting any one line of thought first. Art always comes first. If business interests suggest art or can be made art, why then have commercial plays. If love or crime suggests better art, then write your play about them. No one can tell how to write a play or what to write about. If it is a real author and writer, from his soul it makes little difference what the stage setting is. He can write quite as convincing comedies as he can overwhelming tragedies. It all depends upon what he has in his soul and what he has to say."

"Have you read any of Bernard Shaw's plays, which are just now receiving such conspicuous notice in this country?"

"If you refer to 'Mrs. Warren's Profession,' I have never read it. I have read 'Candida' and 'Man and Superman.' I read them in English, and believe me, I could not find, hard as I tried, a trace of immorality in either of them."

"You do not think that Mr. Shaw's plays have an immoral influence?"

"No, I do not think they have. I do not think that any play can have an immoral influence. I realize that this is quite a broad proposition, quite a difficult question to answer satisfactorily to the American public. It is to my mind without the realms of possibility that a play which could be put on in America would have an immoral influence. If the play contains immoral ideas the fact of its exploitation on the stage makes a lesson of morality. This, however, is a subject for the church and not for the stage. I believe it has also become a subject for the law in New York."

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"You mean your President—you mean Mr. Roosevelt?"

"Is he your ideal of the ideal man?"

"This word strenuous is new to me. I think I understand its meaning. I imagine that the American public also understands its meaning. When you put it in plain and unadorned French it means a manly man. That is a person that no one can contradict. Am I a republican or a democrat, you ask? I am a democrat."

## THEATRES NOT GOLD MINES; MARGIN OF PROFIT SMALL

Insight Into The Receipts and Expenditures of a Chicago Playhouse.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—As an indication of how little the theatergoing public knows of a theater management it needs to regard only the distribution of the \$3 that go for a pair of orchestra seats. This money inevitably goes into the box office. But what is its after distribution? In what percentages? And where?

In the beginning it may be conceded that the company which appears in a good play of its kind adapted to the house's clientele, will receive 65 per cent of the gross receipts of the box

and to tax the management of a house until it becomes a necessary condition that every little while some play is produced under normal conditions, which, instead of bringing him \$5,000 a week, double that sum, and leaves the house with more than \$1,000 to the good each week for a month or more. Companies that will promise these \$10,000 a week plays are to be cultivated by the manager of the theater when he maps out his "season" in the interest of a variety of performances, to suit all tastes. It is so much more promising to give 65 per cent of the proceeds of a \$10,000 a week performance than it is to pledge 50 per cent of a possible \$4,500 a week business. And there are instances in Chicago theatrical history where a good company in a good house has played to \$20 a night houses.

A good theater has its own clientele which will come to it regardless of the performance billed there. It is akin to the situation out of which a man buys a novel because of a publisher's imprint on the title page. And in this comparison the position of the publisher in bringing out a book and that of the theatrical manager who opens up his house to a new production is identical. The theater manager occasionally discovers that a play has failed miserably in his house; why it failed, neither he nor the company manager can guess!

It is through the clientele that his house has established that the theater manager finds much leverage with companies seeking his playhouse. Here he may eliminate a good deal of the element of chance. For instance, he will have come into business touch with certain companies whose appearance in his house means standing room only for the period of the stay. They are \$10,000 a week companies without a single element of chance that they fail of the mark. But to reach this they must play in the house with the clientele that has accepted them in the past. One of these companies that had played in a certain house with much success became dissatisfied with the terms of the house and the next season chose a better theater, only to lose money miserably. Since then it has returned to the old place, glad to get the 60 per cent of gross receipts. One Chicago theater has booked a single attraction for a term of years aggregating 25 weeks of performances, and these 25 weeks have aggregated \$263,000 sales at the box office.

It is this type of play which the manager is anxious to get into his house always. But in the interest of the variety which he may wish to have in his season's plans he must take on some plays in which he has all of a gambler's risk. How great this risk in the new plays may be suggested in the experience of Charles Frohman in a period of 20 years. In that time Frohman has produced about 35 plays a year, putting thousands of dollars into some of them that they have not returned 1,000 cents to him. Some have been enormous successes, but others that have been staged in houses of his knowledge and experience have run two or three nights only to be buried past resurrection.

Occasionally in the dull summer season the theater manager has a proposition from some company which is disposed to forego a play. The occasion comes from the fact that a play which has run in Chicago extends itself in a territory within at least a 500-mile radius of the city. The billing of the city, newspaper criticisms and comments, the chance country visitor—all are aids in making the play known to the resident of the small and large cities within this radius. To have a play in a territory within a city which has made a name for itself in a territory of 2,000,000 is precedent enough.

On this basis the company manager may go to the theater manager in the dull season, contracting with the house to make good the house expenses for a week or two weeks' performance and dividing the proceeds above expenses on a basis of 50 per cent. Frohman without this the house would be closed—always a bad thing for a house. "In the season"—and there is a chance for some unexpected money with all the expenses of the occasion made good.

As a business proposition for the investment of mere idle capital the theater is not an attractive thing. A theater that costs \$250,000 may be altogether another thing than a theater that costs another \$250,000. Without a standing and a clientele any theater is all risk. One may have these attributes almost without the asking; another may never have them. One manager may become a millionaire; a hundred may die in poverty. There are theaters in Chicago where the theater investment, regardless of other sources of income from building rents, reaches to \$500,000. To be an investor in the best sense such a theater, with all its risks and chances, must net \$25,000 a year clear to its owner's pocket.

George Ade has sailed from New York for Europe and expects to pass the winter in Egypt. His actress, Tennant of "The College Widow" company, telegraphed a New York paper during the past week denying most emphatically the reported engagement between her and Mr. Ade.

An extravaganza entitled "His Majesty" is to have its first presentation in Philadelphia February 12. Its author and composer is Shafter Howard, and Nelson Roberts is looking after the details. The piece was produced privately a year ago in New York and made such a good impression that ample backing has been secured to give it an elaborate staging.

Notwithstanding the many stories circulated about Mme. Schumann-Hook, the differences existing between her and F. C. Whitney have been satisfactorily adjusted and she will once more be seen as the star in "Love's Lottery," commencing Jan. 28.



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ter or the worse during your experience on it?"

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Thus before the theater's management has a chance at the distribution of profits the \$3 for the two seats sold by the box office has dwindled to \$1.50 gross. Out of this the theater's management will have to pay all expenses of the house and figure the profits in that which is left after all bills are met. Under these conditions the \$3 for two orchestra chairs is distributed:

To company (65 per cent).....	\$1.95
To the house (35 per cent).....	1.05
Distribution of the \$1.05, gross, received by the house.....	\$1.05
Salaries (25 per cent).....	.2625
Rental (20 per cent).....	.21
Advertising (10 per cent).....	.105
Light and heat (5 per cent).....	.0525
Taxes and insurance (5 per cent).....	.0525
Miscellaneous (5 per cent).....	.0525
Total expenses.....	.735
Profits to house.....	.315

Reducing these figures to a general basis representative of the business of a theater in the downtown district of Chicago, the general totals have a broader meaning for the layman.

The average downtown theater in Chicago has a seating capacity of 1,400 distributed from orchestra circle to the galleries. In such a theater there will be 800 seats selling at \$1.50 each, 300 seats averaging 80 cents, and another 300 seats averaging 40 cents—a total of \$1,500 a night, with all seats filled, and a total of \$10,920 for a week of seven days.

But this average Chicago house with the 1,400 seats is doing good business if the average for the week is \$3,000 at the box office. When the week's sale is \$7,000 the theater may expect to give its 65 per cent of gross receipts to the playing company, as indicated in the above distribution. If the returns of the box office be the house limits through an engagement and the attraction be some special star whose "drawing" capacity is unquestioned, always, as in the case of Bernhardt, Mansfield, and others of the class, the theater may have agreed to give even 85 per cent of the gross receipts to the company. Ordinarily, for the ordinary company which may or may not bring \$5,000 a week, the basis of a contract is 50 per cent to house and company.

Thus in the \$5,000 a week company business on the 65 per cent basis, the company will get \$3,250. The house's share will be \$1,750, and out of this the lump distributions for the week will be:

Gross receipts for week.....	\$1,750
To salaries account.....	.4375
Rental.....	.3500
Advertising.....	.1750
Light and heat.....	.0875
Taxes and light.....	.0875
Miscellaneous expenses.....	.0875
.....	1.250
Net profits.....	\$1,500

In all these figures of the theater income, one item has not appeared, that of the theater programme. Incidentally, this is a source of income rather than of expense. There are two programmes printing companies in the city which are pleased to compete for the privilege of printing all the programmes a theater may want, these not only to be free of cost but a source of profit, averaging about \$150 a month to the house. In this work the contracting printing company pays the lump sum for the privilege of supplying the theater, looking up the advertising which shall make this feature of a programme the printing company's source of profit.

Counting the house profits on a successful \$5,000 week at \$545, however, does not include the item of repairs and decorations which confront the theater manager at regular intervals. There is wear and tear on a theater's chairs, carpets, draperies and wall decorations, out of the proportion to that in most public places. The manager of a 1,400 seat house in downtown Chicago counts upon spending at least \$15,000 in decorations every two years. An orchestra chair itself may cost him \$10; a gallery chair at \$2.50 is reasonable. Carpeting may cost \$3 to \$4 a yard, and need be renewed every year. Breakages of many kind serve to annoy



THE SONG HIT, "CORDELIA MALONE," IN "PIFF! PAFF! POUFF!"



## BEAUTY IN COMMON LIFE.

BY SIR PHILIP BURNE-JONES, BART.

In looking at old pictures of houses and streets, or representations of the everyday dress of our ancestors, one is struck by the much more important part which beauty played in the common life of days gone by than has been assigned to her in these later years by the wisdom of new generations.

Without going further back than the days of the Georges, what records abound of beautiful and dignified domestic architecture, of cheerful and attractive garments, both for men and women, not only in the houses of the princes and the costumes of men of moderate means, and in the clothes of ordinary citizens.

To this legacy of beauty, left us by our fathers, we, their children of the modern world, seem to be strangely indifferent.

The builder of the twentieth century, no less than the tailor and the dress-maker, appears to dread any note of individuality or distinction and to do his best to reduce all things to one dead and depressing level.

Streets were once fringed with gabled houses, no two of which were absolutely alike, whose interesting irregularity gave a character to the thoroughfares, while the shops were ornamented with quaint and attractive signs, and the simple taverns in the town were the meeting places for men of refinement and education.

We have changed all this, and wherever we could do so, have pulled down the picturesque old houses, and have built in their stead miles upon miles of dreary and desolate streets, of which each house is exactly like its neighbor—all equally devoid of any touch of human interest, mechanical and soulless in their construction, melancholy and disheartening in their appearance.

Instead of wearing coats of many colors as our fathers did, we clothe ourselves in funeral black, as though the joy of life had in truth departed from amongst us.

Could anything, for example, be uglier than the apparel of an ordinary respectable man of today? A shabby black cylinder, made of a material peculiarly susceptible to injury from wear and weather, surmounts his head. The height of it is purely arbitrary; there seems no particular reason why it should stop where it does, and not extend for another six inches into the air—or why it should not be arched at half its height. Another hard, shiny cylinder—this time white—encases his neck, and two white cylinders surround his wrists.

He covers his body with two coats—both black, one of these in all front and no back—the other all back and no front—and this hangs round him in yards of superfluous drapery.

He then thrusts his legs into two more cylinders—and a pair of dismal black boots, often covered with a dirty reeking substance called "blacking," completes the picture.

Looked upon dispassionately, what could be more grotesque as a costume for a man?—and yet custom has so insured us to the aspect of the top-hat and the frock-coat, that we see nothing particularly incongruous or ugly about them, and all efforts that have been made to introduce a more reasonable style of clothing have proved ineffective.

Indeed any radical change in the national costume must of necessity be gradual and universal.

Spasmodic individual attempts to invent a more becoming and rational attire must always excite of eccentricity or affectation, and, unless the new fashion is very generally adopted, must be doomed to failure.

My complaint is that we should be content to sit down under the tyranny of the top-hat and frock-coat, and should not, before now, have made an operative effort to evolve something a little more in consonance with the dictates of human dignity.

With regard to architecture we seem to be entering upon an era of ugliness unparalleled in the history of the art. It is grievous to see the modest and pleasant houses of a bygone generation replaced by the towering and pretentious edifices which are contributing, to no small extent, to the growing vulgarity of the town.

Indeed it is a vulgar age upon which we are entering, and unless something occurs to arrest modern tendencies, our cities will become uglier and more joyless as the years advance for ugliness and vulgarity go hand in hand.

The sad thing is that no one today seems to mind the destruction of what is beautiful, or to offer any serious opposition to its place being taken by what is palpably the reverse.

It might be interesting to speculate as to what the fashions which have led to this artistic apathy.

I have no hesitation in ascribing this change in the national attitude to the

introduction of steam and electricity, and all that these forces imply.

Quick and cheap transit—swift and easy interchange of thought, has resulted in the massing together in our cities of thousands of human beings, who are attracted to the same spot by the hope of selling their services or selling their wares. With the advent of machinery the commercial output has become enormous, and we are now not merely a nation of shopkeepers but a nation of manufacturers whose goal is material wealth, in the pursuit of which the majority of population has become exclusively absorbed.

A standard of excellence based upon utilitarian principles of supply and demand, and entirely irrespective of aesthetic considerations, has been raised in the place of the natural good taste and beautiful tradition which characterized the days of our forefathers.

Many thousands of men and women—I am not speaking of the very poor, but of the humbler commercial classes—clerks, small shopkeepers, etc., are compelled to live herded together in cheap, ill-constructed houses.

These depressing and ugly surroundings have helped to deaden the sense

of beauty with the masses of the community, who have practically ceased to desire that which they never see. So the dreary jerry-built streets continue to extend in all directions like rank weeds. No one complains. No one seems to care.

It is not that the construction of a house that is agreeable to look at is a matter of great expense. It is just as cheap to design a little simple house the living quarters of the men, and the outlook from our railways as we approach a city from any point of the compass. People are indifferent, that is all, and do not care what sort of a home it is that they live in, so long as it may be made to look outside, at least, as if it cost a few more pounds a year than their neighbors.

How long the spirit of beauty will withdraw herself from us it would be idle to speculate. She seems, at present, to have gone into retreat, waiting, as it were, for the wave of universal ugliness to pass. That she will one day return to us I have no doubt, but it will be long of our time. Other eyes than ours will look upon that homecoming—eyes which years of starvation shall have taught to miss and need the mighty presence which we are driving from our doors today—and her reappearance will be a sign that her home is worthy to receive her.

## JACK TARS AS COLLECTORS.

"If you want to find an indefatigable curio collector as one, take any average blue-jacket of the navy," remarked a man who used to wear uniforms himself. "United States men-of-war's men take more interest and probably spend more money in the curio collecting business than the officers of cruising ships. They make their collections, as a rule, to present to the folks at home and to their sweethearts, but there's a considerable class of blue-jackets who engage in the collecting business for what there is in it by way of profit.

"Every American man-of-war that returns to the States at the conclusion of a cruise of several years in foreign waters has most of its out-of-the-way nooks and crannies stuffed with the collections of the ship's company when on homeward-bound pennant is broken out. The bilgees are sometimes so jammed with the curio chests of the men that the blue-jackets have to spend hours in breaking them out and re-stowing them every time bilge-inspection day comes around. The men belonging to the engine room gang of a ship make use of three or four of the unused boilers in which to stow their boxes and packages of curios, and when, as occasionally happens, the chief engineer orders these boilers to be fired while the other boilers are being cleaned and blown out the disgust of the black gang is too deep for utterance.

"Although the blue-jackets are not supposed to have anything whatever in their lockers besides their clothes and small stores and the blue-jacket is not permitted by the regulations to bring curios over the ship's side, officers do not really enforce the rule with strictness, perhaps because the regulation applies to the officers as well as to the men for'ard. An officer who himself has stowed away in one of the ship's spare staterooms a quarter ton box of curios designed for the ornamentation of his shore home is pretty apt to look in another direction when he sees a blue-jacket coming over the gangplank with a bulging package of curios under his arm. All that the officer asks inferentially of the blue-jacket shall he keep his collection under cover that it shall not be revealed while the other boilers are being cleaned and blown out the disgust of the black gang is too deep for utterance.

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## FORTUNES INVESTED IN POSTAGE STAMPS

CRAZE FOR COLLECTING GROWN AMAZINGLY OF LATE.

Few people outside the ranks of ardent philatelists have any idea of the enormous growth of the postage-stamp collecting craze during recent years. It is a story full of romance, the financial side of which bristles with figures representing huge fortunes sunk in the tiny scraps of paper which speed the world's correspondence.

Both as a hobby and as a business stamp collecting has reached proportions which give it a very important place among mundane pursuits. There are many private collections worth from £2,000 to £200,000, and the capital sunk in the stamp traffic is estimated to be well over £1,000,000.

The financial importance of the trade is illustrated by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, which, by its amalgamation last February with the firm of Glendinning, Limited, has a capital of over £1,000,000. It was the auctioneering department of this firm which sold Mr. Smith-Ryland's small private collection a few days ago for about £250,000. The collection was considered to be very good for an auction sale, especially as the collection offered contained comparatively few great rarities.

But even here there were one or two price obtained for individual stamps which at once show the keenness of the collector and the business importance of the traffic. For instance, a Saxony stamp of 1851, with an error of paper, realized £56; a penny red and blue British Central Africa stamp sold for £47, and a penny blue Cape of Good Hope for £38.

Very often far higher prices than these are obtained for single stamps, though it may be a long time before a stamp realizes anything like £1,450, paid for a two-penny blue Mauritius, for example.

THE PRINCE'S SPECIALTY.

The Prince of Wales is well known to be a very enthusiastic philatelist, but it is not common knowledge that he is a specialist, collecting only the stamps of Great Britain and her colonies. His stamps are worth many thousands of pounds. As president of the Philatelic Society of London, the prince is regarded as one of the most cultured followers of the science of stamps, and has cleared up several doubtful points through information gathered in his philatelic researches during his colonial tours.

Two of his sons—Prince Edward and Prince George—have already caught the stamp fascination. Prince Edward is specially interested in the Prince Edward Island stamps, of which he owns a complete set.

The philatelic journal asked its readers their chief reasons for collecting stamps, offering a prize for the best reply. A large majority gave "an investment" as their first answer, and it is, indeed, true that postage stamps are not only a safe, but also a highly profitable investment.

Experts say that British colonial stamps are the best from the investor's point of view, especially those of colonies which have small populations, and therefore, print comparatively few stamps.

It is stated to be only a moderate estimate that the earning value of stamps is 10 per cent. As instances of this earning value may be mentioned the 10s. Lagoon, which was sold in 1903 for 12s. 6d., and is now worth 15s. 6d. Mr. Paulsen of Terquay, Somerset, has sold three years ago was 25s., but is now 18s.

Mr. W. Hughes Hughes' collection, made during 37 years, at a cost altogether of only 16s., was sold for £3,000. Another collector, Mr. J. H. Paulsen, of Terquay, Somerset, has sold a collection of 1,000 stamps, which originally cost £200, was sold, after lying on one side for 27 years, for £4,000.

No collection of valuable occupies such a little space as postage stamps. The small strong box of a representative collector's headquarters contains more than £5,000 worth of stamps pasted into stock books, of which there are 180, are valued over £2,000. The Newfoundland stamps alone in this assortment are worth £1,500 14s. 6d.

There are 40,000 names of customers in all parts of the world who are the principal buyers of the stamps of the Prince of Wales, and a standing order for all new colonial issues, being among the most important. For these customers about £2,000 catalogues of British and 30,000 of foreign stamps are prepared annually. The stamps sold are valued at about £500 each, and are never less than a week.

As collectors are increasing annually, especially in the public schools, and prices are always rising, the traffic generally must be considered to be in a very flourishing condition.

One does not wonder at this when it is stated that many wealthy collectors spend from £1,000 to £10,000 a year on their stamps. The late Mr. M. Philippe, of Remire, of Paris, the greatest collector in the world, has spent £200,000 since 1870. His stamps were worth nearly £500,000, and his annual expenditure with one firm alone averaged from £2,000 to £4,000. He employs two secretaries, one to look after his stamps and the other the post-cards, envelopes and wrappers.

H. J. Duveen, of New York, has a collection valued at £80,000. W. B. Avery, of Birmingham, owns stamps worth £60,000. Mr. P. Castle, vice-president of the Philatelic Society, sold his stamps five years ago for £20,000, and several American collectors have stamps worth from £20,000 to £50,000.

In Russia the most important collector is Mr. F. Breltuss, of St. Petersburg, who has been collecting for 45 years, and has a collection of stamps worth £100,000. In the world, Italy's most famous collector is Prince Doria Pamphili, and the prince's place of honor in Germany is occupied by Herr Martin Schröder, the Leipzig merchant.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the Earl of Devon, and the Duke of Devon, are all collectors of stamps. The Duke of Devon, who has been collecting for 45 years, and has a collection of stamps worth £100,000. In the world, Italy's most famous collector is Prince Doria Pamphili, and the prince's place of honor in Germany is occupied by Herr Martin Schröder, the Leipzig merchant.

India has, for the first time, given recognition to women as aids to good government by appointing Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, widow of the late Justice Ranade, a visitor to the Yeshiva central jail.

## INTERESTING POINTS OF COURT ETIQUETTE

RELATIONS OF ROYALTY WITH ITS SUBJECTS.

The divinity that doth hedge a king expresses itself in some curious ways, and a people who are not accustomed to associating with these exalted personages royal etiquette is in many points very puzzling. To those meeting Queen Alexandra constantly it probably does not seem strange to address her as ma'am, but to unaccustomed ears this monosyllable does not sound quite respectful. The Queen is addressed as ma'am by all the members of the upper classes, the term "your majesty" being rarely used except on formal occasions, while the Princesses of Wales and all the princesses of the blood royal of England are addressed in the same way. The King, the Prince of Wales and all the other English princes are addressed as sir. Yet for the royal ladies and princesses bearing the title of princess, "highness" must not be addressed as sir or ma'am, but as prince and princess.

A letter to the sovereign must begin thus: "His Majesty the King," and below the single word, "Sire." The conclusion of the letter would be worded somewhat as follows: "I have the honor to submit myself, your majesty's most humble and devoted servant," etc. In the case of a peeress, peer's daughter or wife of a peer's son, it is different, and a letter might be worded thus: "Lady Southshire, or Lady Joan Vere, presents her most respectful duty to the king, and begs to request or humbly to inquire," etc. A letter to the Prince of Wales should begin thus: "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," on a lower line "Sir," and then the letter would be proceeded with. It should be ended: "I remain your royal highness, most dutiful and obedient servant," etc. A letter to a royal princess should be worded in the same style.

Another curious bit of royal etiquette provides, according to the authority first quoted, that when members of the royal family are present at a dinner finger glasses must be supplied for their use at dessert, but not for the other guests.

When the King and Queen play bridge or any other round game money fresh from the mint must be provided, and when any member of the reigning family joins in a game of cards new money is usually supplied.

Invitations from the sovereign, as nearly everyone knows, are commands, and must be treated as such. Only the death of a near relative, serious illness or compulsory absence from England can be given as reasons for non-acceptance. A previous engagement can never be pleaded as an excuse. Answers to royal invitations should be written in the third person. Communications with royalty are usually made through the controller of the household; it is entirely incorrect to write to the royal personage himself—that is to say, in ordinary circumstances, for the rights of friendship and affection override even the observance of a court etiquette.

Introductions to royal personages are made only at their request. When the presentation is made the lady presented should make a low but quick courtesy, a sort of "bow"—and a man gives a deep respectful bow. The royal personages usually shake hands and begin the conversation at once; the person presented must on no account speak first, nor offer to shake hands.

The initiative is always taken by royalty. The actual introduction is made thus: "Lady Blank, your majesty," "Mrs. West, sir," "Miss Joan West, ma'am."

When a country house party is arranged, the royal guests are the principal guests, and their wishes are entirely deferred to in the matter of invitations sent out. A list of the people whom it is proposed to include as fellow-guests is previously submitted to the royal personages, and they have the undisputed right of raising or adding names as may seem good in their sight.

An entire suite of rooms must be set apart for the royal guests, and they usually breakfast in their own sitting-room, joining the rest of the party for luncheon and dinner.

The point of royal etiquette is that a man or woman who has not been presented at court cannot sit at the same time as a royal guest, and this irrespective of his or her rank, riches or position. Sometimes the royal personage may specially invite the uninitiated individual to the "high" table in that case, the situation is, of course, altered.

When the house party is assembled for dinner everyone remains standing until the royal guests make their appearance. As soon as they enter the room the host gives his arm to the royal lady, and leads the way to the dining-room, followed by the hostess with the masculine royalty, and succeeded by the remainder of the guests in strict order of precedence.

When dinner is ended the hostess does not make the usual move; she waits for some slight indication from her royal guests, showing that they have finished dessert, and their conversation, and are ready to leave the dining-room.

In the event of a London dinner party much the same etiquette prevails. In that case the royal visitors are received at the door of the mansion by host and hostess, or by the host alone if no royal lady is present, or if the guests happen to be all gentlemen or eastern potentates. Under these circumstances the host receives them and conducts them at once to the hostess. Royal guests usually arrive late and last, and when they enter the drawing-room with their host and hostess the other guests at once rise to their feet and remain standing until the royalties are seated—"The Ladies' Field."

WORMS CAUSE feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

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## A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE.  
Arrive from the east—4 a.m., 10:45 a.m. (except Sunday), 11 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 6:35 p.m., 7:43 p.m., 10 p.m. (except Sunday).  
Arrive from the west—12:15 a.m., 3:20 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:20 a.m., 3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m. (except Sunday), 11:20 a.m., 2:05 p.m. (except Sunday), 4:25 p.m., 6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).  
Depart for the west—4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m. (except Sunday), 11:10 a.m., 1:25 a.m., 1:55 p.m. (except Sunday), 8:10 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.  
Arrive—10:40 a.m. (except Sunday), 4 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11 p.m.  
Depart—6:35 a.m. (except Sunday), 11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m. (except Sunday), 7:50 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.  
Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.  
Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 6:10 p.m.  
Passenger trains do not run on this branch on Sundays.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.  
Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:10 p.m.  
Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.  
Arrive from the east—11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:30 p.m. From the west—5 a.m., 8:35 a.m., 5:20 p.m.  
Depart—For the east—5:05 a.m., 8:40 a.m., 5:28 p.m. For the west—11:38 a.m., 11:35 p.m., 11:35 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.  
Arrive—8:45 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 2 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 10 p.m.  
Depart—From the east—8:45 a.m., 2:35 p.m., 4 p.m., 6:40 p.m.  
From the west—11:30 a.m., 11:35 p.m., 11:35 p.m.

From Chatham only.  
Runs only to Chatham.

WALKERVILLE.  
Arrive—8:45 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 2 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 10 p.m.  
Depart—From the east—8:45 a.m., 2:35 p.m., 4 p.m., 6:40 p.m.  
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## Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

In these letters the other day I recorded the death of that grand old highland chieftain, Cameron or Lochiel, 24th chief of his line. I am sorry that I have not space here to fully describe his obsequies, which were conducted in true highland fashion, and with a stately grandeur that can be seen nowhere today but in Scotland. As soon as he had breathed his last at Achnacarry Castle he was arrayed in that shroud which had been made for him many and many a year previously. For no true highlander, at any rate of the old school, ever leaves home on a long journey without having at least his shroud with him, and I remember that the late Duke of Hamilton used to have on board his yacht, the *Thistle*, not merely his shroud, but also his coffin, and also that peculiar board, the exact designation of which I forget, but which is used in highland households for no other purpose than for the laying out of the dead body and its preparation for the funeral. These boards, sometimes hundreds of years old, are family treasures and their looms. As soon as, also, as Lochiel had expired all the mirrors in Achnacarry Castle were turned with their faces towards the wall and every clock was stopped. For ghosts do not like to see their reflections, and in the house of death time is no longer of any account. Then, too, a plate of salt was put on the dead man's breast to propitiate the evil spirits, and after that he was carried to his grave on the shoulders of his highland retainers, to the wailing music of the "lament of the bagpipes of some 50 pipers of his own and of neighboring chieftains.

The Machioness of Breadalbane, who has just published in England a new and revised edition of her standard work on horse breaking, in which she is an adept, has inherited her knowledge of horses and her fondness for everything in the nature of sport from her mother, Caroline, Duchess of Montrose, and who has been represented on the American stage, not altogether kindly or justly, as "The Sporting Duchess." Lady Breadalbane is a tall, handsome woman, who, although she has always been regarded as one of the principal hostesses of the Liberal party in London, is happiest at her home in Scotland, where she divides her time between Blackmount, in Argyllshire, and Taymouth Castle, in Perthshire. Both places are surrounded by splendid deer forests, and Lady Breadalbane, who is as clever with her rifle as with her whip, has many a fine stag to her credit.

Lord Breadalbane is the chief of a junior branch of the great clan of the Macdonalds, of which the Duke of Argyll is the head, and he is enormously rich, being one of the richest landowners in Scotland. Indeed, his estates stretch in one unbroken line of more than 100 miles in length from his home at Taymouth Castle. One of the features of gold plate, valued at \$1,000,000, and which he invariably carries to the restaurant of the railroad terminus at Perth for the use of the late Queen Victoria, when she dined there on her trips to and from Balmoral.

Lord Kinnaird, who has just been elected president of the General Council of the Young Men's Christian Association in succession to the late Sir George Williams, is one of the many bankers peers of the upper chamber of the British Legislature, being the principal partner of the old-established London bank of Messrs. Bouverie & Co., and a director of the banking house of Barclay & Co. He is, as an old Eton boy and a Trinity College man, passionately fond of athletics, captained the Eton football team as a 13, and is one of the great regular attendants at all the great cricket matches. His title is an old one, having been created in 1582, and must not be confused with that of Lord Kinnaird, which is borne by the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Newburgh. Lord Kinnaird's eldest son, like the other first born of Scotch peers, the title of the master of Kinnaird and is a fine, tall, young fellow, whose disposition toward philanthropy and seriousness is tempered, as in the case of his father, by his very pronounced taste for everything athletic. Lord Kinnaird has a fine old house in Perthshire and a stately town house in St. James' Square, which for several seasons he placed at the disposal of the late Mr. Gladstone.

Queen Maud's trials in Norway are already beginning, and the first rift in the rosy colored clouds at Christiania has made its appearance. For, owing to the indiscriminate kissing to which her little 2-year-old boy, the Crown Prince Olaf, has been subjected by women and children of every description, all order to give this form of expression to the loyalty which they entertain for their future king and for his family, the Queen has been obliged to order the gardens and park of the royal palace at Christiania to be rigorously closed to the public, so that the youngsters may be able to take his daily airings there undisturbed. Inasmuch as the gardens and park of the palace have been opened without restrictions to the public ever since the Bernadotte dynasty secured possession of the Norwegian throne near 80 years ago, it will be readily understood that the action of Queen Maud in the matter has excited a considerable amount of bitter criticism among the people of Christiania, who until now have been accustomed to look upon the palace gardens as just as much public property as the people of New York look upon Central Park. There are few mothers who would care to have their child subjected to indiscriminate osculation by strangers in the street, the more so the health of the child would be exposed to considerable risk thereby. But the people of Christiania will not understand this, and Queen Maud is

being subjected to no end of criticism, and even of abuse, for the action which she has taken for the sake of the protection of her little boy.

That the Earls of Derby formerly were sovereigns of the Isle of Man has been recalled to mind by the presentation just made by the present Lord Derby of a series of coins, struck during the reign of the house of Stanley over the Isle of Man at Castle Rushen, in the ruins of which remnants of the old time Stanley mint are to be seen today. The coins, which now have come into the possession of King Victor Emmanuel, who has the finest private collection of rare coins in the world, bear the Derby crest (the eagle and the child), under which is the motto of the Stanley family, the sovereignty of the Earls of Derby over the Isle of Man continued down to 1765, when the Manx scepter passed by purchase into the possession of the British crown.

It is this, probably, as well as the fact that the Earls of Derby are able to claim threefold descent from British royalty—namely, from King Edward I, from a sister of Henry VII, and from a daughter of that monarch—that prompted the Greeks to offer their tribute to the father of the present Lord Derby, their half century ago. Indeed, it was the refusal of the Lord Derby of that day to accept the Greco-Greek throne which led to the subsequent election thereto of Prince William of Denmark, who now reigns as King George I.

Lord Derby is one of the so-called "catkins earls." There are three of them in the English peerage—namely, Lords Derby, Shrewsbury and Huntington—and they owe this designation to the fact that their earldoms were in existence at the beginning of the seventeenth century to the effect that earls should be used instead of the catkins that had been employed until then for the bars of furs on the robes of peers, which designate their grade in nobility. The designation of "catkins earls" is therefore a title of honor, since it indicates the extreme antiquity of the peerage in question.

The present Lord Derby by no means is unknown on the other side of the Atlantic, having spent several years in Canada as governor-general of the Dominion, and he not only has held cabinet office himself, like his father and elder brother before him, but also has lived to see his oldest son, Lord Stanley, fill the office of postmaster-general in the recent Balfour administration. The family is descended from the Stanley who figures so prominently in Shakespeare's "Richard III," and whose defection from the "Crook Back," as that monarch was called by reason of his deformity, practically decided the battle of Bosworth in favor of Henry of Richmond, who thereupon became king of England as Henry VII, and conferred the earldom of Derby upon Stanley. The earldom has descended in the male line in unbroken succession ever since, the present Lord Derby being the sixteenth earl. The third earl was one of the peers who sat on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and the seventh earl was sent to the scaffold and executed at Bolton by the roundheads of Oliver Cromwell in consequence of his loyalty to King Charles I, the Countess of Derby during that time conducting the historic defense of Lathom House during its siege by the parliamentarians.

It was the twelfth earl who married the famous actress, Eliza Farnen, as a second wife, with the full consent and approval of that dragon of respectability, old Queen Charlotte, who declared that she had heard nothing but good about Miss Farnen, that she cordially approved of the marriage, and that she would be much pleased to welcome her at court as the Countess of Derby. The present Earl of Derby, however, is not descended from this union, but by the twelfth earl's first marriage to the daughter of the Duke of Hamilton.

Lord Derby makes his principal home at Knowlsey Park, which is said to have suggested to Thackeray the Castle of Carabas. It is an enormous place, surrounded by the biggest private park in England, which in turn is encircled by a lofty wall, pierced by no less than a dozen lodge gates. It has been in the possession of the Stanleys ever since the fourteenth century, and the rooms specially constructed by the first Earl of Derby for the reception of Henry VII, still are in use and known to this day as the "king's chambers."

Although Sir William Kellett's residence is given as Melbourne in Australia, he is today a pauper inmate of St. Joseph's Catholic home at Plymouth in England, after spending the last six months of his life in receipt of what is known as "outdoor relief" from the parish workhouse at Totnes. Paralyzed by two successive strokes, crippled and with his speech affected, there is no hope of any rescue of the unfortunate baronet from his poverty and from the workhouse by means of one of those marriages by which wealthy women, yearning for an ancient name and for a title, obtain these in return for annuities to the pauper husbands to whom they usually bid adieu forever at the door of the church or of the registrar's office, the completion of the wedding ceremony.

Sir William is the son of a London merchant, ruined by reverses, and was earning his bread as the manager of a private school at Romsey in Kent, when he was notified in 1886 that through the death of his cousin in Australia he had inherited the latter's baronetcy and estate, the property being estimated at half a million dollars. Sir William parted with his school at a considerable sacrifice, and scraping up the little money that he possessed sailed for Australia, only to find that his cousin's estate had been left so heavily encumbered that it was hopeless to expect to obtain anything therefrom. Accordingly he returned to England and took up music teaching, his income never at any time exceeding \$500 a year. He lost his first wife many years ago and last year

was about to contract a second marriage with a woman at Kingston who offered to provide for him for life in return for his name and his title. But when she saw the physical wreck to which she was about to ally herself, she broke off the match, being unwilling even for the sake of becoming a baronet's dame to go through any ceremony of marriage with such a pitiable object.

The Kelletts are one of the old county families of Norfolk, but have been settled since the reign of King William III in Ireland, particularly in the counties of Tipperary and Cork. The baronetcy dates from the middle of the eighteenth century, and on the death of Sir William Kellett, the only brother, Henry Kellett, who has long made his home in Australia, but who has for 20 years past or more held no communication with Sir William.

Extensive estates in Cornwall, which belonged to the late Sir Warwick Charles Morshead, who died at an advanced age last March without issue, are awaiting his kinsman, Leslie Morshead, who went to America a number of years ago, and has since been created a baronet in 1874, and was one of the principal members of the household of the prince regent, afterwards George IV, and held also many offices in connection with the Duchy of Cornwall, including that of lord warden of the stannaries. The late baronet, Sir Walter, was the third to bear the title, and became by his first marriage with a sister of the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt, brother-in-law of the American and now widowed Lady Harcourt (daughter of the historian and United States diplomat, J. Lothrop Motley), and an uncle, of course, to Lewis Harcourt, the newly appointed commissioner of public works in London and nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The baronetcy has now become extinct, but the estates, which comprise a couple of grand old county seats and some very valuable mining property, remain, and these are awaiting Leslie Morshead, and if any of my readers happen to know anything about him they would do well to communicate either with me or with his cousin, Walter Morshead, a member of the English bar at 10 Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

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are the remedy you require to restore your strength and health. Their extraordinary curative power manifests itself immediately they are taken. Through the medium of the nervous system they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body. Many have been cured, among them being Mr. Ray V. Coomer, Wellington, P.E.I., Mrs. E. Kilmer, Humbertstone, Ont., Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., Mr. Walter Cleveland, Baywater, N.S., Mrs. Owen Martin, Alma, N.B. and thousands of others.

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 60 cts. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.50. Can be procured at all drug and general stores, or will be sent on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## AN EXILE AMONG THE ESQUIMAUX

A DOWN EAST SAILOR'S EXPERIENCE WITH ARCTIC NATIVES FOR SIX YEARS.

Almost Forgot His Mother Tongue—Fifty Days Adrift on an Ice Flow in a Blizzard.

After being an exile in the Arctic regions six years, George G. Cleveland of Martha's Vineyard is in this city, says a New Bedford correspondent of the Boston Herald, and will leave for his home tomorrow morning. In 1899 Cleveland went north as second mate of the schooner Francis Alyn, and the first winter he spent on board that craft, but for the following five years he has lived ashore.

For the first two winters after he left the Alyn he had a white companion, Charles Clemmons, but for three years succeeding he cast his lot with the native Esquimaux, and had it not been for them he would have starved. For three years he saw the face of no white man, and says he almost forgot the white man's language.

"Many a day I had to be satisfied with one meal, and oftentimes I was obliged to eat the paunches of deer or starve," he said. He lived the primitive life of the natives for much of the time. In dress and style of living he was like the natives, whose chief purpose is to obtain the daily food from the animal life of their bleak and inhospitable country. During his spell of primitive life the whaleman underwent hardships and trying experiences that have, in his own words, added ten years to his life.

Cleveland had agreed to take charge of a whaling and trading station in the Hudson Bay country, and after spending a year on the schooner he was put ashore at the mouth of Wager River, half way between Fullerton and Repulse Bay, and some little distance up the river he built a hut or shack of matched boards, 24 by 12 feet.

Clemmons joined Cleveland in the fall of 1900, and the two men made themselves comfortable for the winter in a house banked up with snow, and the time was passed in hunting when the weather was suitable. They had plenty of coal and did not suffer. Twice during the time Clemmons was with Cleveland they were caught in ice floes and once were reduced to eating roots of shrubs and weeds. At the point of eating one of the dogs when a bear was shot, which gave them enough food to last until the schooner *Era* was reached, when a supply of food was obtained.

"After the trying experience Clemmons left me, and I decided to try my luck alone," said Cleveland. "I had some provisions left, but the whalers put what provisions they could spare on board my boat, and I was left with hardly any food, and it was not long before that was gone. It was a case of getting among the Esquimaux or starve, and I made for the Ilivliick tribe. I found the tribe and was taken among them as one of their own natives. I had nothing but a few necessities and my two boats. I was not better than they were and did not try to be. I was glad to have somebody to try to help me get food.

"Starvation staring one in the face is no pleasant thing, and I took up all the time to get food. For days I had only one meal a day, and we often ate meat that in other circumstances would have been given to the dogs. For three years I never saw a white man, dressed, ate the same food and lived in the same snow hut as the natives, and you would not have known whether I was a white man or an Esquimaux. I lived entirely on animal food, and for three years did not have tea, coffee, biscuits or similar provisions. I was in a fair way to starve, and I was not better than they were and did not try to be. I was glad to have somebody to try to help me get food.

"The daily search for the daily meal is the be-all and the end-all of the Esquimaux's existence. The country of the Ilivliick is bare and bleak, and when on the great track for food no clump of trees or shrubs offered their shelter to the half-famished hunters. At the beginning of the winter our tribe divided and went out in different parties to hunt. When it was possible dogs were used to haul our sledges, but when no dog teams were to be had we had to haul the sledges ourselves. Frequently long and toilsome stretches intervened between the spoils of luck. When no game was obtainable we journeyed on, but when deer fell to our rifles, we had a regal feast. It often happened that we were overtaken by blizzards, but you cannot get lost up there. Whenever the storm broke we began to build our snow houses, and I became as expert as any of the natives at this business. On one occasion, with the aid of two natives, I erected a comfortable house in forty minutes.

"You cannot boss the Esquimaux. They simply won't have it, unless you have plenty of goods to trade with them, and then you can be the master. But going among them, as I did, I found that the natives didn't propose to have me tell them how to do things, and I was glad enough to fall into their ways, even to eating rancid fish. I could do nothing else, and the Lord help the stranger white who gets lost in the far north if he knows nothing about the natives' ways. He will surely starve to death. You have to go out and help get the daily meat. I was always on terms of friendship with the natives, for I did my share of the hunting.

"Did I not say whaling with the Esquimaux? Well, not much for the first two seasons. It was as much as we could do to get food sufficient to eat, and there was not much time for whaling. We were always on the move. And this very thing, the fact that the native has to take exercise to get his food, prevents him from having the scurvy, which among the white men is caused by eating too much salt food and taking too little exercise.

"The tribe had one or two witch doctors, and I had an experience with one of them. I had a high fever three winters ago, and was unconscious two days. I had done what I could with the medicines on hand, but grew worse rapidly. After my spell of unconsciousness I awoke one afternoon and found that the fever had left me, but standing over me was one of these witch doctors exercising his art after the sleight-of-hand way, and when I woke up I found that the medicine man was claiming all the credit for having brought me back to life.

"Another experience I had, almost as bad as my first trip up the Wager River, on ice floes, was about three years ago. New Year's time, in company with two natives I set out across the ice in search of game with a dog team. The floe on which we were being drawn separated from the main field of ice, and drifted out into the bay. We attempted to get back but the intervening stretch of water was too wide to be bridged.

"A high wind was blowing, and as the floe of new ice drifted further out into the bay our position became precarious. A furious blizzard raged for three days. Without shelter and with our provisions fastened on small party who have no food, and are pleased to bear testimony to its merits, so that all may know what a splendid medicine it is, ranks of the many who have been benefited by its use.

"I am surely going back to Hudson Bay again," says Cleveland, "but it will be in proper shape and with plenty of provisions."

The late horse omnibus has disappeared from the streets of Sheffield, England.

A man may owe something to himself, but the chances are he owes more to other people.

A BOTTLE of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, taken according to directions, will subdue a cough in a short time. This assertion can be verified by hundreds who have used it, and are pleased to bear testimony to its merits, so that all may know what a splendid medicine it is, ranks of the many who have been benefited by its use.

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### Uncle Joe's Good Trade.

Senator Hemenway last night told a story of Speaker Cannon that seems to be new. He said the speaker's daughter looks after her father's clothing, and one day she suggested that he needed a new overcoat, and he said he would drop in at his tailor's and order one the next day.

Miss Cannon knew her father's Washington tailor, and she made it a point to see him. She selected a handsome piece of cloth and asked the price. "It's worth \$50," said the tailor. "Very well," said Miss Cannon, "when father comes in you show it to him and suggest that it is just the thing. He will not want to pay you more than \$25, so you put that price on it and I will pay the remainder."

Two days later, Mr. Cannon called on his tailor to buy an overcoat. He readily fell into the trap and selected the cloth the tailor urged him to buy. The coat was made and it was fine garment. The day Congress opened, "Uncle Joe" was on hand with his new overcoat. Several members admired it and one congressman asked what the coat cost and where it was purchased. Mr. Cannon gave the name of the tailor and proudly informed the congressman that he got the coat for \$25.

"That's cheap enough," replied the congressman. "I'd like to have one like it. I'll tell you what I'll do. I haven't time to go and see that tailor and wait for a coat to be made. I'll just give you \$40 for it."

"The coat's yours," said "Uncle Joe," and he slipped off the garment and handed it over.

The speaker is wondering yet what brought a very strange expression to Miss Cannon's face that evening at dinner when he told her about his shrewd overcoat deal.—New York Sun.

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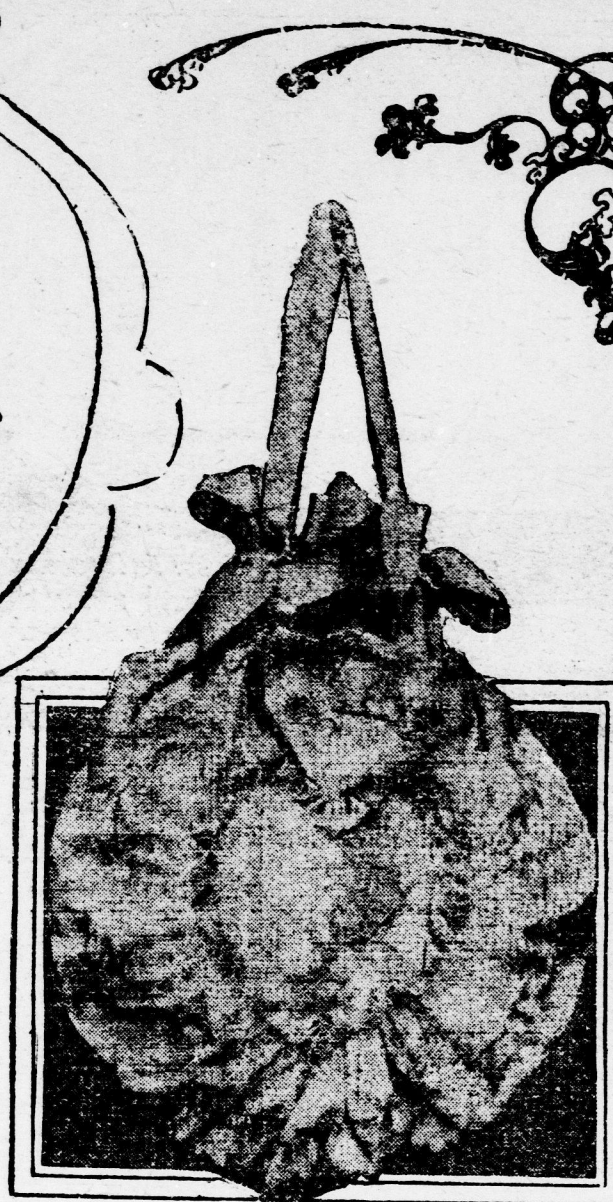


# Some new bags and a pattern.



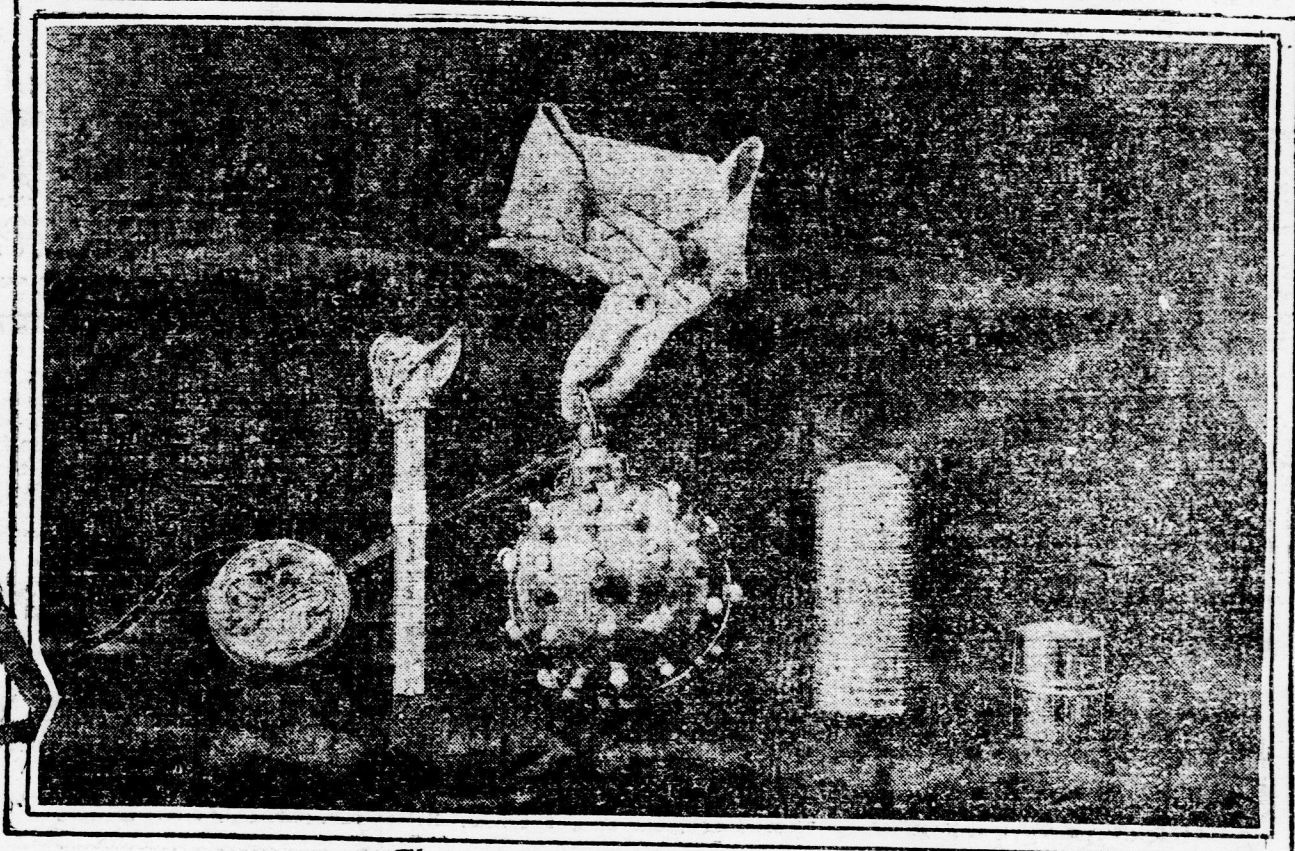
Hedebro work the most popular form of all-white embroidery.

With a silver rimmed base.



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## HOW TO APPLY THE PATTERN

ANY ONE with a little knowledge of drawnwork "coppers," more especially of lace stitches, needs very little introduction to Hedebro work. It is the prettiest and newest (although it was introduced here first over a year ago) of the various forms of all-white embroidery.

Of a necessity, patterns are simpler than for the usual ones of English eye-let work—the filling in of larger motifs demanding a rather bolder design than can be executed in eye-lets.

The "open" shown is the exact size of a quarter of a centre-piece, and is easily transferred either by tracing off or by laying impression paper between pattern and linen and passing a pencil, with a rather hard, steady pressure, over the design. Perhaps the better way,

though, is to trace off the one quarter and build the whole pattern from that on a sheet of strong paper or tracing linen, and then transfer to the linen by means of impression paper.

The work may be done with either cotton or linen thread, although, strictly speaking, the real Danish work is never done with anything but linen thread.

The stitch used for every part, with exception of the actual filling in, is all buttonholing, done around every tiny, isolated figure, the parallel lines showing the width of the stitch. No padding is necessary, but the finished piece is just a little prettier if a little padding is used. The buttonholing is all done with the firm edge toward the centre of each figure—and that centre is to be cut away

after, but only after, all of the buttonholing of the whole centre-piece, except for the edge, is done.

One part of the design requires particular description—the wheels marked A. The outer row of buttonholing has the firm edge toward the centre, but the inner row is stitched the reverse way, to make a foundation for the lace stitches as are used for lace work, should never be used in work of this sort.

This design requires only the simplest of the many lace stitches; but more elaborate work may be substituted, making, of course, the figures bolder. Filling each tiny motif with a different stitch spoils the effect.

Pad the edge heavily.

By Cynthia Westover Alden

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"DOING washing" is not the same as laundry work. A washerwoman takes your clothes and washes them—when she returns them, they often have the odor of the tank stove about them; they have the smell of linen dried in close, poorly ventilated rooms, and sometimes you send them back to be washed over again. You may be one of the "fortunates" who send your clothes to the country, where they are dried on the green grass in the sun. They are returned to you cleansed from all impurities, and you do not experience that uneasy feeling that, though "washed," they have absorbed additional dirt and become a source of disease.

Remembering all this, when you find yourself obliged to turn to something as a "wage-earner," you decide to open a laundry. You will do work that is first class. Your clothes will never have the sickly yellow tinge that so used to offend you. Your clothes will be washed well and dried out of doors, so that they may purify them, and the sick will not be afraid of patronizing you.

You realize that the washing of clothes is as important as the correct construction of the dress of houses.

But to be the proprietor of a well-equipped laundry you must have some money to start with, and some training as a laundress. The best method of

training is to go into a public laundry and work for six months or so, or at least until you know every detail of the work in every department. A woman should thoroughly understand steam as well as hand laundry work. Any amount of money may be put into a steam laundry; and, as for hand work, she may begin with two tubs if she likes, and increase the equipment as her work demands. The usual charge for washing is by the dozen 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.25. Shirt waists are done by the piece, 15 to 25 cents, and so on.

I heard Miss Ethel P. Jayne, manager of a steam laundry, read a paper on laundry work, and, as it tells in few words just what every woman thinking of taking up the business would like to know, I give it in part for you:

Laundry work is not suitable for those who are merely anxious to land some occupation. The hours are too long. It is no mere pastime; it is hard work and worry from 8 o'clock on Monday morning until 8 o'clock on Saturday night. But, for those who are really in earnest, it is a lucrative and interesting employment.

A smart pupil can learn most of the practical part of laundry work in three months; but, unless she is endowed at the start with considerable aptitude for business and has inborn organization and tact, failure as a manager is probable.

### The First Step

"In speaking of laundry work for educated women, I am confining myself principally to laundry management.

There are plenty of suitable subordinate posts as heads of departments for which educated women may become fitted, but personally I do not honestly consider it worth their while to take up laundry work unless they aspire to, and are capable of, being managers, or having laundries of their own. The first scope of any work is, of course, the hardest, and the first year or two of a manager's life are spent in worrying. She has very little confidence in herself, and, consequently, does not command it from other people, hence a general bawling. Weakened by a young land and try to take liberties; owners or directors feel uneasy as to the capability of their manager to make the concern pay, and worry her with trifling complaints and impracticable suggestions. The work goes wrong; customers complain or remove their linen, and the unfortunate manager begins to wonder why she ever took up laundry work. But each difficulty, as she overcomes it, leaves her stronger and surer of herself, until one day she awakes to the fact that she can manage and is managing a laundry successfully.

Each year then finds her load lightened, and, in all probability, her position more lucrative.

The less ambitious managers settle down, get their respective laundries into thorough working order, with well-trained heads of departments to supervise, and so leave themselves as little as possible to be troubled by the ambitious ones, perhaps, to further add, seek larger laundries, greater responsibilities and higher salaries, and, very

probably, end in owning laundries of their own.

"Once a manager has made herself a reputation for the successful running of a laundry, she need never be out of employment; but what every pupil will not recognize is how necessary that reputation is, or how hard the struggle must be at first to gain it. I have heard pupils say: 'Well, if that woman can manage a laundry, I am sure I can,' but they do not grasp the fact that she worked her way up through practical experience, and that no advantages of education or position will outweigh in an employer's mind previous experience and success.

The worker in a laundry of to-day is merely a cog of a very large wheel; she does not take any one piece of linen, go on with it and finish it, as the old-fashioned laundress did. She merely takes it from a fellow-worker, who has put a touch to it, puts her own touch on it, and passes it on to another, and thus the article travels from hand to hand, until it reaches the finisher.

In the case of a shirt, for instance, it might, and often does, pass through eighteen different persons' hands from the time it enters the laundry until it is ready to be taken home. Any faulty treatment on the part of one of those eighteen workers will affect the final result. The manager's duty is not merely to walk around and supervise the work of each individual, her duty is to organize and arrange the work and workers so that the best possible result is obtained at the least possible cost.

The chief difficulty as regards workers lies in the scarcity of really first-class hands. To be really best ironers, for instance, requires years of practice. Out of every twenty ironers employed in a laundry you will usually find only one or two who are really artists at their work. Some people have a notion that any woman can wash and iron, and that she only wants looking after to make her do it in first-class style. It is as rational an idea as that any woman can cook.

### Working Hours

"The usual working hours in a laundry are from 8 to 8 o'clock Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, unless very busy 8 to 9, and even 10, Thursday and Friday; Saturday from 8 A. M. until the work is finished, varying from dinner during the slack season to 6 or 7 in the busy summer. Some pupils find the long standing a little trying at first; but I have never known a pupil give up the work through ill health.

The scale of wages depends to a great extent upon the size of the laundry and the class of work done. There are plenty of openings in every kind of laundry, and the rate of compensation will depend chiefly upon the competency of the individual. Managers' salaries vary from \$10 to \$20 a week.

"Some may be interested in the suggestion of women starting laundries of their own, and may like a few suggestions on that point.

"My first advice is, do not start a laundry for yourself until you have bought your own experience managing for some one else. It is not quite so easy as it looks! It is possible for an expert who thoroughly understands the business and how to purchase and lay out her plant economically to start a medium-sized laundry on \$500 capital. A small shirt-and-collar business in a populous district could be started on considerably less, as the plant required would be much smaller and the returns quicker."

## The Use of Ribbons in Fancy-Work

RIBBONS are becoming quite important materials in the fancy-work world; every kind and for every sort of use, from the narrow shaded ribbons used to embroider with to those exquisite warp-printed ones, wide enough to make up into the prettiest of bags, for fancy work, or for those pretty little traveling cases which hold a small host of the little everyday mending helps in so satisfactory a way.

Ribbon, too, serves even for the handles of some of the newest opera bags—the bag itself made of flowered ribbon; the handle of a single shade, usually the deepest in the flower. When it is used, the bow is made on one side as shown in the illustration, and is almost a requisite, so many loops and ends are there in its make-up. Often, too, there is a knot tied in the middle of each loop, which makes the bow a little more durable.

Another bag has a silver rim, which outlines the stiffened base. It is made of ribbon, too, with a silver thread through it, which shines in with the tone of the silver rim. The same effect is got, in a much less expensive way, by using a narrow silver braid instead of the ribbons for drawstrings. But a braid that is very soft and pliable must be got, or it will cut the silk of the bag hopelessly.

One version of ribbon workbags is made of four stripes, each slashed across in a blunt point, and the whole bag, points and all, lined with plain colored ribbon in some delicate shade that tones with the ribbon of the same color as the lining makes the drawing strings.

Of ribbon used to do actual embroidery with there is apparently no end. Exquisite roses stand out from soft silk surfaces; great bunches of double vio-

lets look as though laid on some pretty box or sofa pillow they are worked upon; and tiny forget-me-nots, flung in quantity shaped baskets, which are embroidered with gold-colored threads, are wonderfully reminiscent of Marie Antoinette and the work she loved about her.

Whole screens are made, decorated with three or four kinds of work, with brought out wonderful kinds—some with almost invisible cords on their edges, which serve to gather the ribbon up into neat ruffles. Among the wider ribbons are some which have wonderful effects, resulting in dots and figures, which appear and disappear as though by magic when the light strikes them in different ways.

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge

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THIS is a disease that babies contract as well as older children, and as the baby cannot complain of having a "sore throat," the trouble is sometimes well advanced before the mother discovers that something is wrong. In a family of young children it is an excellent plan to make a practice of examining the throats of all the little ones two or three times each week. Have the child either held, or, if old enough, stand facing a good light, then take the handle of a teaspoon and gently depress the tongue so that the tonsils and the entire back of the throat may be easily seen.

mother will soon become so expert in this examination, and the child so accus-

tomed to it, that it can be done in a second, and with no annoyance to either one.

The most frequent seat of diphtheria is the mucous membrane of the nose and throat. If the baby has a thin, serous discharge, often mixed with a little blood from the nose, the mother should at once call her doctor's attention to it, and have an examination for the diphtheria germ made.

If the baby has been exposed to the disease, he may develop it at any time from twenty-four hours to three or four weeks after the exposure. If the membrane is in the child's throat, often the first thing noticed by the mother will be that the baby seems to have less desire for his bottle, and perhaps the glands at the side of his neck may be swollen. There may or may not be fever, but in a case of pure diphtheria it is seldom very high.

On examining the baby's throat the diphtheria membrane will be found to vary a good deal in appearance—sometimes looking like a faint grayish white cloud, and at other times being a dirty yellow and thicker. It is most often seen on the tonsils. As soon as the mother sees this, she should notify her doctor without a moment's delay, for, if the child is to be saved, prompt action is necessary. The only shield of the child, so long as the disease is in the throat, is to be isolated at once. The doctor will generally take a culture of the membrane, and as soon as the diphtheria germ is discovered, or, if the child's condition seems at all serious, even before an examination of the culture can be made, he will give the baby a hypodermic injection of antitoxin.

Unfortunately, there are still some

people who do not believe in the use of this invaluable remedy, but the majority of successful practitioners look upon antitoxin as a "friend in need," and make free use of it. To be of the greatest benefit, it must be given early in the disease and in a sufficient quantity. If this is done, frequently the membrane will begin to disappear in a very few hours, and I have known several cases when the child's throat was entirely clear in twenty-four hours after the administration of antitoxin. Paralysis, heart trouble and kidney trouble are the most frequent complications of diphtheria, and must be carefully watched for by the doctor.

The other treatment needed during the disease varies greatly, and much of it is left to the family doctor. The duration of the disease varies also, but the baby should be kept in bed, and in contact with other children until a culture of his throat has been taken, and the germ found to be absent. Some cases of diphtheria do not protect the child from having another; in fact, it often makes the child more susceptible to throat troubles of all kinds.

After the disease has been cleared from the throat, and all general measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease should be most carefully carried out.

### Only Woman Admiral.

The Queen of Greece is credited with being the only woman admiral in the world, having received this honor from the late Czar of Russia, who was extremely fond of his beautiful cousin.

## What to Wear at the Afternoon Reception

By Eleanor B. Clapp

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THE hostess at an afternoon reception, as well as all the ladies who are receiving with her, wears a rich costume of cloth, silk or lace. But these toilets must always be made with high neck and long sleeves, as society now considers it in very bad taste for a woman to wear a décolleté gown in the daytime, although it is perfectly correct to let the neck show lightly through a transparent yoke, if one desires. Jewelry is worn in the form of rich brooches, pins and earrings, by those who wear these latter ornaments. If a necklace is small and rather inconspicuous, such as a single string of pearls or an artistically wrought gold chain, it may be worn about the neck over the stock, but anything at all elaborate had best be kept for evening. Long chains of coral or turquoise, or handsome chains of Venetian beads, can be fashionably worn with these afternoon costumes at pres-

ent. Nowadays, even at very large and formal functions of this sort, the hostess and receiving party seldom wear gloves.

At an afternoon reception given to introduce a debutante to society the important young lady herself is usually arrayed in white—something light and youthful, either silk, crepe de chine, chiffon, organdie or net. This must be made with high neck and long sleeves, and the young friend who wears a dressy gown of chiffon, mousseline, organdie or other filmy material, must remember that it is not out of decorum to wear a transparent yoke, if one desires.

The guests at such an affair dress as they do at a tea or other afternoon function, in high street costumes. Such receptions being very formal, the outer garments, with the exception of the hat and gloves, are removed in the hall or the dressing room appointed for the purpose.

At luncheons the guests wear street costumes, with white gloves. Coats and wraps are removed at once on entering the house, but it is fashionable to keep

the hat on and wear it to the table. The hostess puts on any pretty house gown or wears a dressy white crepe de chine or waist with the skirt of her tailor gown. She, of course, does not wear either hat or gloves.

### WINTER MENDING HINTS!

IN MENDING fannels, when it becomes necessary to put in patches or strips, do it with pieces of flannel selected from the same stock as the fannel itself. If you use new flannel, the first washing is bound to make it shrink out of proportion to the mended garment itself, with the result that your work will probably have to be done all over, to be uncomfortable, tight, partly from the shrinking which is unavoidable with fannels in which there is a large percentage of wool, and partly because the child is growing rapidly, can be let out, but by heroic treatment.

If they are in the form of union suits, cut them apart at the waist, and slash the upper part up through the middle of the back. Set in a band of flannel, the couple of inches wide, and do the same thing around the waist, laying the patching under a hem, for, for hems are very bulky affairs, and might be uncomfortable, too.

If the suit is ribbed, you'll have to be very careful to catch each one of the little stitches in the ends of the ribs liable to have dropped stitches pulling all the way down the strip.