LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

LAST EDITION

49th YEAR. No. 20507 | Tomorrow's Weather—Fair and Cold. | LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1912. TWENTY PAGES. | Sun Rises Tomorrow, 7:46; Sets, 5:12. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

A GREAT LEGAL BATTLE EXPECTED IN THE R. P. SMITH WILL CASE

Some Sixty Defendants to the Action Have Been Named.

A HUGE FORTUNE IS AT STAKE

Individuals and Various Churches Are Affected—History of the Famous Will.

Mr. J. M. McEvoy, acting for the plaintiffs in the action to break the will of the late Richard Portingall Smith, of Strathroy, who left a very large estate to various charities and individuals, today filed the statement of claim in accordance with an order issued by County Judge Macbeth a few days ago.

Some sixty defendants to the action have been named and one of the greatest legal battles in the history of Ontario courts will be in progress shortly.

Those Interested.

On application of Mr. A. G. Chisholm for the plaintiffs, Mrs. Robert Howie, John Winterton, Benjamin T. Garside, Ann Caroline Frost, William Frost, Frederick George Frost, Josiah Henry Frost, Reuben Frost, Mrs. William Reid, Mrs. Walter H. Washington, Mrs. Thomas Garside and Mrs. John Genro, Judge Macbeth ordered that the list of defendants to the suit be amended to take in a number of others. Therefore, those who are now interested in the case, together with the above defendants, are the plaintiffs John Cowan, Julia Ball, Olive Millar, William A. Vail, Matilda Vail, Heber Veil (an infant, under the age of 21 years), the Children's Aid Association of London, Ont.; the governing council of the Salvation Army in Canada (as owners of the Rescue Home of the Salvation Army in London, Ont.), the Woman's Christian Association of Strathroy, Ont.; Annie S. Stanley, Pauline Stanley, Charlotte Napper, Charles Napper, Richard Napper, David Napper, Albert Diprose, Marion Diprose, George Washington Portingall, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Harold Doty, the Sarnia General Hospital, the London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, Captain Le Niven, Alexander Henry Stewart, Jessie Maud Stewart, Thomas Smith, Elizabeth Price, Catherine Ann Smith and John Folinsbee.

Mr. John Cowan, the first named in this list, was the solicitor and executor of the deceased, while the others are beneficiaries under the will which the plaintiffs seek to break, the amount involved being about $200,000.

The judge commands that within fourteen days the statement of claim, together with a copy of the order amending the list of defendants, be served upon each of the defendants to the action. Within six weeks after receiving these documents the defendants must file their statement of defence, and three weeks following that again the plaintiffs must record the joinder of issue in order to have the suits proceed in court.

History of the Case.

The history of the case is told in the statement of claim.

Richard Portingall Smith died at the town of Strathroy on the 25th of May, 1911, and on the 4th of July, what purported to be his last will, dated the 31st of December, 1907, with a codicil attached, dated the 24th of September, 1910, was admitted to probate in the surrogate court of the county of Middlesex. Probate was granted to the defendant, John Cowan, as sole executor, as though the document, purporting to be the last will and codicil of Richard Portingall Smith, were the only testamentary evidence left by the deceased.

On the 2nd of November, an order was made in the surrogate court of Middlesex, that John Cowan, executor, should leave in the office of the registrar of the court, probate of the will, in order that the plaintiffs might proceed for revocation of the same or for the admission to probate of the wills or codicils.

Beside the will and codicil thereto which were proved on the 4th of July, 1911, as aforesaid, on the 2nd of November, 1910, Richard Portingall Smith is said to have made and published in lawful form a codicil to his last will, in which he bequeathed the following sums to certain of the plaintiffs, as follows:

The Beneficiaries.

Mrs. Robert Howie, London	$ 5,000
John Winnerton, Strathroy, laborer	1,000
Benj. T. Garside, St. Thomas, fireman	5,000
Ann Caroline Frost, London, spinster	15,000
William Frost, London, carpenter	5,000
Charles Frost, London Township, farmer	5,000
John Frost, Mitchell, in Perth, farmer	5,000
Fred George Frost, Sundridge, Musoka, farmer	5,000
Josiah Henry Frost, Perth County, farmer	5,000

(Continued on Page Ten.)

SEE NO JOY IN WINTER ON FARM

Correspondents Make Claims for City as the Place to Live In.

SOME CHANCE TO KICK

Advantages of Education and Entertainment Without Severing Home Ties in Urban Communities.

"Is life more pleasant in the city than on a farm in the winter-time?" a question debated by a country gentlemen yesterday, has brought several responses, which The Advertiser presents with perfect neutrality.

CLAIMS ADVANTAGES FOR CITY.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

You have invited letters on the question whether life on a farm or in the city is preferable. I would rather live in the city. Life is not so lonely as on a farm. There is nothing more cheering than the faces of your fellowmen, and nothing that tends to develop all that is worth an effort to accomplish good as competition.

Take education and entertainment. Only a very small beginning toward an education can be acquired in the country. You must come to the city to complete it. The high schools and universities are in the cities. If you intend to enter one of the learned professions, law, medicine or the church, you must break the home ties on the farm, and how many lawyers, doctors or preachers would there be if their ranks were recruited only from city boys.

Lack of Entertainment.

As to entertainment, there are no theatres in the country, where the mirror is held up to nature, where the burnt-cork artist preserves and hands down all the good old sentimental songs and uncorks all the latest jokes. At the theatre you get from time to time from the lightest comedy to the heaviest tragedy, and every string in the human instrument is played on—and the church in the city offers choice, but in the country you must "hitch Old Dobbin to the shay," and jog along to the meeting house through dirt and mire and wind and snow and slush to hear something not half as good as you might have read in a book at home without going to the trouble of hitching up.

No, Mr. Editor, let me live in the

Continued on Page Five.

MUST PAY MR. O'NEIL THE SUM OF $1,250

Judgment in Damages Action Against the Township of London.

Mr. Justice Middleton, of the high court, has given judgment in the case of O'Neil vs. the Township of London and Clatworthy. The township of London is to pay $1,250 to the defendants for injuries received, and the action against Thomas Clatworthy is dismissed.

Clatworthy was in charge of the township weigh scales in the village of Ilderton, the condition of which was such that when O'Neil was driving off the scales in November, 1910, with a load of hay, his load tipped over and he sustained a broken thigh.

Action was entered by the plaintiff against both the township of London, who owned the scales, and the keeper, Thomas Clatworthy.

LOCAL LICENSE BOARD HAS BEEN REAPPOINTED

Messrs. Greer, Jones and Drake Are Named for the Current Year.

A dispatch to The Advertiser from Toronto says that the London license board, Messrs. A. B. Greer, Thomas Jones and Dr. F. P. Drake, has been reappointed for 1912.

"I don't think there is a city in the world where the liquor law is better enforced," said Inspector Galpin this morning in commenting on the local situation. "There has been a marked decrease in the number of violations by hotel-keepers during the past year, and I can see little room for improvement. Of course there is always a little leak here and there, but on the whole I think the people of London have cause to congratulate themselves on the state of the liquor traffic in this city.

"I do not think there will be any change in the number of liquor licenses for this year at least. There are now about 50 licensed bartenders in London, but the number fluctuates somewhat from one month to another."

READ! READ!

Louis Tracy's Great Story

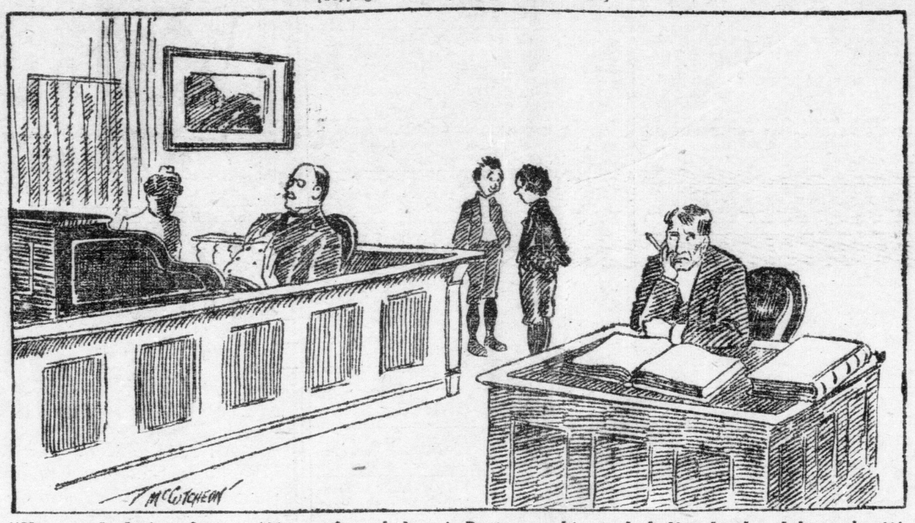
Cynthia's Chauffeur

Beginning on Tuesday in The Advertiser

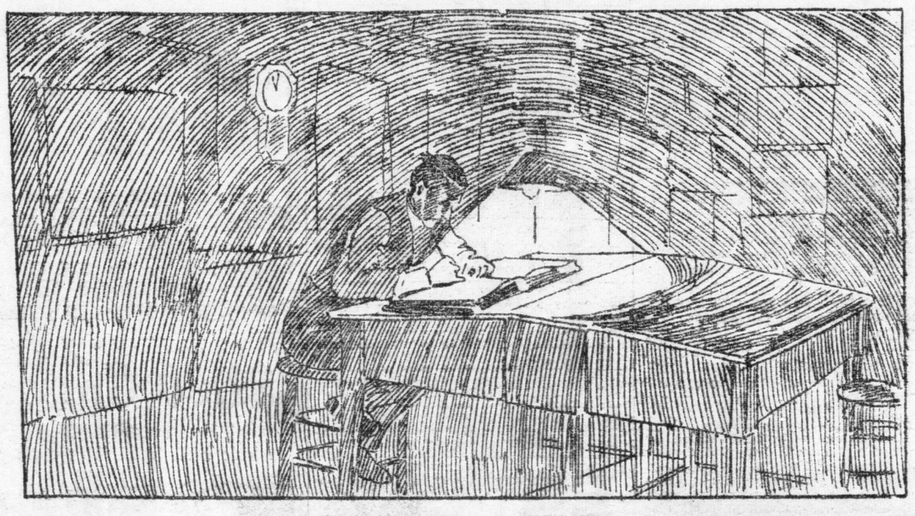
ALL PLEASANT JOBS COME ONLY AFTER YEARS OF HARD WORK.

By John T. McCutcheon.

[Copyright: 1912: By John T. McCutcheon.]



"Here am I, slaving along at $15 a week, and there is Baxter, working only half as hard as I do, and getting ten times the salary I get. I wish I had a snap like his."



How Baxter Got His Snap.

ATTITUDE OF MANCHU PRINCES MAY BRING RUIN TO CHINESE

Hopelessness of Monarchial Struggle Now Recognized, But One of the Great Powers Is Obstructing Completion of the Republic.

ABDICATION SEEMS CERTAIN.

[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, Jan. 20.—According to a cable dispatch from Pekin to the Chicago Daily News the abdication of the Manchu dynasty is an accomplished fact, and the delay in issuing the edict already drawn up is solely to prevent an uprising by the reactionary wing of the imperial family, headed by Prince Kung. It is also declared that Tien Tsin will be the temporary capital of China, while a new government is being formed.

[Canadian Press.]

Nanking, Jan. 20.—The foremost of the Republicans here declared today their belief that the Manchus and the younger imperial princes are determined to bring China to ruin and dismembercent as a final despairing act.

Few persons now refuse to recognize the hopelessness of the Manchu struggle. Yuan Shi Kai is practically held a prisoner in Pekin, and poses as a champion of the Manchus in order to save his own life. He still urges a monarchy, according to the advices received here, though Tang Shao Yi, his closest friend, and intimate, asserts that Yuan really favors a republic.

Agreement Was Drafted.

A few days ago a complete agreement was reached between Yuan and Tang, and President Sun Yat Sen and the minister of justice in the provisional cabinet, whereby the Manchus accepted the liberal terms offered, and Yuan and President Sun Yat Sen mutually agreed to a dual government in the north and south, headed, respectively, by Yuan and President Sun, the signers guaranteeing to administer affairs conjointly until the form of a permanent government is decided upon by the national convention. This agreement was actually drafted and initiated, when Yuan, on behalf of the Manchus, sought to amend it. This alarmed the Republicns and they broke off negotiations.

Powers Against It.

President Sun and the members of the cabinet are firmly convinced that recognition of the republic by the powers will come quickly unless the influence of certain of the powers is too strongly against it.

The members of the Republican assembly which elected Dr. Sun Yat Sen to the presidency, are now engaged in drawing up a form of constitution for the new Chinese republic.

Republican Troops Arrive.

Chifu, China, Jan. 20.—Four transports conveying Republican infantry and artillery arrived here this morning from Woo Sung. Some of the troops disembarked and took up their quarters in the city. There were no indications of hostility on the part of the population. The whole city remains quiet.

Max Aitken's Scheme a Dream

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, Jan. 20.—Secretary Robb, of the shipping federation of Montreal, discussing the proposal of the Eastern Canada Power Company to ask Parliament for power to dam the St. Lawrence and divert it from its present channel near Cedar Rapids in connection with its $100,000,000 electrical generating scheme, says the magnitude of the scheme is enough to kill it. Besides, Parliament would not sanction it because it would interfere with navigation, he says.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND COLD.

Forecasts.

Toronto, Jan. 20—8 a.m.

Moderate to fresh southerl yto westerly winds; generally fair and cold today and on Sunday, but some light local snow, chiefly tonight.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock this morning:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
LONDON	28.5	0	Clear
Victoria	42	42	Rain
Calgary	24	12	Clear
Winnipeg	— 2	—14	Fair
Port Arthur	— 2	—14	Clear
Parry Sound	12	— 8	Snow
Toronto	20	6	Fair
Ottawa	36	—14	Fair
Montreal	34	— 2	Clear
Quebec	34	— 8	Clear
Father Point	32	— 4	Clear

Minus (—) means below zero.

Weather Notes.

Fair, cold weather prevails generally over the Dominion, except on the British Columbian coast, where rain is falling.

MILLIONS FAMISHING IN YOUNG REPUBLIC

Presbyterians at Shanghai Appeal to America for Million in Gold.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Jan. 20.—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions here made public today the following cablegram:

"Shanghai, China, Jan. 19.—2,500,000 famishing people. Relief urgently needed. Must rely upon America, owing to revolution. Committee appeals for at least one million gold."

This was signed by Bishop Graves, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, of the Presbyterian Church, both of whom are in Shanghai.

BREAK FAITH WITH LIBERALS

South Renfrew Conservatives Renounce Agreement Signed By Twenty-Eight Members.

OPPOSE MR. GRAHAM

Although Their Legislative Candidate Was Unopposed, According to Compact.

"We, the undersigned members of the Conservative party of South Renfrew, hereby undertake that if Thomas A. Low, M. P., resigns his seat in Parliament, we will allow the nominee of the Reform party to be returned for the present Dominion Parliament unopposed, provided the members of the Reform party on their part undertake that T. W. McGarry, the present nominee for the Legislature, be allowed his election by acclamation. (Signed), J. B. Ferguson, president; L. McNamara, secretary. A. Barnet, J. G. Barnet, G. B. Ferguson, John MacKay, J. A. Jackes, James Fennessy, James S. Dempsay, John Brennan, H. F. McLachlin, Armon Burwash, J. H. Burwash, Trevor H. Grout, M. Galvin, J. C. Moles, T. S. Church, Dan McLachlin, L. M. Carswell, C. W. Boland, E. J. McGarry, A. A. Ferrier, J. F. French, Chris. Miller, R. D. Scott, R. C. Wilson, Harry Richards."

Renfrew, Jan. 20. — A direct and undenied breach of faith is entered to the discredit of the Conservatives of North Renfrew for all time.

The controlling association, when it nominated Dr. M. J. Maloney to oppose Hon. George P. Graham, deliberately cancelled a signed and solemn document to place no candidate in the field against Hon. Mr. Graham, in consideration of the Liberals allowing T. W. McGarry, M. P. P., to return to the Legislature unopposed.

Mr. T. W. McGarry, M. P. P., declared that he would stand by the agreement, and that while he and his honorable friends would not vote against Dr. Maloney, they would neither work nor talk for him. This was most significant of the split within the otherwise apparently harmonious party, but it was most emphatically received with applause. It was also significant that when the meeting dispersed there were dozens of the delegates who expressed the hope that "Tom Low will accept and so get us out of this dirty snarl."

But Tom Low will not accept. He is out for good, or at least it so appears. He has given up his seat to Hon. Mr. Graham, and he is going to deliver the goods. He has, of course, not made any answer yet in words, but his actions speak louder than words, for within two hours of the close of the Conservative convention Messrs. Low and Graham started off for Sand Point to hold a meeting there. Thus it appears that the fight is on. Honor has been thrown to the winds by the machine element of the Conservative party in the riding, at the dictation of Hon. J. D. Reid, Hon. Frank Cochrane, and the Whites of Renfrew.

ELECTRIFY THE L. & P. S. RY. AND PAY THE CITY $15,000 YEAR

Probable Terms Which Will Be Offered London By Lake Erie Coal Company For the Line to the Lake—Some Estimates of Cost of Electrification.

Much interest is being taken in the offer to be made the city on Tuesday by the Lake Erie Coal Company for electrifying the London and Port Stanley Railway.

It is understood that the company will agree to electrify the road on the following conditions:

That they be given a lease of the line for 25 years.

They will handle all freight and passenger traffic.

They will give the city in rental about $15,000 per annum, as at present.

They will maintain the existing passenger rates.

There are other details of the agreement to be arranged, information regarding which has not yet been presented to the city.

The Estimates.

Their estimate of the cost of electrifying the road is $400,000, or thereabouts. This does not make any provision for double-tracking this line—merely making the present road an electric railway.

It is expected that the estimates prepared by other engineers will be presented to the board after the offer of the company is received.

One of these estimates calls for the expenditure of $285,000 for doing this work, and includes double-tracking. An additional amount might have to be placed in this estimate if it were found necessary to lay heavier steel.

This estimate was prepared by Mr. Frank R. Dark, when in the employ of the water commission. It was a rough estimate, but it was thought at the time sufficient to cover the cost.

It is understood that Superintendent Glaubitz has given a rough estimate of the electrification, and it is in excess of that of Mr. Dark, running in the neighborhood of $260,000. He advocated in certain particulars a better and more substantial construction, as it was a city project.

To Secure an Expert.

There is a proposal on foot to secure the services of an expert, who is at present in the employ of the New York Central Railway. This man has had much experience, is an acknowledged authority, and he can be secured for a sufficient length of time to give a definite estimate of the cost.

This man's name will be proposed to the London and Port Stanley Board and from the information given The Advertiser, his services will in all probability be secured.

In order to give the franchise a vote of the people will have to be taken, it is explained, owing to the terms of the Beck bill introduced during the last session of the Legislature. The proposition of the Lake Erie Company would have to be submitted to the people, and it is expected that a definite proposition to electrify the road as a civic undertaking will be submitted to the ratepayers at the same time.

FINANCE COMMITTEE ASK $25,000 FOR UNION TRACTION DEPOT

It Is Proposed To Have Item Included in London Bill.

At a special meeting of the finance committee, held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to ask the Legislature to ratify the issue of debentures to the amount of $25,000 for a union traction depot in London.

It will be remembered that the by-law voted on Jan. 1 for this purpose received 2,344 votes, while 2,528 were necessary, being one-third of the votes on the list—7,583. The bylaw was defeated according to the strict letter of the law, but the Legislature will be asked to make legal the issue of debentures in view of the support given it by the citizens.

There was not much discussion over the matter. Mayor Graham thought it was the duty of the committee to send the application on another stage. Traction lines were of great benefit to the city, and if London could secure another for a small outlay, it was the duty of the aldermen to assist.

He moved that the Legislature be asked to ratify the grant, and it was supported by the other members present.

No other business came up for transaction. Those present were Ald. Richter (chairman), Ald. Spittal, Ald. Johnston, Mayor Graham, and City Clerk Baker.

BUILDING COMMITTEE NAMED FOR PROPOSED NEW CITY HALL

First Business Will Be To Provide Temporary Office Room.

The city hall committee, in whose hands will be the construction of the new city hall, the securing of a suitable site, etc., providing a new hall is built, has been named by Mayor Graham, and consists of the following: Ald. Richter, Ald. Robinson, Ald Wright, the chairmen of the three standing committees, and Ald. Johnston, Ald. Spittal, Ald. Coles, Ald Rose and Mayor Graham.

On Monday afternoon they will probably meet the water commissioners to discuss the question of additional room for the commission. The office staff is badly crippled for want of room, and it will be necessary to secure better quarters at once.

The selection of a chairman will be made at this meeting. It has been suggested that Ald. Spittal be chosen, and it is quite possible that this will be done.

The auditorium of the present hall will probably be sub-divided into offices for the accommodation of City Engineer Wright and his staff, and also Assessment Commissioner Grant and his assistant.

City Architect Nutter will prepare plans and furnish an estimate of the cost of the improvements.

The option on the Agricultural Loan Building lease, held by the water commissioners, has not been exercised, and there is little probability that these premises will be utilized by the board.

BILL MAY FORCE DECREE TO COURT

Mr. Lancaster's Bill Would Render Rome's Marriage Law Ineffective.

DOHERTY TO DISAGREE

Believed to Hold Different View on the Matter Than Sir Alan Aylesworth.

[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—To determine the constitutional aspects of the case and the relative powers of the federal and provincial authorities, it is quite probable that a reference will be made to the courts of the question of the marriage law involved in the agitation over the ne temere decree.

This proposal may emanate from the Government when the discussion arises, possibly on Monday, upon Mr. Lancaster's marriage bill. This measure declares any marriage to be valid in Canada when performed by an authorized person regardless of his religious faith or that of the contracting parties.

While not saying so in so many words, the bill really is designed to render ineffective the decree of the See of Rome in relation to the marriage of its adherents by ministers or others beyond the pale of that faith.

It is a Dominion enactment that is proposed. Sir Allen Aylesworth, when minister of justice, held that marriage under the British North America act became within the provincial jurisdiction. There is reason to believe that Hon. Mr. Doherty's views coincides with that of his predecessor.

As a consequence the courts may be asked to decide the matter, and it is probable that the first case will go to the supreme court, and subsequently, if necessary, to the privy council. An official statement to that effect is not made, but it is reported as the Government's intention.

CHLOROFORM WOMAN TO STOP LAUGHING

Incident Related by Daughter Causes Mother to Go Into Paroxysm.

Ames, Ia., Jan. 20.—Chloroform and three doctors were necessary to stop Mrs. A. Fox, of this city, from laughing over her daughter's story concerning an incident at a circus today. The mother had been laughing two hours when medical aid was summoned. She is slowly recovering from the illness which resulted.

PER CAPITA TAX HAS BEEN GIVEN A BOOST

Bricklayers and Masons Will Pay a Flat Rate in Future.

[Canadian Press.]

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 20.—The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union have adopted a flat rate of 35c a month per capita tax, an increase of 1 2-3 cents a month.

A change was made in the methods of applying the funds. Seventy per cent will be for mortuary benefits, 20 per cent for the general fund, and 10 per cent for the defence fund.

A committee has been appointed to secure data and draft a plan for a pension system. The matter will be submitted to the locals of Canada and the United States for a vote, and if adopted will become effective January 1913.

CUMMINS FOR PRESIDENCY

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, progressive Republican, today announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination in a statement in which he says that if the Republicans of Iowa believe him a fit man to urge before the Chicago convention, he will accept their decision.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, VALUATORS, ARBITRATORS, OPTIONS OBTAINED, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PROPERTIES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

TWO STORES ON DUNDAS STREET, very central, for investment. Call for particulars.

WELLINGTON STREET—Brick cottage with basement, 4 bedrooms, bath, w.c., furnace, laundry, gas and fixtures, hot water in bath, all in first-class condition, large lot Easy terms. $3,500.

HORTON STREET—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, bath, w.c., gas, lot 55x160 feet. $2,500.

WOLFE STREET—Fine residence, lot 50x144 feet. Call for particulars.

LARGE TERRACE, CENTRAL—Large lot; rents for $1,800 per annum. Call for particulars. $15,000.

FLORENCE STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, lot 33x120. $700.

TWO-STORY FRAME, Cartwright street, 4 bedrooms, gas, good barn. $1,400.

WELLINGTON STREET—Frame cottage, water inside, lot 64x132 feet. Only $1,300.

RICHMOND STREET, CENTRAL—Splendid lot, suitable for any business, lot 40x100 feet; a splendid place for garage or other business. $4,300.

FARM, 105 ACRES, Township of Ekfrid—Splendid buildings, black clay loam, 15 acres of hardwood bush; 1½ miles to postoffice, store, church, railway station. Only $5,800.

FARMS WANTED—WE have a large demand for small farms near the city, and have several now. Call and give us your farm for sale.

EMERY STREET—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas and fixtures, chicken coops, fruit trees, lot 120x200 feet. A bargain; only $2,000.

CENTRAL, ON DUNDAS STREET—For investment. Call for particulars.

NORTH END—One of the best residences, red pressed brick, all hardwood finished, modern in every respect; worth $5,500. Will sell for $4,500 for quick sale. Owner leaving city. Call and get particulars.

YORK STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, water and sink in house, lot 35x260 feet. $1,450.

FINE RESIDENCE, TALBOT STREET—Hot water heat, large lot. Call for particulars. Or would rent, furnished or unfurnished.

COLBORNE STREET NORTH—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, large lot. A bargain, $1,350.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, w.c. and basin; lot 42x120 feet. $2,600.

25 ACRES—One and a quarter miles from Oxford street car; choice soil, good orchard and small fruits, story and half frame house, small barn. Would consider exchange for city property.

JOHN STREET—Story and half brick veneer, 6 rooms, gas and fixtures; lot 40x132 feet runs through to Hyman street, making two frontages. Price, $2,300.

SYDENHAM STREET — Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bath and w. c., gas fixtures; lot 54x160 feet; cheap. Price, $2,500.

WATERLOO STREET, NEAR CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick, 4 large bedrooms, modern, all in first-class shape; lot 55x120 feet; a first-class bargain; possession June 1, 1912. Price, $4,500.

CATHCART STREET — Two-story brick-veneer, modern. A first-class bargain. Only $2,000.

FARMS—We have a number of farms for sale or exchange. Call and get prices, etc.

BELLEVUE AVENUE—1½-story red pressed brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 34x115 feet. Price, $3,100.

BRISCOE STREET—1¾-story brick, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, piped for bath, furnace, lot 70x120 feet. Price, $2,500. Lot 35x120 feet. Price, $2,200

FRONT STREET — Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, lot 42x170 feet. Price, $700.

DAME STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, cellar, gas, water in house, lot 40x132 feet. Price, $1,300.

RIDOUT STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 33x198 feet. Price, $2,250.

HORTON STREET—1½-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, room for bath, furnace, electric light and gas, cellar. Price, $2,600.

ELM STREET—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, city water, porch, cellar, gas and fixtures, lot 37x221 feet. Price, $1,350.

40 ACRES—2½ miles from market, 15 minutes' walk from street cars; soil best clay loam, splendid 2-story brick house in first-class repair, good barns and stables, pigpen and chicken coop, 2 good wells and never-failing springs, ornamental trees and shrubs; a first-class property in every respect. $7,000, $1,000 cash, balance at 4½ per cent.

Splendid vacant lots near Traction Company, 235x400 feet; 100 apple trees on each; splendid land. $1,000.

Lots on Traction Company's line; splendid garden land. Will sell one acre or more.

BECHER BLOCK—Six of the best lots in the survey. Most desirable lots in north end. Call and get particulars.

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5½ PER CENT.

A Good Opportunity

Whether you want to invest a few hundred or a few thousand dollars in a small or large farm, we can suit you. Call, telephone or write and tell us what you want. Our assistance is given free to all who want to buy, whether they buy or not.

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

No. 6659—204½ acres in the Township of Adelaide, County of Middlesex; soil clay loam, 7 acres mixed timber, fences wire and rail, in good condition, 1½-story brick house a number of outbuildings; five miles to Kerwood railroad station, seven miles to Strathroy market.

No. 6657—50 acres in the Township of Orford, County of Kent; soil sandy loam, 4 acres timber (mixed), half acre of orchard, one-story frame house, a number of outbuildings; six miles to Bothwell market and railroad station, two miles to Clachan Postoffice.

No. 6655—99 acres in the Township of Colchester, County of Essex; soil clay loam, 19 acres mixed timber, one acre of orchard, 1½-story frame house, a number of outbuildings; 3½ miles to Harrow market and railroad station. Will exchange for 50-acre farm in dairy locality, or a suitable 100 acres.

A BARGAIN.

Livery business in a good, thriving town. Eight good horses. Will exchange for large or small farm or for town property.

For further list of properties which we have for sale see today's Free Press, or send for our catalogue.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.

TELEPHONE 696. 78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

ANDERSON & CO.

ROOM 22,
BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS.
PHONE 2322.

For partial list of farm property see Free Press.

$1,150—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen. Terms, $100 cash; balance, $10 per month.

$1,175—Dorinda street; frame cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, gas and electric light.

$1,300—Wellington street north; frame cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, hall, 3 bedrooms, gas, city and soft water, lot 64x132. Owner going west.

$1,350—Colborne street; 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, city and soft water, deep lot. Terms, $300 cash.

$2,300—Lorne avenue; 1½-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, cellar in three parts, electric light, gas, combination fixtures, hard and soft water, hot and cold.

$2,000—Wellington street north; brick cottage, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas, hard and soft water.

$2,100—Lorne avenue; 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, lot 33x150. Will exchange for a 50-acre farm in Lobo or Caradoc.

$2,200—Anderson avenue; 1½-story frame, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 3 bedrooms. Terms, $100 cash.

$2,400—Maryboro Place; 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, modern conveniences. On easy terms of payment.

$2,700—1½-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, cut stone foundation, slate roof, large lot.

$4,200—St. James street; two-story and attic brick, thoroughly modern.

$4,300—Grosvenor street; two-story and attic, red pressed brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, new and modern. Terms, $1,000 cash.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500—General stock, drygoods, boots, shoes and groceries, at a rate on the dollar; store, dwelling and stable can be rented for $150 per year.

$1,000—City grocery stock; one of the best in the north end.

$4,000—General stock, store, dwelling, etc. $1,600.

$2,500—General stock at a rate on the dollar; store, dwelling, etc., can be bought on a small payment.

$600—City grocery, counter trade. Rent, $20 per month.

$700—City grocery. Rent of store and dwelling, $15 per month.

$800—Bakeshop, oven, etc., in live village.

$4,000—Two-story brick house, in first-class shape, frame store, brick blacksmith shop; grocery stock, about $700; five acres of ground, horses, wagon, etc. Owner retiring.

TWO LOTS, RIVERSIDE PARK—WILL sell cheap. Apply 21 Oak street, city. 98bu

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

PROSPECT AVENUE — Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, finished in style, all modern improvements; lot 49x121 feet. At a reasonable figure.

TALBOT STREET—A new two-story red pressed brick house, finished in oak, 11 rooms, hot water heating, laundry, nice lot. Call for price.

HAMILTON ROAD—A large frame cottage, cement foundation, 8 rooms, lot 35x135 feet. Price, $1,650.

PALL MALL STREET—A large two-story brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating, lot 52x133 feet. Price reduced.

PALACE STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms; all modern improvements, lot 33.6x180 feet. Price, $2,500.

PICCADILLY STREET—New two-story brick house, 9 rooms, large verandah, modern improvements, lot 40x120 feet. Price, $4,300.

CENTRAL AVENUE—A large brick cottage, 8 rooms, frame barn, lot 44.6x134 feet. Price, $2,300.

EVA STREET — A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, large basement, electric light, sewer connection; lot 33x151 feet. Price, $1,550.

WELLINGTON STREET, Central—A new 1¾-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, $3,300.

MAPLE STREET—A new two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 35x151 feet. Call for price.

MILL STREET—A large frame cottage, in perfect order, good lot. Inspect at once if you want a cheap home.

OTTAWAY AVENUE—Large frame cottage, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, lot 57x92 feet. Price, $1,600.

We have properties for sale all over the city.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 50x150 feet. $2,800.

RIDOUT STREET, CENTRAL—A new two-story red pressed brick house, 9 rooms and attic, laundry, all modern improvements, lot 40x97 feet. Price, $5,400.

P. WALSH

PHONE 358. 425 RICHMOND STREET.

FARM FOR SALE—IMPROVED SASKATCHEWAN farm, 320 acres, southwest Weyburn, Sask., four miles from Webster, Sask., on C. N. R., eleven miles from divisional point on same line; 180 acres broken, soil chocolate loam, clay loam subsoil, finest spring well, frame house, barn and granary; will sell either quarter or half section; a real snap; price, $20 per acre, easy terms. For further particulars apply to C. C. B. Rowe, 194 Simcoe street, London, Ont. 4c-xyt

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, LOT 7, con. 1, East Williams Township; clay loam, about 30 acres in pasture, extra good bush, principally rock elm and basswood; never-failing spring creek, good brick house, three barns (newly roofed), acre of orchard, 10 acres fall wheat, 20 acres fall plowing done; possession in spring. For particulars apply on premises, John Campbell, or address Fernhill P. O. 2n

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FARM, 200 ACRES, FIRST-CLASS property, south half 31, con. 8, London Township. Joseph Robson, Vanneck P. O. 95c-t

AN UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITY TO invest in the rich valley lands of Central British Columbia is offered you for a short time only. British Columbia is commonly supposed to be a mountainous country, with very little agricultural land. On the contrary, no richer farm lands can be found on the continent than those which lie in the fertile valleys of Central British Columbia, through which the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is being constructed. The railroad will soon be completed, when lands will have doubled in value Farms sold one year ago at twelve and fifteen dollars per acre are selling today for double that amount. You have the same opportunity now. We are offering the choicest lands along the new railroad at prices ranging from fifteen dollars per acre up. North Coast Land Company, Limited. Branch offices: 210 Kent building, Toronto, Canada, and Dominion Bank Chambers, London, Canada. 2k-zxvt

200-ACRE FARM, GOOD BUILDINGS and orchard; eight miles from London market. Apply Box 107, Advertiser. 1c-t

I WILL BUILD YOU A FIVE-ROOM cottage for $500. Address Box 37, Advertiser Office.

SASKATOON LOTS FOR SALE, PRICE $200, on terms. For further particulars apply Box 1, Advertiser. 7g

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE—BRICK store and A1 stock in railroad village, surrounded by first-class dairying community; turnover last year, $13,000; $4,000 to $5,000 will handle; private reasons for selling. Address Box 119, Advertiser office. b

BEAUTIFUL LAKELAND (FLORIDA)—The tide of immigration has turned to Florida; land values are increasing rapidly; millions will be made during the next few years through investment in good Florida land at present low prices; two to four crops yearly on the same land; annual rainfall, 52 inches; fertile soil, earning $50 to $500 per acre; 48 hours to the big northern markets and high prices; big money in general farming, stock-raising, dairying, poultry, grapefruit and orange groves; climate unexcelled; come or write for information, prices and easy terms; representatives wanted. W. F. Hallam & Co., Lakeland, Fla. (population, 5,500). b

$50—TERMS $15 CASH AND $15 PER month if desired, buys from owners one of the best 30-acre farms in Florida, every acre capable of yielding $300 per year if properly handled; quick action necessary; possession at once, or later; rigid investigation invited. E. C. Howe, 1183 Hartford building, Chicago, Ill. b

Special Winter Bargains in Residences

Central Avenue—2½-story semi-detached brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 10 rooms, hot water heating, mantels, grates, all modern; near Victoria Park. Price, $5,000 for quick sale.

Cheapside Street—Commodious, well-built modern residence, 10 rooms, large corner lot, coach house. A great bargain, owner having left city.

St. James Street—1½-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms, gas, furnace, modern plumbing, lot 40x149. Price, $2,800.

Central Avenue—Large two-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 10 rooms, gas, plumbing, corner lot. Price, only $4,600.

All classes of property bought, sold, exchanged or leased. You are invited to call. No trouble to show properties or give information.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
1tf-t

Real Estate Agents—Notice

Instead of offering your clients suburban lots in a far-off town—where you don't know what you are selling, and your customer does not know what he is buying—why not sell lots in the fastest-growing town in Eastern Canada?

There is a town in Ontario which has secured 25 large factories in the past 48 months, and has grown from 1,700 people to 7,000 in the same time.

Every banker will speak well of the town, and all the indications point to it becoming in a few short years the Greatest Manufacturing City in Canada.

Every foot of its real estate has doubled in value during the past two years, and will do so again during the next two.

Offer your clients some property in this town, where they can make a handsome profit, and where you can make a larger commission than you can do on anything else you sell.

Drop us a card today for our descriptive circular of the town and our property there, and our special proposition to real estate men.

Canadian General Securities Corporation Limited.
39 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO.
7u-ty

Application to Parliament

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session for an act:

1. To confirm and validate the following bylaws, namely:

(a) Bylaw No. 3769, to provide for raising moneys to pay for the construction of certain cement sidewalks, curbs and gutters therein referred to, and to levy the rates to meet the debentures to be issued therefor, passed 29th December, 1911.

(b) Bylaw No. 3770, to provide for raising moneys to pay for the construction of certain tile sewers therein referred to, and to levy the rates to meet the debentures to be issued therefor, passed 29th December, 1911.

(c) Bylaw No. 3771, to provide for raising moneys to pay for the construction of certain pavements therein referred to, and to levy the rates to meet the debentures to be issued therefor, passed 29th December, 1911.

(d) Bylaw No. 3772, to consolidate the several issues of debentures referred to in bylaws numbered 3769, 3770 and 3771, and to provide for raising by debentures the city's share of the cost of the improvements in the said bylaws mentioned, which is to be raised by special rate, passed 29th December, 1911.

(e) Bylaw No. 3781, to provide for the issue of $50,000 debentures for the purpose of purchasing the necessary land, and erecting and installing thereon an incinerator and plant, with the necessary apparatus, for the collection and disposal of garbage, passed 8th January, 1912, after having received the assent of the ratepayers thereto.

2. To authorize the Council of the Corporation of the City of London to issue debentures not exceeding $57,000 to pay for certain extensions to the waterworks system in the said city, made during the year 1911, without submitting the bylaw for that purpose to the ratepayers of the said city.

3. To authorize the Council of the Corporation of the City of London to issue debentures not exceeding $90,000 to pay for certain extensions to or improvements in the electric light works constructed by the Corporation of the City of London, made and done in the year 1911, without submitting the bylaw for that purpose to the ratepayers of the said city.

And for other purposes.

The said bylaws may be seen at the office of the City Clerk, in the City Hall, London.

Dated at London this 10th day of January, A. D. 1912.

S. BAKER,
City Clerk.
J13,20,27,F3,10,17

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. GEO. H KENNEDY, DENTIST, 169½ Dundas street. Phone 975.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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

DR. J. CAMERON WILSON, 260 Queen's avenue. Phone 266. Diseases of children, and orthopaedic surgery.

DR. F. P. DRAKE—SPECIALTY, DISEASES of stomach and digestive system Office, 371 Wellington street.

DR. PINGEL — OFFICE, 316 QUEEN'S avenue, London. X-ray specialist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. NELSON GEORGE, 332 DUNDAS street, northwest corner Waterloo. Phone 999.

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

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

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

LEGAL CARDS.

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

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

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

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

J. H. A. BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 169½ Dundas street. Money to loan on real estate.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE—Frederick P. Betts, K. C. Thomas Coleridge.

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

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

M. P. McDONAGH, BARRISTER, ETC —425 Richmond street. Money to loan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

McKILLOP & MURPHY—OAK HALL BUILDING

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

GARMENT CUTTING.

SKILLED PATTERN DESIGNERS command the highest salaries. We teach you how to make plain or elaborate patterns to exact measures. Cutting School, 243 Dundas street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GOOTSON & CO., 30 MAITLAND street, London—Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of junk, scrap iron, waste paper, rubber, second-hand and fancy pipes, etc. Branches: London and Glencoe. Phone 3425. tf-t

PERKINS & SON, LONDON'S LEADING livery, formerly Dyer Bros., Dundas street, next The Advertiser. Phone 1377.

ELECTROPLATING — NICKEL, OUR specialty. Special attention given automobile work. C. E. Beltz, 94 Carling street. Phone 368.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. H. V. CATON, GRADUATE Osteopath—Consultation free. 570 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

DR. R. C. BARKLIE, GRADUATE Osteopath—Rheumatism, chronic and nervous diseases. Fine modern electrical equipment No drugs or surgery. Seven years' drugless success. Six large sunny resting rooms. 505 Talbot street. Phone 2565.

E. S. DETWILLER, D.O., GRADUATE American School of Osteopathy, 225 Queen's. Phone 3373.

DR. MARIE H. HARKINS, DR. REBECCA Harkins—Graduates American School of Osteopathy, St. George Apartments, south court, ground floor, Wellington street. Phone 1560.

DR. A. F. BROWN, GRADUATE UNDER the founder at Kirksville, Mo. 289 Queen's avenue. Phone 3662.

SURVEYORS.

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

Notice to Creditors

In the estate of Mary Taylor, late of the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, widow, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario," 1897, Chapter 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Mary Taylor, who died on or about the 30th day of November, A. D. 1911, are required on or before the first day of February, A. D. 1912, to send by post prepaid or deliver to John M. Gunn, Esquire, of 426 Talbot street, London, Ontario, solicitor for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

And further take notice, that after such last-mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated the second day of January, 1912.

JOHN M. GUNN,
Solicitor for executors of the last will of Mary Taylor, deceased. J3,13,20

2814: Smallman & Ingram's Order Desk, Please

Our new phone order service is proving a great convenience and benefit, not only to our city customers, but customers out of town are protfiting largely through this convenience by taking advantage of the special sales advertised in the daily papers. You may see just the merchandise you need advertised at maybe half the value during these between-season sales, yet it is not convenient for you to come to the city that day, and by the time a letter order reaches us invariably the lines are all cleared. Call "Order Desk," and our mail order buyers will be on the spot at once to make first selection of sale goods for you. Your phone will become your most profitable asset if used judiciously in this manner, as through our world-wide free delivery, all purchases are sent to any destination, express, freight or postage prepaid. City customers will assist us to give prompt service by remembering the hours the deliveries leave the store—9 a.m., and 2 and 4 p.m.

After Stock-Taking Sales at the Lace Counter

All odds and ends, broken ranges in Net Veiling, Embroidered Chiffon Laces, Jetted Net Bandings, Galloons, Grass Linen, also remnants of Embroidery, Flouncing, etc., have been sorted out in stock-listing, and are grouped and priced on special circle sale counter, opposite east side elevators. In many cases the prices are but a fraction of the cost of the goods, as our object is to make a quick clearance, and the prices are reduced to fractions, as you will see by the few items listed here. And the Embroidery Remnants are to be cleared at half price.

20c to 50c Net Veilings, Sale Price 10c Yard

Including colors of navy, brown, gray and black with white spots. Quite a variety of broken ranges up to 50c qualities, to clear quickly, at yard ..... 10¢

25c to 65c Embroidered Chiffon Laces, 12½c to 25c

These are mostly short lengths, in pretty light colors for trimming evening dresses, etc., including pink, sky, maise, nile, mauve, cardinal and black and white. Regular prices 25c to 65c. These are grouped into three lots for quick clearance, yard ..... 12½¢, 15¢ and 25¢

85c to $1.25 Jetted Banding, 25c and 39c

These are in medallion design in black and white, so popular at present, also in all black pretty beaded designs on fine net. 85c to $1.25. Sale price, yard ..... 25¢ and 39¢

Also one piece each Silver and Gold Embroidered Black Net Galloons, 85c and $1.00. Sale price ..... 25¢ and 39¢

$1.50 Grass Linens, for Blouses, 59c Yard

These are 38 to 40 inches wide, with embroidered stripes; very pretty effects for blouses. The whole assortment to go at, yard ..... 59¢

Remnants of Embroideries, Flouncings and Beadings at Half Price

All ends, the accumulation from January Embroidery Sale, including 17x27 inch Flouncings and all ends of Beadings and Insertions to be cleared Monday at half price. Some splendid lengths amongst these. Come early and have first choice. Half price for everything in ends.

Sale of Men's and Women's Umbrellas $1.00

Silk Mixed Tops

Another shipment from the manufacturer made up from surplus stock, to use up odd assortments of handles. Not enough of any to run through a stock lot. A few dozen left, odds and ends, but all are up-to-date handles, directoire, Congo crooks, horn, mission and coin silver, strong paragon frames with extra quality silk mixed coverings, in both men's and women's. While they last, each $1.00

LADIES' UMBRELLAS

Tape edge, silk mixed taffeta tops, in neat silk cases (close rolling), strong paragon frames with great variety of handles in long directoire styles, pearl posts and ebony with gold and silver trimmings. An after stock-taking clearing of lines from our regular $3.50 and $4.00 stock. Sale price, each $2.75

East Side—Main Entrance.

CORTESE ORCHESTRA THIS AFTERNOON

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

DAINTY AFTERNOON TEAS IN RESTAURANT

DERMATOLOGY.

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

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

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 485 Richmond. Phone 1344. Goods called for and delivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for. Try first-class laundry. xt

SAM JOHN LAUNDRY, 344½ DUNDAS, telephone 3540—Best work guaranteed. Shirts 8c, collars 2c, cuffs 4c, blouses 18c, two for 25c, dresses 35c.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS E. NOBLE, VOCAL AND PIANO teacher. Pupils prepared for exams. Studio, 526 King; phone 3135. zxt

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 498 King. zxt

MR. CHARLES E. WHEELER HAS resumed his classes. Piano, organ, harmony, counterpoint and singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo street.

THE LONDON MALE QUARTETTE—Concert engagements. Phone 3336. Floyd McPhail, 9 Grafton street.

EDUCATIONAL.

PUPILS PREPARED FOR MATRICULATION, civil service, etc. J. A. Young, 379 Princess avenue.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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

WILLIAM McDONALD, VETERINARY surgeon, 137 King street. Residence, 121 Bathurst. Phone 688.

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 111 (first floor) Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot street.

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

CHIROPRACTIC.

D. C. PARSONS

Graduate of Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa.
426 KING STREET. PHONE 1775.
Consultation and Examination Free. zxt

STOCK BROKERS.

FOR SALE—LONDON LOAN COMPANY'S shares. John Wright, stock-broker, London, Ont. Phone 693.

PERSONAL.

LEARN TO HYPNOTIZE—INFLUENCE and control others; make fun and money; easy to learn at home; send your address for wonderful free book to M. D. Betts, 4 Bank building, Jackson, Mich. b

FREE READING BY TRANCE MEDIUM, astrologer; advice, love, business, marriage, health; send birth date, five 2-cent stamps. Dr. Smith, Dept. U, Box 829, Saginaw, Mich. b

HOME FOR WOMEN BEFORE AND during confinement. Adoption provided. Confidential. Phone 3417. Removed to 566 Maitland street.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE, GRAVEL AND CEMENT roofer—Paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott 506 York street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES —Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple, London.

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

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

Condensed Advertisements.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

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

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

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

AMUSEMENTS. LECTURES.

GRAND
A. J. SMALL PROP.

TWICE TODAY, 2:15, 8:15

The world's greatest hypnotist, **McEwen**

Assisted by most capable company

PRICES: Matinee, 15c and 25c. Night, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

TUESDAY NIGHT

The Musical Farce Comedy That Will Live Forever.

McFADDEN'S FLATS

A BEVY OF BEAUTIFUL SHOW GIRLS.

A Host of Real Comedians, headed by the Ever-Popular Yellow Kids.

Special Prices
25c, 35c, 50c, 75c

SEATS SELLING.

SATURDAY NEXT MAT. & NIGHT.

PLAY OF THE HOUR,

THE ROSARY

The Great New York, Chicago and Boston Success. Company, Production and Costumes are beyond comparison.

Special Prices Mat., 25, 35, 50. Night, 25, 35, 50, 75.

SEATS THURSDAY.

Auditorium Tonight

FAMOUS WETHERWAX QUARTETTE.

Affiliated Society Course. 20c and 50c.

Tuesday

YE OLDEN TYME CONCERT.

Price, 25c. Reserve at Mallagh's. b

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE—REV. H. D. Whitmore, Kingston, will lecture in the First Congregational Church, Monday, Jan. 22, on "Deep Sea Fishermen," at 8 p.m. Collection. 7u

Bonnet Hop

City Hall, January 26, 1912

Given by the Seventh Regiment Fusiliers Chapter, D. O. E., in aid of emergency fund. 7u-tw

SIMCOE ICE RINK—BAND TONIGHT, also Monday and Wednesday. Splendid ice and good music. Skating every afternoon. Phone 1608. b

PRINCESS — HOCKEY, LONDON Juniors vs. Woodstock, Monday, Jan. 22. Admission, 25 cents; gallery, 25 cents; boxes, 50 cents. Plan at Vining's drug store. Doors open 7:30. 7u

WESTMINSTER RINK — HUSSARS Band tonight and Monday night. Open afternoons. Tuesday, five games of hockey. b

PRINCESS — SKATING, TUESDAY, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons. 7u

GOOD SKATING AT THE NORTH END Rink, corner Grosvenor and Wellington streets. 6u

RUMMAGE SALE, TUESDAY, JAN. 23, afternoon and evening, gymnasium of Askin Street Methodist Church, under auspices of Ladies' Aid. Open at 2 p.m. Also sale of home cooking. Lunch served in basement. 4c-xtz

MASQUERADE BALL, DAYTON & McCORMICK'S Dancing Academy, Friday, Feb. 2, Candlemas Day. 95c-t

See F. B. Clarke

416 RICHMOND STREET

NEXT BANK OF COMMERCE CORNER LONDON, ONT.,

Office open for the convenience of those who cannot make it convenient to call during ordinary business hours from 7:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. every Saturday evening.

Old Country

Tickets via all lines, all routes, everywhere by boat.

PRIVATE DANCING LESSONS — Strictly private lessons any hour. Any number of pupils accommodated. Complete staff of competent teachers. Beginners' classes: Gentlemen, Tuesday; ladies, Thursday evening. Phone Dayton & McCormick.

UP-TO-DATE

Sailing Lists of all Ocean Lines. Information and Booklets on trips and cruises to Bermuda, Jamaica, Bahamas, etc.

E. DE LA HOOKE

Ocean and Tourist Ticket Agent, 422 Park Avenue (London Loan Block). ywt

WARD'S HARP ORCHESTRA — ENGAGEMENTS accepted for social events. 91 Tecumseh. Phone 3005.

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

DANCING — PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, public rates. Call and register. R. B. Millard, 345 Princess. Phone 2481.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CARNEY—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on Jan. 18, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carney, 64 Fullarton street, a daughter. b

DEATHS.

BARRY—At Hamilton, Ont., on Jan. 17, 1912, James Vincent, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barry, of Sarnia, Ont., aged 36 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the family residence, 467 Dufferin avenue, on Monday, Jan. 22, at 8:30 a.m., to St. Peter's Cathedral; requiem high mass at 9 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Sarnia, Ont., on arrival of 11:18 a.m. train from London, Ont. 6u

COHOE—On Jan. 20, 1912, at 23 Saunby street, Eliza A., relict of the late A. N. Cohoe, of Lobo, in her 78th year.

Funeral notice later. b

FRIENDSHIP—Suddenly, in this city, on Jan. 19, 1912, Samuel Friendship, in his 75th year.

Funeral private, from his late residence, 141 Sydenham street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30. b

STINCHCOMBE—On Jan. 17, 1912, Bessie Gerrard, widow of the late R. E. Stinchcombe.

Funeral on Sunday. Service at St. George's Church, 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. 5c

In Memoriam.

TYE—In ever loving remembrance of Winnie B. Tye, who died in Stratford, Jan. 21, 1911.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the shareholders of The London Street Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, 703 Dundas street east, in the city of London, Ontario, on Wednesday, the 7th day of February, 1912, at 3 p.m. By order of the board, John W. Williams, secretary-treasurer, The London Street Railway Company. Dated this 16th day of January, 1912. 7u-t

MALE HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED. APPLY HOLEPROOF Hosiery Company. b

WANTED BY LARGE TORONTO DEPARTMENT store—Young men of ability for positions as assistants to managers of departments; also for executive work; state experience and present position. Apply Box 2, Advertiser. b

RESPONSIBLE MAN WANTED AS night porter; must have fair education. Box 118, Advertiser. 6c

WANTED—COMPETENT FARM HAND, single man, to work by the year. Apply Norman Bogue, Lambeth. 5c

DON'T WORK FOR OTHERS—START mail order business at home; I made $8,500 last year; let me tell you how; instructive booklet free. Voorhies, Desk 814, Omaha, Neb. b

I WILL START YOU EARNING $4 daily at home in spare time silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 336, Boston, Mass. b

IF INTERESTED IN LEARNING TELEGRAPHY and station agent's work, with view of securing position in spring, paying $50 to $75 per month, write for our Free Book "C," describing work and wages. Dominion School Telegraphy, Toronto. 95k-t

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—No canvassing or soliciting required; good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Company, V 1252, Marden building, Washington, D. C. 95k-t

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO make $200 monthly, spare time, no matter where you live; no canvassing; guarantee to show you how; free particulars. H. E. Rogers, Desk F D, Boston, Mass. b

$25 WEEKLY JOB GUARANTEED MEN who learn automobile business; we teach you at home in ten weeks; booklet free. Rochester Auto School, 753, Rochester, N. Y. b

TEN MEN WILL BUY 100 ACRES OF fruit and truck land near Tampa, Fla., the healthiest locality on earth; will give twenty acres free for planting and farming and co-operating with me; expenses advanced; opportunity of lifetime. J. B. Perrine, 72 Adams street, Chicago. b

SALESMEN WANTED—NO EXPERIENCE required; earn good wages while learning; hundreds of good positions now open paying $1,000 to $5,000 a year; write today for particulars, list of openings and testimonials. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 515, Kent building, Toronto, Ont. b

ACTIVE MAN WANTED TO SELL OUR high-grade nursery stock; all trees warranted true to name. We are the largest growers of nursery stock in Canada. There is a big demand for trees for orchard plantings. Write for terms. Brown Bros. Company, Ridgeville, Ont. Jan31

MEN WANTED, AGE 18 TO 35, TO PREPARE for firemen or brakemen on railroads in London vicinity; $80 to $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strike; promotion, engineer or conductor, $150 to $200 monthly; good life careers; state age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 58, 227 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 95h-tx

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL wholesale to private families, whole or spare time; a few to travel. Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street, London, Ont.

LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS—WE teach you at home; guarantee $25 weekly job. Rochester Auto School, 2298, Rochester, N. Y. 52tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—Small family, no children; references required. Mrs. Hendrie, 807 Waterloo street. 7c

WANTED AT ONCE—DINING-ROOM girl and housemaid. Apply Stewardess, Victoria Hospital. 7n

GIRLS FOR THE BISCUIT DEPARTMENT. Apply at once, McCormick Manufacturing Company, Limited. 7n

MILLINERY APPRENTICES WANTED. Mrs. A. G. McLeod, 420 Park avenue. 6c

WANTED—GIRL OR WOMAN TO ASSIST with housework in spare time. Apply Mrs. Moore, 32 Wyatt street. 6c

MAID FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply between 6 and 8 p.m., Mrs. Tony Grant, Sandringham Apartments, Ridout street. 6c

BE A TRAINED NURSE—EARN $15 TO $35 weekly; we train you at home in a short time; free catalogue. Rochester Nurses' Institute, 753, Rochester, N. Y. b

NURSEMAID WANTED. APPLY MRS. Durand, first house over Victoria bridge, Ridout street south. 5c

EXPERIENCED COOK — HIGHEST wages. Apply 500 Wellington street. 100tf

EXPERIENCE GIRLS WANTED TO work in bindery department. Apply Advertiser Job Department. 96tf

PATENTS.

F. J. EDMUNDS, REGISTERED ATTORNEY and Solicitor of Patents, Central avenue, London, Ontario, Canada. Phone.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RUNABOUT CUTTER, handy for delivery; set single harness, hames and collar; also old buggy, very cheap. 296 Grey street. 7c

200-EGG HOT WATER INCUBATOR, nearly new; very reasonable. Box 3, Advertiser. 7c

FOR SALE—FEW R. C. RED COCKERELS and pullets, also a good incubator, bargain. 761 Elizabeth street, corner Oxford. 7c

FOR SALE—THOROUHBRED WHITE Rock pullets and cockerels, also laying hens, cheap. Apply Box 117, Advertiser. b

FOR SALE—GOOD SQUARE PIANO, cheap. Call at 25 Becher street, or phone 1977. 7c

FURNITURE REPAIRED, POLISHED and upholstered. Phone Charles M. Quick, 725 Richmond street. 7u

FUR CUTTER ROBES, BABY LAMB robes, coon, dog, muskrat gauntlets for sale; skins tanned and made into mitts or caps at reasonable prices by T. Wills, 80 Front street. 1k-tywt

CHATHAM INCUBATOR (SIZE, 240 eggs), and two brooders; good as new; cost $48; will sell for $15. Apply Box 116, Advertiser. 6n

OVERLAND TOURING CAR, EQUIPPED complete, with everything required; run about six months; in perfect condition. Regular price, $1,475; will sell for $800. Apply Williams Piano Company, Limited, 194 Dundas street. 6n

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFE, cheap, almost new. Phone 1676. 5n

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO SELL or want to buy anything, phone 1162. J. Brown. ywt

A FEW LEFT

We are selling what we have left of our Christmas stock of Fitted Suitcases below wholesale.

J. DARCH

379 TALBOT ST. zxt PHONE 542.

FIFTY 40-GALLON HARDWOOD BARRELS, 75c each; 50 20-gallon kegs, 25c each. Apply Gorman-Eckert Company, Rectory street. 74tf-xt

GOOD PIANO, PARTLY PAID FOR—Must be disposed of; buyer must agree to pay balance of monthly installments. Box 109, Advertiser. 2n

TOBOGGANS FOR RENT, 50c AN evening. Wm. Gurd & Co., 185 Dundas street.

Automobile and Cycle Skates

LARGE ASSORTMENT. WE PUT THEM ON FREE. GOOD GRINDING. PROMPT SERVICE.

Bicycle and Motor Sales Co.

397 CLARENCE STREET. yw

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND LARGE sacks, very useful for farmers; are worth 12c each; for quick sale, 7c each for the lot. Birdland Society, 75 Bathurst street. 89tf

FOR A GOOD WASHING MACHINE or a Good Wringer at small cost, try

J. A. BROWNLEE

385-387 TABOT.

GOOD HARD COAL, ALL SIZES—Special prices for one month. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1738.

CHESTNUT
$6.50 Per Ton

Best Coal mined for the price.

GREEN & CO.

495 YORK ST. TELEPHONE 1391.

GALL STONES DISSOLVED AND REMOVED, painless. Bladder and kidney diseases cured with the new discovery, "Sanol," from all druggists. Copy of Sanol's Home Treatment free. Sanol Manufacturing Company, 977 Main street, Winnipeg, Man. 59tf

CLEARING SALE

Jardinieres and Fern Dishes, all at half prices. This cut applies to every jardiniere we have in stock. No reserve, all must go.

MORGAN'S "Sign of the Bird." **100 Dundas St.** ywt

ALL KINDS NURSERY STOCK. WE have purchased the Hersey nursery stock, Woodstock and Strathroy Nursery Company, and ten others, from Niagara to Detroit. Charles Baker.

LADIES — WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR use Triumph Pills; always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 7c-t

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 1-3 octaves, overstrung bass, in elegant condition, and guaranteed for five years, only $100, payable $3 per month. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

Go-Cart Runners for all sized Go-Carts, 50c pair,

J. E. YOUNG & CO.

Two Doors East Talbot, 111 Dundas. 'Phone 588.

"Belting" We Have It

BEST AT BEST PRICES, COTTON, RUBBER OR LEATHER.

The London Gas Power Company, Limited

YORK ST., COR. WELLINGTON.

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

FURNITURE

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

BARNES & CO.

364 Hamilton Road. ywt Phone 2065.

$2.00 Buys a Good Shoe

At PAXMAN'S, 210 King Street, Next to Central Fire Station. t

JOS. F. CRUMMEY LEATHER UPHOLSTERING CO

Upholstering and furniture repairing of all kinds. We do the best work. Try us.

521 RICHMOND ST. t PHONE 3105.

WHY not use the current you are paying for? The cost of installation is reasonable, consistent with good workmanship. We are at your service.

THE PEOPLES' ELECTRICAL CO.

W. J. Chapman. A. J. McLachlin. 639 Dundas. Phone 3556. zxt

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

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

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE ROLL-TOP DESK and chair (nearly new), one revolving cane chair, one high desk. Apply to N. Mills, 1 Masonic Temple. 40tf

FOR SALE — BLACKSMITH'S ANVIL and tools. Gould & Mohan, Wellington street.

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

DELIVERY WAGONS BUILT TO ORDER. See our second-hand wagons. Abbott's Carriage Factory.

FEATHER PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, cushions renovated. Hunt & Sons, Mattress Renovators, 493 Richmond street.

BALED SHAVINGS

for horse and cattle bedding, poultry crates, etc. Packed in convenient sized packages for handling.

GEO. H. BELTON

TWO YARDS: Cor. Pall Mall and Richmond; Rectory and York Streets. tx

BLANK BOOKS

Ruling and Binding—Lowest Prices—Best Quality.

THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.

91 DUNDAS ST. xt PHONE 370.

Do You Need a Truss?

We sell a Truss that is guaranteed. Come and see.

Anderson & Nelles, Druggists.

268 DUNDAS ST., LONDON. ywt

KINDLING WOOD

$1 00 PER LOAD.

LONDON BOX CO

209 Bathurst Street. Phone 523.

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

Southcott Coal Co

Hard and Soft Coal and Wood Dealers.

PHONE 1083. 276 CLARENCE ST.

Prompt delivery and courteous treatment. 67tf-tyw

WOOD, $2 PER LOAD

Good Dry Mixed, in 12 or 16-inch Lengths.

RUMBALL LUMBER COMPANY

(Successors to Forest City Bent Goods Company),585 Bathurst street. Phone 700.

Lehigh Coal

G. R. KETTLE & SON

Cor. G. T. R. and Maitland. Phone 292. 97tf-tyw

The Old Umbrella Mender

PERRY DAVID

251 DUNDAS STREET.

Bureau of Engraving

Process Engravers, Line and Half-tone Etching on Zinc and Copper.

PHONE 3680. 430½ RICHMOND ST. 4a-xt

INSURANCE.

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

P. M. MILLMAN

INSURANCE AGENT.

Archibald McPherson Insurance AGENCY.

E. J. MacRobert Insurance

Agency. Phones 745 and 1600. Office, 107 Masonic Temple. Fire, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance

WANTED.

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

$2,000 SPOT CASH WILL BE PAID FOR used furniture, stoves, carpenters' tools, for the Northwest. Will purchase any amount from $100 up. I also want 50 used wardrobes. Phone 1004. L. A. Weaver, auctioneer, 83 Dundas street. See me at once. b

WANTED—LARGE FLAT TOP DESK, second-hand. Address Box 120, Advertiser office. 7c

WANTED—SMALL SAFE, NOT OVER two feet square. Box 114, Advertiser. 3c-ywt

WANTED—ONE AND 1¼-INCH DRY basswood, eight inches and wider. Apply James Cowan & Co. 6c

WANTED — DEAD HORSES AND cattle; will send twelve miles for, if necessary; telephone 638 or 945, ring 2. The London Fertilizer Works, East street, corner Hamilton road. 100tf

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

FOR RENT—FARM, 100 ACRES; GOOD grain and dairy farm, well underdained; buildings thoroughly modern; spring water inside and out; nine miles from London, east and south; none but a practical farmer need apply. For full information address Box 4, Advertiser office. 7n

HOUSE TO LET. APPLY 149 WATERLOO street. b

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON HAMILTON road, two blocks from street car, $7; rent can apply on purchase money if tenant desires to purchase later. J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, Talbot street. ywt

TWO FRONT ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED, all conveniences, with phone, and well heated; suitable for nurses; good locality. Box 106, Advertiser. 5c

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS —Largest in city. Good storage. 356 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

BIGGS' FURNITURE STORAGE

Clean and Dry. Terms Reasonable.

The Forest City Moving Vans

Phone 1162. 97 Carling Street.

TO LET—252 BURWELL STREET, ALL modern conveniences. Apply 256 Burwell street. 70tf

TO LET—NO. 460 TALBOT; IMMEDIATE possession. Apply Alex. Harvey. 65tf

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." H. F. Day, Ideal Moving Van. Residence, 867 Wellington street; phone 2887. Office, 90 King.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. James H. Boyd, pastor. Services tomorrow: Morning at 11, afternoon at 3, Bible School and Adult Class; evening at 7; subject, **"A Young Man in Revolt."** Young men cordially invited. Beautiful music. Quartette by members of the choir.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. W. H. Harvey, B.A., pastor. Morning, "Blinded by Tears"; evening, "Eve and Satan." E. W. Goethe Quantz, organist.

AUDITORIUM, 4 O'CLOCK, SUNDAY, Jan. 2—Dr. Alexander, of Chicago, lectures on "Heredity and the Social Evil." Special music by the Wetherwax Male Quartette, of St. Louis. Men only. b

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

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL CHURCH —Preacher, 11 a.m., Dr. Taylor, of China; preacher, 7 p.m., Canon Hague. Holy Communion after evening service.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—HOLY COMMUNION, 8:30 a.m. and 11 o'clock. Morning Prayer, 11; preacher, Rev. G. F. B. Doherty. Evening Prayer, 7; preacher, Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Shanghai, China.

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. C. R. GUNNE, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANELIST—Rev. Canon Craig, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, ADELAIDE street, corner Grosvenor—Rev S. S. Hardy. Holy Communion, 8:30.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. Young people's day tomorrow. 11 a.m., Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B.A., B.D.; 7 p.m., the pastor. Mrs. (Dr.) Kingsmill and Mr. C. Pink will sing in the evening.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Calvin McQuestin, of Hamilton, will preach morning and evening.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. D. N. McCamus. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Morning—Anthem, "Te Deum" (Buck); solo, Miss Gwen Ware. Evening—Anthem, "A Song in the Night" (Woodward), with solos by Miss Annie Reid and W. H. Skinner; duet, Miss Reid and H. S. Walker. Bible School, 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, W. L. Steeves. Morning, 11. Rev. Mr. Titcombe will address the Men's Baraca Class at 2:45; every man wanted. Evening subject,

"A FOOL'S MONEY"

Good singing. Full orchestra.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—The pastor, Rev. G. W. Dewey, will preach. Morning, "Audacity in Prayer"; evening, "No Room—Plenty of Room." Obliging ushers. Strangers welcomed. Classes at 10.

FIRST CONREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. H. D. Whitmore, Kingston, will conduct services at 11 and 7. Special musical service in evening.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Life." Sunday school, 12:15. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading-rooms, open every week day from 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH— Rev. R. Whiting, B.A., Pastor. THE REV. C. L. McIRVINE, B.A., of Woodstock, will preach morning and evening.

Full choir, led by Mr. Jordan.

N.B.—Gounod's "Redemption" next Sabbath.

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

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD—Sunday School and Bible Classes, 2:45 p.m. Gospel meeting in evening at 7. All are welcome.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird. Morning, "The Pre-eminence of Christ"; evening, "The Tragedy of the Birth of Christ."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS—Oddfellows' Hall, Richmond street, 3 p.m. Subject, "The Resurrection Hope." All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. W. R. McIntosh, minister. Morning, Rev. G. N. Hazen; evening, the minister; subject, "Christian Socialism."

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Pastor, C. M. Carew, will preach at both services. Bible School at 3. J. W. Westervelt, sen., superintendent. Welcome to all services.

NEW ST. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Thomas Mitchell, will preach both morning and evening. A three-quarter hour prayer service from 6:15 to 7 o'clock, in charge of Professor Patterson and Dr. McDonald, will be held in the evening.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church, Horton street, near Maitland—Pastor, W. H. A. Claris. Morning at 11, "Two Accidents in One Service"; evening at 7, "Have You Moved Heaven?" Seats free. All welcome.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, "The Potter's Wheel"; evening, "The Letter and the Spirit." Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. All welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "The Everlasting Kingdom"; evening, "An Astonishing Claim." A short service of prayer for missions will be held in St. Andrew's hall on Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock.

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

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A., pastor. Morning, "The Poems of God"; evening, first of series on "The Tragedies and Triumph of Human Life." Communion at close. All welcome.

"THE ETERNAL PURPOSE" (EPHESIANS iii., 11—Evening, Christian Church, Dundas street. B. H. Hayden, M.A., pastor. b

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Sunday, Jan. 21. Church anniversary. Rev. Dr. Carman, LL.D., will preach morning and evening.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Morning, workers; evening, short addresses by different speakers, interspersed by singing. Saturday night service, 8 o'clock. Sunday School, 2:45.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GENERAL STORE AND RESIDENCE, also apple evaporator, in small village, for sale; doing good business; reasons for selling, owner going West. Apply Box 104, Advertiser. 1c-t

$100 CAN BE DOUBLED IN SHORT time in a safe, protected investment; will stand strictest investigation. Box 118, Advertiser. 4n

CAPITALIST WANTED TO PURCHASE interest in Masters' wheel patent. For full information apply A. Hawkins-Masters, care T. H. Luscombe, 169 Dundas street, city. 3-1

ANARCHY IN MACEDONIA

Serious Political Situation Prevails Throughout Sultan's Empire.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 20.—N. A. Morosoff, the special correspondents in Macedonia and other parts of Turkey describe in the most gloomy strain the condition of affairs throughout Turkey generally. According to one writer Macedonia is in a state of anarchy. The conditions at the present moment are even worse than they were under the rule of Sultan Abdul Hamid. There is a complete absence of security for life and property, and the authorities appear to be unable to put any check on the prevailing lawlessness.

Another correspondent says that a similar state of affairs exists in Northern Albania, and that the first outbreak may be expected to occur in that region. The condition of unrest in Turkey is fully realized by the European powers, who are anxious to bring about a cessation of [illegible] between Turkey and Italy before the season is sufficiently advanced for the Macedonians and Albanians to begin their campaign of guerilla warfare. The whole country from the Aegean Sea to the Adriatic is ripe for rebellion. Bulgaria and Greece, however, are maintaining the most cordial attitude in their relations with Turkey.

A GENIUS IN JAIL.

Morosoff Must Serve Another Year in Russian Fortress for His Poems.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 20. — The reports of Russian genius, who in spite of the fact that he has spent the greater part of his life in imprisonment and exile, has made a name for himself for researches in chemical and physical science, has been sentenced to another year's confinement in a fortress in connection with a volume of poems published by him in 1902, according to the current number of Darkest Russia. Morosoff was first arrested when he was a student at the University of Moscow for spreading socialistic ideas among the peasants. In 1881 he was again arrested in connection with an attempt on the life of Emperor Alexander II., and also on account of his literary activities. He was kept a prisoner in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul and Schlusselburg until the revolution of 1905, released in October of that year. As soon as he regained his freedom he took to writing poetry.

Executor's Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Ontario Statute 1, Geo. V., Chap. 26, Sec. 55, that creditors and others having claims against the estate of Nancy Brown, late of the Township of Lobo, in the County of Middlesex, widow, deceased, who died Dec. 15, 1911, are on or before the 21st day of February, 1912, to send to the undersigned solicitors particulars of their claims and of all securities, if any, held by them; and that after the said 21st day of February, the executrix of the estate of the said deceased will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received; and that she will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to anyone of whose claim notice had not then been received.

Dated Jan. 19, 1912.

Macpherson & Perrin, 57 Dundas street, London, Ontario, solicitors for Maggie Smith, executrix. b

Executors' Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Ontario Statute 1, Geo. V., Chap. 26, Sec. 55, that creditors and others having claims against the estate of Phoebe Jarvis, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, married woman, deceased, who died Jan. 10, 1912, are on or before the 21st day of February, 1912, to send to the undersigned solicitors particulars of their claims and of all securities, if any, held by them; and that after the said 21st day of February, the executors of the estate of the said deceased will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received; and that they will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to anyone of whose claim notice had not then been received.

Dated Jan. 19, 1912.

Machpherson & Perrin, 57 Dundas street, London, Ontario, solicitors for the executors. b

Executors' Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Ontario Statute 1, Geo. V., Chap. 26, Sec. 55, that creditors and others having claims against the estate of Matilda Annett, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, widow, deceased, who died Nov. 30, 1911, are on or before the 21st day of February, 1912, to send to the undersigned solicitors particulars of their claims and of all securities, if any, held by them; and that after the said 21st day of February the executors of the estate of the said deceased will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received; and that they will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to anyone of whose claim notice had not then been received.

Dated Jan. 19, 1912.

Macpherson & Perrin, 57 Dundas street, London, Ontario, solicitors for James Annette and Archibald Steel, executors. b

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — DIAMOND STICKPIN, BETWEEN London Loan and Imperial Bank. Liberal reward at this office. 7c

LOST—PAIR OF RIMLESS EYEGLASSES, Friday evening. Reward at this office. b

LOST—GOLD GREEK LETTER CUFFLINK. Reward, 496 Dundas street. b

LOST, SUNDAY MORNING, BETWEEN Grand Trunk station and Park avenue—Dark green cushion seat, from sleigh. Finder please phone Col. Hodgins, No. 620. b

LOST, ON PRINCESS AVENUE—SILK umbrella, on Wednesday evening. Reward if left at Advertiser. 6u

LOST—YOUNG HOUND, BLACK AND white spots, tan about the head, called "Bob." Anyone harboring same will be prosecuted. Reward, 15 Marley Place. 6c

LOST—GOLD WATCH FOB, WITH initials "F. C. P."; ribbon attached to fob. Reward on return to Prudential Life. 5c

FOUND, FRIDAY EVENING—SUM OF money. Owner can obtain same by addressing Box 108, Advertiser office. 2n

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS, STOP RIGHT HERE—SOMETHING new, $45 to $90 a week; sells on sight; 100% profit; no charge for territory; new Automatic Razor Sharpener, absolutely guaranteed for life; Wingo made $1,080 profit, six weeks; Stevenson selling 30 daily; over quarter million satisfied customers; only device that hones and sharpens any razor, old style or safety; phenomenal money-maker; men everywhere are excited over the mysterious accuracy and perfection of this little machine; write today for full details, free; we want 1,000 agents in exclusive territory at once. Address The Never-Fail Company, 781 Colton building, Toledo, O. b

MEN CAPABLE OF TELLING THE truth can easily earn $400 monthly; Southern land; selling experience preferred, but not necessary. Address in confidence, stating qualification, Sales Manager, 983 Hartford building, Chicago, Ill. b

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO LEARN how to double your income handling our fast seller; ask for particulars, The Kent Specialty Company, Tilbury, Ont. 1c-t

WE HAVE AN UNUSUAL PREMIUM proposition. Every person will be interested. No outlay necessary. Apply B. C. I. Co., Limited, 228 Albert street, Ottawa, Ont. 81tf

SITUATIONS VACANT.

OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS — CAPABLE Scotch, English and Irish maids, also Danish girls; parties arriving twice a month. Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond street, Montreal, 47 Pembroke street, Toronto, or 227 Bank street, Ottawa. Jan25

5c WORTH OF TAYLOR'S CREAM OF ROSES will go as far towards healing red, rough, chapped skin as 25c worth of any ordinary preparation. It is antiseptic, fragrant and healing. Sold in bulk only at TAYLOR'S MARKET DRUG STORE, 399 Talbot street. ywt

Notice to Water Consumers

Pay your Water Rates on or before the 20th inst., and save 30 per cent discount.

4c-xwt O. ELLWOOD, Secretary.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Gigantic Salvage Sale

On the premises of D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited, Carling street, London, Ontario, commencing on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1912, at 10 a.m., in the interests of whom it may concern: J. W. Jones has been instructed by the company to sell the whole of the salvage goods from the late fire, comprising for Thursday's sale, about 5,000 bags flour, in lots to suit purchasers; also about 500,000 feet of damaged timber, joists and lumber. Also on Friday, Jan. 26, 1912, at the same time and place, about fifteen thousand dollars' worth of the following goods, viz.: Biscuits, broken biscuits, currants, raisins, figs, licorice, chewing gum, peanuts (in shell), shelled peanuts, shelled almonds, shelled walnuts, shelled filberts, granulated sugar, yellow sugar, maple sugar, preserved ginger, soda bi-carb., French fruits, apricot pulp (in tins), milk chocolate, candies, candy pails, large assortment of fancy confectionery boxes, and general confectionery stock. Unreserved sale in lots to suit purchasers. Terms, spot cash. Goods to be removed immediately and at the risk of the purchasers. J. W. Jones, auctioneer. 7i

AUCTION SALE

Of Household Furniture, etc., at 253 Queen's avenue, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 10:30 a.m.

By instructions from Mrs. McCulloch to sell her household effects, comprising parlor chairs, rockers, centre tables, carpets, curtains, hall stand, pictures, bed couch, contents of 7 bedrooms in suites, iron beds, toiletware, matting, oilcloth, sideboard, dining table and chairs, crockery, Thermal bottles, baby cutter, washing machine, Happy Thought range, gas plate, kitchen utensils, etc.—J. W. Jones, auctioneer. b

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The executors of Matilda Annett, deceased, have instructed John W. Jones, auctioneer, to offer for sale by public auction, at the premises, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1912, 2 p.m., the easterly 31 feet 3 inches in frontage of the westerly 62 feet 6 inches in frontage of lot No. 27, on the south side of East King street, according to Plan 229.

On the above premises is a frame cottage, numbered 737 King street, lately occupied by the deceased. The above property is desirably situated, one block from street cars and from Rectory street school.

At the same time will be sold household furniture, consisting of parlor suite, extension table, baseburner and cook stoves, carpets, a large quantity of preserved fruits, and other articles.

Terms—Ten per cent cash at sale, balance in two weeks thereafter. The personal property will be offered without reserve for cash.

For further terms and conditions of sale apply to

MACPHERSON & PERRIN,

7u-t Vendors' Solicitors, London, Ont.

Executors' Sale

VICTORIA PARK SITE,

The residence of the late Sir John Carling

Mr. J. W. Jones, auctioneer, has been instructed by the executors of the late Sir John Carling to offer for sale by public auction on Thursday, the 25th day of January, A.D. 1912, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, being numbered 564 Wellington street, and situate on the east side of Victoria Park, lot number thirty-five, on the east side of Wellington street, in the City of London, in Ontario, according to registered plan No. 225, on which the residence of the said late Sir John Carling stands. The property has a frontage on Wellington street of 52 feet and a depth of 150 feet to a lane. The house, which faces Victoria Park, is a three-story solid brick building, with stone foundation and slate roof, hot-water heating, gas and electric light fixtures, three fireplaces, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, hydraulic passenger elevator, all modern plumbing, and a double-deck verandah overlooking the park and a verandah also facing the north-east. There is an excellent cellar with cement floors, running under the whole house. The property will be offered subject to a reserved bid. Terms: 10 per cent off purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance, without interest, within thirty days thereafter. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to J. W. JONES, auctioneer; MR. T. H. CARLING, at the Carling Brewing and Malting Company, or MESSRS. MEREDITH & FISHER, solicitors for the executors.

Dated at London, the 9th day of January, A.D. 1912. J13,17,20,23

AUCTIONEERS.

J. W. Laidlaw Auctioneer and Valuator

FOR MIDDLESEX AND ELGIN.

Wilton Grove P. O. Orders left with A. M. Hunt, Richmond street, London, will receive prompt attention. Fraser House, Saturdays t

JOHN TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER and real estate agent, Komoka, or Room 22, Bank of Toronto Building, Saturdays. 87tf-t

London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

WHERE CANADA LAGS.

The House of Commons showed but sleepy interest in the motion of Mr. Burnham, Conservative member for one of the Peterboros, in support of the principle of old age pensions. There is truth in the observation of a gallery correspondent that generally speaking the House is not concerned about social questions. The Minister of Finance was hostile. For the resolution were one Liberal, Mr. Macdonald, of Pictou, the seconder; one Conservative, Mr. Nickle, of Kingston, who made a telling maiden speech on this subject, and Mr. Verville, the only Labor member of the House.

The Government held out no hopes that it would father such a scheme, and yet consented to the appointment of a committee of investigation. If opposed to the idea, as the Minister of Finance's remarks indicated, the Government gives this consent only as a way of temporizing and letting Mr. Burnham fall on a soft cushion.

It is disappointing that the Liberal party in the Commons shows such indifference to a question like this. Here is a principle which Liberalism has put on the statute books in Great Britain and which even British Conservatism has not ventured to oppose in the open.

The Minister of Finance is right in saying that the workingman has fuller opportunities in Canada than in Great Britain. Yet he is not accurate in saying that every Canadian workingman is able to provide for old age, if he has a family and adequately looks after all its needs. A man or woman ought to be independent in his or her old age after an honest, industrious youth and middle age. The old people should not have to depend very largely on the financial care of their children. When they have done unselfishly by their families, by the church and all good causes, the chances are that the old age of the workingman, even in bounteous Canada, will be slimly fended against hunger, sickness and discomfort.

In Australia and New Zealand old age pensions are the law. If they are not demoralizing or pauperizing in those new countries, is it not presumptuous to say, with a member of the Canadian Government, that they will have such effects here? Is Canada the righteous Pharisee to contemn the Australasians and the "home folk" of Britain, as demoralized and unstrung?

It would be just as well for Canadian Liberals to begin to realize that there is a great field in social legislation, of which they have barely grasped the boundary. We shall have to approximate to British Liberalism in using the power of the state to protect and strengthen the weaker or more unfortunate members of society. The fierce individualism of America needs to be qualified in the interests of the less fortunate but perhaps not less deserving citizens of the state. We must draw away from the example of American individualism and learn some lessons from the co-operative spirit of Great Britain.

THE ULSTER AGITATION.

Agitators in Ulster, some of them of high rank, are conspiring against free speech, and inciting their countrymen to disorder which may end in bloodshtd. The declaration of a coterie in Belfast, headed by Lord Londonderry, that John Redmond and Winston Churchill will be forcibly prevented from speaking in that city, in support of home rule, gives a shock to a cherished British tradition. In England, the opponents of home rule may well pray to be delivered from such friends. The cooler-headed leaders of the party will probably exert themselves to hold their Belfast brethren in check. An outbreak of physical violence would react on English public opinion, and put a powerful weapon in the hands of the Government.

The fears of the North of Ireland Unionists are believed to be groundless by the supporters of home rule, but undoubtedly they are real to many thousands of the rank and file. Prejudices, however ill-informed and unwarranted, are often honestly held. There is more ground for doubting the sincerity of the professional politicians at the head of the anti-home rule movement in Ireland. They have persistently played upon racial and religious sentiments in order to keep the solidarity of the Unionist party in the industrial North of Ireland when the working classes were tempted to sympathize with the social legislation of a Liberal Government. On every other issue but home rule the Ulster workingmen would be naturally attracted to the Liberal programme. This is especially true of the Irish Nonconformists. But the religious bogey is continually paraded before their eyes by the Londonderrys, the Carsons, and politicians of that stripe. In spite of the revival of the home rule issue in an acute form, the Unionist party has lost ground in Ulster in recent years, polling less than half the total vote of the province in the last general election. Evidently many Protestants have become converted to the principle of Irish self-government, and regard the religious issue as irrelevant. One of this class is Lord Pirrie, the head of the greatest shipbuilding firm in the world, who has offered to preside at the Redmond-Churchill meeting.

PARTY "HONOR" IN SOUTH RENFREW.

If there is any standard of honor in party warfare, the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, and other prominent members of his party, refuse to recognize it.

The president and secretary of the Conservative Association of South Renfrew, and over a score of its members, entered into a written agreement with a number of Liberals, equally representative of their party in the riding. By its terms the Conservatives were to offer no opposition to the Liberal nominee for the House of Commons, if the seat were vacated by the sitting Liberal member, Mr. Low. The Liberals agreed in return to offer no opposition to Mr. McGarry, the Conservative nominee for the Legislature.

Pursuant to the agreement Mr. McGarry was returned by acclamation. Later Mr. Low resigned his seat in order to open the door for the reentrance of Hon. George Graham into the House of Commons, an arrangement known to the North Renfrew Conservatives when they signed the agreement. But the powers at Ottawa do not want Mr. Graham in Parliament, and are determined to overrule the local party organization. The Minister of Customs was not ashamed to go to South Renfrew to urge the violation of a compact to which the integrity of his party was pledged. It would have been a fruitless mission if the men who signed the agreement had been sincerely desirous of keeping their word. They could have made the nomination of a Conservative candidate for the Commons impossible by resolute protests at the convention. Mr. McGarry, it is true, announced that he would abstain from the campaign, and advised the signatories of the agreement to do likewise, but he had not a word of reproach for his friends who tore up the agreement by nominating a candidate. A more highly sensitive man in his position would have been angrily indignant and would have let the convention know it. By all considerations of honor, his seat is forfeited. He should not hold it for an instant, no matter what the view of his party chieftains may be. The latter, both at Ottawa and Toronto, share the perfidy of the whole transaction. It remains to be seen whether the sense of justice and fair play in South Renfrew is wide and deep enough to undo the wrong and rebuke the authors of it.

Mr. McGarry's conscience should put a pin in his seat in the Legislature.

The renewal of the pigiron bounty by the present Ottawa Government would be the payment of an election debt.

Forty-one towns were born in the West last year on one railway line. Forty-one little real estate booms, all in a row.

The Ottawa Government is to give the combines a year's rest. The rest cure is doubtless an excellent thing—for the combines.

The commerce of the world could not be carried on a single day if the standard of integrity suddenly dropped to the South Renfrew level.

The proposed visit of the Governor-General to New York is to be desired. He may be able to dispel some of the unpleasant impressions made by the outrageous election talk of his present advisers.

A year's truce has been declared in the Lancashire cotton industry. Postponement of an industrial war is usually equivalent to peace. This is the value of machinery which gives both parties an opportunity to save their faces.

TRULY EXPERT.
[Washington Star.]

"Is your chauffeur an expert?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Mr. Chuggins, "He can explain in a most interesting way exactly why the car isnt running most of the time."

PROBABLY LOST CASE.
[Yonkers Statesman.]

Lawyer — My client painted a picture of this young lady, your honor, and she claims it does not do her justice.

Judge—Does not do her justice, did you say?

Lawyer—Yes, your honor; and she was foolish enough to think she could get it by bringing the case before you."

HARD LINES.
[Puck.]

"In financial trouble? What is it?"

"Oh, I promised to pay Brown $10 today, and I've got it, and he knows I've got it, and he knows I know he knows I've got it!"

TRUE ECONOMIST.
[Cleveland Press.]

"I hate to boast," said a Cleveland lawyer, "but my wife is certainly one of the most economical women in the world. The other day she told me she needed a new suit. I said she ought to have it, by all means, but asked her not to spend any very large sum of money without letting me know about it. Well, the next day she remarked, 'The tailor said he couldn't make that suit for less than one hundred and fifty dollars. I thought it was too much, but told him to go ahead.'

"'Well, I suppose it is all right,' I said, 'but why didn't you consult me first?'

"'Why, dearie, I didn't want to spend carfare for two visits.'

"I tell you, it's these little economies that count, eh."

MERCENARY.
[Washington Star.]

"You'll never again be the fighter you once were," said the expert in pugilism.

"Well," replied the man with bulgy muscles, "I don't want to be. A man never gets a chance to make big lecture money till he's a has been."

PITY THE POOR.
[Pittsburg Post.]

"I can't get a new hat because the children need shoes."

"I'm in the same boat."

"Why, you have no children."

"True; but I can't get a new dress because the auto needs tires."

FAMILY NEEDS.
[Pele Mele.]

Prospective Tenant—"I must have a lake in my estate."

"Do you fish, then?"

"No, but my daughter does water colors."

CONSIDERATE.
[Judge.]

Jaggs—"I want you to help me pick out an auto."

Loan Shark—"Why me?"

Jags—"You'll probably own it in a short time."

HAS MUSIC IN HIM.
[London Opinion.]

"Your cat made an awful noise in the back garden last night, and——"

"I'm awfully sorry, Mr. Houston, but since he ate the canary he thinks he can sing!"

LESS DANGEROUS.
[Washington Herald.]

"How quickly our new Americans assimilate our ideas."

"How now?"

"I asked an Italian friend of mine if he wasn't going home to fight, and he tells me that he is paired with a Turk on the next block."

MISCONSTRUED.
[Punch.]

Shopman—"The fresh herrings are very nice this morning, m'm."

Lady—"Er—have they roes?"

Shopman—"Well, m'm, all fish is dearer at this season!"

ON HIS WAY.
[Pittsburg Post.]

"Why do you always appear in public carrying a tire?"

"I can't afford an automobile just yet."

LITTLE CHOICE.
[Cassell's Saturday Journal.]

Russian Official—"You cannot stay in this country."

Traveller—"Then I'll leave it."

Russian Official—"Have you a passport to leave?"

Traveller—"No."

Russian Official—"Then you cannot leave. I will give you twenty-four hours to decide what you will do?"

SELF-MADE.
[Judge.]

A drunken congressman said to Horace Greely one day: "I am a self-made man."

"Then, sir," replied the philosophical Horace, "the fact relieves the Almighty of a great responsibility."

FAIR PHILOSOPHER.
[Judge.]

Madge—"Isn't it awful, dear? The scientists have discovered that our feet are growing larger.

Marjorie—"Never mind! Just think how much more our Christmas stockings will hold!"

THE DANGEROUS AGE.
[Life.]

The dangerous age—between 1 and 91.

STRANGE.
[Puck.]

Mrs. Highupp—How was the charity ball?

Mrs. Blase — All right, but it's a wonder they made anything when you consider the amall amount they spent on it. Their expenses were actually less than their receipts.

ROMANCING AND ROMANCE.
[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"Was your love affair romantic?"

"Oh, very. I met Reginald at the seashore. We both pretended to be very rich."

"Yes, yes."

"And now it turns out that he collects the payments on our piano."

DULL.
[Judge.]

Uncle Ezra — How's business in New York, Eben?

Uncle Eben (lately returned) — Awful dead! I was on Broadway one whole day, and I didn't see a single load of hay moving anywhere.

THEN SHE BRUSHED OUT.
[Life.]

Young Lady Art Student (entering a 10-cent store)—"Do you keep camel's-hair brushes?"

Salesman (aside)—"Ikey, bring up dose lion brushes dat we ordered for de circus people." (To lady). "And, madam, vould you like a toothbrush?"

Art Student (indignantly) — "What for?"

"For de camel!"

HER VIEW.
[Washington Star.]

"That woman seems extremely proud of her husband's official importance," said Mrs. Voteby Gumm.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Baring Banners, "she regards his election to office as a tribute to her influence in politics."

MORE TO THE POINT.
[New York Evening Mail.]

Boy—"Mr. Quinn, can't I get off this afternoon? My grandfather is dead."

Mr. Quinn—"I don't see how with your small salary you can afford to go to see so many ball games."

Boy—"That's right. I can't, either. I ought to have more salary."

ANCIENT INSTANCE.
[Chicago Tribune.]

Methuselah just turned 46,
Went forth to hunt a job,
But everywhere they told him "Nix!
You're a year too old, you slob!"

"Too old!" he echoed, with raucous roar;
"You'd Osierize me, quite?
You dubs, I'll live nine centuries more!"
And so he did—for spite.

SECRET OUT AT LAST.
[Red Hen.]

"Why do you have those glass cases with the axe, hammer, crowbar and so forth on these cars?" asked a traveller.

"Oh, those are put there in case any one wants a window open," replied the facetious man.

A Few Lines of Most Anything

OUR PRECISE ARTIST.

"Just stepped across the street."

* * *

Many small boys were seen today hanging by their eyebrows to empty hayracks, farmers' sleighs, etc.

* * *

The only sort of a fowl reputation London has is for sending the best chickens on earth to every quarter of the globe.

* * *

The wardenship of Middlesex in the year of the county's centenary is more than usually a proud position, and aspirants are not lacking.

* * *

Among the few persons who have had the pleasure of reading their own obituaries are those Porcupine prospectors. It is appropriate to remark that a Porcupine prospector takes a lot of freezing.

* * *

"Dove of Peace at City Hall," says a heading. This does not refer to the city's pet pigeons, which continued to nest in the belfry of London's Big Ben, undisturbed by the booming out of the time o' day.

* * *

The Aylmer highwayman probably thought he had a canning magnate carrying home a few thousands of monthly dividends.

* * *

No, Oscar, so far as the records show Tripoli is not the place where the tripe comes from.

* * *

Our colored brethren are holding revivals, and it's no old-fashioned camp meetin', but a discussion of the higher criticism that engages their attention

* * *

A best friend is one that believes in you, despite all your bluffs.

* * *

It's an easy matter to write a column of paragraphs when Dr. Beattie Nesbitt is still missing, and Premier Whitney is reported to have received Leader Rowell courteously.

* * *

For instance, Mr. Rowell is apparently also honest enough to be bold, when he can brave verbal decapitation and ask an increase in salary for his secretary.

* * *

Anyone who would throw an empty bottle at a newspaper office, as was the case at Acton, is beneath contemptuous reference.

* * *

To an inquirer who wants to know the population of Hamilton, we would reply that when anyone calls a visitor to that city over long-distance, he is brought to the 'phone by the operator looking out the door and calling, "Where's that stranger?"

* * *

Emeline, aged 12 years, asked her mother last evening if her father had a horse entered in the colts' bonspiel.

* * *

The Windsor smuggler, who tried to bring a Chinaman across the river on the paddle-wheel of a steamer, must have received his inspiration from his protege's washing machine.

* * *

GOING UP IN SMOKE.
[Petrolea Topic.]

Yesterday the price of crude oil was advanced 5 cents per barrel, making the present quotation $1 29. Big Bill says this will help his 'baccer bill.

* * *

DEGREES OF WEATHER.
[Forest Free Press.]

January has already given us a great variety in the way of weather. First it was a teaser, then a sneezer, and then a freezer.

* * *

DAILY FASHION HINT.
[Ailsa Craig Banner.]

Get the mumps and be in style like the others.—Denfield Correspondence.

* * *

THE LEAP YEAR CROP.
[Ailsa Craig Banner.]

It is reported that a regular epidemic of weddings will strike Lobo in the near future.

* * *

A STORM-BOUND CUPID.
[Ailsa Craig Banner.]

Chester pays regular visits to the 16th, but he says the side-roads are almost impassable.—Mud Creek Correspondence.

MUSTN'T RACE HORSES ON THE CITY STREETS

Police Are Hot On the Trail of Those With the Fast Ones.

The police are moving to put a stop to the practice of racing horses on the city streets, and as a result of the work of the officers Friday, it is possible that some of the offenders will appear before Police Magistrate Judd within a few days.

During the winter the horsemen meet on certain of the city thoroughfares which afford excellent speedways, and despite the fact that the sport is attended by a degree of danger to pedestrians at cross streets, wide chances are taken.

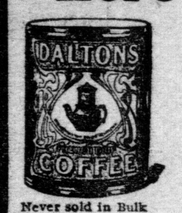
Yesterday two men who had been speeding on Queen's avenue, were apprehended by an officer at Maitland street, and their names were taken.

Next week about thirty more tenants and property-owners will be summoned to appear because of their failure to remove the snow from the sidewalk fronting on their premises.

DATES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.
[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, Jan. 20.—Arthur H. Sydee, clerk of the Legislative Assembly, has given notice that Monday, Feb. 26, will be the last day for introducing private bills, and Friday, March 8, will be the last day for receiving reports of committees on private bills.

Here is a New Kind of COFFEE



Never sold in Bulk

And We Give You A Pot To Make It In—Free

To get to the heart of the coffee question, you must do as we did—get to the heart of the coffee berry. The coffee berry is protected by Nature from the insect world, by a tough inner shell or coat. This shell contains tannin and other bitter substances.

It is this shell, roasted and ground up with ordinary coffee, that causes indigestion, headaches and other ill-effects so common with coffee drinkers.

Yet there is no other beverage in the world so thoroughly wholesome healthful and delicious **as good Coffee when properly made.**

Never sold in Bulk

Dalton's French Drip Coffee

is this good, wholesome, delicious coffee. It contains no chicory and by our special process of grinding, every particle of the bitter tannin-bearing shell is removed. We take out all the injurious parts. We leave the meat—the heart—the flavor—the aromatic essences that mean so much to coffee-lovers.

The Percolator, or French Drip Process, is **the only way** to make really good coffee. We have secured sole rights at last for a practical, economical, reliable French Drip Coffee Pot.

We will give it to you free so that you can try Dalton's French Drip Coffee as it should be made. Read our offer. We have put up Dalton's French Drip Coffee in two Blends

This is the Coffee Pot we are giving away with 2 tins of Coffee at 50c. per tin.

—MILD and STRONG. You can't tell which one you will like best until you try both. Dalton's French Drip Coffee is better and costs less than any other if made in Dalton's French Drip Coffee Pot. That is why we make this special offer.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

We have authorized your Grocer to give you one of these handsome pots (worth $1.30) absolutely Free with your first purchase of a tin EACH of Mild and Strong Blend at 50c. per tin. You buy two tins of our Coffee—one of each blend—to give it a fair trial and we give you the means of testing it FREE, satisfied that you will use nothing but Dalton's French Drip Coffee thereafter.

DALTON BROS. - - - - - - TORONTO 8

Sold in 25c. and 50c. tins. If, by any chance, your grocer is unable to fill your order, write us and we will see that you are supplied promptly.

If Your Grocer Will Not Supply You, Inclose $1.00 and We Send Carriage Collect

AWAITING WORD OF DISCOVERY OF SOUTH POLE BY SCOTT

Geographers Believe They Will Soon Receive Word That He Won Way to His Goal—Possesses Every Means of Making Journey.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Jan. 20.—Officials of the Geographical Society and various similar organizations interested in polar exploration are eagerly awaiting word from Captain Robert Falcon Scott, who expected to reach the South Pole on Christmas Day, and they believe that when he announces the result of his British-Antarctic expedition, it will be to say that his quest was successful.

Lieut. Shackleton, of the British navy, reached the farthest south on Jan. 9, 1909, ninety-seven geographical miles from his objective point, and then turned back only because he ran short of provisions.

Captain Scott had 750 miles to cover from his winter quarters to reach the South Pole. His journey consisted of a dash across the comparatively level ice to the ice barrier, then up the glacier's side to the plateau, some ten thousand feet above sea level, and then to the Pole.

The Scott expedition was outfitted as no other exploration party was equipped before. The British Government subscribed $100,000 to the fund, and the British public contributed an equal sum. Accompanying him, in addition to a picked crew, were five lieutenants of the royal navy, two surgeons and three biologists.

Three motor sledges were carried in the hold of his vessel, 70 tons of provisions, 130 dogs and 30 Siberian ponies.

ARE SPECTATORS TODAY PRISONERS TOMORROW

Those Who Seek Entertainment at Police Station Soon Provide It.

The assertion of the police officials that it is only a matter of time from the attendance of spectators outside the rail at the police court becomes a habit with them until they are factors in the entertainment of the court loafers, was borne out to a degree before Magistrate Judd this morning.

On Wednesday morning the space allotted to the curious was jammed with those eager to obtain a view of "Patrick J. O'Brien," alias "Maloney," the hold-up man, among the crowd being Fred Buglar.

In the excitement Frederick was so wrought up that he expectorated on the floor. Sergt. Birrell espied him, and this morning he contributed a dollar to the court coffers, because of the offence.

Chief Williams supports the contention of others that those who make it a practice to be on hand every morning, are ultimately before the court perforce.

Watch them, says the chief, and you will find that the "spectator" appears some morning in the prisoner's box as a "first-timer."

This may satisfy his curiosity, but it is possible that familiarity will simply breed contempt, and he will be back again with the air of a veteran, who is acquainted with the whole procedure.

CLEVELAND BUILDING BURNED.
[Canadian Press.]

Cleveland, Jan. 20.—The Rouse and Jennings buildings at the northwest corner of Superior avenue and the Public Square were destroyed early today. The Morrison building adjoining was damaged. The loss totalled $150,000. The cause is unknown.

HAVERHILL THEATRE DAMAGED.
[Canadian Press.]

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 20.—The academy of music, the oldest playhouse in the city, was badly damaged by fire early today, and half a dozen stores occupying the street floor of the building was found unconscious in the basement, and sent to the hospital. Loss $30,000.

BAN ON BUTTER
[Canadian Press.]

New York, Jan. 20.—Appeal to the women of New York to let no butter pass their lips for the next 30 days unless the price is reduced has been made by the Housewives' League, whose president, Mrs. Julian Heath, announces that the members of the league had voted to boycott the commodity on account of the excessively high prices charged.

Printed appeals to "eschew butter and make the dealer come down off this high price perch," will be sent out shortly by the league, which, it is stated, will make its plea especially to the rich and well-to-do.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dropnings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

A HENSALL QUERY

The following query was received today from a reader in Hensall:

"Is a ratepayer having building leased to town yearly, and assessed for over $2,000 on other property as a freeholder, eligible for election as councillor, the building leased to town being deeded to wife prior to oath of office?"

The Advertiser secured the legal opinion of several well-known authorities in the city on the question, and they all gave the same answer—that the freeholder is perfectly eligible for election to the position of councillor. The fact that he was assessed for property other than that leased to the town made this possible. A tenancy is not considered a contract, in the accepted sense of the term, exceptions being made in such cases.

SKATING RINKS FOR CHILDREN OF LONDON

These Are Now Being Provided By the City at the Various Schools.

Skating rinks are being constructed in all the schoolyards in the city to accommodate the children of the neighborhood.

The city council at its last meeting sent a request to the board of education to have the rinks provided, as they would be a convenience to the children. However, the board had already made preparation for them. This morning Ald. Moore secured some hose from the city to assist in getting Princess avenue and other rinks in shape.

"The scheme is working out well," Ald. Moore stated to The Advertiser. "I think the school grounds should be kept open at all times for the accommodation of the children."

LIGHTS WENT OUT

Medical Students and Guests Were in Darkness for a Time at Dance.

The Niagara power lights went out at the city hall Friday night, or rather early this morning during the progress of the Medical Students' dance, and as a result the merrymakers were much inconvenienced.

However Harry Merritt located some candles, and Water Commissioner Dr. H. A. Stevenson put up his automobile lamps, and some light was thrown on the gloom.

The trouble was purely local. Chief Operator Colby discovered that there was a bad contact in one of the switches and decided to repair it. When the local bakers had finished their work the switch was turned off, putting the downtown district in darkness. He was not aware that a dance was in progress in the city hall.

As a result the dancers were in darkness for more than half an hour and many things were said about hydro power.

"The trouble was purely local," declared Manager Glaubitz. "Mr. Colby did not know there was a dance in progress, and made some repairs that could have been done at any other time. It was unfortunate."

LIBERALS TO FIGHT BOUNTY ON PIG IRON

And to the Finish According to Some of the Members at Ottawa.

THE WEST IS OPPOSED

Lively Time Expected When Proposal Is Made—Maritime Section Less Outspoken.

[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, Jan. 20. — The Free Press in an article on the rumored bounty on pig iron, says today:

The Government side is non-committal, but there is no mistaking the attitude of Liberals towards the movement.

The western members are naturally the most outspoken in their condemnation of this move away from low tariff principles, and as some of the best fighters to the Speaker's left come from west of the great lakes, there will be a lively time of it when the Government is finally forced into a declaration of policy.

Fight to a Finish.

"We'll fight it and fight it to a finish," was the terse comment of one of the Ontario Liberal whips, and his word was echoed by a number of other Ontario members present.

The Liberals from the Maritime Provinces are less outspoken than those from the central and western provinces. "Ninety cents per ton will do no good to anyone," one of them said. "It is not a big enough bonus."

Dropped by Fielding.

The announcement that the steel and iron bounties had been dropped was made two days after his last budget speech by Hon. W. S. Fielding, last year. It was made in 20 words in reply to a question by Mr. Boyce, of Algoma, and no comment or explanation was afterwards made by the late minister of finance.

Ninety Cents a Ton Proposed.
[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—Steel interests and stock holders in those concerns are vitally interested in the rumor that the Government is likely to grant temporarily at least, a bounty of 90 cents a ton on pig iron, pending an inquiry by the tariff board into conditions surrounding the industry in general.

This amount is suggested probably because it was that figure which was paid when the bounty expired at the end of 1910. The total payments in that year on pig iron were $570,000.

Want Investigation.

The steel companies want, primarily, an inquiry. They believe it will reveal conditions which will justify an adjustment of the tariff in their regard. Meanwhile, as a temporary remedy, they suggest a bounty on pig iron though they will take more than 90 cents. It has been demonstrated that while Dominion Steel pays dividends, they come really from the coal end of the business. In the case of most of the other companies, operation at a loss is claimed. There is a pretty general belief that the Government will do something, although officially no confirmation is obtainable.

TO MAKE MONTREAL PARIS OF CANADA

Mayoralty Candidate Will Run On "Wide Open Town" Platform.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, Jan. 20.—Today was the last day for the handing in of nomination papers in the municipal elections here.

There were three nominations for mayor, those of Ald. Lavallee, Ald. Marcil and Dr. Tasse.

The first named's platform includes better street car service and letter boxes in cars.

Ald. Marcil would give ten tickets for a quarter on the cars, and wants to equalize the assessment.

Dr. Tasse will go in for a wide open city and a sort of Canadianized Paris, if elected.

So fierce has been the denunciation of the aldermen of the "23" regime who have tried to get back into the city council that only six, ex-Alderman Lariviere, Giroux, Martin, Levesque, Marin and Gallery, out of the twelve who originally intended to seek office, have filed their papers.

DENFIELD FUNERAL.
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Denfield, Jan. 20. — The funeral of Mrs. May B. Clark, wife of Mr. Norman Clark, was held from the family residence here this afternoon, and was very largely attended.

Safest *for* Food Utensils

Old Dutch Cleanser

—is a pure, hygienic, cleanser entirely free from acids, caustics and alkali. Avoid dangerous chemical cleansers—Old Dutch is a *mechanical* cleanser. Its fine particles quickly loosen and remove all "grease and burn" without leaving a scratch on the surface. Use it on the floors, woodwork and metal work all over the house.

Many other uses and Full Directions on Large Sifter-can

10¢

Best Hair Goods in City

We carry an enormous stock in first-class SWITCHES at all prices.

36 inches long, 3 oz....$5.00
34 inches long, 2½ oz..$4.00
30 inches long, 2 oz....$3.50
28 inches long, 2 oz....$3.00
26 inches long, 1½ oz..$2.50
22 inches long, 1¼ oz..$2.00
20 inches long, 1¼ oz..$1.00

We dress same in any style without extra cost.

Fancy Combs

At very tempting prices.

We look after orders for parties.

Hairdressing and Manicuring Our Specialty.

Our Gentlemen's Toupees Are the Best

$15.00 to $50.00.

Prof. Micheel

Phone 2336. 221 Dundas St.

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English Home remedy for— COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles.

DR. DE VAN'S PILLS

A reliable regulator. Never known to fail. Dr. De Van's Pills are very powerful in regulating the generative portion of the system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. De Van's Pills are sold at $5 a box, mailed direct on receipt of price, from the Scobell Drug Company, St. Catharines, Ont. Sold by all druggists in London. ywt

D. Campbell & Sons

INSURANCE

BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS

Established 1886

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KINCARDINE TO GET RAILWAY IF ITS HARBOR IS IMPROVED

Canadian Northern Would Build Line and a Large Business Would Be Done If Shelter Were To Be Had All Year.

[Staff Correspondence.]

Kincardine, Jan. 19.—Kincardine, like Sarnia, is anxiously waiting for the Government to provide it with a promised harbor, only Kincardine wants an all-year-round harbor, instead of the winter, shelter which is the centre of Sarnia's aspirations.

Kincardine already has a harbor of a kind, but it doesn't fill the bill. The inhabitants say that it answers the question "When is a harbor not a harbor." What is wanted is a real harbor that will provide shelter for boats caught by storms along the coast, and provide a wharfage for boats bound from Fort William, Port Arthur, Duluth and upper lake ports.

Want Proper Facilities.

According to Mayor Robert Patterson, assurances have been received from the Canadian Northern that that railroad will enter Kincardine as soon as suitable railroad facilities are provided. Then elevators could be erected along the water front and a new port provided for steamers laden with wheat. In fact, there is no end to the possibilities for Kincardine once a suitable port is provided.

"The trouble with the present harbor," said Mayor Patterson, "is due to two things. In the first place it is too small to provide anchorage for big boats, and it it almost impossible to enter during a storm. The second and most serious trouble is due to the fact that the river which flows into the basin is bringing down silt and sand. This fills up the anchorage and makes it necessary for the Government to spend money every year in the dredging.

Need New Basin.

"In view of the fact that it costs large sums of money yearly to maintain the present inadequate port we think the Government would be money ahead by constructing an absolutely new basin to the north of the present piers. Then we would be rid of all annoyance from the river.

"Our great trouble here is the lack of railroad facilities. Many factories have turned away from Kincardine just because we have only the one line, a branch of the Grand Trunk, running through Wingham to Palmerston. We have been practically promised, if the harbor is built, the Canadian Northern will enter the town. The C. P. R. already has a charter here and it is quite likely that they, too, might come in. As it is, things are at a standstill."

Suggests a Breakwater.

Other citizens advocate the building of a breakwater out from Harlun's point, a quarter of a mile north of the town and another converging breakwater to the south. Docks could be built along the lake front between these breakwaters and sufficient space could be provided to insure a harbor of refuge for ships plying the east shore of Lake Huron. At present their is no such harbor along all the great stretch of coast from Sarnia to Southampton.

Advocates of this plan say that American boat lines are for this reason afraid to send their ships into Kincardine, and Canadian boats also give the town the go-by.

Meanwhile the little town is prospering as much as can be expected and its citizens are patiently waiting for the day when tht Government dredges begin scooping up the beach sand, and making the way for a new era in Kincardine.

CHINESE REPUBLICANS ISSUE ULTIMATUM FOR RECOGNITION

Demand Immediate Abdication By Manchus—Sun Yat Sen Takes Oath to Oust Former Rulers and Restore Peace to His Country.

[Canadian Press.]

Nanking, Jan. 19.—The Republican Government today sent an appeal to the powers for recognition. This took the form of a circular which was sent to London, Washington, Tokio, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, and was signed by Wang Chung Wei, the foreign minister of the Republican Cabinet.

The terms of the circular are as follows:

"The Manchu Government having entered into negotiations with the Republic of China for the purpose of abdicating its entire sovereign rights, powers and privileges, we reverently pray for recognition in order to avoid a disastrous interregnum.

"WANG CHUNG WEI,
"Foreign Minister."

President's Oath.

President Sun Yat Sen said today: "I have taken an oath to oust the Manchu rulers and restore peace to the country before resigning. I have taken an oath to establish a repuolic in China, and if I consented to the propositions laid down by Yuan Shi Kai I should be foresworn.

"I am convinced that a Republic is not only practicable, but it would be the best thing for China. Those asserting otherwise know nothing about the Chinese.

"China cannot permit outsiders to dictate her form of government. This republic is now an established fact. Nothing can swerve me from what I consider my duty to my fellow-countrymen.

"Undoubtedly the best thought of China unanimously supports the republic. There is no question of north and south. I am firmly convinced that the people of the eighteen provinces are in favor of a republic.

"We are now confident of the righteousness of our cause and of the superiority of our military strength. If Yuan Shi Kai persists in obstructing, our armies will be ordered to march northward."

Notified the Premier.

A most important step was taken by the Republican Government today when it telegraphed an ultimatum to Premier Yuan Shi Kai at Pekin. The terms of the document are very drastic, demanding the abdication of the throne and the surrender of the sovereign powers, and stating that no Manchu may participate in the provisional government of China, and that the capital of the provisional government cannot be established at Pekin. It further stipulates that Premier Yuan Shi Kai cannot participate in the provisional government of China until the republic has been recognized by the foreign powers, and the country has been restored to peace and harmony.

The ultimatum telegraphed to Premier Yuan Shi Kai by the Republican Government today contains, according to the republican leaders, the last word of the republicans.

President Sun Yat Sen declares that entire harmony exists within the ranks of the republicans.

Republican officials assert that one and possibly two foreign powers are urging Yuan Shi Kai to insist that he should be constituted the head of the entire government, and that Yuan Shi Kai has been given the assurance by those powers of assistance. Hence his change of attitude.

May Be Final.

Yuan Shi Kai, it is asserted, agreed a few days ago to the unequivocal recognition of a republic as the government of the southern provinces. He accepted the idea of a dual administration, the north to be under Yuan Shi Kai, and the south under Dr. Sun Yat Sen, pending the decision of the national convention on the future government, which is to be held at a neutral point.

NO JOY IN WINTER

(Continued From Page One.)

city, surrounded by people, influenced by their example, and contributing my share towards whatever makes up the life of the city in which I live.

CITIZEN.

STRONG FOR THE CITY.

London, Jan. 18, 1912.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I read with interest your letter from W. H. S., in which he contends that country life is preferable to city life in the winter. That all depends. If you are a bear, yes; but for humans who cannot afford to hibernate, give me the joys of a great city. W. H. S. seems to think that the farmer has the advantage, because he hasn't to get down hay on cold mornings, having already got it down the night before. If he were a city man he wouldn't have to get down hay, either night or day, and nights are pretty cold, anyway. Give me a good book to read before a gas grate at night, and I'll not ask for a sick calf to doctor in a cold barn. W. H. S. has confined his arguments to material things, and even in those he is all wrong.

A Dreary Vacancy.

But when we come to less material things we find a dreary vacancy about farm life that is appalling. Just think of one's thoughts in the country! Tired out after chores, and with no one to talk to but your wife, what chance has a man got? Perhaps days elapse before you see any neighbors, and night after night you have only got the same gossip to go over. If you agree with your wife, time hangs heavy; if you don't agree, then you get into trouble. There are few meetings to go to at night, and in the daytime you are lonesome. In the city, how different it is! Every day brings something new, something to talk about, and somebody to talk to. If there were no other advantage than the opportunity to kick about something, I would say that compensated for everything in the city.

Something to Kick About.

Here we can kick one day because the street cars are cold or crowded; the next we can call the editor because he left our name out of invited guests, and then perhaps we don't like the way the streets are cleaned, or a hundred and one things where the mere feeling of protesting against something brings joy to a man's heart. Let me have the woes of a city and I'll not seek the greatest joy of the country in winter, if there is such a thing. Yours truly,

ONE WHO KNOWS A GOOD THING.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

CLUB IN SALOME ROLE DEMANDS BOARD'S HEAD

Montreal's French Conservatives Would Decapitate Present Harbor Board.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, Jan. 20.—The Club Cartier, the most influential Conservative organization in the city, made up largely of French members, has unanimously resolved to ask the Government to demand the resignation of the Montreal harbor commission on the grounds of its infraction of political neutrality.

URGES COURTSHIP IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Woodbridge N. Ferris Suggests That Instructors Set an Example.

[Canadian Press.]

Pontiac, Mich., Jan. 20.—Advocating the encouragement of courtships between the pupils of grade schools, Woodbridge N. Ferris, of Big Rapids, before the teachers of Oakland County at the annual institute yesterday, urged that the instructors further his plan for a better understanding between the pupils, and suggested that they set the example for the youngsters.

Mr. Ferris once ran for governor of Michigan on the Democratic ticket.

FIRE IN NEW YORK CHURCH.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Jan. 20.—Fire today wrecked the interior of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, an old landmark on Second avenue. A leaking gas pipe caused the fire.

BIG POWER SCHEME ON ST. LAWRENCE

Hundred Million Company Proposes Vast Electrical Project.

RIVAL OF NIAGARA

Capitalists Say That More Than a Million-Horsepower Can Be Generated—Would Supply All Eastern Canada at Low Rate.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, Jan. 19.—With a capitalization of $100,000,000 and possibilities of 100,000,000-horsepower within twenty-five miles of this city, the Eastern Canada Power Company will ask Parliament for authorization to wipe out from the topography of the St. Lawrence River the Coteau and Cedar Rapids, and divert the whole flow of the waterway nearly half a mile from its present course. Niagara has an electrical potentiality of about 600,000-horsepower. The new Canada Company scheme would be capable of producing nearly twice that amount.

Some Big Men.

The company was incorporated by act of Parliament on Nov. 18, and although the names required by law before the charter could be granted were those of clerks and law students in the office of Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, it has transpired that Sir Max Aitken is the virtual head of the mammoth organization, and has as his associates such men as Mr. H. S. Holt, president of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company; Mr. James Redmond, director of the Royal Bank of Canada, and president of the Redmond Manufacturing Company; Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, the Montreal capitalist; and a number of British and United States financiers. The name of Mr. A. Bonar Law, leader of the British Unionist party, has also been mentioned in connection with the project.

The scheme involves the entire damming of the St. Lawrence River at a point above the Cedar Rapids, doing away altogether with the Soulanges Canal, the best equipped of the St. Lawrence chain, and turning the flow from Lake St. Francis level into the Ottawa at a point opposite the southern end of Ile Perrot. For a distance of about twelve miles above the eastern end of the Soulanges Canal an immense body of still water will be created, where the river now flows in a swift current through the Coteau Rapids and down the narrow channel to the picturesque Cedars, and thence on to Lake St. Louis through the smaller cascades and Split Rock Rapids.

An Immense Dam.

Starting on the southwest point of Grand Island, opposite Valleyfield, the promoters of the new corporation propose building an immense earth embankment or dam, which will follow northwards and eastwards the shore line of the island until a point opposite the town of Cedars is reached on the southern side of the St. Lawrence. From here an immense concrete dam will be flung across the rapidly flowing river, the engineers utilizing the two islands intervening to strengthen their work. On the north side of the river just above the town of Cedars the embankment will be recommenced, and built to a point north of the present Soulanges Canal. This will then be diverted in an easterly direction until the Ottawa is reached, where the power-developing machinery when complete will be placed and an immense dam erected.

The dam will cost $25,000,000 to construct, and the dreadging nearly as much more.

BULLET WOUND IN HIS HEART FOUND

President of Grand Rapids Fuel Company Victim of Assasins.

[Canadian Press.]

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 20.—Emil Kilstrom, 66 years of age, president of a local fuel company, was found dead in his office early this morning with a bullet through his heart. It is believed he was the victim of hold-up men.

When Kilstrom's body was found, a physician was called and ascribed death as due to apoplexy surinduced by cold. Not until the body was taken to the undertaking rooms of his son, R. R. Kilstrom, was the bullet wound discovered.

Coroners and detectives instituted an investigation, and obtained clues to prove that the fuel dealer was the victim of two hold-up men, who left no tangible clues to their identity.

SARNIA MAN WAS ARRESTED IN LONDON

George Attwood Taken Into Custody by Local Detectives on Friday Afternoon.

Detectives Nickle and Egelton yesterday afternoon placed under arrest George Attwood, of Sarnia, who was wanted by the police of the Tunnel Town on a charge of departing with certain funds belonging to a liveryman there. His description came from Sarnia yesterday, and he was taken into custody a short time later.

A Sarnia officer arrived this morning and escorted Attwood back.

PIONEER PASSES

Solomon Parks Had Resided in Aylmer for Many Years.

Aylmer, Jan. 20.—Solomon Parks, aged 86, and for many years a resident of Malahide, died at his home here last night. He had been in failing health for some time. Prior to settling in Malahide he was engaged in the fishing business in Nova Scotia. Seventeen years ago he retired from his farm and came to Aylmer to live. He is survived by one son and three daughters, Solomon, of Malahide; Mrs. Kelly, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Richard Allen, of Orwell.

THE BEAN POLE.

New York, Jan. 19.—Work is to be commenced next month in downtown New York in a 20-story skyscraper, which will occupy only half of an ordinary 20-foot city lot. The building, to be known as the "Bean Pole," will be one of the unique structures of the city The site is close to that of the new 30-story Municipal Building on the Brooklyn Bridge Plaza, and most of the offices will probably be occupied by lawyers.

SAVED FROM THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Appendicitis

Newburgh, Ont., Feb. 12, 1910.

"Just about a year ago our daughter Ella (fourteen years) was taken with terrible pains in the right side. We at once put her under the care of a first-class doctor, who pronounced it a case of Appendicitis and advised an operation. We took her to a hospital in Kingston, where she was again immediately examined by an eminent specialist. He said she had Appendicitis and must be operated on at once if we wanted to save her life.

"Luckily for us and for her, an uncle came in with some 'Fruit-a-tives' and insisted on Ella taking them. Good results were apparent almost from the first dose, and the treatment cured her.

"'Fruit-a-tives' saved our daughter from the surgeon's knife and today she is enjoying the best of health."

J. W. FOX, Father;
LILLIAN FOX, Mother.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world that will positively cure Constipation — the cause of Appendicitis. Fifty cents a box, six for $2 50, or trial size 25 cents. At all dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

CONNAUGHTS WILL VISIT NEW YORK

"Who Will Be Invited to Dance?" Is Question Among Knickerbockers.

PURELY INFORMAL CALL

Princess Patricia To Accompany Party and All Will Be Guests of Mrs. Ogden Mills.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Jan. 20.—All New York interested in affairs social is awaiting with interest the coming of next week, bringing with it the first visit to this city of royal guests, purely on a social mission. From Monday until Thursday the most representative of the so-called 400 will extend courtesies to the only surviving son of Queen Victoria, his wife and his daughter.

The royal guests, who will reach here from Ottawa early on Monday morning, are the Duke of Connaught, Canada's new Governor-General, the Duchess and the Princess Patricia. They come, not as the guests of the nation, state, or city, but as democratic individuals, who will stay at the New York residence of Whitelaw Reid, United States ambassador to St.James. On Monday night the Reids will give a dinner and dance in their honor; and on Wednesday night Mrs. Ogden Mills will be hostess at a dinner.

Not more than three hundred persons, it is understood, will be invited to these affairs, and there is much speculation as to just who will be honored by invitations as the best of knickerbocker aristocracy.

WENT THROUGH ICE

Horse at Ailsa Craig Was in a Dangerous Position.

[Canadian Press.]

Ailsa Craig, Jan. 20.—What might have been a very serious accident happened here, when while ice was being cut, one of Mr. McEwen's horses broke through. It was some time before the animal was gotten out safely.

The members of the old and new hockey teams purpose having a game Monday night.

Mrs. Gordon Zavitz and little daughter Helen returned to their home at Poplar Hill after spending a couple of days with her mother, Mrs. J. Lash.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Anaemic Mothers Here Is Relief!

You Can Enrich Your Worn-Out Blood and Quickly Renew Your Health With Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Sufferer of Twenty Years States Dr. Hamilton's Pills Are a Real Cure.

"I can't remember any time during the past 20 years when my head was not aching. If I bent over, dark specks would come before my eyes, and it seemed as if all the blood in my body wanted to rush to the head." Thus opens the letter of Mrs. Enoch S. Spry, of Putnam P. O., and continuing her interesting statement, she says: "Work or exertion made my heart beat terrible, and going up stairs caused such shortness of breath that it fairly frightened me. My doctor told me that if that was the cause Dr. Hamilton's Pills are the greatest blood renewer on earth. I tell you how I feel today and you can understand what a great cure Dr. Hamilton's Pills have made. **I feel strong enough now to work like a man, as for going up stairs on the run, it doesn't bother me at all. I eat and sleep as any well person ought, and as for dizziness, which used to frighten me so much, it has entirely disappeared. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. They helped me in other ways, too, and I know every woman that uses them will have comfort and good health.** Refuse anything offered you instead of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, 25 cents per box. All dealers, or the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ontario.

LOCAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS

The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation we will have perfect health.

There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins carries off this waste or dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart through the arteries brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected. Thus every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes, that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood vessels in these parts become weakened, and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new, vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membrane, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there a species of blood poisoning will result and nature will endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why ORANGE LILY is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immense relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional:

Dr. Coonley—I am thankful to Mrs. F. E. Currah, your Canadian representative, for my health restored by your wonderful remedy. I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 3 years ago. Then I had a doctor, who told me I had a tumor, and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or 4 months, but became so bad and it did me much good. I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Currah's address and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, that I would die anyway. I could not lift a teacup without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for ORANGE LILY, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 3 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for ORANGE LILY I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment, instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold.—MRS. GEO. LEWIS, Huntsville, Ont.

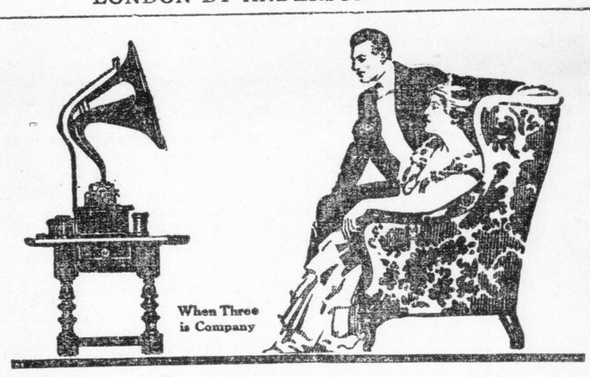
The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis' permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.

ORANGE LILY is a positive, scientific remedy for all disorders of the female functions. As explained above these troubles are of local origin, and require local treatment. It is just as sensible to take medicine internally for female troubles as it would be to take medicine internally for a bruise, a boil or an ulcerated tooth. In all these cases some dead matter is being retained, and the cure is effected by employing local methods for expelling the dead matter. ORANGE LILY has antiseptic, soothing and healing properties, and also tones up and invigorates blood vessels and nerves. I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that ORANGE LILY will cure her, that I hereby make the following

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind. Address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. 7

ORANGE LILY IS RECOMMENDED AND SOLD IN LONDON BY ANDERSON & NELLES.



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WAS NINETY-SIX YEARS OLD.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Windsor, Jan. 20. — The funeral of Mrs. Laurence Perrin, a former resident of Ingersoll and St. Marys, was held from her home in Sandwich South to the family burying grounds at Tecumseh. Mrs. Perrin was 96 years old.

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

LONDON DEFEATS INGERSOLL, 9 TO 6

LOCAL AND OTHER SPORTS

INTERMEDIATES, WITH CHANGED LINE-UP, DEFEAT INGERSOLL

One of the Fastest and Cleanest Games Witnessed in London for Some Time, Onty Six Penalties Being Handed Out—Chantler, of Juniors, Plays Point and Makes Good.

[BY JINX.]

The London intermediates, with a line-up that had suffered several changes since last they appeared on the ice, defeated the fast Ingersoll team last night at the Princess Rink by the score of 9 to 6, in the best game that has been seen in London this year. Fifteen hundred loyal hockey fans witnessed the contest, and cheered themselves hoarse as a result. But it was worth cheering for. The visitors came up with their best team; in fact they presented the strongest line-up that has represented them this year, but they were not equal to the locals in any department—except in shooting on the goal—and they went down to defeat.

When the London team appeared on the ice the changes were immediately noticed. Watts was in goal, Chantler, the fast junior man, was at point. McAvoy was shifted to centre to take the place of Groves, who did not play. That the changes were for the better the score indicates, and it is safe to say that had the team started the season with the line-up they presented last evening, their present position in the district championship race would be a great deal better. But even now it is not too late, and they should make a grand fight for it before they are put out, and it is going to take a mighty fast team to put them out.

LONDON'S GOOD GOALKEEPERS.

London seems to be fortunate in getting goalkeepers. Wardrope, of the juniors, is the sensation of that group with his wonderful exhibitions, but "Hally" Watts is going to prove the sensation of Group No. 9 before the season ends if his playing last night counts for anything. Watts was great. In the first half he was a veritable stone wall, and the way he stopped some of the shots that the Ingersoll team poured in on him was amazing. By rights only five of the Ingersoll goals should be counted against him as Chantler shoved in the other one by taking a poke at it with his stick and knocking it into the corner of the nets while "Hally" was trying to stop it at the other corner. The other five goals were the kind that will get past the best of goalkeepers, and of course they are excusable.

The rest of the team out-skated, out-played, and out-distanced the Ingersoll seven. At only one stage of the game were the fans given a scare, and that was in the first few minutes of the second half when the visitors started off at a furious pace and scored two goals before the locals could get started. But the pace was too hot, and the lads from the town that produces condensed milk and pork sausage, faded away, and were put on the defensive again, with London doing all the aggressive work.

INDIVIDUAL WORK NOT EFFECTIVE.

Ingersoll then tried individual rushing, but this has never proved effective yet against a team that is playing combination, and so it proved last evening. Stone, the big point man, was the best on the Ingersoll team, but he was a marked man all through the game, and whenever he took the puck for a rush down the ice, there was always two or three London men right around him, and his efforts were smothered before they got a chance to count in the score column.

The rest of the Ingersoll team were also watched pretty closely, and all attempts at combination were broken up. Mason, on the wing, is the hardest worker on the team. He is not a fast man, but he manages to get there just the same. Munro was easily a match for him, and he also was smothered in the critical moments. Young Bearss, at rover, and Gregory, at centre, also played well, and were the only two men on the team who tried to play combination all the time. They are both good stick-handlers, and several times they got away with a two-man combination that dazzled the London defence for a moment, but Watts was always on the job, and he generally stopped the shots that were sent in on the goal.

McAvoy demonstrated last evening that his real position is on the forward line, and he held down the centre position to perfection. He is inclined to do too much doubling back at times, but his stick-handling and combination work cannot be improved upon, and he was the mainstay of the forward line.

MUNRO AND COLLINS PLAY WELL

Munro and Collins, on the wings, played the best game they have played this season. They were both up against good men, but they were equal to the task of holding them in check, and they figured largely in the scoring, Collins getting four goals and Munro one.

Harry Lecky was as fast as usual, but did not play combination as well as the rest of the forward line, and at times he almost broke up the team-work of the others by his persistency in "hogging" the puck. However, Harry was always in the game, and he contributed largely to the victory, his back-checking being a feature.

Wagner played a good defence game at cover, but he was closely watched by the Ingersoll men, and did not get away with many of his individual rushes.

Chantler, at point, proved that he was fit for fast company, and besides putting up a good defence game, he distinguished himself by making several rushes through the Ingersoll team, one of the rushes resulting in a score. Watts, in goal, proved that he could come back, and his work was the outstanding feature of the game.

ONLY SIX PENALTIES.

One of the features of the contest was the fact that only six penalties were handed out. There was a noticeable absence of all the dirty little rough work that has been so prominent in some of the games played here this year, and the teams played hockey all the time. In the first half not a man was sent off. Gregory drew three penalties in the second half for slashing at different times, and Bearss, Lecky and Chantler were the others who were sent off for minor offences.

Despite the absence of rough work, Chaucer Elliott had much to do, offsides being frequent, Ingersoll being the chief offenders. Chaucer introduced a new system when he called many of the offsides before they occurred, but he did fairly well, nevertheless, although the local fans thought that he let Ingersoll get away with too much loafing.

"HANK" WAGNER.
Captain of the Local Intermediates, Who Played a Great Game Last Night.

The game started off fast, offsides being numerous. Collins notched the first for London in four minutes by a beautiful shot from the side. A half minute later, McAvoy, by some pretty stick work, landed another behind. Manzer, and the crowd went wild. The play was then confined around London territory for a time, but Watts cleared nicely, and there was no scoring. After 16 minutes Collins landed the third by another pretty shot from the side, while 3 minutes later Gregory opened the count for Ingersoll by placing one behind Watts on a shot from in front of the goal. Five minutes later Lecky made it five for London by a nice rush and shot from the side. Munro, not to be outdone, and thinking it was his turn, scored the fifth in 24 minutes. Gregory again scored for Ingersoll after the puck-off, and the score was 5 to 2. Collins, however, was playing a great game, and he scored just a minute before half-time, the bell ringing with the count 6 to 2 in favor of London.

THE FAST SECOND HALF.

The Ingersoll players were confident of yet winning out when they came back on the ice for the second period, and the way they started out looked as if they had not misplaced their confidence. After four minutes of speedy work they scored, although it was Chantler who really was responsible for the goal. Mason made the shot, and Watts went to stop it just as Chantler thrust out his stick and swerved the puck into the corner of the net. Had Chantler not touched it it is altogether likely Watts would have stopped it, as it was not a difficult shot to handle. A half minute later Bearss scored on a nice clean shot.

The score was now 6 to 4, and Ingersoll was travelling at a fast pace. It was apparent, however, that they could not keep it up, and very soon they began to fall back, while London took the aggressive. Gregory went off for slashing and McAvoy took a cramp, the game being delayed a few moments. Shortly after Gregory went off again for slashing. Then London began to get the combination working again, and Collins scored the seventh after Chantler had taken the puck down and passed. Chantler was playing a great game at this stage and was helping the forward line wonderfully. Wagner was also going good, and the two defence men were the busiest on the ice. Bearss notched the fifth for Ingersoll in 20 minutes on a shot from the side.

LOTS OF SCORING.

London came right back, however, and their efforts were rewarded when Munro scored on a nice shot from centre. McAvoy added a couple of minutes later, and shortly after Bearss was sent off for tripping Chantler. Chantler went off a little later for tripping Stone, and Lecky also took a turn in the box for slashing the big point man. With one minute to play, Gregory lifted the puck into the net, making the score 9 to 6, and play had only resumed when the final bell rang.

The teams were:

London—Goal, Watts; point, Chantler; cover, Wagner; rover, Lecky; centre, McAvoy; right, Collins; left, Munro.

Ingersoll—Goal, Manzer; point, Stone; cover, Clarke; rover, Bearss; centre, Gregory; right, Mason; left, Henderson.

Referee—Chaucer Elliott.

VISITING CURLERS ARRIVE AT KINGSTON

Limestone City Curlers Give Scots a Warm Welcome on Their Arrival.

Kingston, Jan. 19. — The curlers of Kingston gave the visiting Scottish team a warm welcome on their arrival here from Ottawa this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The tourists were met at Sharbot Lake by Mr. Hugh MacPherson, vice-president, and Mr. Thomas H. Asselstine, honorary secretary of the Kingston club. When the party reached the Kingston and Pembroke Railway station Piper James Fraser, of the Kingston club, played a welcome. A procesoisn of Kingston, Colborne, Rockwood, Belleville, Napanee, and Brockville curlers was formed, and the visitors were escorted to the Frontenac Hotel, which is to be their headquarters.

President Cartwright and Secretary Macfadden, of the Ontario Curling Association, are accompanying the tourists.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

FINALS NEXT WEEK

The finals in the Tecumseh Trophy games, which were postponed a week ago after the big bonspiel, will be played on Monday afternoon at the London Club rink. The match is between Skip Thomas Gillean and Skip Fred Allen, the two London Club rinks.

The two London rinks who have to play off for this district in the tankard group, will play the game in Ingersoll next Wednesday afternoon. Three other rinks of local curlers will also go to Ingersoll the same afternoon for a friendly game.

HOCKEY

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS.

Inter-Collegiate.

McGill 12, Varsity 10.

Senior O. H. A.

Frontenacs 7, Varsity 4.

Inetrmediate O. H. A.

Goderich 9, Mitchell 6.
Dunville 8, Niagara Falls W. E. 4.
Maple Leafs, N. F., 14, Weliand 3.
New Hamburg 3, Wellesley 2.
St. Marys 5, Clinton 3.
Cobourg 10, Bowmanville 3.
Paris 5, Woodstock 2.
Belleville 11, Trenton 8.
Ingersoll 16, Simcoe 4.

Junior O. H. A.

Orillia 10, Midland 5.
Argonauts 14, Lourdes 2.
St. Michael's 9, U. C. C. 8.

Trent Valley League

Sterling 27, Tweed 2.

Northern League.

Brussels 13, Ripley 2.
Palmerston 5, Listowel 4.
Mount Forest 12, Harriston 5.
Owen Sound 5, Wiarton 4.

INGERSOLL JUNIORS DEFEAT SIMCOE.

Ingersoll, Jan. 19.—Ingersoll juniors easily disposed of Simcoe in tonight's O. H. A. game, the final score being 16 to 4. The visitors were outpointed in all departments, and at half time were behind by a score of 10 to 2. In the second half Simcoe showed new life, and fast hockey was witnessed in spots. Despite the one-sided score the game was interesting, as Simcoe battled vigorously and showed excellent form in individual rushes. Ingersoll was strong in combinations, while Wilson in goal stopped many hard shots. The teams:

Ingersoll—Wilson, goal; Houghton, point; Firth, cover; Cline, centre; Jackson, rover; Radford, left wing; Davey, right wing.

Simcoe — Durward, goal; Smith, point; Todd, cover; Evans, centre; Curtis, rover; Osborne, left wing; Foyley, right wing.

Referee—Homer Pearson, of London.

NEW HAMBURG DEFEATS WELLESLEY.

New Hamburg, Jan. 19.—In the intermediate O. H. A. game here tonight between Wellesley and New Hamburg, the score at the finish stood 3 to 2 in favor of New Hamburg. These teams are very evenly matched, the previous game between them on Tuesday last at Wellesley standing 3 to 2 in favor of Wellesley. The line-up:

Wellesley—Beaver, goal; Greenwood, point; Uttman, cover point; E. Staple, rover; Kube, centre; Uttman, right wing; J. Staple, left wing.

New Hamburg—Karges, goal; Herkenrater, point; Ritz, cover point; Otto, rover; Bowman, centre; Bruder, right wing; Ruhl, left wing.

Referee—Waghorne, Toronto.

PARIS WINS AT WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, Jan. 19.—In one of the fastest games of the season here tonight the Woodstock intermediates suffered defeat by Paris, 5 to 2. The game was not altogther free from roughness, and many penalties were imposed. Fraser in goal, and Peebles at centre, played star games. For Woodstock, Bryce and Pascoe played well. Paris brought with them one hundred and fifty rooters, and they had plenty to keep them going. The teams:

Paris—Fraser, goal; W. Peebles, point; Thompson, cover; W. Gill, rover; P. Gill, centre; Graham, right; A. Peebles, left.

Woodstock — Childs, goal; Bryce, point; Thompson, cover; Wright, rover; Pascoe, centre; Smith, right; Hambly, left.

Referee—Allan Kinder, Preston.

BRUSSELS 13, RIPLEY 2.

Brussels, Jan. 19.—In the Northern League game played here tonight Brussels defeated Ripley by a score of 13 to 2. The line-up:

Brussels — Goal, G. Armstrong; point, S Fox; cover, R. Brown; rover, A. Hawkshaw; centre, C. Scott; right wing, Ewan; left wing, C. McMillan.

Ripley—Goal, Chapman; point, Irwin; cover, Harris; rover, Bowers; centre, Weidenhammer; right wing, Armstrong; left wing, Ferris.

ST. MARYS WON AT CLINTON.

Clinton, Jan. 19.—In the O. H. A. intermediate game played here tonight between St. Marys and Clinton the home team was defeated by a score of 5 to 3. At half time the score was 3 to 2 in favor of St. Marys. The game was closely contested and was a good, fast game, one of the best played here this season. Sid Rankin, of London, refereed. The line-up:

St. Marys—Wickes, goal; Lowe, point; Wilson, coverpoint; Riddell, rover; Shiltz, centre; Lee, left wing; Haydon, right wing.

Clinton—W. Johnston, goal; M. O'Donnell, point; R. Rumball, coverpoint; L. Fair, rover; E. Kerr, centre; C. Draper, left wing; L. Gregg, right wing.

BELLEVILLE WINS FROM TRENTON.

Belleville, Jan. 19.—Belleville intermediates played their fourth game of the season tonight, with Trenton as their opponents. The game was fast and marked by hard checking. In the first half play was greatly in favor of Belleville, the score being 9 to 4. In the second half play was more even, Trenton scoring four goals and Belleville two, the final score being Belleville 11, Trenton 8. The game was exceptionally clean, only two men being penalized. The lineup:

Belleville—Goal, Lafleur; point, Wallace; cover, Connolly; rover, Gerow; centre, Symons; right, Dawkins; left, Ford.

Trenton—Goal, Pringle; point, Burtt; cover, Reynolds; rover, Henry; centre, Armstrong; right, Palmer; left, Orser.

Referee—A. Burgoyne, of Toronto.

ORILLIA DOWNED MIDLAND.

Orillia, Ont., Jan. 19. — In the last junior O. H. A. game of this district, played here tonight, Orillia defeated Midland by 10 to 3. The score at half-time was 3 to 1 in favor of the home team. The Orillia boys have won every game this season and look like players for the championship.

Butterfield and Jupp played a star game, and were well supported by Orillia's centre man, Mehan. The Orillia defence was right on the job, and it takes some team to get by them.

The line-up:

Orillia — Goal, N. Cooke; point, R. Cooke; cover, Macnab; rover, Butterfield; centre, Mehan; right wing, Jupp; left wing, Knox.

Midland — Goal, Primeau; point, Farrell; cover, Grant; rover, Simpell; centre, McLaughlin; right wing, Campbell; left wing, McDonald.

Referee—Green Caldwell, Barrie.

Late Sporting News

LARNED DOES NOT BELIEVE DAVIS CUP STATEMENTS.

[Canadian Press.]

Auckland, N. Z., Jan. 20. — William A. Larned, the tennis player, declared today that he did not believe that Harry Waidner, secretary of the Western Lawn Tennis Association, had made the statement cabled here from the United States that the American players would not compete for the Davis cup unless the Australian players came to America. The conditions of the contest for the Davis cup are, said Mr. Larned, definitely fixed, and the American team is strongly opposed to any alteration.

WANDERERS WANT PLAYERS. NOT MONEY.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, Jan. 20. — "The Wanderers have received no offer from the Ottawa Hockey Club for the services of Fred Taylor," says President Lichtenhein, with regard to the $1,000 offer reported to have come from the Senators.

"Furthermore, we would not consider a cash offer for Taylor. What we want is Taylor himself or his equivalent in players.

"The Wanderers," added the president, "do not need money, but do need players, and will make any arrangement that will tend to strengthen the club as a playing force."

McGiffin, the Toronto hockey player, will likely be given a try-out with the Wanderers in their game with the Canadiens this evening.

ALEXANDER WILL GET BIG SALARY.

[Canadian Press.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—It is announced by the Philadelphia National League club that Grover Alexander, the pitcher, will get the largest salary ever paid to a player for a second year's service in a big league. He was a star in the National League last year, but this year he demanded a big increase and got it.

AUSTRALIA INVITES AMERICAN SPRINTER.

[Canadian Press.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 20. — Australia promises to become the mecca for the professional sprinters. Nate Cartmell and Fred Ramsdell, both former University of Pennsylvania stars, have just received instructions to visit the Land of the Kangaroo, and race the stars of the earth there in the biggest professional championship races ever held.

Cartmell is now the world's champion by reason of his victory over A.

GEORGE ("MOONEY") GIBSON.
Who Skipped One of London Thistle Rinks That Won the Colts' Trophy.

L. Postle, the English runner, who previously held the title, and Ramsdell is the champion of the Intercollegiate A.A.A.A.

It was the intention of Cartmell to quit the cinder path at the end of last year. In fact he tossed his running shoes overboard on the trip across the ocean, but the large purses and the possibility of adventure is almost sure to capture the Southerner, who is now coaching at the University of North Carolina.

DUNLOP
Traction Tread

Another Opinion:

"Have been using Dunlop Traction Treads since early spring, and have found them splendid for dusty roads, or wet, muddy roads. Am more than pleased with them."

See Your Garage Man

GUELPH FANS SHOW LITTLE ENTHUSIASM

Not Much Chance for Canadian League Team There This Year

MAHONEY WANTS TO SELL

Will Offer Francise to Highest Bidder—Local Sports May Form a Stock Company.

Guelph, Jan. 19. — The attendance at the meeting of baseball fans called for last night at the city hall was practically nil, and the prospects of professional ball here next summer are very small, according to President W. A. Mahoney, of the Guelph Maple Leaf Club.

The latter, in view of the small interest shown, will now offer the franchise, of which he is the holder, for sale in the sporting papers, and the highest bidder will receive it, and can do what he likes with it.

The only chance left is for some local sports to come forward, form a joint stock company and buy the franchise, thus insuring Guelph her place in the Canadian League again.

President Mahoney has received a number of offers from outside places for the franchise, and if something is not done locally the probabilities are that the team will be removed from the Royal City.

FAMOUS TEAM STILL LEADS M'CLARY LEAGUE

Have Won Seven Games, and Lost Three—Other Winners Are Maryboro and Sunshine Teams.

The Famous team are still leading in the McClary Carpet Ball League race. The standing of the league is as follows:

Names.	Won.	Lost.
Famous	7	3
Maryboro	6	4
Sunshine	6	4
Ravens	5	4
Bell Oak	5	4
Pandora	5	5
Saskatta	5	5
Caloric	4	5
Kootenay	3	7
Fairy Queen	2	7

HAND BOOKS RAIDED DID $5,000 EACH DAY

Chicago Police Find Papers Burned, But Secure Evidence in Diary.

[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20. — Detectives raided a clearing house for twenty handbooks on horse races on the sixth floor of the Adams Express Building last night. The place was being run by "independents" in opposition to the men who are supposed to control betting on the races in the city.

Telephones were torn out and a diary taken which showed that the daily business ranged from $3,000 to $5,000. Many other papers were burned in a stove before the detectives could break in the door. Three arrests were made.

COLTS' BONSPIEL TROPHY WON BY LONDON THISTLES

Consolation Prize Was Won By St. Marys Rink Who Defeated the London Club in the Finals—Bonspiel Proves Most Successful.

The Western Ontario Colts' Curling Association bonspiel that attracted many outside rinks to London this week, ended last evening, when the London Thistles defeated St. Thomas in the finals for the trophy. The bonspiel has been the most successful in the history of the association, and the visiting curlers will go away with the feeling that they have had a great time and played some great games during their stay in London. The Consolation finals were won by St. Marys, who defeated the London club by six shots.

MAJOR McCRIMMON.
Skip of One of the London Thistle Rinks That Won the Colts' Trophy.

The final games attracted a large crowd to the London Club rink, and excitement ran high. The games opened at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and it was nearly 8 o'clock before they were completed. Geo. Gibson's rink was matched against the St. Thomas rink skipped by J. Stanberry, and Major McCrimmon lined up with Skip Cash. It was between these latter rinks that the best struggle took place, the St. Thomas rink making a great finish and winning out by one shot, after the London rink had been six shots in the lead. The finish was exciting, and the crowd who had been watching the Gibson-Stanberry game gathered around the other rink to watch the splendid fight that St. Thomas was making.

Skip Gibson had things pretty much his own way, his rink being in excellent form and he himself playing gilt-edged. He was seven shots ahead at the finish, and thus the Thistles captured the trophy by six shots on the round.

In the Consolation finals the London Club rinks had a hard fight, Jack McKay defeating Skip F. Smith by one shot, but Skip Thrower went down before L. G. Maxwell by seven shots, and St. Marys took the prize by six shots. It was a coincidence that both the finals finished in the same way, one rink being seven up and the other one down.

The results were as follows:

TROPHY FINALS.

London Thistles.	St. Thomas.
W. J. Lashbrook,	J. Sinclair,
A. M. Trick,	F. A. Sutherland.
A. J. McGiffin,	E. J. Butler,
Geo. Gibson, sk...20	J. Stanberry, sk.13
Alex Purdom,	A. E. Hatch,
W. Turnbull,	J. W. Chantler,
R. S. Lashbrook,	A. Gilbert,
Maj. McCrimmon.15	E. H. Cash, ssk.16
35	29

Thistles up six shots.

Result by Ends.

Gibson .....0200301120302032012—20
Stanberry .....1021010004010102002—13
McCrimmon ....2102011101021030002—15
Cash .....0030100030100105011—16

FINALS—CONSOLATION PRIZE.

St. Marys.	London Club.
Dr. Wilkinson,	Bryce McLeod,
R. M. Northgraves,	T. Shaw,
L. J. Constable,	H. McColl,
L. G. Maxwell, s.18	A. Thrower, sk.11
E. Butcher,	A Wanless,
W. A. Sutherland,	N. K. Wanless,
D. J. Anderson,	Dr. J. A. Wright,
F. Smith, sk.....12	J. A. McKay, sk 13
30	24

St. Marys up six shots.

Result by Ends.

Maxwell .....0100121214201003—18
Thrower .....2014000000010120—11
Smith .....2011121001002002—12
McKay .....0200000110210320—13

Patrick J. O'Brien, father of the late Darby O'Brien, former National Leaguer, died recently at Denver, Col., aged 69 years.

Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by all dealers. 6

National Bowling Alleys

SEVEN ALLEYS—Always kept in first-class condition. Good bowls, good pins, good lighting. Bowling is fine exercise. Try it. xt

FREE

Here is Your Chance to Easily Obtain a Genuine Imported Swiss Gent's Watch and Handsome Silk Fob, or a Lovely Small Size Ladies Watch and Handsome Gold Finished Chatleine. These ladies' and gents' watches are wonders for the price, genuine Roskoff movements, with works enclosed in glass, thin model, with case either 5ne black Gun Metal or Solid Silver Nickel porcelain dial, and fancy hands, stem wind and stem set. Free to you for a few hours work after school. Just send your name and address today and you will receive, postage paid, only 30 pieces of our lovely Jewellery Novelties, to sell at only 10 cents each. They are handsome novelties, everybody wants them, and you are sure to sell them very quickly. Return our money, only $3.00, when they are sold, and we will promptly send you the same day, a *Gent's* or *Ladies' Watch* with fine fob or chatelaine, all charges paid. Don't miss this grand chance.
THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO., Dept. 143 TORONTO, ONT.
1c-t

Russell Motor Cars

"Made up to a standard —not down to a price"

THE following letter is typical of many constantly being received from satisfied owners of the Russell Car:

Respectfully submitted:

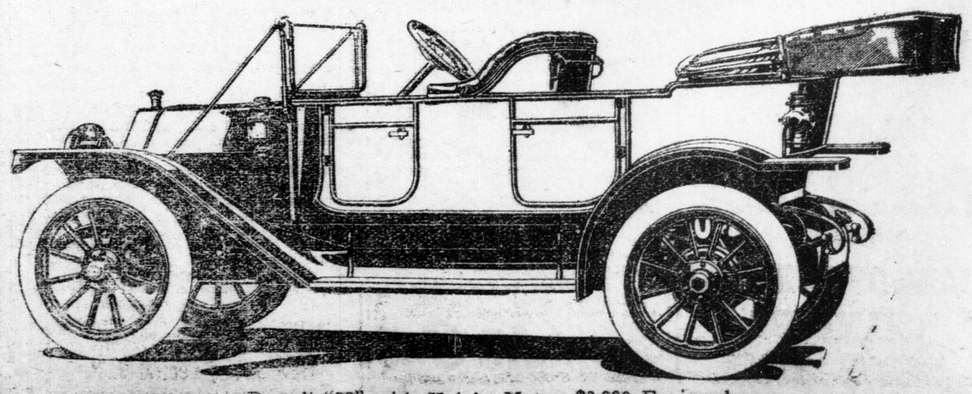
From
S. J. MOORE,
53 King Street West, Toronto.

Russell Motor Car Co., Limited,
West Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me pleasure to testify to the great satisfaction I have had in the use of the "Russell" Car. I am using two "Russells," each with Knight Engine, and they give me perfect satisfaction. Moreover, I cannot speak too highly of the service and attention which you have given during the two years that I have been using your cars. Yours very truly,

(Signed) S. J. MOORE.

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO., Limited, West Toronto.
Makers of High-Grade Automobiles.
BRANCHES: Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Melbourne, Australia. Agencies Everywhere.



Russell "22" with Knight Motor, $3,000 Equipped.

Base Ball Yarns
By Billy Evans

Veteran Big Leaguers Passing Hemphill and Hartsel Managers

BY BILLY EVANS.

Charley Hemphill will manage the Atlanta Southern League team next year.

Topsy Hartsel will manage the Toledo American Association team in 1912.

Such was the news a few days ago, relative to the two American League veterans who have been with the organization since its birth.

The passing of these two players, who have been among the big stars in the organization, brings to mind the truth that "youth must be served." No doubt before the opening of the season a number of others will be relegated to the minors.

While stars come and go, there are a few veterans who apparently go on forever. There is Nap Lajoie, Bobby Wallace Bill Donovan and a few others in the American League, who follow the pace set by the youngsters in fine style.

In the National League Christy Mathewson, Fred Clarke, Tommy Leach, Cy Young and a few others continue to shine as brilliantly as the most sensational recruits.

All these players are in the thirties, and Cy Young has passed the fortieth milestone, yet none of them seem ready for the discard.

When Cleveland released Young it seemed the days of Cy were over. To the surprise of everyone he joined Boston, and with the tailenders back of him made a fine record. Cy refuses to be a has been.

Since being relieved of managerial duties, Lajoie has played a brilliant game. Injuries kept him out of the running a greater part of last season, yet he showed his old-time form at the bat despite the long rest. Larry is in grand shape this winter, and is bound to continue as one of the big noises in the American League for some time.

Despite the handicap of managing a tail-end club like St. Louis, Bobby Wallace played in his usual brilliant style. Hans Wagner is the same old king in batting, fielding and base running. His worth was proven last year, when, with him out of the line-up because of an injury, the Pirates slumped, just as the critics were picking them to win the pennant. Fred Clarke's wonderful showing with the Pittsburg team stamps him as one of the greatest players and managers of all times.

Spiking by Cobb Unintentional He Never Injures Bobby Wallace

BY BILLY EVANS.

Frequently the papers mention that So and So was spiked by Ty Cobb. After one of these spiking episodes, the question is asked me a thousand times: "Does Cobb try to injure players?"

Because Cobb ("The Peach") figures in many spiking incidents, the public gets the idea that he wilfully tries to injure infielders to get a base, and create fear so that the next time he slides the guardian will be afraid.

In answer to the question, I always say that Cobb never intentionally injured a player.

While it may seem that Cobb deliberately tries to injure a player, such is not ever the case. Few players, after the excitement of the pennant race has passed, will say Cobb tries to put players out of the running.

I have heard infielders admit that they, not Cobb, were responsible for an accident. When Cobb slides he is a hard man to figure. If the player guesses correctly all is well, but if he judges the slide poorly, it is probable he will suffer.

I like to see Bobby Wallace take the throw when Ty attempts to steal. It is a clash between two master workmen. Wallace is an adept at taking a throw with the gloved hand, no matter where the ball goes.

Instead of letting Cobb play him, Wallace plays Cobb. It is a treat to see him get the ball in his gloved hand, go up the line to meet Ty, who comes in with terrific force, hook the ball under his leg and often make him miss the bag a foot.

Unlike the average base runner Cobb does not slow up before starting to slide. He hits the turf under full steam. One of his legs is thrown in the direction of the bag, the other is in the air, while his body is away from the baseman.

In other words, when Cobb slides about all the fielder has to touch is the spikes. Thus touching Cobb is a difficult as well as a dangerous task. There are any number of infielders who are spike shy. In trying to get a position of safety before touching Cobb, they often select the spot that makes the play dangerous. The clever fellows are seldom spiked by Cobb for they are as wise as Tyrus.

Neither Third Nor Shortstop But Catching, Is Hardest Job

BY BILLY EVANS.

For years third base has been considered the hardest position on the diamond to play. It was commonly referred to as the "difficult corner." Lately sentiment has changed and shortstop is regarded as a harder position than third base.

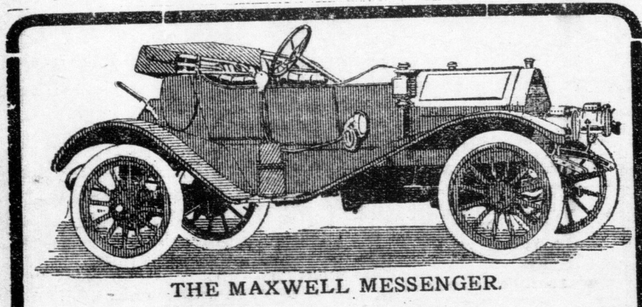
It is conceded that the players filling third base and shortstop roles have their hands full. There is one position, however, that is looked upon by the profession as harder to fill acceptably than either third or short—the backstopping job.

The catcher's position has never been appreciated by the public. During the recent world's series a score of star players were quartered at the same hotel and the "most difficult position" came up for discussion. Not one of the players was a catcher, yet each said backstopping was the most difficult.

When a star twirler works a great game his name is on the lips of fandom. Enthusiasts discuss his work, but not a word is heard of his backstop. Of course, the average spectator believes the pitcher alone is responsible for the great pitching, and to some extent this is correct, yet it is surprising the part the catcher plays in every phenomenally pitched game.

Ball players, pitchers in particular, say the catcher can unmake or make an average pitcher. The valuable catcher must have a brain that thinks quickly, an arm that is strong, and an eye that is accurate. The service of the catcher is invaluable to a team if he plays the position properly.

It is no wonder, then, that the catching department comes in for so much consideration each year, prior to the opening of the world's series. The strength of the clubs have largely been measured by their catching staffs. Catchers have played a prominent part in every engagement.



THE MAXWELL MESSENGER.

16 H. P., $850

THE SMARTEST LITTLE CAR AT THE NEW YORK SHOW

In fact, the only little Car that was in a class to be admitted in the Madison Square Garden.

Compare the design, finish, riding quality and power with the highest-price roadster.

Send for catalogue and literature about this wonderful little car.

J. C. BEEMER

150-152 Carling St. - - London

BASEBALL BULLETINS

Davy Jones has purchased a drug store in Detroit.

Feb. 14 is the date of the American League schedule meeting in Chicago.

Clark Griffith will block any moves of Detroit to send George Moriarty to Providence.

Jimmy McAleer denies that he is trying to trade Tris Speaker to the White Sox for Harry Lord.

Manager Jimmy Callahan, of the White Sox, has, it is said, promised George Stalling a portion of his discards.

President Ban Johnson and Charley Comiskey are in Florida for a two week's fishing trip on the east coast.

Buddy Ryan may be a great star, says an American League critic, but he will have a hard time beating Jack Graney out of his job with the Naps.

If Killilay is sent to Denver, Ray Collins will be the only portsider on the Red Sox pitching staff, unless Herb Byram, secured from Sacramento, is retained.

J. Clemmons, a catcher who played last season with the Pueblo team, has signed with the Chicago Americans. Clemmons is 20 years old and lives in Wichita.

The White Sox have given up the idea of going to Galveston to train, and President Comiskey now has his secretary in Texas looking for another camp. Palestine is said to be favored.

Catcher Charley Schmidt, of the Tigers, has been transferred to the Providence club by Owner Navin. The fight game flourishes in Providence, and Charley should feel at home.

"Park" is no longer the approved name for a ball yard. The new Detroit plant is to be called Bennett "Field." President Navin suggested the name "Yawkey Field," but Mr. Yawkey demurred.

Fred Westervelt, who will be an American League umpire this year, is toning up his eyesight by shooting duck, rabbit and turkey in Virginia, and reports of the success he is having indicate nothing ailing his vision.

Charley Comiskey has sent Outfielder Jimmy Johnson to Birmingham. Jimmy was hit by a pitched ball at Chattanooga last summer, thrown by Rube Benton, and Comny fears he will be "plate shy."

This season winds up Ty Cobb's three-year contract, which calls for $27,000. As Ty is said to want $50,000 for his next three-year period, it is up to him to show he can earn it by breaking some more records in 1912.

Clarke Griffith has proposed pitching a game next season for Washington against the White Sox, with Jimmy Callahan as hurler. "Cal" sidesteps by saying he wouldn't think of taking advantage of an old man like Griffith.

If Davy Jones fails to hold on with the Tigers, and if Tex Jones is again shunted to the rainors by the Chicago White Sox, the American League, in 1912, will be without a Jones in its make-up for the first time since its organization.

Ebbetts' new park site in Brooklyn is 500 by 600 feet.

Wilbert Robinson will again handle John McGraw's pitchers this spring.

Hans Lobert is to follow Otto Knabe's example and make Philadelphia his home.

Christy Mathewson has opened an office in New York city as an agent for Long Island real estate.

If Bill Dahlen lets Bill Bergen go from Brooklyn he will have only John Hummel left of the old guard.

Tuesday, Feb. 13, is the date set for the meeting of the National League schedule makers in New York.

The Reds will have the busiest spring season of any big league club. Manager Hank believes in plenty of work.

The National League umpire staff as announced is Klem, Johnstone, Eason, Rigler, Finneran, Brennan, Emslie, Bush and Owens.

Baltimore wants Arthur Devlin, veteran third baseman of the New York Nationals, who was benched last year in favor of Charley Herzog.

Orvie Overall has returned to the Pacific coast after his visit to Bonsetter Reese, cutting his stay short because of his dislike for cold weather.

The veteran Vic Willis has been asked to coach the Princeton University freshman team, but says his hotel business will not give him the time.

Pitcher John Mercer, recently reinstated by the National Commission, has been turned over by Pittsburg to Chattanooga, in the Southern League.

If Hank O'Day wins a pennant at Cincinnati and Charley O'Day wins one at Springfield, the O'Days may play it off for the family championship of Ohio.

Dahlen's men will now live up to the title of the Dodgers. It is said the fans will have to dodge the cars of fifteen lines in transportation which converge at the new park.

Reports from San Antonio say that John T. Brush has made great improvement in his physical condition, and his physician says the progress is entirely satisfactory.

Doc Scanlon is quoted as saying he will not go to Philadelphia because he has no intention of playing any more baseball. In which case Philadelphia will want Eddie Stack returned.

Barney Dreyfuss denies that he has any intention of purchasing the Wheeling club and making it a farm. Dick Padden, veteran major leaguer, is now said to be in the market for Wheeling.

The Na-Dru-Co. Almanac for 1912.

A good almanac is ever welcome. The annual number of the Na-Dru-Co. Almanac, the 1912 edition, now out, is, if anything, more interesting and more useful than its two predecessors.

Besides the usual solar and lunar tables and dates of eclipses, the Na-Dru-Co. Almanac gives much information which it would be difficult to find elsewhere. Examples of this are the Map of Altitudes, Timetables of the World, Figures on Area, Population, Exports and Imports, Records of Canadian Premiers, Governors-General, etc.

Nearly all leading druggists have copies of the Na-Dru-Co. Almanac for their customers, or it may be had by writing the National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

ATLANTIC CITY RESORTS.

THE Marlborough-Blenheim ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. Leading Resort House of the World JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

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Hotel Dennis

Directly on the ocean front, is always open, and is an ideal home for the winter guest.

WALTER J. BUZBY. 3ui-ywvtz

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

an attractive Fall, Winter and Spring resort among the Pines, offering a dry, healthful climate, social advantages and every opportunity for outdoor recreations. The ideal place to seek freedom from the cities discomfort.

THE LAUREL HOUSE Now Open. A. J. Murphy, Mgr.

THE LAUREL IN THE PINES Now Open. Frank F. Shute, Mgr

Booklets, information on request. Reached from New York City via

New Jersey Central R. R.

Two Good Games In City Leagues

Two fast games were played in the city amateur leagues last evening, when St. Peter's defeated St. Mary's by the score of 12 to 0, and St. James' defeated St. George's in the Presbyterian League by the score of 4 to 0.

ST. PETER'S 12, ST. MARY'S 0.

In the United Sunday School League game, St. Peter's outclassed the St. Mary's team at all stages, their speed simply dazzling their opponents. The half-time score was 8 to 0 in their favor, and they eased up in the last period, and only scored four goals. St. Mary's were on the defensive nearly all the time, and they had few opportunities to score. St. Peter's are the fastest team in the league, and it will take a strong team to defeat them. They are strong in all departments, and are a speedy bunch of players. Their next game is with the Young Canadian Club. The line-up was as follows:

St. Peter's — Goal, Webb; point, Walsh; cover, Turner; rover, H. McPhillips; centre, Parsons; right, Wilson; left, R. McPhillips.

St. Mary's — Goal, Harrison; point, McGuire; cover, Hoy; rover, Buchanan; centre, Murray; left, Pelton; right, Lenehan.

Referee—Arthurs.

ST. JAMES' 4, ST. GEORGE'S 1.

In the Presbyterian League game St. James had to travel fast all the way to win from the St. George's. The first half was particularly fast, the score ending 1 to 0 at half-time, in favor of St. James'. In the second half St. James' scored three more, while St. George's added one, the final score being 4 to 1.

The line-up was as follows:

St. George's—Goal, Calhoun; point, J. Shortil; cover, Nichols; rover, T. Shortil; centre, Nutticombe; left, L. McDonald; right, F. McDonald.

St. James'—Goal, Gray; point, Wright; cover, Parkinson; centre, McLean; right, Walden; left, Worrell.

St. James' played only six men.

GIANT THERMOMETER USED TO DEMONSTRATE

Sir James Dewar Shows Metals Become Like Air Under Great Cold.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 20.—Brilliant experiments are always expected when Sir James Dewar lectures. His talk at the Royal Society last night was no exception. Across the great theatre Sir James had drawn a thermometer scale such as a giant might have used for measuring temperatures, but most of the scale was far below the freezing point of water. Indeed, it went far down beyond even the freezing point of air, and suggested cold regions almost beyond human thought.

Although he lectured on heat, it was really the absence of heat that he was talking about. In vacuum vessels he had stored up liquid air, which he allowed to drip from the top of the theatre, perhaps 31 feet above his head. There were even moments when one might almost have expected the fiercely cold liquid to have touched him, but, as he explained, it did not matter at all, as the drops of cold air had long since lost terrors for those who worked with them. Even small drops of liquid hydrogen were allowed to drop on the floor from a height of eight feet, but these usually vanished in little rings before they reached the floor.

The more serious part of Sir James Dewar's lecture had to do with the effect of low temperatures on metals. Somewhere about the condition where there is no heat at all, all metals and gases seem to be much the same. They lose all their usual properties under great cold. Gold, copper and platinum have no resistance to electricity or heat, and almost all other elements lose what is known as their special heat.

The curious thing, according to Sir James, is that none of these things tend toward absolute zero, no heat at all. All matter appears to obey laws which are different from those that hold in the warmer world we live in.

TWO FIGHTING CATS FOUND UNDER BED

Peculiar Experience Related By a Traveller "Up the Bruce."

It was in one of those infinitesimal stations "up the Bruce." Several tired-looking commercial travellers were waiting for trains, and anathematizing the Grand Trunk, the weather, and various other grievances.

"My room was so cold last night that I got a chill and haven't got over it yet," said one.

"I've got that one stopped," cut in a man in the corner. "The water in the pitcher on my dresser was frozen solid."

"Well, I think I had the strangest experience yet," said another. "In the middle of the night while I was sleeping soundly as possible under the circumstances an awful racket broke out right underneath my bed. I jumped out and struck a match. I looked under the edge of the counterpane, and there were two cats about a yard long fighting tooth and nail. I grabbed into the bunch, and got one by the left hind leg, and the other by the back of the neck, went to the door and dumped them out in the hall. The rest of the night was comparatively peaceable."

WOULD YOU LIKE THIS MUSIC? IT IS OFFERED FREE!

A fine composition for the pianoforte, by the famous composer, J. Michael Watson, has been published by the Zam Buk Co., of Toronto. The composition is not very difficult, is quite within the reach of young pianoforte players, and is a wonderfully effective piece of work. To obtain a copy, forward 2 cents (cost of postage), to The Zam Buk Co., Toronto, asking for a copy, and mentioning this paper.

Do you know that fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, and require no internal treatment whatever? Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely, and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by all dealers 4

37 TIGERS FALL BEFORE KING'S GUN

But Artist Says It Was Poor Sport Shooting From a Motor Car.

BAG 19 RHINOCEROSES

Maharajah Presents His Majesty With a Wonderful Collection of Caged Beasts.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 20. — Jacob Hood, artist for the Graphic, who had special permission to make sketches of King Gorge's shooting expedition in Nepal, accompanies the drawings he sends to his paper with a letter, in the course of which he writes:

"The Maharajah of Nepal and his three sons spared no trouble and expense to give us all a good time during our ten-days' visit as his guests in his tiger-infested jungles.

"There were two camps, in each of which some days were spent, which were furnished with every comfort, including electric lights. To show you how we have to rough it in the jungle, I inclose the ordinary breakfast menu:

"Porridge; Bekti maitre d'hotel; oeufs aux choux saucisses; grillies; curry de legumes viandes; froides; cafe.

Stalking With Motors.

"The roads into the camps were made more than forty miles though the virgin forest from Thori, the nearest railway line on the borders of Nepal, and motor cars kept up communication, sometimes running into tigers or rhinoceri on the road.

"The game in rhinos and tigers was plentiful.

"His majesty shot altogether thirty-seven tigers. He has been shooting remarkably well, and it was not often that he had to give a second barrel.

"From an artist's point of view this was to be regretted, as I have seen no exciting incident of a tiger charging an elephant or trying to pull a sportsman out of his howdah. No sooner had His Stripes broken cover than he was riddled.

Nineteen Rhinos Killed.

"Nineteen rhinos also fell. They showed more fight, as there are only two places in their thick hides in which a bullet may bring death, and when wounded only they are apt to charge.

"I send drawings of two of his majesty's equerries, who had an experience of a fight with an enraged rhino.

"Major Wigram was on a pad elephant, and Capt. Godfrey Fausset was in a howdah. He eventually shot his rhino, and its horn was the biggest of any taken. On Christmas Day, after service in a tent, a long line of the maharajah's servants brought around costly presents for every one of us, and elaborate Christmas cards from himself and one from each of his sons.

"To the King, the maharajah's present was a truly princely collection of all the wild animals of the country, in cages, some of them very rare. They were carried into camp by coolies in their cages, and placed in three lines.

Wild Ass Is Difficult.

"One of the most difficult to capture was a kyang, or wild ass, from the borders of Tibet. A snow leopard, different sorts of bears and various kinds of deer, from the large shou, with antlers like the red deer, to the little home deer and musk deer; every sort of birds, and fishes, dead, of course, were represented, and baskets of every fruit and vegetable known completed the gift."

INVITATIONS ISSUED FOR STRATHROY BALL

Big Military Event Will Be Held on Friday Evening Next.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Strathroy, Jan. 20.—The invitations are out for the big military ball to be given by Lieut.-Col. Robson and the officers of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment to be held in the local armories Friday evening, Jan. 26. The honorary secretary is Lieut. Fritz W. Robinson.

Miss J. M. McEvoy, London, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geddes, west Front street.

Mrs. Geo. C. Wilson, of Detroit, formerly of Strathroy, is visiting friends here.

About forty men are busy cutting and drawing ice for R. M. Pincombe. The ice is a foot and a half thick and of excellent quality.

Mrs. Harold Wasell, of London, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Ed Nicholson, Caradoc street.

Ronald Cowan is seriously ill at his home on Metcalfe street with pneumonia.

Alex. McIntyre, who has been with his mother on Colborne street for the last month, has left for Calgary where he conducts a real estate business.

The Agricultural Society held its annual meeting in the town hall yesterday.

JANES---McLACHLAN

On Wednesday afternoon a quiet wedding was celebrated at the residence of Rev. Dr. Nixon, when Miss Florence Janes, of Komoka, was married to Mr. Archie McLachlan, of Lobo.

Miss Clara Smith, of Komoka, was bridesmaid. The groom was supported by Mr. Peter Barber, of Komoka.

After the ceremony the happy young couple left on a short honeymoon trip to Toronto. They will reside in Lobo on their return.

TILLSONBURG.

Tillsonburg, Jan. 20.—Mr. L. P. Morlock, of Guelph, was a Tillsonburg visitor yesterday.

Miss Sumner, of Oakville, is spending a few days as the guest of Mrs. W. E. Kerr.

Miss Eva Ullman is the guest of relatives in Hamilton.

Mrs. Wm. West has returned from a visit with friends in Toronto.

Mrs. W. Harris has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Francis, at Fairground.

Mr. George Barnard, of Norwich, was the guest of friends here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brownell, of Detroit, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. West.

Mrs. R. McIntosh has returned to his home in Toronto, after a visit with her father, Mr. Wm. Hudson.

Miss Clara Alward, of Hagersville, spent a few days recently as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John Law.

Mr. and Mrs. Karah Mayberry have returned from a visit with friends in Springford.

Mrs. F. B. Tillson returned recently from a delightful trip with her son, Edwin, of New York, to Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland, and England.

The Field Crops of Canada

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The census and statistic office of the department of agriculture has issued the following bulletin, giving the final estimates of the area, yield and value of the principal field crops of the Dominion for 1911. The field crops of Canada are shown to have occupied last year a total area of 32,853,000; and their value, calculated at the average local market prices, mounts to $565,712,000. The area under wheat last year was 10,374,000 acres, of which 1,172,000 acres were fall wheat in Ontario and Alberta, and the production was 215,851,000 bushels of the value of $138,567,000. Fall wheat produced 26,014,000 bushels of the value of $21,461,000. Oats occupied 9,220,000 acres, and yielded 348,188,000 bushels of the value of $126,812,000; barley, 1,404,000 acres yielded 40,641,000 bushels of the value of $23,004,000, and flax, 1,132,000 acres, yielded 12,921,000 bushels of the value of $19,467,000. The combined area under rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax was 2,481,000 acres, the yield 44,986,000 bushels and the value $41,560,000. Hoed and cultivated crops, comprising beans, corn for husking, potatoes, turnips, and other roots, except sugar beets, occupied 1,063,000 acres and yielded 170,884,000 bushels of the value of $73,290,000. Sugar beets in Ontario and Alberta had an acreage of 20,878 and a yield of 177,000 tons of the value of $1,165,000. Fodder crops, including fodder corn, hay, clover and alfalfa, show an acreage of 8,290,000, a production of 15,499,000 tons and a value of $161,314,000. Alfalfa, a record of which was taken for the first time, shows an area of 101,781 acres, with a yield of 227,900 tons. This valuable fodder crop is being principally grown in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta, the average yield per acre for the whole of Canada being 2¼ tons.

Compared With 1910.

For the year 1911 the areas from which the yields are calculated, were those of the recent census and the resulting data are not, therefore, strictly comparable with the estimates of the three previous years, which were based upon the reports of selected correspondents. It may be mentioned, however, that the area and production of wheat in 1911 exceeded by over 1,000,000 acres and 65,862,000 bushels the estimates of 1910. A more satisfactory criterion of the difference between the two seasons of 1911 and 1910 is afforded by the average rates of yield per acre, which for fall wheat was 22.1 bushels in 1911, against 23.49 in 1910; spring wheat, 20.63, against 15.53; oats, 37.76, against 32.79; barley, 28.94 against 24.62, and flax, 11.41, against 7.97.

In the three Northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the wheat production was 194,083,000 bushels, compared with 128,891,000 bushels, the estimate of 1910 of oats 212,819,000, compared with 126,753,000, and of barley, 24,043,000, compared with 21,377,000. The wheat production of 1911 in Manitoba was 60,275,000 bushels, from 2,980,000 acres, in Saskatchewan 97,665,000 bushels from 4,705,000 acres, and in Alberta 36,143,000 bushels from 1,617,000 acres.

By provinces the total value of all field crops in 1911 was as follows: Prince Edward Island, $8,846,700; Nova Scotia, $14,297,900; New Brunswick, $16,797,000; Quebec, $103,187,000; Ontario, $193,260,000; Manitoba, $73,136,000; Saskatchewan, $107,147,000, Alberta, $47,750,000; British Columbia, $1,290,000.

Owing to the exceptionally mild weather which prevailed during the fall and early winter live stock is reported as having entered winter quarters in excellent condition. As a general rule winter supplies are ample.

CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN WESTERN DIVISION

Appointments, Promotions, Etc. Are Given Out By Militia Authorities.

An examination board will assemble at Wolseley Barracks, London, Ont. on the 19th and 20th insts., to examine the following candidates for qualification in the rank of captain:

Lieut. J. G. Helliwell, Twenty-first Regiment.

Lieut. K. Naftel, Thirty-third Regiment.

Lieut. N. T. Sinclair, Thirey-second Regiment.

Lieut. E. N. Chesham, Twenty-sixth Regiment.

The following officers will constitute the board:

President—Capt. J. G. Burnham, R. C. R.

Member—Lieut. H. F. R. Griffith, R. C. R.

Instructional Cadre, First Division.

The undermentioned N. C. O.'s of the instructional cadre and signalling staff, are posted for duty as under:

First Hussars, London—S. S. M. I., J. Wood, R. C. D.

Twenty-Fourth Regiment, G. H Ingersoll—S. S. M. I. J. Wood, R.C.D.

Seventh Regiment, London—Q. M. S. I., D. J. McKinney, R. C. R.

Twenty-Second Regiment, Woodstock—Q. M. S. I., D. J. McKinney, R. C. R.

Twenty-Ninth Regiment, Galt—L. Sgt. I., J. Woodcock, R. C. R.

Thirtieth Regiment, Guelph—L. Sgt. I., J. Woodcock, R. C. R.

Thirty-Second Regiment, Walkerton—L. Sgt. I. E. Bingham, R. C. R.

Thirty-Third Regiment, Goderich—L. Sgt. I., E. Bingham, R. C. R.

Signalling class, Chatham—(D. O. 316, 1911), from 1st Jan., Sgt. Instr. H. T. May, signalling staff.

Appointments, Etc.

Twenty-Seventh Lambton Regiment—Capt. T. W. Nisbet is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

Corps of School Cadet Instructors—Lieutenant, Robert Kersey, gentleman.

First Hussars—To be proval, lieutenant (supernumerary), Corporal W. G. H. Pettyplece.

Twenty-Fourth Regiment, G. H.—Major W. A. Edgar is permitted to resign his commission.

Twenty-First Regiment, Fusiliers—To be lieutenant, Lieutenant J. G. Helliwell, from the telegraph detachment Second Field Company, C. E.

Major A. H. Macdonell, D. S. O., A. A. G, in command of administration of First Division, has been granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 20, 1911.

Capt. H. C. Dean, C. P. A. S. C., A. D. of S. and T., First Division, has been promoted to the rank of major from Nov. 10, 1911.

SIXTY-SIXTH MEETING OF BURNS CHURCH

Reports Show That Congregation in Mosa Was Never in a More Prosperous Condition.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Walkers, Jan. 19.—Reports presented at the 66th annual congregational meeting of Burns Church, Mosa, show that the church was never more prosperous and active than at present. The treasurer's report showed a substantial balance on the right side after all the claims for the year were paid.

Mrs. Leitch, of Walkers, who was injured by a fall two weeks ago, is slowly improving.

Mrs. N. McLachlan and her son Dan expect to leave for the West soon, where they will join her son Archie, who is farming near Virden.

Peter McGregor, who has been in Manitoba for the last five years, is home.

Dan McAlpine, of Mosa, who has been ill for the last two weeks, is able to be about again.

The Rural Telephone Company of Brooke Township is making connection with the Walkers line in a few days, and will extend the usefulness of the local line.

Hugh McLachlan, who has been laid up for the last two months, is improving steadily.

COTTON DISPUTE ENDS

Three Hundred Thousand Manchester Mill Workers Go Back to Work.

[Canadian Press.]

Manchester, Jan. 19.—The dispute in the cotton trade which culminated in a lockout affecting about 300,000 men on Dec. 27 has been settled. The question at issue between employers and workers was the employment of non-unionist labor. All the mills will be reopened on Monday.

NEW BOOKS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Philosophy and Religion.

James—Some Problems of Philosophy.
Schoffield—Unconscious Mind.
Shaff-Herzog—Encyclopaedia of Religious Knowledge.
Abbott—My Four Anchors.
Speer—Christian's Habits.
Grenfell—What the Church Means to Me.
Canada's Missionary Congress, 1909.
Dyer—Pundita Ramabai.

Sociology and Philology.

Lloyd—Mazzini, and Other Essays.
Fisher—Republican Tradition in Europe.
Robins—Commission Plan of Municipal Government.
Kelso—Humane and Children's Aid Movements.
Tappan—When Knights Were Bold.
Farra—Old Greek Nature Stories.
Concise Oxford Dictionary.
Matthews—Study of Versification.

Natural Science and Useful Arts.

Edwardes—Side-Lights of Nature.
Manual of Suggestions for Teachers of Science.
Burgel—Astronomy for All.
Porter—Song of the Cardinal.
Courtney—Conquest of Nerves.
Partridge—Nervous Life.
Bickford—Faults, and How to Find Them (Motors).
Sherwood—Care of Automobiles.
Rockwell—Home Vegetable Gardening.
Griffith—Care of the Baby.
Hungerford—Modern Railroad.
Walker—Crucibles, Their Care and Use.

Fine Arts.

Powell—Chrysanthemums.
Willmott—English House Design.
Bellamy—Broken Words.
Cuming—George Morland.
Hardy—John Pettie.
Mempes—Rembrandt.
Bullivant—Home fun.

Literature.

Thompson—Humbler Poets.
Caldwell—That Reminds Me.
Ward—Cambridge History of English Literature.
Synge—Shadow of the Glen.

History, Travel and Biography.

Mitton—Isle of Wight.
Gostling—Auvergne and Its People.
White—Two Years in the Forbidden City.
Hutchinson—Saga of the Sunbeam.
Copping—Canada Today and Tomorow.
Grenfell—Down North on the Labrador.
Bernier—Cruise of the Arctic.
Trevelyan—Garibaldi and the Making of Italy.
Gibben—Scots in Canada.
Doughty—Siege of Quebec. Six volumes.
Abbott—Aboriginal America. Four volumes.
Austin—Autobiography of Alfred Austin. Two volumes.
Chesterton—Blake.
Reid—Life and Letters of Lord Durham. Two volumes.
Santerem—Vespuclus.
Putnam—William the Silent.
Kitchin—Seven Sages of Durham.
Tyas—Flowers and Heraldry.

Children's Department.

Zimmern—Gods and Heroes of the North.
Seton—Bay Scouts of America.
Swannell — Coiled Basketry. Two copies.
Swannell—Rafia Work. Two copies.
Swannell—Weaving. Two copies.
Bennett—Clay Drill. Two copies.
Pearce—Modelling in Relief. Two copies.
Kingsley—Water Babies.
Lang—Forty Thieves and Other Stories.
Lang—Twelve Huntsmen.
Lang—Invincible Prince.
Lang—Story of Little Golden Hood.
Lang—Magician's Gifts and Other Stories.
Lang—Golden Mermaid.
Mother Goose Nursery Tales.
Pickering—Recitations for Infants. Two copies.
Highroads of Geography. Four volumes.
Sawyer—Jose.
Kelman—Stories from the Crusades.
Buxton—Stories of the Crusades.
Platt—Stories of the Scottish Border.
Corkran—Dawn of British History.
Elias—In Tudor Times.
Pitman—Chinese Playmates.

Fiction.

Bennett—Gates of Wrath.
Bennett—Theresa of Watling Street.
Duncan—Measure of a Man.
Freeman—Red Thumb Mark.
Keater—Prodigal Judge.
McCarthy—Fair Irish Maid.
Parrish—My Lady of Doubt.

Juvenile Literature.

Barrie—Peter and Wendie.
Payson—Boy Scouts on the Range.
Strang—Air Scouts.
Verne—Fur Country.
White—Adventures of a Young Athlete.

LONDON TUBE DEAL

Amalgamation Carried Through, Involving the Sum of $175,000,000.

London, Jan. 19.—The long-talked-of amalgamation of the electric, tubes and railroads of London with the London General Omnibus Company has been finally carried through. The properties owned by the companies concerned in the new amalgamation represent a value of $175,000,000.

The deal will be completed as soon as the shareholders in the various companies approve of the terms provisionally agreed upon by their respective directorates.

LATEST NEWS OF WESTERN ONTARIO

RAIN FUND HELPED EAST HURON SOCIETY

Last Year's Profits Were Cut Away Down By Shower on Exhibition Day.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Brussels, Jan. 19.—At the annual meeting of the East Huron Agricultural Society, a good report was presented. Notwithstanding the downpour of rain on fair day, cutting off the gate receipts from about $700 to $35, the full prize list was paid, $400 being borrowed to meet the gate shortage.

Thanks to the wet weather insurance act, the Provincial Government has handed over $247, which will prove a great help.

Reeve Leckie was re-elected president; Geo. Robb, first vice, and P. Scott, second vice. There is a good staff of directors. W. H. Kerr is secretary-treasurer. The society will go in again for the field crop competition, taking oats as the test crop. They will also send Mr. Robb and Mr. Dames to the Fairs' Association meeting at Toronto.

By the burning of the Henry flour mill at Ethel, six miles distant from here, Monday evening, the proprietor met with a heavy loss. He will rebuild next spring.

May Drill Well.

There is a move on hand to sink a test well here for oil or gas. An expert named Mr. Stritton, of Lancaster, Ohio, will likely be the operator if the project proceeds. In case of failure to secure oil or gas the well would be used for manufacture of salt, as first-class brine is obtainable. A salt block has been run here for 15 or 20 years.

An evening for the boys held in the Methodist Church school was well attended and was much enjoyed.

Next Sunday will be communion Sunday in the Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Murray, of Toronto, has been assisting the pastor all week. He has addressed special audiences of ladies, men and children.

Was Badly Hurt.

Mr. William Oakley, a local shoemaker, slipped on the icy sidewalk and, in falling, dislocated his hip. He will be confined to the house for some time.

Ex-Councillor J. G. Jones, who had a long illness with typhoid fever, is now able to be about again. He expects to resume his position in the Guenther store in Listowel shortly.

The first carnival of the season will be held in the rink here next Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Wishart officiated recently at the marriage of Fred Burchill and Miss Aileen Scott, two young people well known here. The bride is a daughter of Mr. Peter Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Burchill will visit Calgary and Edmonton on their wedding trip.

The rumor that smallpox cases existed in Brussels was incorrect. The case is in McKillop Township, eight miles south of the town. It is in the home of Mr. Rowland, a well-to-do farmer. In about a year he had his home burned down, buried a daughter and later his wife, and is now quarantined with smallpox. Dr. Kayes, of Toronto, was sent by the provincial board of health to take charge of Mr. Rowland's case. Other homes near by the one affected are quarantined as a precautionary measure.

The lady friends of Miss Josephine Buchanan treated her to a shower of china and other valuables at her home recently.

John Kerney, who was express agent and division court clerk in Brussels, will leave in the near future for Guelph, where he will accept a position as life insurance agent.

SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Jan. 18. — The Ladies' Institute held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. The gathering was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Whyte, of Aylmer were visitors here yesterday.

The Springfield hockey team played a game of hockey in Tillsonburg last evening and were defeated by a score of 5 to 4.

Mr. Fulton is recovering steadily from his illness.

Mr. H. A. Stewart is quite ill at his home here.

Miss Pain, of Port Burwell, is visiting Mrs. A. Nevilles.

BLUEVALE.

Bluevale, Jan. 19.—Mr. Robert Maxwell, of Leamington, visited with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maxwell, sen., recently.

Mrs. James Nichol, of Turnberry, is improving steadily at her home.

Mr. Robert Galbraith has gone to reside in London.

Messrs. George Greenaway and Wm. Haney have taken the contract for putting in the ice for the Bluevale Cheese and Butter Company.

Miss Agnes Millar, of Jamestown, is visiting her uncles, Messrs. Thomas and Wm. Henderson, of the Bluevale road.

Mr. Jack Hawkins, of Boissevain, Manitoba, is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. Arthur Wheeler, Turnberry.

The annual meting of Knox Presbyterian Church will be held on Jan. 26.

POULTRY SHOW

J. W. Ortwein Was a Heavy Winner at Fine Exhibition in Clinton.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Clinton, Jan. 19.—The poultry show, which was held here this week, was not as well patronized as usual, owing to the impassable condition of the roads. The birds that were shown were, however, an exceedingly fine lot Entries were numerous from Mitchell, Goderich, Seaforth, Hensall and Wingham. The majority of the prizes were won by Hensall exhibitors, Messrs. Bengough, Smallice and J. W. Ortwein. Mr. Ortwein was a heavy winner with fifty fine birds. Among the prize-winners were the following:

F. Bengough, special for White Wyandottes.

Mr. F. W. Smallice, special for Wyandottes.

J. W. Ortwein won 11 firsts, 4 seconds and 3 thirds for White, Silver and Buff Wyandottes; a special prize for the best collection of White Rocks, $5; a special for White Wyandottes. He had the third largest entry.

Mr. Bennet, of Toronto, did the judging.

Pains Have Vanished

Neuralgia Completely Cured.

The cure of Mrs. H. L. Barrett, Guthrie, P. Q., is another victory by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mrs. Barrett says: "I suffered intensely from neuralgia in the head, face and shoulders. I had used various medicines without relief. I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it, and I bless the day I did. I took it several months and now feel well. All my pains have vanished."

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DECIDING GAME TO BE AT INGERSOLL

London Curlers Will Play In Finals For Tankard Next Week.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, Jan. 20. — It has been announced in curling circles that the rinks of the London and Thistle Clubs, which reached the finals in the group series of the Western Ontario tankard, played here this week, will return for the deciding contest. The Londoners left for home, with the intention, it was stated, of playing the final game in the Forest City. As the games created a good deal of interest it is expected there will be many spectators to watch the final battle. The tankard contestants will be accompanied by three rinks, who will try conclusions with local knights of the stone. The games will be played some day next week.

INGERSOLL BAPTISTS HAD PROSPEROUS YEAR

Reports Presented at Annual Meeting Were Most Satisfactory.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, Jan. 20.—The Baptist Church had a very prosperous and on the whole encouraging year according to the statistics and sentiment which characterized the annual meeting. The financial statement showed that a trifle over $700 had been raised for missionary objects and about $4,000 for all purposes.

The report of the Bible School was particularly pleasing, showing increased offerings, larger average attendance, an excellent average attendance of teachers and officers, and several additions to the membership by baptism; also that money had been raised sufficient to start a new library, which will be installed shortly.

The officers of the church and school elected for the year are as follows:

Deacons' Board—Justus Miller, T. R. Mayberry, H. E. Robinson, W. O. Edwards, O. Owen, James Mayberry, Thomas Winders G. L. Langford, F. W. Waters.

Clerk—F. W. Waters.

Treasurer—Thomas Winders.

Financial Secretary—Blake Cornfoot.

Secretary-Treasurer of Mission Funds—John Nichols.

Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of Mission Funds—Lorne Procunier.

Bible School Superintendent—G. L. Langford.

Assistant Bible School Superintendent—F. W. Waters.

Secretary—Lorne Procunier.

Assistant Secretary—V. Harnett.

Librarian—Miss N. Bowman.

Assistant Librarian—Miss Mae Waters.

The question of a parsonage was left in the hands of a special committee, which will report at a meeting called for the purpose.

Ingersoll friends learned with deep satisfaction that Rev. Dr. Wilkie, who preached during the summer months some seven years ago in St. Paul's Church, would be here on Sunday. Dr. Wilkie has many friends in the congregation of the church, and a reception in his honor will be held in the lecture-room of the church Monday evening.

FIRE AT PETROLEA

Home of Mrs. Bennett Was Completely Destroyed in Destructive Blaze.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Petrolea, Jan. 19. — A frame house on Tank street near the 12th line was destroyed by fire last evening about 9 o'clock. Mrs. Bennett, the occupant, succeeded in saving most of her furniture.

A number of the local Orangemen drove to Oil Springs to attend a meeting of the Royal Scarlet Chapter.

The amount of stock said to be required to insure the building of the shoe factory has been subscribed.

DUNGANNON MEETING

West Wawanosh Fire Company Received Reports That Were Gratifying.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Dungannon, Jan. 19.—At the annual meeting of the West Wawanosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company gratifying reports of the year's work were presented. They showed that the company's business is steadily increasing. In 1907 there were 609 policies, covering a risk of $10,435 75. These were the policies open for a renewal in 1911, when 705 policies covering a risk of $12,235 60, were written.

The election of three directors resulted in James Girvin, Timothy Griffin and J. H. Kaahe being returned. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, J. H. Kaahe was elected president, to succeed Alex. Stuart.

Mr. F. Taylor has returned to Berlin after a short visit with Ashfield relatives.

Mr. C. Robb, of London Township, visited at the home of his uncle, Dr. Bice, recently.

John Ryan, the local blacksmith, has purchased Geo. Bradford's blacksmith shop and house and lot. He will take possession of the house about April.

Mr. Hamilton, of Listowel, is now behind the wicket in the Sterling Bank here.

NEWBURY.

Newbury, Jan. 19. — Miss Gladys Fennel entertained the members of the Methodist Bible class at her home recently.

Mrs. Garretson, who accompanied her brother, Arthur McDonald, home from the west at Christmas, is visiting Paisley friends.

Ernest Gay, of Windsor, visited his parents here recently.

Miss Martha Gordon spent a few days in London recently.

Mrs. Duncan McRae has returned after a pleasant visit with Dresden relatives.

Mrs. Crim, also her daughter, Mrs. Alex. Armstrong, are visiting in Detroit and Windsor.

Mrs. Wm. Allister died at her residence here after a long illness with heart trouble. The deceased was in her 72nd year. The funeral services were conducted at the home by Rev. Malcolm Lindsay, of Knox Church, of which the deceased was an old member. Interment took place at Wardsville. Besides the husband, one son, Will, of Montreal, survives.

PECULIAR SITUATION IN HENSALL CASE

Building Used as Town Hall Is Figuring Largely In the Election.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Hensall, Jan. 19.—One of the most interesting features that has ever figured in a local election is being fought out in a campaign here. Both parties wish to retain the balance of power. C. F. Bush and John Barry were elected by acclamation. The reeve was not returned, and in the field at present for councillors are George Joint, Thomas Hudson and David Nicholls. If Messrs. Hudson and Joint are elected their party retains the balance of power. An effort is being made to disqualify Mr. Joint from the contest on the ground that he cannot hold office in the council because a building used as a municipal building is owned by him. Mr. Joint contends that he made the building over to his wife, and has absolutely no interest in it. He can qualify on other property. He has consulted his solicitor and was informed that his view is a correct one. Others, however, contend that it is not, and it is expected that a very interesting fight will result.

"PANSY TOWN."

Goderich, Jan. 19.—"Pansy Town" may be the new name for Goderich, as the local horticultural society has adopted that flower as the floral emblem of the town. Conditions here are said to be specially desirable for growing it, and an effort is to be made to make it a noticeable feature of the decorations in the local parks and streets. The horticultural society has decided to hold a flower show in May or June.

Sunday Appointments.

The following are the Huron college appointments for Sunday, January 21, 1912: Rev. Principal Waller, Woodstock; Rev. Prof. Wright, Forest; Mr. J. A. Shirley, Brantford; Mr. K. Alexander, St. Marys; Mr. C. Langford, Dutton; Mr. P. N. Harding, Granton; M. F. V. V. Vair, Parkhill; Mr. E. Jacques, Thamesville; Mr. F. C. Ryott, Milverton; Mr. A. S. H. Cree, London Township; A. A. Trumper, St. Davids; Mr. H. C. Light, St. Marks; Mr. W. H. Boyd, Chelsea Green; Mr. R. E. Charles, Dover; Mr. R. Lee, Kelvin; Mr. H. B. Metcalf, Drumbo; Mr. C. Simpson, Muncey; Mr. C. Duplan, Dungannon; Mr. C. W. Foreman, Aged People's Home; W. R. Haines, Inwood.

Music and Drama

THE GRAND'S COMING ATTRACTIONS.

McEwen, Hypnotist, Today Matinee and Night.

"McFadden's Flats," Tuesday, Jan. 23.

"The Rosary," Saturday, Jan. 27. Matinee and Night.

McEwen's Closing Performance.

McEwen will give a matinee and evening exhibition today, and then close a very successful week. He has pleased many hundreds of people this week. It is a good way of spending a couple of hours, enjoying the fun and antics of his subjects.

"McFadden's Flats."

"McFadden's Flats" is the offering at the Grand Tuesday night. The

DIXEY NORTON.

With the musical farce of "McFadden's Flats," at the Grand next Tuesday evening.

piece, which is now in its fourteenth year, is as attractive and entertaining as ever. This season an entirely new version is offered. The fun, while of the brisk, lively nature, is still clean and wholesome. The situations, while sidesplitting, are not at all improbable. Specialties of the kind that would lift any similar offering above the commonplace are introduced, and musical numbers with catchy, tuneful melodies are scattered throughout the action of the play. The cast is composed of 40 people, all capable in their particular field of merry-making. The singing chorus numbers twenty.

"The Rosary."

Can one evil mind poison a whole household? Is the human brain capable of producing disastrous effects upon a household by adverse suggestive thoughts? Do we realize adequately how our mental attitudes influence our lives and the lives of those about us? These questions are asked in "The Rosary," a new play by Edward E. Rose, and produced by Messrs. Rowland and Clifford. And the answer? Well, the play is the answer. For one-half its course it builds up a condition of affairs in a typical American family of today. The inner life of each member is shown, and there is the subtle feeling that all is not right, that one mind is not in full accord with the peace and happiness of the household. At the Grand, Saturday next, matinee and night.

McEwen at the Grand.

McEwen, the hypnotist, had a ladies' class of subjects last night at the Grand Opera House, and the demonstration was a decided success in every respect. The wonderful power of the man was again illustrated in a new way, and the large audience was delighted.

In addition to his sleight of hand tricks, mesmerism, and hypnotism, he gave some examples of mind reading. This was an entirely new thing, and so clever was the demonstration that the audience marvelled.

Two performances today will close the engagement.

Freckles, Pimples and Liver Spots

Can Be Removed Easily by Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Write for Free Trial Package.

Why suffer the stares of those about you because of a poor, muddy and bleary looking complexion? What you need is rich, strong, generous flowing blood to furnish a clear, clean pigment (color) to the face, so that with each beat of the heart the blood courses uninterruptedly through the small surface veins of the face, thereby keeping a glowing color ever present.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers are composed of the most powerful of blood builders and purifiers, yet they are harmless and may be taken into the system by anyone, even a child. What is invigorating to the weak stomach most certainly will aid the well one. Any invalid may take Stuart's Calcium Wafers and be benefited, so that no one need feel the slightest hesitancy in using these little purifiers continuously.

They work very fast and many severe cases of discolored complexions are thoroughly cleared and beautified after a brief time. The number of testimonials we have attesting to the strength, vigor and effectiveness of Stuart's Calcum Wafers would astonish one. Every druggist carries them in stock, price 50c. Don't wait, but go to your druggist today and buy a box of these Wafers. Take them after each meal and give them an honest trial and the rapid results will astonish you.

We will send you a trial package containing an amount of these Wafers sufficient to show their value. Send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Company, 175 Stuart building, Marshall, Mich.

FIRE IN TORONTO LOSS IS $250,000

Three Firemen Badly Hurt When Big High Pressure Stream Breaks Away.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Jan. 20. — Three firemen were injured, and damage estimated at $250,000 was done last night in a most destructive blaze in the downtown district. The fire broke out about 7:45 in the building of the Allen Manufacturing Company, 103-107 Simcoe street. Their loss is placed at $100,000. The upper part of the building, occupied by the R. D. Fairbairn Company, was gutted, and their loss is $100,000. The floors below were badly damaged by water, and the premises of the Swiss Laundry Company were flooded, causing a loss of $25,000. The loss on the building will amount to $25,000.

About 500 people are thrown out of employment.

Three firemen were injured when a high-pressure hose broke away from the men who were holding it as the water was being turned on. William H. Hawkes was thrown against the aerial truck and had his back badly bruised. John Roach, who was holding the hose, was hurt about the head. Edward Courtney, who was in charge of a low pressure stream, was struck by a flying nozzle and had his leg broken.

GLOOM IN MACEDONIA

A Secret Petition Has Been Prepared, Asking for Intervention.

[Canadian Press.]

Constantinople, Jan. 19. — The commission of inquiry sent by the Ottoman Government to investigate the conditions in Macedonia shortly after the recent dynamite outrages in that region, have reported that the greatest has ben as intense as in Canada. The They have, according to the report of the commission, prepared a secret petition to the foreign powers asking for intervention.

Assassinations are multiplying daily and dynamite outrages everywhere are on the increase. Even officers of the Turkish army are unable to hide their gloom.

Everywhere the people speak of a general rising, which, if it does not occur immediately, will take place in the spring.

DIED IN WINGHAM.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Kincardine, Jan. 19.—Word was received here today of the death in Wingham hospital of Mrs. John Tout, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Reave, of Kincardine. Mrs. Tout died very suddenly, following an operation for appendicitis. She had only been ill for a few days.

A FUR SEIZURE.

Boston, Jan. 19.—Twenty-five pieces of valuable furs, consigned from Desjardin & Co., of Montreal, to persons in this city, were seized today by the custom authorities for nonpayment of duty.

WANT RECOGNITION OF WESTERN UNIVERSITY

Real Estaters Ask Alderman Murphy to Continue His Work for the Institution.

At a largely attended meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association last evening the following resolution was unanimously passed:

'Whereas, it has been shown by letters published by Captain Murphy, that more than $100,000 from estates that have gone through the surrogate office at London during the past four years, has gone into the succession duties' office at Toronto from the county of Middlesex alone,

"And, whereas, the greater proportion of these moneys is spent on Toronto University, and none on the Western University,

"And, whereas, the honor degrees of the Western University are not recognized by the education department, and students of the Western University are thus discriminated against,

"And, whereas, it appears by these letters that the citizens of London and people of Western Ontario were not aware of the injustice which has been done to the Western University and its students until the publication of those letters,

"Be it, therefore, resolved that this association request Mr. Murphy to continue to enlighten the public through the press on the university question, and also request the Hon. Adam Beck, member for London, to use his influence to have the manifest injustice to the Western University removed, and to have a just portion of the succession duties of Western Ontario used for the benefit of the Western University, as well as for the benefit of the Universities of Toronto and Kingston.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the honorable member for London, to Ald. Murphy, and to the press of this city."

FRENCH SHIP SEIZED BY THE ITALIANS

Destroyers Halt a Mail Boat Bound to Tunis From Marseilles.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, Jan. 19.—No official confirmation has been received of the release of the steamer Carthage, which was seized by Italian war vessels some days ago and taken to Cagliari, in Sardinia, because she was carrying two aeroplanes, which the Italians regarded as contraband. The Eclair this morning published a dispatch from Rome saying that the Carthage sailed for Tunis.

Another Seized.

Tunis, Jan. 19.—Some Italian destroyers today seized the French steamer Manouba, bound to Tunis from Marseilles. The Manouba is a mail boat belonging to the French line. She was carrying 99 passengers, including 29 Turkish nurses belonging to the company of the Red Cross contingent.

The steamship company declares that the Manouba was not carrying contraband of any kind. In spite of this the vessel was arrested and taken to Cagliari, in Sardinia.

QUARRELSOME CHAMBER

Brief Session of the Turkish Deputies Proved Prifitless.

[Canadian Press.]

Constantinople, Jan. 19.—The dissolution of the chamber of deputies last night, when the minister of justice, in the presence of all the deputies, read an imperial decree dissolving the assembly, has closed a brief and profitless session which was chiefly taken up in quarreling.

Prophesies concerning the composition of the next Parliament, which is to be elected and to assemble within three months, are founded on mere surmise.

While the committee of union and progress has lost ground the opposition has gained supremacy in the Asiatic and Baltic provinces.

Opinion is divided on the question of Said Pasha, the grand vizier, remaining in office but the committee of union and progress will endeavor to strengthen the cabinet with the inclusion of Talaat Bey as minister of the interior, a post he held formerly, and Djavid Bey, as minister of public works.

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 19. — During the first fifteen days of January the fire insurance companies of the country became liable for $15,000,000 in losses, according to statistics prepared by a Hartford company. In the opinion of local underwriters there has never been such a steady draw on their resources for one month, as the statistics for January will show.

The Nervous Invalid

Far Greater Sufferer Than Man With Broken Leg.

Both Mind and Body Are Restored by the Use of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

There is no suffering so keen as that which arises from diseases of the brain and nerves.

Physical pain is intermittent, and can be relieved, but when the nerve cells become feeble and wasted, mind as well as body is affected, and all is blackness and discouragement to the sufferer.

The brain is starved for lack of rich blood, and there are headaches, and neuralgic pains, sleeplessness, irritability, indigestion, and loss of energy and vigor are among the symptoms.

The man with a broken leg has the sympathy of all who know him, but the man who is broken in mind as well as body by nervous exhaustion is told that he only thinks he is sick.

Since the cause is in the condition of the nervous system, it can be removed by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which goes directly to the formation of rich blood and the restoration of the feeble, wasted nerve cells.

Rest, seek cheerful companions, live in the sunshine and by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food fill the nervous system with new vigor and energy. A few weeks of this treatment will do wonders for any sufferer from an exhausted condition of the nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, six for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

WE INVITE EVERY THIN MAN AND WOMAN HERE

EVERY PERSON IN LONDON AND VICINITY TO GET FAT AT OUR EXPENSE

Don't be "The Skeleton at the Feast"—Sargol Makes Puny, Peevish People Plump and Popular.

This is an invitation than no thin man or woman can afford to ignore. We'll tell you why. We are going to give you a wonderful discovery that helps digest the foods you eat—that puts good, solid flesh on people who are thin and underweight, no matter what the cause may be—that makes brain in five hours and blood in four—that puts the red corpuscles in the blood which every thin man or woman so sadly needs. How can we do this? We will tell you. Science has discovered a remarkable concentrated treatment which increases cell growth, the very substance of which our bodies are made—a treatment that makes indigestion and other stomach troubles disappear as if by magic, and makes an old dyspeptic or a sufferer from weak nerves or lack of vitality feel like a two-year-old. This new treatment, which has proved a boon to every thin person, is called **Sargol.** Don't forget the name—**"S-A-R-G-O-L."** Nothing like it has ever been produced before. It is a revelation to women who have never been able to appear stylish in anything they wore because of their thinness. It is a godsend to every man who is under weight or is lacking in nerve force or energy. If you want a beautiful and well-rounded figure of symmetrical proportions of which you can feel justly proud—if you want a body full of throbbing life and energy, write The Sargol Company, 4672-M, Herald building, Binghamton, N. Y., today, and we will send you, absolutely free, a 50c box of Sargol that will prove all we claim. Take one with every meal, and in five minutes after you take the first concentrated tablet of this precious product it will commence to unfold its virtues, and it has by actual demonstration often increased the weight at the rate of one pound a day. But you say you want proof! Well, here you are. Here is the statement of those who have tried—who have been convinced—and who will swear to the virtues of this marvellous preparation.

REV. GEORGE W. DAVIS says:

"I have made a faithful trial of the Sargol treatment, and must say it has brought to me new life and vigor. I have gained twenty pounds and now weigh 170 pounds, and, what is better, I have gained the days of my boyhood. It has been the turning point of my life. My health is now fine. I don't have to take any medicine at all, and never want to again."

MRS. A. I. RODENHEISER writes:

"I have gained immensely since I took Sargol, for I only weighed 106 pounds when I began using it, and now I weigh 130 pounds, so really this makes twenty-four pounds. I feel stronger and am looking better than ever before, and now I carry rosy cheeks, which is something I could never say before.

"My old friends, who have been used to seeing me with a thin, long face, say that I am looking better than they have ever seen me before, and father and mother are so pleased to think I have got to look so well and weigh so heavy 'for me.'"

CLAY JOHNSON says:

"Please send me another ten-day treatment. I am well pleased with Sargol. It has been the light of my life. I am getting back to my proper weight again. When I began to take Sargol I only weighed 138 pounds, and now, four weeks later, I am weighing 153 pounds and feeling fine. I don't have that stupid feeling every morning that I used to have. I feel good all the time. I want to put on about five pounds of flesh, and that will be all I want."

F. GAGNON writes:

"Here is my report since taking the Sargol treatment: I am a man 67 years of age, and was all run down to the very bottom. I had to quit work, as I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds with 23 days' treatment. I cannot tell you how happy I feel. All my clothes are getting too tight. My face has a good color, and I never was so happy in my life."

MRS. VERNIE ROUSE says:

"Sargol is certainly the grandest treatment I ever used. It has helped me greatly. I could hardly eat anything and was not able to sit up three days out of a week, with stomach trouble. I took only two boxes of Sargol and can eat anything, and it don't hurt me, and I have no more headache. My weight was 120 pounds, and now I weigh 140 and feel better than I have for five years. I am now as fleshy as I want to be, and shall certainly recommend Sargol, for it does just exactly what you say it will do."

You may know some of these people or know somebody who knows them. We will send you their full address if you wish, so that you can find out all about **Sargol** and the wonders it has wrought.

Probably you are now thinking whether all this can be true. Stop it! Write us at once and we will send you, absolutely free, a 50c package of the most wonderful tablets you have ever seen. No matter what the cause of your thinness is from, **Sargol** makes thin folks fat, but we don't ask you to take our word for it. Simply cut the coupon below and inclose 10c stamps to help cover the distribution expenses, and Uncle Sam's mail will bring you the most valuable package you ever received.

COME, EAT WITH US AT OUR EXPENSE.

This coupon entitles any thin person to one 50c package of Sargol, the concentrated Flesh Builder (provided you have never tried it), and that 10c is inclosed to cover postage, packing, etc. Read our advertisement printed above, and then put 10c in stamps in letter today, with this coupon, and the full 50c package will be sent to you by return of post. Address: The Sargol Company, 4672-M, Herald building, Binghamton, N. Y. Write your name and address plainly, and **PIN THIS COUPON TO YOUR LETTER.**

Don't Worry

Your last Match cannot fail to do its duty, because it's an

Eddy Match

And therefore failure is impossible.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited,
HULL, CANADA.

London Branch, 155 CARLING ST DONALD McLEAN, Manager.

HOLLAND HOUSE
NEW YORK CITY

Offers, at moderate rates, substantial comforts with the elegance, luxury and entertainment demanded by connoisseurs as the best in Hotel-life.

Holland House, Fifth Ave. and 30th St.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT WINTER RESORT HOTEL
Situated in the most picturesque middle-south
Accessible from New York via Railroad and Steamship Lines.
Opens January 12th
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE. MILES OF AUTOMOBILE ROADS.
Indoor Recreations
Unexcelled Cuisine and Service
Booklets and reservations, address
HOLLAND HOUSE
5th Ave. and 30th St. New York City

Hampton Terrace
AUGUSTA, GA.

BURGLARS DOWN EAST

Yeggmen Blow Open Safe of a Brockville Company.

[Canadian Press.]

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 19. — Burglars paid a visit to the offices of the Thousand Islands' Mineral Water Company during the night and blew open the safe with nitro-glycerin, boring three holes to accomplish the job. A tin cash drawer containing about $10 and several checks for small amounts, is missing. An ivory box, containing jewelry belonging to the wife of the proprietor, and valued at $500, was overlooked by the yeggmen, who are believed to have been professionals. The safe and office fixtures were completely wrecked by the explosion. A glove found on the floor leads to the conjecture that a covering for the hands was used to block identification from finger-prints. The police have no clue.

When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effectual for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all dealers. 3

MEDICAL DANCE BRILLIANT AFFAIR

Several Hundred Couples Spent Enjoyable Time at Annual Ball.

NAMES OF THE GUESTS

City Hall and Masonic Temple a Bower of Beauty—Decorations Were Magnificent.

A very brilliant affair was the annual dance given by the medical students of the Western University in the Masonic Temple and the City Hall. Over three hundred guests were present, many coming from a considerable distance to attend the function. In many respects, it was the most enjoyable of the many dances given by the students during the past few years.

The embryo doctors made a great success of the decorations, both in the City Hall and the Masonic Temple.

The dancing took place in the hall. The walls were profusely decorated with the colors of the Meds., and Union Jacks, while a series of very pretty flags were draped across the galleries, and the upper portions of the walls.

Three deftly-arranged series of electric lights formed the letters "M-E-D" around the room. Palms and other plant decorations made the old hall a veritable bower of beauty. Lounging-rooms, handsomely decorated with Turkish rugs, proved to be very popular resting places.

The dining-room was a very pretty spot. The mural decorations were extremely handsome, the design being original and striking.

The tables were very pretty, the electric fixtures being very bright. In every detail the decorative scheme was most delightful, and visitors commented most favorably on the arrangement.

Splendid Entertainers.

The guests of the Meds. were most carefully looked after. The committee in charge omitted nothing that would add to the pleasure of the occasion, and never failed to make it their business to see that all had a good time. There were no complaints when the dance was over, the unanimous opinion being that the affair was a most brilliant success.

The patronesses of the affair were: Mesdames Adam Beck, Thomas Coffey, F. P. Drake, Harry A. Kingsmill, F. E. Leonard, H. A. McCallum, Philip Pocock, Edwin Seaborn, Basil Sterling, Samuel Stevely, Septimus Thompson, and John Wishart.

The Guests.

Among the invited guests were the following:

A—R. C. Avery (Strathroy), Dr. C. N. Abbott, W. H. Abbott, Capt. Abell, Frank Adams, Morley Adams, Dr. N. Alexander, Thos. P. Allen, Fred W. Andrews, R. Arkell, J. S. Ashplant, Wm. Aust, Chas. Abbott, W. J. Ashplant, Len. Abbs, Ed Adams, J. G. Arthurs, J. A. Abraham, C. Atkins, E. R. Amnis, Dr. Harry Abbott.

B—C. E. Bernard, Geo. Barrett, A. W. Bixel (Strathroy), R. D. Buchanan, Bert Biggar, R. D. Blandford, Thomas Baker, Chester Butler, Herbert Barnard, Dr. C. Brown, R. Balfour, G. H. Belton, R. Brown, Dr. F. L. Burdon, J. R. Beaton, F. Bauslaugh, G. Bridgeman, R. A. Bagby, C. H. Brand, Dr. H. H. Black, H. S. Blackburn, A. S. Blackburn, R. R. Bland, Capt. Barker, J. G. Boucher, W. F. Boughner, A. H. Brener, F. H. Brewster, J. S. Brown, Dr. Claude Brown, Capt. George F. Brown, Harley Brown, Wm. Brophy, Dr. E. P. Bucke, R. M. Burns, F. H. Batten, Harry E. Buttrey, A. T. Bagby, W. G. Bartram, H. M. Brown, R. F. Blandford, J. Bartlett, G.H. Burdick.

C—H. H. Coleman, W. O. Carson, O. Cuthburt, Chas. Campbell, W. Coghill, Kent Campbell, Col. A. A. Campbell, Dr. J. B. Coleridge (Ingersoll), A. G. Calder, J. Campbell, Dr. J. B. Campbell, K. W. Casselman, Ward Casselman, John H. Chapman, J. Colerick, W. C. Coo, J. C. Coote, A. E. Cooper, R. K. Cowan, Dr. T. C. Cowan, Russell Croden, Major Hume Cronyn, Dr. O. J. Cunningham, W. E. Cook, J. A. Cairncross, J. J. Callaghan, H. K. Callard, B. N. Campbell, James Costello, H. Crouch, C. J. Clark, Dr. George Clark, Bert Crosbie, Verne Crouch, Percy Cope, D. Cleland, F. Campbell, J. Collison, A. Croden.

D—Leonard Davis, W. Donahue, Dr. Evans Davis, T. G. Dockstader, J. M. Daly, R. H. Dowler, J. C. Duffield, T. C. Duncan, F. J. Dyer, J. J. Dyer, Geo. Davis, R. E. Davis, A. L. Davis.

E—C. L. Edy, E. L. Edy, S. Easton, A. M. Eby, Dr. H. C. Evans.

F—W. C. Falls, F. W. Farncombe, Donald Ferguson, J. M. Ferguson, E. S. Field, C. F. Firth, Fred Fisher, Grant Fisher, A. G. Fraser, Bruce Fraser, Campbell Fraser, G. Finchamp, R. Forristal, C. W. Fuller, H. Farnham, G. A. Fisher, F. Fessant.

G—Dr. O. J. Glenn (Wardsville), H. Greenland, Clem Garvey, Lee Garvey, G. S. Gibson, Alex. Gillean, H. J. Glaubitz, G. F. Grant, N. P. Graydon, A. O. Graydon, A. H. Marshall Graydon, G. C. Gunn, John Gunn, W. E. Green, E. L. Guillemont, J. A. Graham, Clay Gibson, C. Graham, Jack Grant, Hugh Griggs, Dr. Nelson George, Stuart Grafton, G. A. German, R. Gordon, Jack Greer, Arthur Gilbert, (St. Thomas.)

H—Jack Hamilton, Jeffrey Hale, C. Hannah, E. N. Hannah, F. F. Harper, A. M. Heaman, Dr. N. R. Henderson, George Henry, Major A. H. Hogg, Bert Hookway, Norman Howden, M. Hueston, A. O. Hunt, S. Hueston, A. W. Hart, W. Hyman, H. E. Haygarth, W. N. Humphries, Charles Howie, Keith Hammond, Jos. Hickey, Thomas Haygarth, Dr. L. S. Holmes, R. Hambly, W. Halley, A. Henderson, E. F. Harper, G. B. Harvey, Hon. C. S. Hyman.

I—Kenneth Ingram, Chas. Ivey, Gordon Ingram, R. Ismay, Jack Irwin, W. H. Irwin.

J—George Jewell, F. A. Jarvis, J. L. Johnston, Reg. Johnston, Frank Judd, Lorne Johnston, Dr. Jarvis, I. W. Jones, John Johnston (St. Thomas).

K—Stanley Kemp, J. E. Kerrigan, Fred Kerrigan, N. A. Keene, Arthur Keene, F. E. Karn, G. Keenleyside, Dr. P. King, C. B. King, H. V. Kennerson, H. King.

L—Jack Labatt, Hugh Labatt, S. F. Lawrason, H. W. Lind, W. Luney, W. R. Lutz, E. Sid Little, George Little, Dr. Lindsay, Harold Little, Harry Lackey, J. Luscombe, Dr. Charles Lang, (Granton), Dr. Oscar Lang (Granton), I. Leonard, W. Leonard.

M—David Mills, Arthur Mitchell, P. Millman, A. R. Mortimore, K. A. Murray, R. C. Macfie, R. Millard, Dr. Moore, Alex. Munnoch, Dr. Murray (Lakeside), W. B. Moore (Lion's Head), W. F. Mara, Russell Magee, E. H. Marshall, J. Stanley Meredith, Frank D. Millar, J. M. Moore, Dr. S. R. Moore, Dr. C. S. Moore, George Munro, Roland Munro, S. W. Merner, Dr. L. Moffatt, George Martin, Walter Murray, Ken Murray, R. B. Millard, Charles S. Martin, Chester Manley, M. Monart, Geo. Mansbridge, D. Marr, S. K. Milroy.

Mc—James McGeary (Strathroy), A. McLean, K. McArthur, Dr. J. A. McDonald (Ingersoll), Dr. J. McDonald (Lion's Head), A. McPhail, A. McCosh, F. McCormick, E. M. McLean, J. C. McDonald, C. W. McGuire, J. B. McKillop, James McNee, E. R. McNee, F. McMartin, H. McNab, Alex. McKenzie, R. F. McKnight, George McLaughlin, H. McPhillips, R. McPhillips, L. E. McGuigan, A. McLush, O. McClary, M. McFarlane, F. W. McLaren, J. R. McPetrie, Dr. McArthur.

O—Geo. H. O'Neil, J. O'Reilly.

P—C. E. Parsons, H. Pelton, J. C. Parke, J. Patterson, G. F. Pearson, W. Purdom, T. Purdom, E. Phelps, E. Pocock, F. Parsons, R. W. Puddicombe, Alex. Purdom, T. H. Purdom, F. G. Pindar, B. A. Pindar, C. S. Parker, Bert Peters, K. Patterson.

R—Dr. Rogers (Ingersoll), L. Rapley, T. Rowat, W. E. Robinson, Dr. A. Roy Routledge, S. Radcliffe, Dr. H. T. Reason, E. Rechnitzer, Harry Rechnitzer, Roy Rich, W. Richardson, J. L. Richmond, Dr. W. J. Robinson, Wm. Roome, H. E. Ray, F. P. Riddell, F. Reynolds, F. E. Ritchie, N. Runians, P. W. Rennie (Listowel).

S—R. Sinclair, A. Skelton, H. Stevely, G. Scandrett, R. Spry, J. Stevely, H. R. C. Struthers, T. W. Scandrett, Dr. A. E. Santo, Ed Shea, Dr. A. Scott, H. Shuttleworth, H. F. Skey, J. E. Smallman, E. B. Smith, D. F. Smith, A. E. Somerville, F. H. Soper, Alex. Spencer, H. W. Scarff (St. Thomas), H. Sangster, Ed Smith, W. Smith, V. Smith, Edwin Smith, G. L. Spry, C. F. Sterne, S. Stevenson, W. J. Smith, Dr. H. J. Stephens, Dr. J. L. Stapleton, J. Birnie Smith, George Sullivan, James Stevenson, D. Sinclair, Dr. Shoebotham, Dr. E. Spence, Dr. E. P. Smith, R. N. Slater, H. W. Symons, Dr. W. J. Stevenson, Dr. H. A. Stevenson, H. Spittal.

T—J. J. Tierney, A. Tillmann, Dr. W. J. Tillmann, R. Toby, R. Turnbull, B. Thompson, H. Thompson, F. Taylor, R. Tatters.

V—W. R. Vining.

W—R. R. Wade (Dorchester), W. F. Woodford (St. Thomas), Thos. Walker, G. Ward, W. Wilson, P. Wilson, F. Wright, N. P. Walsh, R. H. Wallace, C. H. Ward, John Wilde, Dr. W. S. Westland, A. W. White, F. J. White, C. W. White, George White, J. L. Whitehead, W. C. Whittaker, C. A. Whitman, H. S. Wilcox, Charles Wilson, Dr. C. Windsor, F. E. Windsor, W. Wright, G. W. Wright, Lorne Wood, Basil Woolley, S. Wikson, C. White, E. Winnett, A. Weir, Charles Westman, John Wood, C. Welch, Frank White, R. B. Wanless.

Y—H. N. Young, J. M. Young, Chas. Young, W. Young, Len. Yeo, J. E. Young, E. F. Young.

Z—A. Zimmerman.

A Home Recipe for Wrinkled, Saggy Skin

(From Beauty and Health.)

The famous saxolite lotion which is recommended by beauty specialists for the removal of wrinkles and for reducing distended pores, can be made at home. Ask your druggist for saxolite in powdered form, 1 oz., and ½ pint witch hazel. Dissolve the powder in the witch hazel and bathe the face, neck and hands in the solution. Results are remarkable and instantaneous. The skin tightens, and this naturally reduces the wrinkles, as well as creases or folds about the neck, cheeks or hands. The tissue and muscle beneath the skin also become firmer and more solid.

One feels much refreshed and exhilarated after using this truly wonderful preparation. Its continued use for only a short time will make one look five or ten years younger.

CORRESPONDENCE

At the Asylum.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Being employed at the Asylum during one of the latter years of ex-Attendant Lawder's employment in that institution, in 1910-1911, I read with considerable surprise the attack made by him on the superintendent of the London Asylum. I had the honor and pleasure of serving under Dr. Robinson on the hospital staff of that institution (1910-11) and always found Dr. Robinson a strict disciplinarian, though kind and thoughtful of the welfare of both patients and attendants. An isolated case of a patient having recovered and awaiting discharge being handed a match to light his pipe by one of the attendants is probable, but never an insane patient. Patients never were permitted to have matches under any circumstances with the knowledge of the medical officers in charge.

The food supplied to the attendants was always first-class, and I am sure no workingman is better fed than an attendant of our London Asylum. I often thought, and did not hesitate to express my opinion, that if some of the attendants would be less thoughtful of their own comfort and well being and devote more attention to the care of the patients in their charge the latter would be saved considerable suffering.

Of course, I found room for improvement, but this can always be discovered if looked for in institutions of this nature, but the one that struck me as the most necessary and urgent was an improvement in the class of attendants employed. A higher wage should be paid, and a higher standard of efficiency demanded. Physicians and attendants should both possess, apart from practical knowledge, unimpeachable integrity, tact, patience and sympathetic understanding.

RONALD R. A. EMERY.

London, Jan. 19.

EVANS' NARROW ESCAPE

Was Nearly Challenged to a Prize Fight When On Visit to Mexico.

London, Jan. 19.—The late Rear Admiral Evans probably never knew how near he came to being challenged to a prize fight during the visit to Mexico soon after he was retired. He had been heralded as "Fighting Bob," and upon his advent his exploits formed the one topic of conversation in sporting as well as other circles.

Among those who listened was a local aspirant for pugilistic honors who has since learned more of the game in the United States. His knowledge of affairs was limited, and it did not occur to him that the tile of "Fighting Bob" could have been earned outside the prize ring. The talk aroused his jealously, and finally summoning all his courage, he confided to his friends the he had determined to have it out with the foreigner as soon as a bout could be arranged. The joke was passed around the capital before the defender of Mexico's honor was let into it.

As rice production has about reached its limit and the fish supply is diminishing Japan is looking toward the potato as a future food supply.

Austrian scientists are preparing for a South Polar expedition, every member of the party to be a specialist in some branch of science.

ASKIN ST. CHURCH MEN AT DINNER

A Notable Gathering of 300 People In South London Edifice.

ERA OF THE YOUNG MEN

Great Work Is To Be Done and the Young Men Are Expected to Do It.

Nearly three hundred men were present at the men's banquet in Askin Street Methodist Church Friday evening. The banquetting hall was artistically decorated with flags and banners, and the menu lacked nothing in variety or excellence.

Rev. W. H. Harvey, B. A., was toastmaster, and introduced an excellent toast list, the individual toasts of which were cleverly proposed and responded with sparkling, clear-cut speeches.

The toast to "Our Country" was proposed by Mr. E. Gerry, and responded to by Dr. S. P. Reynolds. Love of and pride in one's country, declared Dr. Reynolds, is instinctive, and patriotism one of the strong passions of the human heart. Canada, a land of scenic wonders and great natural resources, has already risen to an enviable position of commercial leadership. Canada, born a colony, is now throwing off her colonial swaddling clothes. While yet one of the nations of the empire she is dependent on herself for her national development. Canada is unfettered, said the speaker, by landed and moneyed interests which are so harmful in England and the United States respectively.

The great need of Canada is the need of great leaders. The ever-increasing tide of immigration is the one factor in Canadian national development, which requires close attenton.

Men of the Church.

"The Men of Our Church," was proposed by Mr. D. C. Wilson, who paid a tribute to the men now passed away who had founded the church, and to the pioneer members still active in the work of the church.

Mr. A. M. Hunt, who responded, declared that among the men of Askin Street Church there was no class distinction. All trades and callings were represented. He urged the men present to take an active interest in the work of the church to loyally support their pastor, and to stand by one another in an organized effort for the success of the church.

Mr. J. A. McArthur, who followed Mr. Hunt, spoke of the great influence, and its far-reaching effects, of which such a congregation of men as those present were capable. It was not energy that the manhood of America lacked today, but the right direction and appropriation of energy that was lacking. Although it was to be regretted that a larger number of the men of North America were not churchgoers, yet a marvellous and great work could be accomplished were all churchmen united.

The Young People.

The toast to "Our Young People" was proposed by Mr. R. E. Gregory, who referred to the church loyalty and activity of the young people of Askin Street Church.

Mr. J. F. Maine, in replying, quoted the statement of some observer, that "this is the young people's age, and Canada's century." Today, as never before, young people were pressing to the front, and were in demand for the active and leading positions in the business and commercial world. In the religious and political world there was a persistent call for young men. The democratic government of Canada offered to young men opportunities to rise to the highest positions in the gift of their native land. But democratic government today had fallen through the evils of "bossism," and subservience to party machines. It remained for the young men of Canada to restore the purity, equality, and efficiency of democratic government. To do this they must be men of pure ideals, pure lives and purposes. It was in their power to make Canada's century a century of purity, goodness, and enduring greatness.

Relation to the Church.

Mr. Wm. Courtis, who responded to the same toast, dwelt upon the relation of young people to the church. The greatest asset of any church is its young people. He referred to the activities of the young people of Askin Street Church. The charge that the Christian church was losing a hold on her young people at least did not apply to this church.

The toast to "The Press" was proposed by Mr. John Dunkin, and responded to by Mr. A. E. Miller, and Mr. Fred Landon. Mr. Dunkin referred to the power of the press in molding the opinion of the people of a nation. If Carnegie were to spend his millions through the press of the country, rather than in libraries, Mr. Dunkin believed much more good could be accomplished.

Mr. Miller, after congratulating the Askin Street Church on the efficient organization of the church and Sunday school, took exception to the statement of Mr. Maine that young men were taking all the leading positions in the world today. He called attention to men like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir James Whitney, who were still active in their country's affairs at advanced ages. He touched upon the organization of the Canadian Press, which had nationalized the news service of Canada. The newspapers desired the support of the church and were ready to assist in the church's efforts for the betterment of human conditions.

Askin Street Church Work.

Mr. Landon pointed out the proximity into which the newspaper has brought all parts of the world. In reference to Askin Street Church, he spoke of the important part the congregation had always played in the moral and religious life of London.

"The Ladies" was proposed by Mr C. A. McFarlane and responded to by Mr. A. C. Johnston and Mr. H. E. Lawson.

Mr. Johnston believed the twentieth century was going to be the century of the woman. The enfranchisement of woman he believed was not far distant.

Mr. Lawson touched upon the active place filled today by women in the professions. He believed in the equality of the sexes.

Our Church.

"Our Church" was proposed by Mr. R. R. Smith, and replied to by Mr. William Copp and the pastor, Rev. W. H. Harvey, B. A.

A feature of the evening was the solo (which was excellently rendered), by Mr. Thomas Brenton, a veteran member of the Askin Street Church, who, as Rev. Mr. Harvey observed, is 83 years young. Mr. Brenton was enthusiastically received.

An original poem, with amusing interpolations of humor that convulsed the audience with laughter, was read by Mr. Wm. West, another of the young-old members of Askin Street, and the poet-laureate of the church.

A solo was also rendered by Mr. A. M. Hunt. Mr. E. W. G. Quantz acted as accompanist.

At the close of the banquet Rev. Mr. Harvey called attention to the need of a men's brotherhood in the church, and a nominating committee was appointed, with the pastor as convenor, to draw up a constitution plan details and nominate officers. The committee includes J. F. Maine, A. E. Miller, Joheph Johnston, J. T. Parkinson and Harry Talbot.

The Guests.

Among those present were: W. H. Baker, R. P. Pearce, C. A. Finkbeiner, H. S. Laughton, B. Learn, W. E. Watson, R. F. Gray, C. E. Harris, Richard Smith, F. A. French, J. H. Boake, E. F. Lyon, F. W. Hunter, F. E. Silcox, F. F. Smith, T. J. Way, G. B. Deacon, J. A. Childs, J. A. Little, A. M. Hunt, A. E. Portsmouth, J. H. Childs, Chester R. Rowntree, R. Coates, W. H. Birks, R. Baker, Dolph Coates, N. S. Thompson, F. B. Kilbourne, Leslie Jones, Douglas Wright, L. Faunt Jones, W. Pearson, W. F. Biggs, F. G. Dicks, Russell Court, Lorne Kerr, H. C. Allison, Dr. Roy Childs, George Rowntree, B. Tripp, Ed. Bodkin, James Burrows, W. G. Shearer, T. T. Read, E. Lacey, Joseph H. Sherry, John R. Vroman, Robert Peak, Thomas J. White, George F. Walters, L. W. Nichols, H. A. Link, J. D. Cummins, W. H. Down, B. G. H. Wright, M. Y. Legate, George Willsie, J. P. Marlatt, G. A. Smith, Arthur Pearson, George Ellis, Samuel Smith, William H. Wood, George Bonser, J. W. Jarvis, J. A. Campbell, John Justin, Charles Nettleship, C. Donkerford, M. Vink, F. Peak, F. A. Talbot, William Scott, S. S. Madin, W. Prust, Ernie R. Lee, Wm. Paxman, A. J. Wiley, E. Moore, A. Millson, F. Robinson, D. Wood, M. B. McTaggart, E. L. Tripp, R. E. Evans, C. E. Speiran, Alf. Cave, George H. Marshall, F. C. Wanless, B. Gidley, I. F. Willsie, Dr. S. M. Thomas, Albert R. Calcott, E. J. Avery, J. W. Wallace, Thomas W. Copp, D. McArthur, W. R. Jarmain, Henry Paisley, J. S. Gibb, Wm. T. Wilson, T. L. Sproule, Alfred Westman, W. P. Turner, W. J. Stinson, E. E. Simmonds, Joseph Johnson, John Ward, Walter H. Biggs, William Madiford, Albert R. Courtis, Harvey Kilbourne, John Heaman, C. McDonald, W. J. Swallow (St. Marys), C. Johnston, J. Hoag, Sam. May, Sam. Hunt, J. H. Vanstone, C. A. McFarlane, Wm. Courtis, A. E. Miller, R. R. Smith, D. C. Wilson, R. E. Gregory, Ed Gerry, Rev. W. H. Harvey, Thomas Brenton, William West, J. F. Maine, Dr. S. P. Reynolds, John A. McArthur, A. C. Johnston, William Copp, John Dunkin, F. Wilson, R. Webster, S. Skelly, E. Dingle, Ralph Lashbrook, J. Lucas, E. Ross, G. Stewart, T. M. Roberts, W. Bates, James Finnegan, R. Wray, Hedley V. Smith, George T. Mitchell, W. J. Baker, L. Learn, George Young, Chas. Turner, Thomas Gerry, Harry Talbot, Charles H. Bending, I. Lindenfield, Joseph Foster, T. MacMarran, M. Sleeman, Wm. Thomas, Levi Lewis, Robert Coates, Richard Taylor, Samuel T. Cook, John G. Orchard, jun., C. A. Case, H. E. Lawson, J. D. Walters, Harry Coates, E. W. Russell, R. J. Kerr, A. Templar, Joseph Dambra, T. P. Elliott, George H. Northcott, W. H. Lister, E. W. G. Quantz, W. Gregory, R. A. Weir, John E. Young, E. R. Wilson, Fred Landon, J. Wonnacott, L. G. Wilson, T. R. Elliott, W. E. Elliott, J. R. Deacon, E. R. Newans, W. M. Gray, John G. Orchard, Rev. O. L. Hutton, Rev. L. H. Robinson, T. E. Reed, D. Allgrove, J. A. Vincent, E. M. Lawson (Saskatoon), Arthur Munson, Irwin Groh, C. B. Chapman, Wm. Kay, Jos. Pitt, Thomas P. McKim, George W. Nash, G. A. Fitchett, G. Stewart, P. L. Doig, Wm. M. Doherty, W. D. Butler, W. Smale, Frank H. Lumb, Samuel Essery, W. J. Jackson, Sidney A. Clark, C. E. Towe, F. Dicks, E. C. McMurtry, H. C. Bulpit, O. L. Deacon, G. C. Raymond, Jos. Fortner, Wm. Arbuckle, R. S. Hall, W. Archer, C. G. Lewis, J. T. Parkinson and J. A. McKellar.

ENTIRELY BALD

Her Hair Commenced to Grow After Two Weeks' Use of Newbro's Herpicide.

"Fever caused me to be entirely bald. I had given up all hope of again having hair when I was advised to use Herpicide. After two weeks my hair commenced to grow. I now have the most beautiful head of hair anyone ever saw. Praise to Newbro's Herpicide."

Thus writes Mrs. Howard Bailey, of Bellevue, Mich. We can point to thousands of instances where the proper use of Herpicide has been followed by a remarkable growth of hair.

Newbro's Herpicide is the original remedy which kills the dandruff germ and stops falling hair.

One Dollar Size Bottles are sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Send 10c in postage for sample and booklet to The Herpicide Company, Dept. R., Detroit, Mich.

Applications may be obtained at the best barbers and hair dressers.

Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas street, and Callard & McLachlan, 390 Richmond street, special agents.

HYDE PARK.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Hyde Park, Jan. 20.—The Hyde Park branch of the Woman's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Dan Gray on Wednesday, Jan. 24. An excellent programme has been prepared.

The main feature of the meeting is to talk about the organization of a public library.

A cordial invitation is extended to all ladies to be present.

The young people of the village and vicinity spent a very enjoyable time at the home of Mr. Murray, near Arva, last evening. Music was furnished by Mr. D. A. Gray and his son, Gordon, most acceptably.

Rev. Mr. Durnford and family moved into the new rectory recently.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

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

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

POOR WOMEN WITH TIRED, ACHING BACKS

Women Who Work Hard—Who Suffer With That Deadly Pain in the Back—Should Read These Letters

If GIN PILLS were only for weak, aching backs, they would still gain the gratitude of thousands of women in every part of Canada. GIN PILLS seem to have been made just for women—to take away the dull backache, the sharp, shooting pain, the tired dragged-out feeling—that attack so many weak, over-worked women. It is really wonderful the [illegible]LS relieve these troubles. The wonderful medicinal properties of Gin are all contained in Gin Pills, but these pills do not contain alcohol. Their action is mild—they are pleasant to take—they cure quickly—and they are especially suited to the use of every woman who suffers. Deloraine, Man.—"I must tell you about my mother. She thinks there is no other medicine as good as GIN PILLS for Backache. She tried a lot of other medicine for her back. Sometimes she would get a little better and then be as bad as ever. Then a friend advised me to get GIN PILLS. Mother tried them and has not been troubled with Backache since. She always keeps GIN PILLS in the house and recommends them to everyone as the best pill for Kidney Trouble."

ELEANOR BARR.

This well known lady of Tyneside, P. O., Ont., also owes her good health to the wonderful virtues of GIN PILLS. "I received your sample of GIN PILLS and after using them, I felt so much better that I got a box at my druggist's, and now I am taking the third box. The pain across my back and kidneys has almost entirely gone and I am better than I have been for years. I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism but it has all left me. I strongly advise all women, who suffer from Pain in the Back and Weak Kidneys to try GIN PILLS." MRS. T. HARRIS,

Williamsdale, East, Ont.

"I cannot refrain from writing you about the benefits I have received from taking GIN PILLS. I suffered dreadfully with my back and have suffered with it for twenty years. I tried everything but got no relief until I bought GIN PILLS. I have taken six boxes of GIN PILLS and now I have not the sign of an ache or pain in my back. I am now 48 years of age and feel as well as I ever did in my life. There is nothing can hold a place with GIN PILLS for curing Pain in the Back to which women are subject."

MRS. MILLANOR P. RIPLEY.

Every woman, who suffers with Lame Back, Rheumatism, Kidney or Bladder Trouble should do just as MADAME DUCHESNE, did,

Quebec, P. Q.

"I received the sample box of GIN PILLS and have taken them. They have done me good. They did just what you said in your circular that they will do. I can but congratulate myself that I sent for the sample, and I bought a large box at my druggist's. I have made up my mind that I shall never be without them until I am cured. I thank you many times, for I had never found a remedy to do me any good until I tried GIN PILLS." MARIE MIVILLE DUCHESNE.

Write for a free sample box of GIN PILLS—use them—and see for yourself that they are all that we claim them to be, the greatest kidney and bladder remedy in the world. Then get the regular size boxes at your dealer's—50c, or 6 boxes for $2.50. If you have any trouble in getting the genuine GIN PILLS in your neighborhood, send to us direct, inclosing regular retail price. But be sure to write for the free sample box. National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Dept. G, Toronto.

NO INTENTION TO CURB THE TRUSTS

Minister Crothers Says He Does Not Count on Bringing Down Legislation.

A STRIKE "SETTLEMENT"

Another of the Minister of Labor's Wonderful Accomplishments Is Shown Up.

Ottawa, Jan. 19. — Liberalism took the initiative in Parliament today relative to economic progress. The time had come for the federal authorities to take the initiative in dealing with combines and other industrial mergers calculated to restrict production and competition and increase prices. The constructive proposal was pressed upon the Government as one demanding immediate consideration. Hon. Mr. Oliver instanced the bread combine. "When," said he, "the baking of the staff of life has been made the subject of combination, the time is ripe for a new view to be taken in regard to combines."

Government Reticent.

The Government was unwilling to commit itself. Several pertinent queries thrust at the Minister of Labor failed to bring that gentleman to his feet. Major Currie, however, came to his rescue with a dissertation on the sins of commission on the part of the previous administration, which, Dr. Clark assured an amused House, was not surprising, "since the member for Simcoe has assumed a general oversight of the entire cabinet." The Red Deer man urged Hon Mr. Crothers "to break the self-imposed, or possibly Simcoe-imposed, regulation of ministerial silence."

Mr. Macdonald (Pictou) insisted upon the right of Parliament to know what the Minister of Labor intended to do concerning the big and immediate problems confronting his department. "What did he propose to do this session?"

"The Minister of Labor," retorted M. Crothers finally, "has no intention of bringing down legislation this session concerning combines or anything else." The Government was going to consider everything.

A Do-Nothing Government.

"The Government," quoth Mr. Macdonald, "is unready about everything. It is a government of do-nothing and back-down. In Opposition its members talked loudly about necessary reforms. Now after over four months in office the Minister of Labor comes here and tells us he is not going to do anything, but think. Thinking seems to be the chief occupation of this Government. It sits with its hands folded, perpetuates legislation it promised to reform — and thinks. Have the ministry any views in connection with any branches of government, or are they all still thinking?" (Liberal applause and laughter.)

The discussion was precipitated by Mr. Buchanan, the young Liberal conqueror of Mr. Magrath in Medicine Hat, who urged upon the Government the advisability of creating a permanent board of conciliation under the Lemieux act to deal with industrial disputes on the same lines as the railway commission. The present arrangement he deemed faulty. Each party to the dispute named its own partisan arbitrator, while the chairman, if impartial, was frequently not informed. The minister said the suggestion would have "consideration."

No Power to Investigate Combines.

Mr. Knowles asked if any representations had been made to the Government to the effect that there is existing a combine in the retail lumber trade in the Prairie Provinces, to which Mr. Crothers retorted that the Government had no power to begin any investigation into combines.

Hon. A. K. Maclean asked if the Government had been asked to investigate the operations of the Davies pork-packing concern in Toronto.

Mr. Crothers did not remember. "It was not our duty, and we had no power," he stated. He had received representations concerning the cement combine, but had no power.

"Coal Strike" Settlement.

Western Liberals then directed attention to the part played by the minister of the interior and the minister of labor respectively in the "settlement" of the coal strike in Alberta, during which they succeeded in giving Messrs. Rogers and Crothers an uncomfortable half hour. Hon. Mr. Murphy read the House Mr. Rogers' telegram, stating that he had secured a "full and complete settlement of the strike signed by both parties," and Mr. Crothers' telegram of laudatory congratulation, while Mr. Buchanan reported that the strike was not settled for weeks after.

"My information is," put in Hon. Mr. Oliver, "that even an agreement was not arrived at till weeks after. I think the ministers should take great care before making any such inaccurate statements in future. Their premature and unreliable announcement caused much actual suffering in the west during the severe weather."

"Surely you have met with settlements yourself that did not stay settled," retorted Mr. Crothers. "That's what happened."

Mr. Buchanan told the House that the sole object of the inaccurate announcement by the ministers was for the purpose of affecting certain provincial by-elections, which were then pending.

Case Against J. P. Murray.

Mr. Guthrie brought up the case launched by the former Government after investigation against J. P. Murray, of Toronto, on information supplied by the Carpet Weavers' Union. Why had this case been dropped, or stopped, immediately after the new Government took office? Mr. Guthrie read statutory declarations from Scottish weavers from Ayr, Dundee and Glasgow, who had been brought out under alleged false pretences by Mr. Murray. He wanted to know what influence Mr. Murray had exerted to have the case abandoned.

Hon. Mr. Rogers stated that when he took office he was informed that the case against Mr. Murray had been dismissed by the Toronto police magistrate. Since that time, however, the seriousness of the offence charged, along the lines given the House by Mr. Guthrie, had been brought to his attention. He deemed there was sufficient evidence for proceeding at once, and the matter was now in the hands of the justice department. The minister assured Mr. Guthrie that the prosecution would be proceeded with promptly and thoroughly.

The labor estimates then passed.

Dismissals Facilitated.

The doctrine of dismissals for partisanship was considerably broadened by Hon. F. D. Monk in the Commons tonight. Some time ago it was declared for the Government that members had the confidence of a majority of their electors, and as they were in the House to answer for their acts their word would be sufficient warrant for the dismissal of any official, on the ground of political activity. Where charges were made by persons who were not Conservative members there would be an investigation before dismissal. Tonight Mr. Monk said that he would dismiss without investigation on the complaint of Conservative members or unsuccessful candidates.

Mr. Monk's Stand Criticized.

The declaration was severely criticized by Mr. Kyte, of Richmond, and other Liberals. Mr. Kyte noted that a defeated candidate would not be controlled by any sense of responsibility, and, having been defeated, was likely to be actuated by motives of revenge in recommending the dismissal of officials.

Mr. Monk promised that after he had cut a man's head off he would put it on again if he found that the charge of partisanship was not true.

This concession was laughed at by the Liberal members.

Then Mr. Monk was given an opportunity to live up to his declaration.

Several Cases of Hardship.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson complained that Architect W. E. Reed had been dismissed from the oversight of the Hillsboro' public building without notice or investigation, though the charge of partisanship against him was false.

Dr. Chisholm declared that the caretaker of the public building at Inverness had been turned into the street in the middle of winter, without notice, though guiltless of partisanship and unaware of the charge against him.

Mr. Kyte stated that G. E. Bassett had been given the same harsh treatment, and he had been unable to find out the charge against him.

Procedure in L'Islet.

Dr. Paquet, Nationalist, of L'Islet, speaking in French, made a decidedly amusing and even astounding declaration as to the exercise of patronage in his constituency. When the Liberals came into power in 1896, he said, they put out of office a number of old postmasters, some of them 70 or 75 years of age. It was shameful treatment, since they were too old to get other means of livelihood. "Now, thank God," declared the doctor, "we are in power today, and we have reinstated every one of them." Apparently they have nonagenarian postmasters in L'Islet.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited:

Gentleman,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effectual in cases of Inflammation. Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

New Skin Absorber In Great Demand

(National Drug Review.)

Since the discovery that mercolized wax possesses remarkable absorbent powers when applied to the skin, the demand for it as a complexion renewer has been tremendous. Druggists in every section report sales as far exceeding those of anything similar they have ever had on their shelves.

The mercolide in the wax, according to Professor Hoffman, gently absorbs the devitalized cuticle, in minute particles, so that the user gradually loses her old, worn-out complexion, the more youthful under-skin taking its place. Cutaneous eruptions, blotches, moth patches, tan and freckles are, of course, removed at the same time. As mercolized wax is entirely harmless, and easy to use, women all over the country are purchasing and using it to quickly rejuvenate their complexions. The wax is applied to face, neck or hands the same as cold cream, allowed to remain over night, then washed off with warm water.

FREE GIRLS

Girls, Here is Your Chance to Obtain FREE a Handsome Bisque DOLL

Do you want to receive Free a beautiful doll? We have them for you. Our large handsome doll will sit down, fold its arms, turn its head, shut its eyes and go to sleep like a real baby, the best kind of a doll, 18 inches tall, with long curly hair, real eye lashes, handsome turning Bisque head, full jointed body, pearly teeth, very stylishly dressed, fancy underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., dressed completely from head to shoes, free to you for selling only $2.00 worth of our Beautiful Imported Post cards.

Our Imported Post Cards are the best in Canada, Lithographed in ten or more colors they will sell like hot cakes. Return the $2.00 when sold and we will promptly send this handsome doll, postage paid, to you. Address Dept 82

THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO., TORONTO, ONTARIO

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Can You Look Without Fear Into the Future?

Is the Autumn of Your Life to be Spent in Comfort?

Then you must begin early in your working years and set aside part of your earnings. It is not what you earn but what you save that brings the comforts in the future years.

You have the opportunity NOW. Do not defer or neglect it. OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF THIS STRONG OLD BANK, and then you will be one of those who can look without fear into the future.

This Bank encourages saving. It does not matter how small an amount you have with which to start an account. We know it will grow, and we will help to make it grow by adding interest to it twice a year.

The Bank of Toronto

FOUR OFFICES IN LONDON:

Corner King and Richmond Streets—J. Pringle, Manager.
Corner Dundas and Adelaide Streets—F. D. Copeland, Mgr.
Corner Richmond and John Streets—S. C. Houston, Manager
Corner Dundas and Talbot Streets—J. C. McDonald, Mgr.

41,600 WORKMEN IDLE IN CHICAGO

Cold Throws All Building Tradesmen, Save Plumbers, Out of Employment.

[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, Jan. 20—Out of 62,400 building trades workmen regularly employed in Chicago, 41,600 are now idle.

The cause for the great slump in building is the extreme cold weather which has prevailed since the first of the year. Plumbers are the only men not affected. The 1,800 members of this craft are all busy, and there is work for many more, but they are not available.

Of the painters 90 per cent are idle, and only 7,200 carpenters out of 18,000 are working.

CALL FOR TENDERS FOR CONDUIT WIRES

Water Commissioners Will Proceed With Underground Work Shortly.

The water commissioners will call for tenders shortly for the cable for street lighting downtown. Although the conduits for carrying this wire have been laid for some months, it has not been purchased, the poles of the London Street Railway Company being utilized for carrying the wires.

Chairman Pocock informed The Advertiser that tenders would be called for at an early date.

"We would have put in the cable before this, if it had not been for the fact that it would mean considerable expense to the merchants downtown to change from pole lighting to underground lighting," he said. "In many cases, the changes have already been made, and in the early spring we will get to work on it. We have purposely delayed, so that the businessmen could catch up. There is no doubt but that we will have the hydro wires underground completely this coming summer.

"There is nothing in the story that the cost of lighting would be increased greatly by the underground construction. I do not think that such is the case. We will furnish power and light at the lowest possible rate, and we will not hold up the citizens.

GOT 18 MONTHS

Toronto Man, Who Took Little Girl Away, Severely Dealt With.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, Jan. 20. — Frederick Gower, who was brought back from Detroit yesterday on a charge of abducting Olive Sheldon, was sentenced to eighteen months in the Central Prison this morning by Magistrate Denison. His wife was there to plead for leniency, as he is the sole support of herself and their two children. When the sentence was imposed, the prisoner, his wife, and Mrs. Sheldon, the mother of the girl he wronged, all fainted in court.

AYLMER PIONEER DIED UNEXPECTEDLY

George Smith Had Been In Business There for Over Fifty Years.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Aylmer, Jan. 20.—George M. Smith, for half a century a resident of Aylmer and proprietor of the local planing mill, died very suddenly at his home this morning. He had been ill with Bright's disease for some time, but was about his business as usual yesterday. While repairing an electric light bulb he was taken suddenly dizzy, and later became very ill. He sank steadily and died this morning.

Mr. Smith was 71 years old, and a native of Doncaster, England. He came to this country when a young man, and after residing for a short time in Lynn, Massachusetts, and Minneapolis, settled in Aylmer. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Charlotte Powers, of Malahide, and the second, Mrs. Peter Dennis, of Lyons. He is survived by one son, Clarence, of Aylmer, and two daughters, Mrs. A. L. Miles, of Duluth, and Mrs. A. E. Auger, of Brooklyn, Iowa. Samuel Smith, of Windsor, is a brother, and Mrs. T. Hayward, of Ingersoll, a sister. The funeral will be held on Monday to the Aylmer Cemetery.

ONCE IN BUSINESS IN CITY OF LONDON

Remains of Mr. E. J. Cozens Arrive Here and Funeral Was Held This Morning.

The funeral of Mr. Edward John Cozens, a former Londoner, who some 30 years ago conducted a spice business on King street, and who had since lived at Grand Rapids, Mich., where his death occurred, was held this morning from the undertaking parlors of Smith, Son & Clark, to Woodland Cemetery.

The body of Mr. Cozens, accompanied by his wife and son, John H. Cozens, arrived in London on the G. T. R. at 3:30 this morning. The burial services were conducted by Rev. Canon Smith, who was rector of Christ Church at the time the Cozens family attended here.

The deceased had been ill for the past year, the immediate cause of his death, however, being an attack of heart failure, superinduced by pneumonia. He was in his 65th year.

A Masonic lodge of Grand Rapids notified local Masons of the arrival of the body, and the sympathy of the local members of the craft was extended to the family.

THREE UP 3,526 FEET.

Paris, Jan. 20.—The height record for an aeroplane carrying three persons was broken today at Salis in the Department of the Otse, by the aviator John Verrept, who, carrying two passengers in his monoplane, attained an altitude of 1,075 metres (3,526 feet).

KINCARDINE HARBOR

Residents of the town want it made much bigger, so as to accommodate boats all the year round.

HERMITAGE CLUB'S ANNUAL BANQUET

Sixth Event Proved a Most Enjoyable Affair Friday Night.

SPLENDID TOAST LIST

Mayor Graham Was Among the Speakers — Menu Card Was One of Unusual Excellence.

The sixth annual banquet of the Hermitage Club, held Friday night in the Tecumseh House, was a most successful event, as all such functions given by this club are. There were over fifty members and guests present, and not a detail was omitted that would tend to add to the pleasure of the occasion.

The menu card, as usual, was one of the striking features of the affair. It contained some very clever "roasts" on the various members of the organization, as well as a most interesting history of the club written in Koran style. Some of the jokes were really clever, others of them were quite to the point to say the least.

After the excellent dinner had been disposed of, Mr. E. Victor Smith, president of the Hermits, introduced the toast list. Before asking the guests to drink the health of the King, he gave the visitors a royal welcome, and expressed the wish of the club that the evening would be enjoyable and profitable.

The toast to "Canada" was introduced by Mr. Lorne Spry, and Mr. C. J. Clarke gave a most interesting response.

Mayor Graham's Address.

His Worship Mayor Graham replied to "Our City," introduced by Mr. Jack Graham. He gave the members some advice on "boosting" London, and hoped that this year would be one of the best in the city's history.

Mr. R. C. McKnight proposed the health of the "Club," and Mr. A. M. Towe, one of the early members of the organization, fittingly handled the subject.

"The Ladies," always a popular toast with the Hermits, was introduced by Mr. Alex. McPhail, and the many virtues of the opposite sex were well presented by Mr. W. Stevenson.

Mr. L. Raply proposed the health of the "Benedicts," which was responded to by Mr. H. V. Kenerson, who gave the unmarried members of the organization some wholesome advice on this interesting subject.

"Sister Clubs," introduced by Mr. R. C. Balfour, was a popular toast, the speaker dealing particularly with the pleasant relations existing between the Orient and Brunswick Clubs. The toast was responded to by Dr. Windsor on behalf of the former, and Aid. J. P. Moore on behalf of the latter.

Mr. G. Finchamp introduced the toast to "The Press," which brought replies from J. H. Fowler and Mr. C. Richardson.

Absent Members.

"Absent Members," proposed by Mr. Frank D. Millar, brought many interesting reminiscences from one of the charter members. A score of the Hermits scattered all over the Dominion sent their regrets, each referring to some particular incident in the club's history. Mr. Jack Stewart, Sarnia, replied to the toast.

President Smith paid his compliments to the "Guests," which were suitably acknowledged by Mr. A. L. Davis.

The musical programme was excellent. Mr. Cyril Dwight Edwards was in fine voice, and delighted the audience with his many selections. Chas. S. Martin sang most acceptably. Mr. Donald McGregor gave one solo that was much appreciated. He gives promise of being a very clever vocalist, his voice being particularly rich.

Tony Vita's orchestra gave a most enjoyable programme of music also.

Those Present.

Among those present were: Charles J. Clarke, John Collison, Ward A. Casselman, G. Morley Adams, William A. Martin, Harold E. Watson, Wilfrid D. Stevenson, Charles S. Martin, Cyril Dwight-Edwards, Murray J. Armstrong, Donald McGregor, John A. Graham, Frank D. Millar, A. L. Davis, Allen M. Towe, James Luscombe, R. E. Balfour, L. H. Bapty, W. L. Prine, Jack R. Stewart (Sarnia), F. E. Ritchie, Clay S. Gibson, C. M. R. Graham, E. Victor Smith, J. P. Moore, C. Windsor, G. L. Spry, George E. Fisher, Robert Ruickbie, Geo. Martin, Frank J. C. Pinder, M. C. Manhard, Bert Crosbie, B. A. Pinder, Geo. D. Davis, Fred A. Taylor, Jack Irwin, H. V. Kenerson, A. T. McCosh, A. V. McPhail, R. C. Macknight, F. P. Cope, A. L. Kitchen, H. C. Hogarth, Stan. J. Way, Charles A. Wilson, G. R. Finchampe, W. Blackwell, Dr. S. R. Moore.

LAMBETH.

Lambeth, Jan. 20.—Mr. Truman Vandelinder, wife and family, of Calgary, are spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. M. Vandelinder.

Mr. Henry Campbell is improving slowly, after his recent illness.

Miss Hattie Ryckman is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. M. Ryckman.

The W. M. S. will hold its annual banquet on Jan. 26.

Miss Meyers, of Brick street, was a guest of Miss Martha Pincombe recently.

Miss Stella Mann, of London, entertained a number of her friends at the home of her father recently.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Vale, of Delaware, visited Mrs. L. Carley, recently.

Benjamin Temple is still in St. Joseph's Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe. Banner and son Leonard have returned from their three weeks' visit to Bothwell.

Dr. Abbott and Mrs. Tully, of London, spent Friday with Mrs. G. A. Routledge.

Miss Clara Banghart visited Miss Rose Andrews recently.

SALE OF USED PIANOS

We are offering for sale at a reduction of from one-third to one-half off the regular prices all the pianos that we now have on our wareroom floors. These pianos were out on rent, but we brought them in purposely for this special sale. They are all just as perfect as new pianos and fully guaranteed, and it would be difficult for anyone to distinguish them from new pianos. These prices range from $185 to $345 on terms of from $5 to $8 monthly. No big cash payment with purchase necessary. We only ask that the monthly payment be made in advance. Williams' Piano Company, Limited, 194 Dundas street. 5k

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. • • • 25 cents.

A GREAT LEGAL BATTLE

(Continued From Page One.)

Reuben Frost, Seaforth, carpenter	5,000
Mrs. William Reid, Sundridge, Muskoka, widow	5,000
Mrs. Walter H. Washington, Seattle, Wash.	5,000
Mrs. Thomas Garside, St. Thomas	5,000
Mrs. John Gerno, London	5,000
Total	$76,000

The plaintiffs allege that the codicils to the last will are valid as such and constitute the last will or codicils to the last will of Richard Portingall Smith, and as such should be admitted to probate, in any event as part of the testamentary papers already probated.

Amassed Much Money.

Mr. Smith was formerly of Devonport, England, and since coming to this country many years ago amassed a great wealth, having engaged in business as a private banker in Western Ontario towns for many years.

He remembered different charitable institutions, particularly those of London and Sarnia, as well as his different relatives and his housekeeper at Strathroy.

By the will probated, and which it is now sought to revoke, he gave to Julia Ball, formerly of Hanover, his housekeeper, $10,000, all his stock in the Industrial Loan Company at Sarnia, all his household effects, his buggy, cutter, harness and other effects. He also directed that $10 a week be paid to Mrs. Ball until the $10,000 was handed to her. Her daughter, Miss Olive Ball, was to receive $2,000; William A. Vail, a friend, of Marquette, Mich., $500; Heber Vail, a son of William A., $500; the Children's Aid Society of London, $500; the Children's Aid Society of Sarnia, $500; the Salvation Army Rescue Home of London, $500; the Women's Christian Association of Strathroy, $500; Ann Stamm Stanley, wife of William Stanley, of Lucan, $500; Charlotte Napper, wife of William Napper, of Enniskillen, $500; Chas. Napper, $100; Richard Napper, $100; David Napper, $100; Ernest Napper, $100; William Napper, $100, and Wilbur Napper, $100.

Mr. Smith also directed that $500 be placed in the London and Western Trust Company, of this city, for investment, the proceeds to be devoted to the uses of the poor of Strathroy. In the event of the death of Mrs. Stanley, of Lucan, the money was to revert to her daughter Pauline, who is also to receive the two shares held by Mr. Smith in the Traders' Bank at Toronto. It is also directed that $1,000 be paid to Albert, son of Robert Diprose, of Strathroy, and in the event of his death it shall be turned over to his sister Marion. She is also to receive $1,000 under the same condition, and should both die, the $2,000 will revert to the Presbyterian Church for whatever use the trustees decide to put it to.

George Washington Portingall, of Brooklyn, receives $500, and Harold Doty, son of William Doty, of Auburn, N. Y., the same amount.

$20,000 for a Hospital.

The largest amount, $20,000, is for the Sarnia Hospital, and Mr. Smith directs that that sum shall be used for the purchase of as many free beds as that sum will buy, so that any poor person or child residing in the County of Lambton, who is destitute and in need of medical assistance can claim to be admitted free of cost.

The mayor of Sarnia, the warden of the county and officials named are given authority to give commitment papers, which shall in all cases be accepted by the institution. His own oil portrait is also given to the hospital.

Mr. Smith further directed that $400 be placed in the London and Western Trusts Company, the interest to be used for the maintenance of the graves of himself and wife, and for the purpose of keeping their monuments in proper repair. He also required that the company send a man to the cemetery each year to attend to these matters. The picture of his wife, before mentioned, is bequeathed to Annie Stamm Stanley, of Lucan.

The balance of the estate under this will is then to be divided among his brothers and sisters in shares as follows: To Captain LeNevere, of Melbourne, Australia (the husband of his deceased sister Mary), one-fifth share, and at his death to be divided in equal shares among his children; to Annie Stewart, of Beechworth, Australia, one-fifth share; to Sergt.-Major Thos. Smith (R.E.), of Monmouth, Wales, one-fifth share, and in the event of his death to his wife, or in the event of the deaths of both to their children; to Elizabeth Price, of Saulisbury road, Plymouth, England, one-fifth share, and in the event of her death to revert to her son James; to the widow of his brother, Jeremiah Smith, of Waterloo Place, Stoke, Devonshire, England, one-fifth share. His friend, John Folinsbee, formerly of Strathroy, but now of Toronto, the well-known barrister, his gold watch and chain, and to Julia Ball, his gold ring.

An Interesting Clause.

His executor is directed to employ William Vail, of Marquette, Mich., in the winding up of his estate, and to pay him for his services.

The will provides that any person who protests the will or any clause of it, or who takes any proceedings at law that may add expenses to the estate, shall be disinherited and the money intended for his or her benefit shall be added to the "balance" divided in fifth shares among the brothers and sisters.

John Cowan, of Sarnia, solicitor, is made his executor and sole judge of questions as to his estate, he alone to have power to go to law if the consent of any court is found necessary to the proceedings. If unable to act, Mr. Folinsbee, of Strathroy, and William Vail, of Marquette, were to be substituted, but by the codicil this is later revoked owing to the removal of Mr. Folinsbee from the town, and Mr. H. G. Lindsay is made the second executor with Vail. Alexander Stevenson, a harnessmaker, is the witness to the codicil, and two Strathroy produce dealers named Ivor are witnesses to the original will.

At the time of probate the estate was supposed to consist of real property in Strathroy to the value of $2,500, money out on mortgages, $141,972 64; in bank stocks, $4,421 46; cash in bank, $1,027 11, and other small properties, making the total about $154,000.

CHILD AND SERVANT BURNED.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, Jan. 20.—Maimie Duport, a domestic servant, was cleaning some clothes with gasoline last night too near a stove. The gasoline exploded and fired the garments of Gerard Fal , a child in her charge. The girl extinguished the flames in the child's clothing, but in doing so set fire to her own, which in turn fired the curtains in the room. The child and servant were badly but not dangerously injured, while the firemen easily doused the fire in the house.

FLOOD AND STORM TAKE HEAVY TOLL

Reports of Disaster at Sea Still Continue to Come From the Coasts.

HERO AMONG THE VICTIMS

Life Guard Who Rescued More Than One Hundred Persons Perishes in Wreck.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Jan. 20.—The heavy rains in the south and midlands have washed away the snowdrifts and railway traffic is nearly normal. Telegraphic and telephone communication with Paris and the continent has been resumed.

Many reports of disasters at sea continue to come in. Five more bodies of the crew of theWistow Hall came ashore at North Haven, on the Aberdeenshire coast. It seems practically certain that the crew of fourteen of the steamship Frederick Snowden perished when that vessel capsized near Cryden late Wednesday. One of the men drowned was Henry Mitchell, a lifeguard, who was the hero of more than one hundred rescues of persons from drowning. On one occasion he saved six persons in fifteen minutes.

Three trawlers were wrecked on the sands of Aberdeen. Their crews were saved by a lifeboat. The trawler Kudoo, of Aberdeen, brought into port the crew of ten of the Norwegian bark Zeus, which was abandoned on Bressay Shoal in the Shetland Islands.

At Hawarden Park yesterday, the beautiful fir tree planted by King Edward when he was Prince of Wales, was uprooted by the weight of the snow.

Enormous damage is being caused by floods in various districts.

MRS. SPARLING IS SENT FOR TRIAL

Mother Is Charged With the Death of Her Sons in Michigan.

THE UBLY CASE AGAIN

Widow Was Given a Hearing at Bad Axe—Trial Will Be Proceeded With Shortly.

Bax Axe, Mich., Jan. 19.—Another chapter was added to the Sparling poison case today when Mrs. Carrie Sparling was held to the circuit court without bail as the slayer by poison of her son, Cyril.

The examination was concluded at 5 o'clock, after the prosecution had put on three witnesses.

Daniel Conbay, of Bad Axe, Peter Sparling, a cousin of Mrs. Sparling's husband, and Mrs. Louise Richardson. Peter Sparling testified to a conversation between Mrs. Sparling, Miss Margaret Gibbs, the nurse who has been bound over to the circuit court on a charge of being an accessory after the fact, and himself. He swore that Miss Gibbs refused to permit Mrs. Sparling to talk about the case.

Dr. Daniel Conboy, the people's star witness in the case, testified that he attending Cyril Sparling and that, in his opinion, the boy was the victim of poison. Why Dr. Conboy was called is a mystery, as he has announced that he believes in the widow's innocence. It was his influence that forestalled her arrest for several weeks.

The remaining witnesses were Sheriff McAuley and Mrs. Louise Richardson. The official testified to finding poison in the Sparling home. The neighbor testified to a conversation with Mrs. Sparling in which the latter stated that she intended to have her sons, Cyril and Ray, take out more insurance.

Attorney Woodworth, for the defendant, objected to his client being bound over on the testimony introduced, but Justice Skinner held that the evidence was sufficient. Mrs. Sparling will likely be tried at the April term of the circuit court. The January term commences next Monday.

MAN DIDN'T APPEAR WARRANT WAS ISSUED

George Hunter, of This City, Is Wanted On a Charge of Assault.

Police Magistrate Judd this morning issued a warrant for the arrest of George Hunter, a young man who was summoned a few days ago charged with an assault upon George Nevitt. He failed to respond to the call, and will be arrested as soon as he puts in an appearance. He is said to be in Chicago at present.

George Nevitt, the complainant, alleged that on Tuesday, Jan. 16, he went to Hunter's livery in the evening for the purpose of obtaining work. When he entered he spoke to George Hunter, and was replied to in an abusive strain. Hunter then left, said Nevitt, and returned shortly accompanied by Joseph Caravella. The two of them proceeded to "beat him up" Hunter being the chief offender. Patrick O'Meara intervened when Nevitt was on the ground.

O'Meara when called stated that Caravella appeared to him to be only a spectator. As Nevitt did not desire to press the charge seriously against Caravella, the latter was assessed $1 for the costs of the court.

P. C. Harpur swore that he served the summons upon Hunter, and the warrant was, therefore, issued for his arrest.

John McKenzie, an Indian lister, who was intoxicated, was fined $10, with the option of 30 days. John Harding, a drunk, was discharged, but was placed on the prohibitory list.

The four charges against Mr. C. E Anderson accused of infractions of the building bylaw by the city architect were again adjourned for three weeks. In the meantime Mr. Anderson will take the matter up with the city council.

Medicines that aid nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It allays the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. Sold by all dealers. 2

WOULD PAY TAX TO BETTER CONDITIONS

Further Evidence Taken Before Sir William Meredith On Compensation Question.

CLINTON EMPLOYER

Mr. John Ransford Gives Interesting Testimony — Thinks Old System Was Better Than the Present Regulations.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, Jan. 20. — Sir William Meredith, who is investigating on behalf of the Ontario Government the different systems of compensating workmen for injuries sustained in the course of their employment, with the view of embodying in a new act for this Province all that is best in the many schemes now in operation in different countries, heard further opinions from members of the C. M. A. at the Parliament Buildings today.

Unscrupulous Lawyers.

Mr. John Ransford, of Clinton, Ont., was the first to give evidence. "I have been an employer of labor for many years, and know something about the conditions between master and man," said Mr. Ransford. "My opinion is that when there was on legislation many years ago the then conditions were more satisfactory.

"The objectionable features of the present system," he continued, "is the unscrupulous lawyer, who, the moment he hears of any accident, no matter where the fault may lie, instantly rushes off to the bedside of the employee, and on purely 'Dodsonian' principles, implores the injured man to let him take up the case and pursue it, under the agreement that he won't charge any fee except he gets costs.

Driven to Insure.

"That condition has gradually got worse and worse, until today it is almost proverbial. Consequently many manufacturers have been, more or less against their will, driven into taking out an assurance policy. That simply transfers the obligation of fighting the claim on to the insurance company, and to a great extent leaves the employer free, but it is unfair to the employee as he is up against the fighting machine of that company."

In reply to a question by Mr. Doggett, representing the carpenters, Mr. Ransford said he would not ask the workman to pay a large contribution, but he should pay at least a small fraction.

Sir William Meredith — Undoubtedly the workingman, to the extent that he is a consumer, would pay a proportion of the cost, but so would the manufacturer, who, besides paying the tax, would be probably a larger consumer than the employee."

Advice From Ohio.

James H. Boyd, attorney, Toledo, Ohio, was next introduced by Mr. F. W. Wegenast, as chairman of the state commission which drafted the compensation act now in operation in Ohio. "You must abandon the common law remedy, as a basis of procuring compensation," said Mr. Boyd. "Mr. Gompers, the labor leader, did not want the employee to contribute to the fund. We wanted to get rid of the contention between employee and employer, and the only way to get rid of that is by both parties contributing. The employer is willing to pay as long as it will last. The Legislature, however, drove the workmen's share of the cost down to 10 per cent, and decreed that the employers should pay 90 per cent. the state bearing the entire cost of administration, which now amounts to $100,000. In Germany the employee pays 17 per cent of the cost."

Waiting Periods.

Mr. Wegenast — Did you consider whether the workmen's contribution should take the form of a money contribution or a waiting period during which the burden of compensation would lie on the workmen?"

Mr. Boyd—There was no opposition on the part of the workmen that a reasonable waiting period should be provided for. We have a seven days' waiting period.

Mr. Wegenast—A waiting period of one or two weeks is recognized as a necessity before compensation begins, but I want to know if you considered a longer waiting period of say thirteen weeks as under the German system, or four weeks as under other systems.

"Yes, we discussed it to a limited extent, but we did not adopt it."

Few Malingerers.

Sir William Meredith — Supposing you assume that 75 per cent of the accidents were real accidents, leaving 25 per cent for malingering.

Mr. Boyd—I can give you the exact figures for malingering.

Sir William Meredith—What! It's not larger than that?

Mr. Boyd—No, it is little more than 1 per cent.

Sir William Meredith—Does that not mean that the workmen contribute this one week to the funds? Is not that a large contribution?

Mr. Boyd—Yes.

Pure Cussedness.

Mr. Bancroft argued that the system in Germany had never recognized workmen's contributions directly. Indirectly he did contribute to the waiting period of thirteen weeks.

"What does it matter, so long as it comes out of his pocket!" said Sir William.

Mr. Boyd—In New England the employers did not want the employees into the scheme, while in Ohio all the employers wanted them in. How can you account for it?

"Just the cussedness of human nature," said Sir William.

Abuses of the Fund.

"Don't be too optimistic about the abuses of the fund," said Mr. Boyd. "They will be more numerous than you think of. That, however, will not hurt the manufacturer, as he will make up his loss from the consumer. The consumer always pays."

"The Ohio act is administered by a board of awards, who are authorized to gather information from employees, receive the notices and make the awards," continued Mr. Boyd. "The trades are classified according to hazard, and the rate to be paid is fixed according to the hazard."

WANT CHANGE OF NAME.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—In the Commons banking and commerce commission today the British Colonial Fire Insurance Company was granted an extension of charter. The Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company was up for incorporation and the chief clauses were passed. The Canadian Birbeck Company asked for a change of name to the Canadian Mortgage Investment Company, but this was held over.

Telephone No. 56

Whenever you have need of anything from a drug store. Your order will have prompt attention, and the goods will be delivered free. Don't hesitate to ask us to deliver goods. Our delivery system is for you, and we wish you to use it.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.

Graduate pharmacists only fill prescriptions here.

CITY AT ONE TIME OWNED MUCH LAND

One Hundred and Thirty Feet Were Set Aside for the Corporation on Each Side of the River.

The original survey of the city of London, a plan of which is in the office of the city registrar, Mr. R. H. Dignan, shows that 130 feet of land on each side of the River Thames, within the city boundaries, was held by the city, or rather village of that time.

Some years later—the dates are somewhat vague—the place was re-surveyed and the lots ran to the centre of the river.

In going over the maps the other day, some of the aldermen thought it a great pity that the original survey was not adhered to.

"That would have been a great advantage to the city," said Ald. Moore, in discussing the plan. "The city would have been in an excellent position to provide factory sites, and many problems now confronting us would have been readily solved."

HAMILTON LICENSE BOARD.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, Jan. 20.—Hamilton's board of license commissioners for 1912 was announced by the Government today The members are:

William Henry Cooper, William Armstrong and Thomas Fanning.

The board for North Wentworth is: D. A. McClenahan, John Simons and Denis Dwyer.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE OF Wall Paper and Borders

For the balance of January and the month of February we will give 25 per cent off on all wall paper and borders.

We have just received all our new papers for the season. We have a large selection to choose from.

You will save money by buying your wall paper and borders at this sale for your spring housecleaning. We have a lot of remnants to clear out at less than cost at this annual sale.

If you are going to have any work done, have it done now, before the spring rush is on. You can have it done cheaper and better. Open evenings.

G.A. BURDICK & SON

634 DUNDAS STREET EAST.
Two doors east C. R. Somerville's Factory.
PHONE 1280. b

You Can Cure That Cough

Omond's 468 will do it. Give it to the children—take it yourself—see how it loosens up the phlegm and gives relief.

Twenty-five Cents.

OMOND

For Men's Clothes

For Men's Clothes our French Dry Cleaning Method has been proved best. No ripping apart of the garment, yet the work is done perfectly.

R. Parker & Co.

Dyers and Cleaners,
211 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

COAL

There is good Coal, but if you get coal and minerals mixed it is bad. No mineral in our Coal. Try it.

JOHN M. DALY

KOALMAN,
19 York Street. Phone 348

Clearing Sale Ladies' Coats

An exceptional opportunity for every lady to obtain this season's styles at greatly reduced prices.

A small payment down and a little each week.

M. Fishbein & Co.

638 DUNDAS STREET.

Buy Your Coal Oil at

J. G. STEELE & CO.'S
204 DUNDAS. PHONE 750.
2XVI

Fry's Cocoa

Makes Cocoa Universally Likable

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

DRESSED MEATS ARE IN STRONG DEMAND

Beef Sold at $11.00 Per Cwt. on the Local Market This Morning.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Although not nearly so large as the usual Saturday market, today's market was probably the most active since Christmas. The strongest kind of demand was evident for all kinds of dressed meats. Beef sold at $11 per cwt, which is a high water mark for some time past. Veal sold at $10 and $11 per cwt. Dressed lambs topped the market at $12 50 per cwt. Choice mutton sells at from $8 to $10 per cwt. Dressed hogs are worth as high as $9 25 per cwt, although offered in large numbers.

Butter was especially active at 30c and 32c per lb retail.

Eggs readily brought 38c to 40c per dozen.

Dressed poultry brought very active prices.

Live hogs are still quoted at $6 15 per cwt.

Hay on yesterday's market brought $18 and $18 50 per ton.

Straw is in very strong demand, at from $8 50 to $9 per ton.

Oats sold this morning at from $1 40 to $1 49 per cwt.

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Barley, per cwt	$1 35	to	$1 35
Oats, per cwt	1 40	to	1 49
Grain, Per Bushel.			
Wheat, per bu	87	to	88
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	18 00	to	18 50
Straw, per ton	8 50	to	9 00
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, store lots, lb	25	to	26
Butter, creamery, lb	27	to	28
Butter, dairy, wholesale	28	to	30
Butter, fancy, retail, lb	30	to	32
Eggs, dairy hall price	38	to	40
Eggs, crate, wholesale	30	to	35
Eggs, fresh-laid, doz	35	to	38
Honey, sections, doz	1 75	to	2 50
Honey, extracted, lb	11	to	13
Poultry, Dressed.			
Turkeys, lb, retail	20	to	22
Turkeys, lb, wholesale	18	to	19
Turkeys, old toms, lb	16	to	17
Chickens, per pair	60	to	1 50
Chickens, lb, wholesale	13	to	13
Chickens, lb, retail	14	to	15
Old fowl per lb	8	to	9
Ducks, per pair	1 75	to	2 00
Ducks, lb, wholesale	12	to	12½
Ducks, lb, retail	13	to	14
Geese, lb, wholesale	11	to	12
Geese, lb, retail	13	to	13
Poultry, etc., Alive.			
Turkeys, per lb	14	to	15
Ducks, per lb	9	to	10
Chickens, per lb	10	to	11
Old fowl, per lb	6	to	7
Butchers' Meats.			
Lambs, per lb	12	to	12½
Beef, young, cwt	10 00	to	11 00
Dressed hogs, choice	9 00	to	9 25
Veal, per cwt	10 00	to	11 00
Beef cows, cwt	7 00	to	8 50
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	to	10 00
Heavy hogs, cwt	8 50	to	8 50
Live Stock.			
Select hogs, cwt	6 00	to	6 15
Fat sows, cwt	4 50	to	5 00
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	2 90
Export cattle, cwt	5 00	to	6 50
Milch cows, cwt	40 00	to	60 00
Small pigs, pair	4 00	to	8 00
Hides and Wool.			
Lambskins, each	80	to	90
Hides, No 1, lb	10	to	10
Hides, No 2, lb	9	to	9
Hides, No 3, lb	8	to	8
Wool, unwashed, lb	12	to	12
Wool, washed, lb	20	to	20
Calfskins, per lb	12	to	14
Tallow, rough, lb	2 1-3	to	3 1-3
Tallow, rendered, lb	5	to	5½
Vegetables.			
Beets, per bu	50	to	50
Artichokes, per peck	25	to	25
Parsnips, per bu	35	to	40
Potatoes, per bag	1 35	to	1 40
Turnips, per bag	20	to	25
Radishes, doz. bunches	30	to	30

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; market weak; beeves, $4 85 to $8 50; Texas steers, $4 50 to $5 90; western steers, $4 80 to $7 25; stockers and feeders, $3 75 to $6; cows and heifers, $2 25 to $6 75; calves, $6 50 to $9 75. Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market dull, 5c lower; light, $5 75 to $6 20; mixed, $5 90 to $6 35; heavy, $5 95 to $6 37½; roughs, $5 95 to $6 10; good to choice, $4 40 to $5 70; pigs, $6 15 to $6 30. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; natives, $3 25 to $4 70; westerns, $3 60 to $4 75; yearlings, $4 90 to $5 85; lambs, natives, $4 50 to $6 80; westerns, $5 to $6 85.

EAST BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; steady. Veals—Receipts, 200 head; slow and 75c lower, $5 50 to $10 25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,660 head; pigs slow and 10c to 15c lower, others active and steady to 5c lower; heavy, $6 45 to $6 50; mixed, $6 40 to $6 45; Yorkers, $6 to $6 45; pigs, $5 65 to $5 85; roughs, $5 70 to $5 75; stags, $4 50 to $5 25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 14,000 head; sheep active and steady, lambs slow and 10c lower; lambs, $3 50 to $6 90, a few at $7.

PRODUCE.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

[Special to H. C. Becher.]

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1 00	1 00¾	1 00¼	1 00¾
July	95	95¼	94⅞	95⅛
Corn—				
May	66	66⅝	66	66½
July	66	66⅜	66	66¼
Oats—				
May	49¼	49⅞	49¼	49⅞
July	45⅛	45¾	45⅛	45⅝
Pork—				
May	16 17	16 20	16 05	16 10
Lard—				
May	9 35	9 40	9 32	9 32
Ribs—				
May	8 67	870	8 65	8 65

WINNIPEG, Jan. 20.—Wheat closed as follows: May, $1 00¾.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—Wheat closed as follows: May, $1 06.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 20. — (Close) — Wheat, old May, $1 01* bid; new May, $1 00¾ to $1 00⅞B; July, $1 02⅛B. May oats, 42⅝B.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—The following are the latest quotations: Eggs—Strictly new-laid eggs are quoted at 35c to 40c per dozen in case lots; fresh eggs, 29c. Butter—Creamery prints, 32c to 33c; do, solids, 30c to 31c; dairy prints, 26c to 29c; inferior (bakers'), 17c to 18c. Cheese—Twins are quoted at 16½c and large at 16c per lb. Honey—Buckwheat, 6c to 7c per lb in tins, and 6¾c in barrels; strained clover honey is 10c to 11c per lb in 60-lb tins; 5 to 10 lbs, 11c to 12c; new comb honey, $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen. Poultry—Dressed chickens, wholesale, 12c to 14c per lb; fowl, 7c to 10c; ducks, 12c to 14c; geese, 13c to 15c; turkeys, 21c to 22c. Beans—Prices steady at $2 25 to $2 30 for primes and $2 35 to $2 40 for hand-picked. Potatoes—Ontario potatoes are quoted in car lots on track at Toronto at $1 45 per bag, and out of store at $1 55; Delawares are quoted at $1 50 in car lots, and $1 60 out of store. Cabbage, $1 75 per barrel. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, per bag, $1 65. Onions—Bags, 75 lbs, $2 25; Spanish onions, cases, bag, $3 50; do. half cases, bag, $2. Apples—The market is steady; Greenings, No. 1, $3 25; No. No. 2, $2 75; Baldwins, No. 1, $3 75; do. No. 2, $3; good cooking varieties, No. 1, $3; do, No. 2, $2 50.

INSURANCE
Fire—Accident—Life
PHONE 343.
380 Richmond Street.
J. A. Nelles & Sons

New York, Jan. 19.—The price of food stuffs of almost every kind is up again in New York to record figures, and indications are, dealers say, that the top notch in the rising scale has not yet been reached. No explanation is given for the advances, which are said to be without precedent at this season of the year. The principal increases are as follows:

Beef, 2½ to 3 cents a pound; lamb, 2½ to 3½ cents; poultry, 2 to 4 cents; cheese, 2 cents; potatoes, 25 cents to $1 a barrel; eggs, 5 cents a dozen.

Vegetables of all sorts, including the canned product, have advanced. Butter is selling at 48 cents a pound wholesale. The only reduction expected is in the price of eggs.

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—Trade here remains quiet, with the feeling firm in grains owing to light recipts. Cables dull and easier in some cases. Winnipeg wheat and oat futures firm.

Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent. patents, are quoted at $3 55 to $3 60 at seaboard. Manitoba flours firm, as follows: First patents, $5 50; second patents, $5; and strong bakers', $4 40, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—The market is quiet, with prices very firm. No. 1 Northern is quoted at $1 11½, Bay ports; No. 2 Northern at $1 08½, and No. 3 at $1 04½, Bay ports.

Ontario wheat—Market very quiet, with little offering. No. 2 white, red and mixed are quoted at 92c to 93c, outside.

Peas—Trade is quiet. Good shipping peas quoted at $1 10 to $1 15, outside

Oats—Demand moderate, with prices firm. Car lots of No. 2 Ontario quoted outside at 43c to 43½c, and of No. 3 at 42c to 42½c; on track, Toronto, 46c to 46½c. No. 2 Western Canada oats, 49c, and No. 1 feed, 45c to 45½c, Bay ports.

Barley—Nothing doing, with 47 to 48 pounds quoted at 85c to 86½c, outside.

Corn—Trade quiet and prices firm; No. 3 American yellow quoted at 70½c to 71c, Toronto freight.

Rye—Trade is quiet, with prices unchanged at 94c to 95c for No. 2, outside.

Buckwheat—Market dull, with prices firm at 61c to 62c, outside.

Bran—The market is steady. Manitoba bran, $23 50, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $25 50.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—Close—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 1 Manitoba, 8s 5½d; No. 2 Manitoba, 8s 4½d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 11½d; futures steady; March, 7s 7¾d; May, 7s 5¾d; July, 7s 5⅞d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 6s ¾d; do, old, 6s 11d; futures easier; January, 5s 11¾d; February, 5s 10¾d. Flour—Winter patents, 28s 3d. Hops (in London)—Pacific coast, £10 15s to £11 10s. Beef—Extra India mess, 100s. Pork—Prime mess western, 86s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 55s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, 45s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, 49s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 47s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, 48s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 47s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 46s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, 45s 6d. Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 46s; American refined, in pails, 46s. Cheese—Canadian finest white, 74s; do, colored, 74s. Tallow—Prime City, 32s; Australian (in London), 32s 3d. Turpentine spirits—36s. Rosin—Common, 16s 10½d. Petroleum—Refined, [illegible] Cottonseed oil (Hull refined)—Spot, 24s 1½d.

OILS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Calcutta linseed, April and June, 62s 3d; linseed oil, 40s 3d; sperm oil, £34s 10s; petroleum, American refined, 6⅜d; spirits, 7 7-16d; turpentine spirits, 36s; rosin, American strained, 17s 3d; fine, 18s 7½d.

HAY.

TORONTO, Jan. 20.—Baled Hay and Straw—Hay—car lots, per ton, $16 to $17; do., car lots, No. 2, $14 to $14 50. Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8 to $9.

SUGAR.

TORONTO, Jan. 19. — Sugar — Trade here is fairly good, with staples unchanged. Sugars are quoted in Toronto in bags, as follows: Granulated, Redpath's, $5 55; do., Acadia, bbls. and bags, $5 55; do., Imperial, $5 40; do., Beaver, $5 40; No. 1 yellow, $5 15; unbranded, yellow, Acadia, $4 55. These prices are for 100 lbs., Toronto delivery, in less than cars. When sold in barrels, price is 5c higher. Car lot prices, 5c less all through.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Cotton futures closed firm; closing bids: January, 9.31c; February, 9.33c; March, 9.45c; April, 9.50c; May, 9.60c; June, 9.75c; July, 9.72c; August, 9.74c; September, 9.75c; October, 9.82c; November, 9.85c; December, 9.88c. Spot closed quiet, 5 points higher; middling uplands, 9.55c; do. gulf, 9.80c. Sales, 1,300 bales.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. close.
Jan	9.25	9.30	9.24	9.30	9.25
March	9.40	9.45	9.37	9.45	9.37
May	9.55	9.61	9.52	9.60	9.51
July	9.66	9.73	9.63	9.72	9.63
Oct	9.76	9.83	9.75	9.83	9.73

LIVERPOL, Jan. 19. — Cotton — Spot, good business done; prices unchanged: American middling fair, 6.04d; good middling, 5.66d; middling, 5.40d; low middling, 5.16d; good ordinary, 4.82d; ordinary, 4.60d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 were for speculation and export, and included 11,800 American. Receipts were 5,000 bales, including 4,700 American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Cotton futures closed quiet and steady: January, 5.21d; January-February, 5.21d; February-March, 5.224d; March-April, 5.26½d; April-May, 5.28¼d; May-June, 5.30c; June-July, 5.31½d; July-August, 5.33d; August-September, 5.32d; September-October, 5.30½d; October-November, 5.29½d; November-December, 5.29½d; December-January, 5.29½d; January - February, 5.2 ½d.

Following are the weekly cotton statistics: Total sales, all kinds, 57,000 bales: American, 51,000; English spinners' takings, 78,000; total exports, 24,000; quantity afloat, all kinds, 480,000; American, 440,000; total sales, on speculation, 6,000; total sales to exporters, 2,800.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Cotton—Futures, January, 9.22c; May, 9.48c; October, 9.71c.

TORONTO STOCKS MORNING PRICES

[Special to The Advertiser.]

TORONTO, Jan. 20.—Stock exchange quotations this morning are as follows:

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Amal. Asbestos, com.	4	..
Amal. Asbestos, pfd.	20	..
Black Lake, com.	..	1
Black Lake, pfd.	8	..
B. C. Packers, A.	..	95
B. C. Packers, B	..	99
B. C. Packers, com	78	72
Bell Telephone	147	..
F. N. Burt, com.	114½	..
F. N. Burt, pfd.	120	118
Canada Cement, com	..	30
Canada Cement, pfd.	..	89
Canada General Electric	114	..
Canada Machinery, pfd.	94	..
Canada Locomotive, com.	..	31½
Canada Locomotive, pfd.	..	87½
Canadian Pacific Railway	232¼	231¾
Canadian Salt	..	104
City Dairy, com.	61	60¾
City Dairy, pfd.	[illegible]	100
Consumers' Gas	..	..
Crow's Nest	80	..
Dominion Canners, com.	..	63½
Dominion Canners, pfd.	105	..
Dominion I. and S., com.	..	57¾
Dominion I. and S., pfd.	104	102
Dominion Steel Corp	61	60⅝
Dominion Telegraph	..	104
Duluth-Superior	79	..
Electric Development, pfd.	..	65
Lake Superior, com.	28¾	28¼
Mackay, com.	79	78
Mackay, pfd	72	70
Maple Leaf, com.	65	64½
Maple Leaf, pfd.	97¾	97¼
Mexican L. and P.	..	86
Mexico Tramway	..	121
Montreal Power	191¼	..
M. St. P. and S. S. M.	134	132½
Niagara Navigation	..	150
N. S. Steel, com.	93½	92½
Pacific Burt, com.	..	39
Pacific Burt, pfd.	..	88¼
Penmans, com.	..	60
Penmans, pfd.	..	84
Porto Rico Railway	76½	76
Quebec L., H. and P.	50	..
R. & O. Navigation	..	123
Rio Janeiro Tramway	114⅛	112½
Rogers, com.	197½	197
Rogers, pfd.	110½	..
Russell M. C., com.	102	100
Russell M. C., com.	106	105½
Sawyer-Massey	40	39½
Sawyer-Massey, pfd	..	94
St. L. and C. Navigation	..	90
Sao Paulo Tramway	193	192¾
Shredded Wheat, com.	..	78
Steel of Canada, com.	35⅞	35⅝
Steel of Can, pfd.	91	90
Toronto Railway	136	135
Twin CiCty, com.	105	104½
Winnipeg Railway	..	249
Coniagas	..	685
Crown Reserve	..	292
La Rose	385	..
Nipissing Mines	..	640
Trethewey	75	70½
Bank of Commerce	..	216
Dominion Bank	235	..
Bank of Hamilton	..	204
Imperial Bank	228	..
Merchants' Bank	..	199½
Metropolitan Bank	201½	200
Bank of Montreal	..	244
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	276
Bank of Ottawa	..	209
Royal Bank	..	220
Standard Bank	..	235
Bank of Toronto	212½	211½
Traders' Bank	..	145
Union Bank	..	149½
Canada Landed	..	150
Canada Permonent	176	..
Central Canada	..	197½
Colonial Investment	..	74
Dominion Savings	..	72½
Hamilton Provident	..	171½
Huron and Erie	..	208
Huron and Erie, 20 p. c.	..	197½
Landed Banking	..	138
London and Canadian	..	122½
Ontario Loan	..	163
Ontario Loan, 20 p. c.	..	153
Toronto General Trusts	..	180
Toronto Mortgage	..	135
Toronto Savings	..	195
Union Trust	..	177
Black Lake bonds	..	31½
C. N. R. Deb. stock	..	100
Electric Development bonds	90¾	91
Laurentide bonds	..	108
Mexican Electric bonds	86	..
Mexican L. and P. bonds	..	93½
Porto Rico Ry. bonds	92½	91
Province of Ontario bonds	..	101½
Quebec L., H. and P. bonds	80	..
Rio Janeiro, 1st mort.	..	100
Steel Co. of Canada bonds	..	99½

Morning Sales: Russell Motor, 100 at 100½; do, preferred, 25 at 105½, 83 at 105⅝; Soa Paulo, 50 at 194, 100 at 193; City aDiry, 25 at 60⅞; Dominion Iron, 75 at 59¾, 10 at 60¾; C. P. R., rights, 8 at 8, 1 at 8¼, 3 at 8; Canada Permanent, 69 at 175; Locomotive, preferred, 6 at 87, 5 at 87¼, 25 at 87½; Trethewey, 100 at 75, 150 at 76, 1,750 at 77; Real Estate, 10 at 100; Rio, 150 at 114⅝, 50 at 114¼, 200 at 114⅛, 6 at 114¼, 25 at 114, 25 at 113⅞, 100 at 113¾; F. N. Burt, 170 at 115, 75 at 114¾; do, preferred, 11 at 118; Rogers, 135 at 197; Bank of Commerce, 8 at 216¼, 11 at 216½; Dominion Bank, 5 at 234½; Metropolitan Bank, 10 at 201, 25 at 201½; Traders' Bank, 25 at 145; Merchants' Bank, 6 at 200⅛; Electrical Development, bonds, $1,000 at 90¾; Canada Landed, 10 at 155; Maple Leaf, 25 at 64⅞; do, preferred, 20 at 97, 25 at 97½; Consumers' Gas, 11 at 192; Penmans, 50 at 60¼; Sawyer-Massey, 25 at 40; Ontario Loan, 20 per cent cash, 37 at 155; London and Canadian, 9 at 122½; Rio, rights, 188 at from

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

[Special to H. C. Becher.]

	Open	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	65⅜	66¼	65⅝	65¾
Anaconda Copper	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞
Amer. Beet Sugar	58	58⅜	58	58¼
Amer. Foundry	53	53½	53	53½
Amer. Refining	71¾	73⅛	71¾	72⅞
Amer. Cotton Oil	46½	47	46½	47
Atchison, com.	106	106⅜	105	106¼
Baltimore & Ohio	105½	106¾	105½	106¼
Brooklyn Transit	78½	78½	78	78⅜
Canadian Pacific	231¾	..	..	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	72¼	72⅞	71⅝	71⅞
Consolidated Gas	142¼	142¼	142	142
Erie, com	31⅜	31¾	31⅜	31⅝
G. Northern, pfd	129¼	129⅞	129⅛	129⅝
Illinois Central	140	141	140	141
Inter-Metropolitan	56¼	58	56¼	58
Kansas & Texas	28⅜	..	..	..
Louisville & Nash	152¼	154	152¼	153⅜
Lehigh Valley	167⅜	167⅝	166⅞	167⅛
Missouri Pacific	40⅜	40¾	40⅜	40⅝
New York Central	108⅜	108⅜	108¼	108¼
Northern Pacific	118⅜	119	118⅝	118⅝
Norfolk & Western	109½	..	..	..
National Lead	54	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	123½	123⅞	123½	123⅞
People's Gas	105⅜	106	105⅜	106
Reading	157	159	156⅞	158
Rock Island	24½	24¾	24½	24¾
Southern Railway	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28½
Southern Pacific	110⅝	110⅞	110½	110⅞
St. Paul	108	108⅞	108	108½
Union Pacific	168¼	169⅛	168	168½
Central Leather	19½	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	67	67⅝	67⅛	67¼
U. S. Steel, pfd	111¼	..	..	..
Wabash, pfd	19	19	18¾	18¾
Western Union Tel.	85½	85½	84¾	84¾

Montreal Stock Sales—Morning Session.

Detroit, 20 at 70, 60 at 69½, 25 at 69, 25 at 69; Toronto Railway, 5 at 135¼, 10 at 135; Power, 225 at 193½, 75 at 193¾, 10 at 194; Twin City, 25 at 105; Shawinigan, 161 at 125; Ottawa L. and P., 25 at 147½, 25 at 148; Illinois, preferred, 10 at 89¾; C. P. R., rights, 764 at 7⅞, 90 at 7¾, 27 at 8, 70 at 7⅝; Rio, 50 at 114, 25 at 113¾; do, rights, 7 at 87½, 10 at 87⅝, 35 at 62½, 100 at 65, 4 at 87½, 50 at 70, 45 at 75; R. and O., 125 at 124; Montreal Cotton, preferred, 5 at 104½; Crown Reserve, 25 at 2.94; Penmans, 20 at 58½, 450 at 60; Canadian Locomotive, preferred, 5 at 87⅜, 50 at 87½; Steel Corporation, 75 at 59½, 125 at 59¾, 5 at 60, 150 at 59¾, 150 at 59⅞, 170 at 59¾, 200 at 59⅝, 335 at 59½, 100 at 59⅝, 20 at 59½, 50 at 58⅝, 50 at 59⅝, 150 at 59¾, 300 at 59⅝, 10 at 59½, 470 at 59¾, 755 at 60, 50 at 60⅛, 50 at 59⅞, 395 at 60, 125 at 60⅛, 75 at 60¼, 11 at 60, 225 at 60¾, 100 at 60½, 85 at 60⅝, 20 at 60¾, 80 at 60½, 225 at 60⅞, 920 at 61, 855 at 61, 50 at 60¾; Steel of Canada, 325 at 35¾, 50 at 35⅝, 375 at 36, 75 at 35⅞, 20 at 35⅝, 125 at 36; Cement, 1 at 30; do, preferred, 65 at 90¼, 13 at 90½; Sherwin-Williams, preferred, 10 at 94½; Iron, preferred, 5 at 103; Dominion Canners, 120 at 64, 50 at 64; Merchants' Bank, 3 at 200½, 10 at 200; Royal Bank, 20 at 225, 19 at 224½; Molsons Bank, 45 at 20[illegible]; Bank of Montreal, 1 at 248½, 1 at 248¾, 25 at 249, 14 at 249½, 55 at 250; Bank of Toronto, 8 at 212; Eastern Townships Bank, 13 at 207¾, 13 at 208; Quebec Railway, bonds, $5,000 at 76½, $500 at 77½, $3,200 at 77; Dominion Cotton, bonds, $10,000 at 102; Sherwin-Williams, bonds, $400 at 100; Coal, bonds, $1,000 at 98¾; Iron, bonds, $10,000 at 95.

MINING.

[By Special Wire to Thomas Raycraft, Broker.]

TORONTO, Jan. 20.—Prices on the mining exchange were:

	Asked.	Bid.
Cobalts—		
Beaver Consolidated	43	42
Buffalo Mines	1.65	1.60
Chambers-Ferland	11	10
Cobalt Lake	29	28
Coniagas	..	6.70
Crown Reserve	2.98	2.95
Great Northern	12	10
Gould	2	1½
Hargraves	6	5
Kerr Lake	2.90	2.75
La Rose	3.80	3.75
McKinley-Darragh	1.66	1.63
Nipissing	7.00	6.70
Ophir	6	5½
Peterson Lake	6	6
Right of Way	7	6½
Silver Leaf	3	2½
Silver Queen	3	2
Temiskaming	36	35
Trethewey	73	70
Wettlaufer	83	81
Porcupine—		
American Goldfields	1.05	1.00
Apex	11	10
Crown Chartered	10	9
La Palma	66	65
Dome Extension	40	39
Foley-O'Brien	25	20
Hollinger	13.85	13.80
Pearl Lake	25	24
Porcupine Central	3.70	3.62
Porcupine Imperial	6	5
Porcupine Northern	98	95
Preston East Dome	8	7
Rea Mines	1.58	1.56
Standard	18	16
Swastika	26	25
United Porcupine	3	2½
West Dome	40	35
Big Dome	30.25	30.20
Jupiter Mines	55	53
Vipond	48	47
North Dome	1.00	95

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Wall street, close.—The market closed easy. Trading slackened in the second hour, but Reading, Northern Pacific and some of the metal stocks reached a higher level before the profit-taking sales made an impression on prices. Reading relapsed a point, but the recessions elsewhere were extremely moderate. In the absence of any unusual developments, the strength of the list was generally ascribed to a running in of the short interest, which has recently been somewhat aggressive in the active issues.

Money Market.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Money was firm and discount rates were quiet today. The stock market was quietly cheerful. British securities and copper shares hardened a fraction, but the traction shares eased off on profit taking. Foreign rails were well supported. American securities opened steady and around parity. Later the market advanced on light covering and closed steady, with prices ranging from unchanged to ⅜ higher than yesterday's New York closing.

Bullion Market.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Bullion amounting to £30,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today. Gold premium at Madrid 7.90; at Lisbon 9.00.

London Sugar.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Raw Sugar—Centrifugal, 15s 3d; Muscovado, 13s 9d; beet sugar, January, 15s 8¼d. Calcutta linseed, April-June, 61s 9d. Linseed oil, 40s 3d. Sperm oil, £34 10s. Petroleum, American refined, 6⅝d; spirits, 7 7-16d. Turpentine spirits, 35s 9d. Rosin, American strained, 17s 3d; fine, 18s 7½d.

NEW YORK, Jan. 202.—Daily average—Loans increased $35,924,000, specie increased $18,934,000; legal tenders increased $1,856,000, net deposits increased, $51,353,000, circulation increased, $1,000; excess lawful reserve $36902,000. increase $7,843,750. Actual condition—Loans increased $28,133,000, specie increased $18,429,000, legal tenders decreased $1,483,000 net deposits increased $42,372,000, circulation increased $161,000, excess lawful reserve $42,074,700, increase $7,124,000. Summary of state banks and trust companies not reporting to the New York clearing house—Loans decerased $10,621,700, specie decreased $1,626,900, legal tenders increased $16,300, total deposits increased $8,197,400.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Coalers were again conspicuous for their marked strength, particularly Reading, which was actively absorbed on the talk of tht company forming a coal sales company along the same lines as L. V. and Lackawanna. The balance of the list was inclined to respond, though not to same extent, but a noticeable feature was the inclination to produce greater activity in seltcted issues. As the week closes, sentiment is rather cheerful, due primarily to the fact that the bulk of the securities, which were lodgtd in the Equitable Building, have been found to have been unharmed. Advices on the coalers continue bullish, particularly on Reading and the New York tractions, also New York Central has been mentioned as likely to bt quite prominent on the advancing side during the coming week. It looks very much if the subway controversy in New York will be adjusted next wetk, which, it is anticipated, will be reflected by great advantages to the Inter-Boro Company, and the movement in the same will bear watching, wt are told, higher prices being predicted.

WRIT FOR $5,000 AGAINST MERCHANT

William H. Davis Seeks Big Damages From C. P. D. Wegner.

Mr. W. C. Fitzgerald, acting for William H. Davis, has issued a writ for $5,000 damages against C. P. D. Wegner, for alleged criminal conversation supposed to have taken place between the defendant and the plaintiff's wife. The defendant is a Talbot street merchant, and the plaintiff is also of London, The writ has been issued for the high court.

Personal Mention

Miss Kippen, of this city, has left for Saskatchewan, having received word of the illness of her mother.

The many friends of C. P. R. Engineer James Davis will be pleased to hear that he is making a speedy recovery at St. Joseph's Hospital after a serious illness.

Major Gordon Hall, of the staff at the armories, was in Windsor Friday night and gave an address on practical work to the officers of the Twenty-first Regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Houlgate, of Detroit, celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary New Year's Day. The guests from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dingle and Miss Maud, of London; Mr. and Mrs. A. Houlgate and son Edward, of St. Marys; Mr. and Mrs. J. Jacob, of Ridgetown, and Mr. J. Donaldson, of Chatham, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Holtz, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, and Mrs. H. Smith, of Detroit.

GARNETT---WELD

A Very Pretty Wedding Was Celebrated in Christ Church, Delaware.

Christ Church, Delaware, was the scene of a pretty wedding Friday afternoon, when Mr. Charles Gerrard Garnett, of Charlton, New Ontario, was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Palmer Weld, second daughter of Mr. William Stephen Weld, of Delaware. The church was decorated for the occasion, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. F. Leigh, rector. During the ceremony the choir rendered a wedding anthem in an artistic manner.

The bride looked very charming in a wedding gown of cream satin and an overdress of cream marquisette, and the wedding veil and orange blossoms. She carried a huge bouquet of cream roses, and was attended by her sister, Miss Maud Weld, who was dressed in pink with hat to match, and carried pink carnations. The groom's brother, Mr. Fred Garnett, was best man.

After the ceremony the wedding party drove to "Hopeton," the residence of the bride's parents, where 25 immediate relatives of the happy couple sat down to the wedding breakfast.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Garnett unites two of the oldest and highly esteemed families of Delaware. They were the recipients of many beautiful and useful gifts, and will take up their residence in Charlton after a short honeymoon trip to eastern points.

COMMISSION TO SETTLE MATTER

It Is Said This Is Only Solution of Track Elevation in London.

NO NEW DEPOT AS YET

Visit of Engineers to This City on Friday Is Said To Have Had No Special Significance.

No action has as yet been taken by the city council towards bringing the Grand Trunk and the city together to settle the vexed question of a new station and track elevation.

Mayor Graham, Ald. Bennett, Ald. Spittal and others have advanced views on the matter, but other than discuss it informally, they have taken no step.

Yesterday Superintendent Gillen, of Toronto, and Chief Engineer R. H. Stafford, of the company, were in the city, and inspected the various departments of G. T. R. here. There was no interview with the city representatives although there was a rumor that something might result from the visit.

No Conference.

"We have heard nothing," said Mayor Graham. "We have not consulted with the company's officials as yet. I am firmly convinced that something should be done to bring the Grand Trunk to consider our position in London. I am of the opinion that it will be done by the present council. However, nothing has been done of a definite nature as yet. We hope to do something soon."

In conversation with a prominent Grand Trunk official, The Advertiser was informed that the visit of Mr. Stafford and Mr. Gillen had no especial significance at this time. He declared that nothing would be done towards a new station until the whole question of track elevation was taken up between the city and the company. He doubted that any settlement would be made until the Dominion railway commission stepped in, and decided the matter.

FARMERS THREATEN TO LOOT ENGINES

Fuel Famine in Saskatchewan So Serious That Settlers Are Violent.

[Canadian Press.]

Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—Delegates from different points in Saskatchewan assert that the fuel famine is so serious the farmers are threatening to loot passing locomotives.

MANY INJURED WHEN C.P.R. TRAIN IS WRECKED

Five Cars Turn Turtle, But All Occupants Escape Death.

[Canadian Press.]

Winnipeg, Jan. 20. — The Moose Jaw local on the C. P. R. was wrecked at Whitewood, Sask. Five cars turned turtle, and many passengers were injured, none fatally.

I. H. C. TO BE PROBED

Wickersham Assures Committee Action Will Be Taken Against Trust.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, Jan. 20.—Attorney-General Wickersham today assured the House committee on rules that the Government would take action against the International Harvester Company, congressional investigation of which is under consideration by the committee.

"PEACEFUL VALLEY"

Performance Will Be Given for Benefit of Sunday Concerts in London.

The performance of "Peaceful Valley," by a local cast of amateurs, for the benefit of Sunday concerts, on Feb. 12 and 13, promises to be one of the events of the season. Tickets are selling rapidly, and a large number of people have offered their services in disposing of them. All the boxes have been sold, and part of the balance of the house. This in spite of the fact that the tickets have only ben on sale four days. From the present indications there will be the largest turnout for any local amateur event.

A cast comprising some of the best local talent has been secured, and rehearsals are being held nightly. Mr. Carruthers, who will play the leading role of Hosea Howe, when he volunteered his services, had not looked over the part, and the result is that he finds himself several pounds heavy, as the part calls for a very slight man. As soon as this was discovered Mr. Carruthers started training, with the result that he has reduced four pounds in the last week. "I expect to take off ten pounds at least before the performance," he said, "but it is tough work this weather.

Following is the cast:

Hosea Howe, Mr. Carruthers; Jotham Ford, Mr. Foy; Ward Andrews, Mr. McInnis; Mr. Rand, Mr. Hood: Charley Rand, Mr. Ferte; Jack Farquhar, Mr. Berry; Virgie Rand, Miss Graham: Niobe Farquhar, Miss Sage; Martha Howe, Miss Chalmers; Phyllis Howe, Miss McInnis.

PLANS FOR STORE

Sir George Gibbons Will Have Three Story Structure Erected.

Plans for the erection of a store to replace the buildings destroyed in the recent Dundas street fire, have been ordered by Sir George Gibbons, and construction work will be commenced as soon as possible.

It was the intention to purchase the store owned by Mr. Douglas Grand, of Liverpool, but this deal was not consummated. As a result, Sir George Gibbons has decided to build on his own property. The store will be three stories in height, but it will be so constructed that two additional stories can be erected, if thought advisable, in the future.

Late Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. May Lillian Clark, an English lady, who died at Victoria Hospital, following an illness which developed shortly after her marriage a few months ago, was buried this afternoon at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted at Logan's undertaking parlors by Rev. Dean Davis, of St. James' Episcopal Church. The pallbearers were Messrs. Ernest Clark, Fred Clark, Tony West, Arthur Drennaie, Harry Vanstone and Chas. Whittaker.

The Dominion Bank
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., PRES. W. D. MATTHEWS, VICE.-PRES.
C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital paid up	$ 4,700,000
Reserve Fund	$ 5,700,000
Total Assets	$70,000,000

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Travellers' Checks and Letters of Credit, issued by this bank, are cashed in any part of the world.

They are self-identifying, and make it an easy matter to procure ready money at any stage of the journey. If lost or stolen, they are of no value to finder or thief.

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LONDON BRANCH.................EAST END (Rectory Street) BRANCH
C. R. ROSS, MANAGER.

TEMISKAMING

We understand Temiskaming has just shipped a car of high-grade ore worth over $100,000. The ore is coming from the deep levels of the mine, which are understood to be showing up better than ever. We believe Temiskaming is a purchase. Write for our full detailed report (1,500 words).

BEAVER CONSOLIDATED

Within a short time Beaver Consolidated will start up its new mill, thereby greatly increasing its earnings. The strong financial condition of the company, its immense demonstrated ore reserves, and the indicated increase in its earnings, we believe, warrant the immediate purchase of this stock. Send for our full report (3,500 words).

We will be pleased to execute your orders in either or both of these stocks for cash or on a marginal basis of 33 1-3 per cent, and would suggest all orders by wire at our expense.

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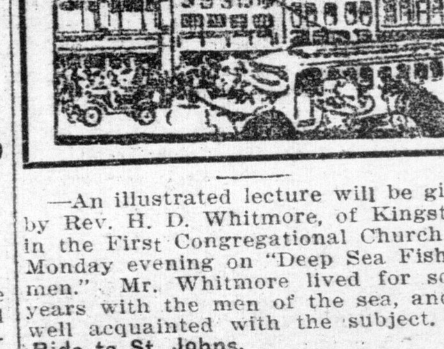

—An illustrated lecture will be given by Rev. H. D. Whitmore, of Kingston, in the First Congregational Church on Monday evening on "Deep Sea Fishermen." Mr. Whitmore lived for some years with the men of the sea, and is well acquainted with the subject.

Ride to St. Johns.

Lithographers from Lawson & Jones' held a sleighride party to St. Johns Hotel last evening. After supper the evening was spent in games, music and other amusements.

Called to Chimney Fire.

The fire brigade had a run shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon to the residence of Mr. Thomas Howard, 433 Ridout street. A chimney fire was the cause of the alarm. There was no damage.

A Toboggan Party.

The toboggan party which was to have been held by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Southern Congregational Church last night was postponed. Instead a social evening was spent at the home of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Claris. Following an enjoyable time spent in games an oyster supper was served.

Interred in Mount Pleasant.

The funeral of Mrs. Jessie McDonald Gall Jack, who died a couple of days ago at her home, 550 Richmond street, was held this afternoon from the undertaking parlors of George E. Logan to Mount Pleasant Cemetery The services were conducted by Rev. Richard Whiting.

He Leads the Baptists.

Toronto Star: Rev. J. J. Ross, of Dovercourt Road Baptist Church (formerly of London), heads the Baptists who don't seem matrimonially inclined this year, since only forty weddings stand to Mr. Ross' credit. Rev. John MacNeill, of Walmer Road Church, has also had a good deal to do, though strictly speaking, he is out of the marrying zone.

A Presentation.

Mr. D. H. Bowen, formerly manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph Company, in this city, but who has lately been appointed assistant superintendent for Ontario, with headquarters at Toronto, was this afternoon presented with a handsome travelling bag, and a purse of gold by his friends, at the Tecumseh House. The presentation was made by Mr. R. K. Cowan, who expressed the regret of the citizens generally at losing Mr. Bowen, but wished him success in his new position.

Paper-Bag Demonstration.

One of the most interesting cooking demonstrations ever given in this city was that of The Advertiser paper-bag cooking given by Mr. Frank Smith Friday in the Gas Appliance Company office on Dundas street. The attendance daily grows greater at these demonstrations, and Friday's demonstration was the most successful and instructive yet. The Ermaline paper bags were used to make fish and potato croquettes with excellent success. The croquettes turned out with delicious flavor and appetizing and delicate coloring. Mr. Smith also boiled white fish in the bags and breaded fish were cooked in the same way. The demonstration will continue every day next week.

No Plans for Demonstration.

The Toronto Suffrage Association is planning a big demonstration in support of the proposed bill to extend the franchise to women. Deputations are being planned to wait upon the Provincial Government. So far no local women's organizations have taken any steps in this direction, although it is quite possible that something may yet be done along that line. Mrs. H. Ashplant, local president of the W. C. T. U., stated that that organization had not yet taken any steps owards sending a deputation to Toronto. Miss Yeaes, of the Woman Teachers' Guild, also stated that the guild had not as yet considered the question of supporting the bill with a deputation.

Won a Medal.

In the dancing contest at Burns' anniversary concert held at St. Thomas on Thursday evening, a medal was awarded to Miss Gladys Comber, of Wellington street, donated and presented by Miss Jean Ogilvie, of St. Thomas.

EAST LONDON NEWS

WANT 6:30 EXPRESS STOP AT EAST LONDON

A Deputation Waited On Progressives, and Asked For Assistance In Matter.

A deputation of East London residents has asked the East End Progressive Association to take up the matter of having the Grand Trunk 6:30 train stop at the East London station.The train in question has many passengers for East London, and it would be a great convenience for them were they able to get off at the East London depot. The matter will be communicated to the mayor to see what he can do in the matter.

The East End Progressives are casting about for a suitable site in the vicinity of Chelsea Green in order that a local East End industry may locate there. The industry, the nature of which is being kept quiet, by the members of the association, is at present located in the East End, but it is paying $2,000 a year for the rent of the building it is in at present. It employs sixteen men and does a large shipping business. The firm wants to get nearer the M. C. R., and so the East London Progressives, who are interested in boosting the concern, are endeavoring to find a suitable site for it to build upon. The matter will be gone into more deeply at the next meeting. Another deputation waited upon the Progressives and asked for their assistance in the matter of obtaining better lights for Dundas street and some of the railway crossings. This matter will also be dealt with more definitely at the next meeting.

A SURPRISE PARTY

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Brooks Were "Dropped in on" By Friends.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Brooks, 315 Simcoe street, was the scene of a happy gathering last evening, when a large number of their friends tendered them a surprise party. About fifty couples were present, and the evening was largely devoted to card playing and dancing. Refreshments were served, and the gathering broke up at a late hour with much praise for Mr. and Mrs. Brooks for the enjoyable entertainment provided.

An Explanation.

Mr. A. F. Way, of Josephine street, Chelsea Green, writes to correct a slight mistake that was made in reporting the number of eggs his hens laid during the month of Dec. 17 to Jan. 16. The total number of eggs that twelve of his hens laid during that time was 152, and not 220, as stated by The Advertiser a few days ago. Mr. Way's hens did lay 220 eggs that month, but it was his total number of 39 hens that laid them.

East End Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and little daughter, Dorothy, of Strathroy, are visting Mrs. Stevenson's sister, Mrs Colbert, 338 Lyle street.

Annual Meeting.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of London will hold its twenth-eighth annual meeting in New St. James' Presbyterian Church on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 23 and 24. On Tuesday evening there will be a public meeting held, when Miss Harriet Thomson, returned missionary from Indore, India, will give an address on her work there. Brief addresses will also be given by Rev. Dr. Ross and Rev. W. R. McIntosh, and Rev. J. G. Inkster will give a statement of the year's work. A programme of special music is being prepared by Dr. Pierce and his choir. Silver collection.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on box. 25c

ENTER ANY TIME

London's High Class Business School keeps open throughout the year. Young people may enter any day and complete their course without interruption of midsummer holidays. You may study all at home or partly at home and finish at the College. Thirty years' experience. Largest trainers in Canada. Affiliated with The Commercial Educators' Association of Canada. Write for particulars.

London Business College

Corner Dundas and Park Avenue.
GEO. SPOTTON, President. ROBT. KING, Principal.
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For particulars re tuition or exams., write the Registrar.
F. L. WILLGOOSE, Mus. Bac., A.R.C.O., Principal.
LOTTIE L. ARMSTRONG, Registrar.
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In fact it's a regular mixer. Egg and Stove make a good mixture for the boiler or furnace. One size sort of holds the other.

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INVISIBLE DOUBLE VISION GLASSES

Do away with the trouble and inconvenience caused by the cement in old style bifocals, and they look better.

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THE STORE WITH THE STOCK
Look for above sign on window, and large watch sign over sidewalk.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ONE PRICE THE YEAR ROUND
W. J. Wray & Co.
384 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON.

Roland D. Jarvis
DENTIST
Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets.

Debenture For Sale

$64 will purchase a $100 Debenture.
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Taxi Cabs and Carriages for every occasion. Hueston's Liveries.

During the year 1909, 322 persons were killed and 17,890 injured by vehicles in the streets of London.

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Window Shades to order. Guaranteed rollers and workmanship.
Special Oak Curtain Poles complete 27c
129 Dundas, 11 Market Square
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Kent Brewery
LONDON, ONT.

Yes! It's the Best Sandwich Loaf
JOHNSTON BROS.
XXX JUMB-O BREAD
AND YOU'LL ENJOY SANDWICHES MADE OF IT.
Johnston Bros. Phone 944

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mrs. (Dr.) H. J. Stephens will receive for the first time in her new home, 544 Talbot street, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Bishop Is Recovered.

His Lordship Bishop Fallon has recovered from his recent indisposition, and will preach in St. Peter's Cathedral on Sunday morning.

Appointment on G. T. P. Railway.

A circular issued by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway announces that Mr. H. E. Bissell has been appointed right-of-way and claims agent of that company, vice Mr. George H. Pope, superannuated.

South London Euchre.

There was a large crowd at the South London Liberal Club euchre tourney last evening, and much interest was shown in the competition. The winner of the prize offered by Dr. W. J. Stevenson was not decided, but it will be competed for at a later meeting.

Boy Scouts.

The First London Troop held their weekly meeting Thursday night in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The greater part of the evening was spent in drill. Mr. William Brady, scout master of the Ninth London, was a visitor. At the close of the meeting boxing was indulged in by the boys.

Rummage Sale.

The Ladies' Aid of Askin Street Methodist Church will hold a rummage sale on Tuesday next, Jan. 23, in the gymnasium of the church, at the corner of Askin and Teresa streets. An assortment of household goods and clothing will be on sale, and also a nice variety of home-made cooking. Luncheon will be served in the basement of the school.

Campbell—Boyce.

A quiet wedding took place in Hamilton on Nov. 20, 1911, when Miss Annie Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Boyce, 658 William street, London, Ont., was united in matrimony to Mr. Edward Campbell. Mr. Campbell is well known as a lacrosse and basketball player. The couple will reside in their new home in Brantford.

Court Eclipse at Home.

The members of Court Eclipse, of the Canadian Order of Foresters, held an at home Friday evening in their rooms in the Carling Block, over 150 people being in attendance. Euchre was played at thirty tables during the early part of the evening, after which a programme was presided over by District Officer A. R. Galpin. Court Eclipse has a rather unique feature in a full orchestra of ten, all of whom are members of the court.

ANNUAL BANQUET A GRAND SUCCESS

Employes of Wortman & Ward Appreciate Mr. Wortman's Treatment of Them.

The third annual banquet tendered by the employees of the firm of Wortman & Ward to Mr. W. H. Wortman, in appreciation of his system of sharing the profits of the concern with his men each Christmas, was held Friday evening in Foresters' Hall, at the corner of Dundas and English streets.

Following the supper a splendid programme was rendered, consisting of the following numbers: Invocation, Rev. Dr. Manning; chairman's address, Mr. F. McLaren; toast, "The King," Mr. J. Calhoun; piano selection, Mr. W. Wortman; toast, "The Committee," Mr. C. Gilbert; song, Mr. A. Fountain; piccolo solo, Mr. J. Hill; chorus, "Canada"; toast, "Canada," Rev. W. R. McIntosh; violin selection, Mr. F. Prior; song, Mr. S. Clark; toast, "The Business," Mr. W. H. Wortman; song, Mr. A. Scott; barrel duet, J. and N. McConnell; toast, "Our Guests," Rev. Dr. Manning; mandolin selection, Mr. Fred Parker; song, Mr. Dyer; toast, "Our Travellers," Mr. Thomas; accordeon selection, Mr. R. Jeffrey; song, Mr. F. Parker; mouth-organ selection, Mr. Dick Campbell; toast, "Office," Mr. J. F. Dobie.

The Guests.

Among those who attended the banquest were: F. W. Parker, C. L. Kinsey, W. D. Stock, E. Welch, M. Ward, A. Oliver, G. Eastman, N. Copeland, Walter Webb, H. D. Finlayson, E. C. Jukes, Bert Glazier, T. Shinn, W. H. Robinson, John Dolby, R. Campbell, A. J. Smith, A. Andrews, L. Clark, E. Bossence, Bert Jolliffe R. Jolliffe, L. Jolliffe, William Joyes, P. Lewis, J. Freeman, W. Gloyn, Alex. Tait, F. O. Ramsay, C. Gilbert, J. E. Dobie, R. Thomas, W. B. Wortman, W. R. McIntosh, W. H. Wortman, C. N. Wortman, S. C. Webster, F. W. McLaren, Alf. Parker, J. A. Calhoun, A. M. Scott, Harry Finlayson, A. N. Fountain, R. Parker, Andrew Devine, W. Bryanton, J. McConnell, N. McConnell, Mr. Bragg, W. McConnell, J. A. McConnell, R. Johnson, James E. Hill, A. Clare and others.

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When the boys or girls come home hungry, the quickest, best and most wholesome thing to hand them is a slice of

Parnell's Homemade Bread

It has built up thousands of strong, healthy, robust youngsters.
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KOLYNOS
A Scientific Dental Cream

combines the advantages of a powder and a mouth wash.

Brings to the teeth that pearly lustre of absolute cleanliness.

Keeps the mouth in a highly antiseptic condition, and prevents the growth of disease germs which produce Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Grip, Tonsilitis, Bronchitis, etc.

Kolynos is in the truest sense a disease preventer. Use it and discover how good a really clean mouth feels.

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Chemists and Druggists.
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SALE OF USED PIANOS

We are offering for sale at a reduction of from one-third to one-half off the regular prices all the pianos that we now have on our wareroom floors. These pianos were out on rent, but we brought them in purposely for this special sale. They are all just as perfect as new pianos and fully guaranteed, and it would be difficult for anyone to distinguish them from new pianos. These prices range from $185 to $345 on terms of from $5 to $8 monthly. No big cash payment with purchase necessary. We only ask that the monthly payment be made in advance. Williams' Piano Company, Limited, 194 Dundas street. 5k

SAW-BILL DUCKS ARE NOW ON THE THAMES

Mr. W. E. Saunders Gives Some Interesting Information in Regard to Them.

Mr. W. E. Saunders, the local authority on birds, paid a visit to the flock of ducks on the River Thames, and gave a most interesting account of them.

"There is a large flock of American Merganser ducks on the river," he stated. "This is the species known as the saw-bill. They are altogether a fish duck. There are four or five particularly handsome males among them. They are black and white in plumage, with dark salmon-color underneath. When they fly over you you can see the richness of the salmon coloring. Some of the females are very pretty, too, with their furry black crests, set behind, not on top of the head.

"In addition to the saw-bills there are at least three golden eyes, or the variety of duck known as whistle wings. The latter are great divers, and remain under water an incredible time. Both these varieties of ducks are river ducks, and remain where there is open water. There used to be several large flocks of them some years ago, but this is the first flock seen here in some time."

Fifteen years ago Moscow started a city pawn shop. Since then it has lent more than $27,000,000 on nearly 7,000,000 articles left in pawn.

BUSINESS IS GOOD IN THIS DISTRICT

London Factories Have Orders on Hand That Will Keep Them Busy.

COLLECTIONS ARE EASY

Country Trade Very Satisfactory, and Wholesalers Report Prospects for Big Orders in Near Future.

Bradstreet's trade report says:

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say general trade continues to show more pronounced activity, although wholesale business has hardly yet attained its full stride. Drygoods houses report themselves as well satisfied with the amount of spring orders coming in, and they say there is every prospect that spring trade will prove a record one in the matter of volume. Textile manufacturers are busy. Cotton mills are making deliveries and it is understood large orders have been placed abroad for general lines of spring and summer drygoods. Retail trade in winter lines was quite brisk during the colder weather, but this has fallen off to some extent during the milder days of the past week. Staple lines of hardware and groceries have been moving well. Country trade has kept up very satisfactorily. Deliveries of produce have been fairly large, but prices have been well maintained. Boot and shoe factories are busy and a good demand for hides and leather is noted. Collections are generally reported satisfactory.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say spring trade is opening up nicely and prospects for later business are considered excellent in every direction. Orders for spring lines are coming forward well and in the majority of cases they are for large parcels. Retail business in heavy goods has been a little quieter, owing to the mild weather, but sorting orders have been good. For this time of the year there has been a good demand for building supplies and an active trade is looked forward to very early in the spring. Spring business in paints, oils, etc., has been good. Considerable movement is reported in house furnishings and kindred lines. Manufacturers here and at all provincial points are busy. Country trade has been good. Receipts of produce are fair and prices are generally firm. Collections show further improvement.

Active in West.

Winnipeg reports say trade there and throughout the west continues steady in character and shows rather more activity than was reported a week ago. The sorting business of winter lines in drygoods, etc., has been good. Spring lines are now holding considerable attention, and prospects for later business are very satisfactory. Staple lines of groceries are active. Hardware is quiet but looking forward to a heavy demand for general lines with the opening of spring. Collections show further slight improvement.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say trade there and at all provincial points continues steady in character and of excellent volume for this time of the year. Excellent ordering is reported for spring. The present year will see greatly increased activity in railroad building and in industrial expansion generally, and the result should make for a large growth in the general trade of the province. Retail trade is generally good. Collections are reported satisfactory.

Hamilton reports say general trade there is showing signs of improvement. The volume of business doing compares well with that of other years at this time and the outlook for later on is generally considered mostly encouraging. Retail trade is a little quieter owing to mild weather, but wholesalers report a large and growing interest in spring goods. Local factories continue busy.

London Business.

London reports say general business there seems to be on a very satisfactory basis. Retail trade has been good and wholesalers are well satisfied with prospects for later on. Factories also, have plenty of orders on hand to keep them busy for some time. Country trade has been satisfactory.

Ottawa reports say business there has been fairly steady during the past week. Seasonable lines have moved well both at wholesale and retail. Country trade has also been more active. Local factories are busy. Collections are fair to good.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say little change is noticeable in trade over that of the preceding week. Boisterous weather and lots of snow has made country roads in some sections impassable, and travellers' movements have been retarded. The outlook, however, is regarded favorable and orders for spring are said to be well under way. In the city retailers, as a rule, are holding their annual clearing sales. Local industries are fairly busy and collections from country parts are reported satisfactory.

Excellent Connections For the Sunny South.

To meet the demand of southern travel which generally takes place this season of the year, the C. P. R. is pleased to inform the public of the excellent connection made at Detroit with the Pere Marquette for Jacksonville and other southern points.

Passengers can leave London on the C. P. R. fast train at 7:48 p.m., arrive Detroit 10:25 p.m., and connect with the Pere Marquette train leaving same depot at 10:45 p.m., and arrive at Jacksonville second morning after leaving Detroit.

The parlor and dining car service between London and Detroit is par excellence, and from Detroit south through sleeping and dining car service is also operated.

This route takes you through the beautiful cities of Detroit, Mich.; Toledo, O.; Dayton, O.; Cincinnati, O., and Atlanta, Ga.

If intending passengers will call at the ticket office, 161 Dundas, corner Richmond, full information will be furnished and literature covering the route supplied. W. Fulton, city passenger agent, London 6u

Acme of Service.

Taking into consideration the magnificent equipment supplied by the Canadian Pacific, even at full tariff rates, every day is a bargain day for the travelling public.

The new compartment cars recently put into service between Toronto and Ottawa, and Toronto and Montreal, on trains leaving North Toronto at 10 p.m. daily, in addition to the electric lighted sleeping cars, also operated on this train, make it second to none on the continent.

The compartment cars have a style all their own, being the latest in construction and appointment. They are electric lighted throughout; absolute privacy is assured; individual toilet requisites, etc.

"A Premier Train," is the general verdict; some say, a credit to Canada. W. Fulton, city passenger agent, London. 6u

MANY APPLICATIONS TO JOIN NIGHT CLASSES

Commercial Classes in the Collegiate Institute Appear Very Popular.

A large number of applications to join the night classes at the Commercial School have been received by Principal McCutcheon, and many more are expected.

The necessity for such a series of classes has long been manifest, and the advisory committee have made arrangements to open the school at once.

"We think this is an opportunity for students who wish to secure an education in business," said Principal McCutcheon. "The very best instruction will be given, and we hope that many will take advantage of the opportunity."

HAD A GOOD YEAR

W. C. Sifton Was Appointed President of Mutual Fire Company.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ridgetown, Jan. 20.—The twentieth annual meeting of the Howard Mutual Fire Insurance Company held in the township hall, was largely attended by the farmers from the surrounding country. W. C. Sifton, president, was in the chair, and a most satisfactory year was reported. The three retiring directors were re-elected, Mr. W. C. Sifton was elected president, and E. D. Mitten treasurer.

The town council are advertising for a new chief of police, and also a night watchman.

Miss Mary Livingstone has returned from Alberta, where she has been for the past year.

Mr. Joseph Boothroid, of the Ridge East, has bought the residence owned by Mr. J. C. Smith on Ebenezer street. Mr. Smith has bought the Sinclair farm on the Thamesville sideroad.

At the first meeting of the public school board, Mr. S. E. Kennedy was elected chairman, Norman Steer secretary, and John E. Clark, treasurer. The principal's report showed enrollment for January 281, with average attendance of 230.

Mr. William Adaman, of Selton, has bought Mr. M. Causgrove's property on Jane street, and will move into town.

"THE GLADIATORS"

Judge Barron Gave Interesting Talk at Western University Friday Night.

At the meeting of Western University Literary Society last evening, His Honor Judge Barron, of Stratford, read a very interesting paper entitled, "Pollice Verso" (The Turning of the Thumb"). The composition was a very scholarly and classical one, which showed no small amount of original research and insight among all the prominent classical authorities of the ages. It had reference to the old method of dispatching men as practiced by the ancient gladiators: whether the up-turning of the thumb (pollice verso) meant mercy and clemency, and depressing the thumb (pollice oppresso), signified immediate dispatch by the sword or vice versa. His honor made some modern applications as well. Besides the lecture several musical numbers were exceedingly well rendered, the artists being Miss A. Tory, Mrs. Jerdon and Mr. Penny. The president occupied the chair. It is announced that the next meeting will take the form of a debate between the Collegiate Institute and the university.

A GAME SANCTUARY

Reserve Established to Prevent the Threatened Extermination in Alps.

London, Jan. 20.—Remote from all large centres of population a bird and beast sanctuary has been established in the Upper Engadine in Switzerland. This is the Val Cluoza, near Zernetz, and not far from the Ofen Pass. It is a well-wooded spot of considerable area, carefully watched and in the summer continually patrolled by keepers.

One of these, who has just returned to St. Moritz from a visit, found the park completely snowed under to a depth of more than four feet. In it were five herds of chamois, one of which numbered 147 head, besides a great number of roebuck and deer, together with hares, foxes and other smaller Alpine animals. Flocks of snow hens were also wintering in the sanctuary with numerous crossbills, titmice and other small birds.

It is hoped that the establishment of this reserve will prevent the threatened extermination of wild beasts and birds in the Alps.

Why Not Spend the Winter in California?

Attractive rates will be quoted by variable routes, affording finest scenery. The Los Angeles Limited, leaving Chicago daily, 10:16 p.m., for Southern California; the San Francisco Overland Limited, leaving Chicago 8:30 p.m., less than three days en route, provide the best of everything in railway travel. The China and Japan Mail leaves Chicago daily, 10:45 p.m., for San Francisco and Los Angeles. The Centennial State Special leaves Chicago daily, 10:00 a.m., for San Francisco, via Denver and D. and R. G. Illustrated literature on application to B. H. Bennett, G.A., Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 46 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. J6,13,20,27

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Values You Must Not Overlook

Mink Sets
Persian Sets
Marmot Sets
Squirrel Sets
At Special Prices

Furs From Factory to Wearer

We are absolutely manufacturers, and all goods we sell are cut, made and finished in our own workrooms. Satisfaction goes with every order placed with us.

ROSS' For Reliable Furs
196 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Stock-Taking Sale

Read This List, Every Bargain Is Genuine

RUGS

$ 9.00 RUGS for..$ 6.50	$25.00 RUGS for..$18.00
$12.00 RUGS for..$ 8.50	$30.00 RUGS for..$22.00
$15.00 RUGS for..$11.00	$40.00 RUGS for..$30.00
$20.00 RUGS for..$15.00	$50.00 RUGS for..$35.00

LACE CURTAINS

75c CURTAINS for..40¢	$2.50 CURTAINS..$1.75
$1.00 CURTAINS for 65¢	$3.00 CURTAINS..$2.10
$1.50 CURTAINS..$1.10	$4.00 CURTAINS..$3.00
$2.00 CURTAINS..$1.25	$6.00 CURTAINS..$4.00

LINOLEUM

45c LINOLEUM for..35¢	75c LINOLEUM for..55¢
50c LINOLEUM for..40¢	$1.00 LINOLEUM for 75¢

STOVES

$25.00 RANGE for $18.00	$15.00 HEATER..$11.00
$30.00 RANGE for $23.50	$20.00 HEATER..$14.50
$35.00 RANGE for $27.00	$30.00 HEATER..$22.00
$45.00 RANGE for $35.00	$40.00 HEATER..$30.00

February Furniture Sale

Our buyer has been away for some time, and has secured the greatest "clear-outs" that we have ever had. We are going to make this February Sale one to be remembered.

The Ontario Furniture Co.
LONDON'S LARGEST HOMEFURNISHERS.
228-230 DUNDAS ST.

SPRINGFORD.

Springford, Jan. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Will Sommers and little daughter have gone to visit with Mrs. Sommers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Greer, near Rhineland. Mr. Cassel, another son-in-law of Mr. Greer, has also gone to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Sommers.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church held a dinner in the basement of the church Tuesday. Rev. Mr. Moyer, of Burgessville, is to preach the missionary anniversary sermon in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening.

When given as soon as the croupy cough appears Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will ward off an attack of croup and prevent all danger and cause of anxiety. Thousands of mothers use it successfully. Sold by all dealers. 1

SECOND SECTION

London Advertiser

SECOND SECTION

49th YEAR. THE LONDON ADVERTISER. LONDON, ONTARIO. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1912. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CIGAR SMOKE COVERS THIS NEW CARD TRICK

Londoner Writes a Story of a Card Sharper in the Cobalt Country Who Was Caught After He Had Fooled the Experts.

Mr. C. J. Fitzgerald, of this city, has an interesting story of a Cobalt card sharper in the New York Sunday Sun of last week. It is as follows:

"I thought I was familiar with most of the tricks employed by card sharps," said a professional entertainer who makes a good living doing card tricks a few evenings ago in one of the uptown hotels, "but I found a new one up in the Cobalt country recently."

The speaker never appears on a public stage, but depends for his patronage upon his engagements now and then in private houses or at clubs. His fee is $100.

"I had been in Montreal and Toronto for a few months," he said to the group of listeners, many of whom knew of his skill with cards, "and I had gone to Cobalt with some friends who had claims there and at Porcupine, the Eldorado still further north. Those who had asked me to accompany them in their private car I knew took me along for their amusement, and part of the programme was an exhibition after dinner the evening we arrived.

"I make it a point to pick out a particular man in a gathering when I do some of my tricks, succeeding with everybody else and always conveying the impression that my mastery over the minds of those who draw cards has more to do with the success of the feat than anything else. There was one man whose name I lost in the hurried introductions that preceded the dinner at which twenty of us sat down. This chap had a low forehead, and the blackest eyes you ever saw looked out from brows that were as straight as though drawn with a ruler. Several tricks were pulled off and then I tackled that old chestnut where you force a card upon a dozen or more persons and then call the card. There is nothing remarkable in it, and it is practiced by every man in this country and Europe who has made a study of the art. As I shuffled the pack, winding up with the accordeon riffle, I commented upon the fact that on rare occasions when I encountered a stronger will than my own I had failed to make good with this trick. Upon these different occasions I called all the cards accurately with the exception of the one drawn by this man. It was the queen of hearts and I guessed all around it.

"With each succeeding failure," went on the magician, "I noticed his eyes glisten with satisfaction and finally in a quandary, and practically confessing myself beaten, I shuffled the pack anew, and turning suddenly hurled the cards with all my strength against the wooden partition at one end of the room. All the cards with the exception of the queen of hearts fluttered to the floor. It alone remained impaled by a tack which pinned it securely to the wall. Looking him in the eye I asked quietly 'Is that your card?' Several of you know the trick and understand how the weight of the rest of the pack behind that tack pins the desired card to the wall. It's a very showy trick, but not at all wonderful. I could see that my man was doing some tall thinking, and when later in the evening he singled me out, I was not surprised. He began by asking me if I expected to make a long stay in that part of Canada and almost at once followed it up with a query as to whether I ever played poker. He seemed disappointed when I answered in the negative, and I made it a point to ask a few questions about him the following day.

"All that anybody knew about him was that he had come from the mining region surrounding Cripple Creek. He appeared to have plenty of money and they said played a hard, shrewd game of poker, winning oftener than he lost. We had in our party two young chaps who had hit it rich at Porcupine and who had good business connections back in Montreal. They were straight as a string and expected everybody else to be the same way. They both were fond of poker and when they thought they had good hands would bet them as high as a cat's back and then some. It didn't take long to organize a game the second day we were there. The formality of chips was dispensed with, the game being table stakes with the paper notes on the board. There were six players, my two friends, the dark-browed chap from Colorado and these mining men capable of drawing their checks for upward of a million. The game was warm and the money fluctuated pretty evenly for the first two hours. Then the Coloradan, who smoked furiously while he played, caught a hand that was apparently to his liking and raised one of my friends who had opened a jackpot for a hundred. I was sitting where I could see the youngster's hand and he had a queen full on tens put. One of the mining magnates stayed, but the others and my second Montreal friend took to the tall timber, leaving the trio to fight it out.

"There was a thousand in that pot before you could turn round twice, and finally the westerner, whose long cigar was half ashes, removed it from his lips, the residue from the weed falling on the table and the money heaped before him. The mining man had quit when the young Montrealer bet $500 more, and the westerner, apologizing for his apparent carelessness, swept the ashes from the table, using the money as a brush for that purpose. He then scrutinized his hand anew and placing it on top of his money selected two bills, which he tossed into the middle of the table, remarked quietly:

"'A thousand more than you.'

"I knew the boy was up against it then. This youngster had cut his eye teeth and I felt sure he would do the right thing.

"'You win,' was his only comment as he tossed his hand into the discard.

"I was morally certain that the game was not straight and determined to watch the westerner. Every movement was watched closely and beyond the spilling of the ashes of his cigar on the table three or four times in the course of the evening I saw nothing to arouse my suspicions. The man lost back some of the money he had won in the big pot, but quit the game a good winner.

"The next evening found them at it again, the losers eager for revenge and the chief winner apparently only too glad to give them a chance. I was on the watch for any holdout or other device employed by the stranger, but the man dealt apparently as squarely asany of the others, and I was beginning to think that perhaps I had done the man an injustice. He was smoking like a furnace, decorating his section of the table with ashes profusely. There hadn't been anything beyond the ordinary for an hour or more, when, with the chap who had lost the evening before dealing, one of the mining men opend a jack for the limit. The westerner, my other friend from Montreal and another of the Cobalters all stayed and everybody sat up and prepared for hostilities.

"The mining man, who opened, drew one card and bet $250. The other mining man, who drew two cards, saw the bet. Then came the westerner, who had called for two cards. He raised the opening bet $250. As he did so the ashes fell from his cigar, and I thought I noticed a suspicious flirt of the cards and bills combined as he touched the table before replacing both in front of him. The young Montrealer had asked for one card. Finding a spade where he had hoped a heart would repose, when he had skinned them carefully he threw up his hand and watched developments. There was a momentary survey of the situation before hostilities were renewed.

"The opener found that he had improved and raised $1,000, and once more his companion trailed. The westerner studied his hand a moment and then called, showing down four kings. He topped the four nines the opener showed, and the third hand, which turned out to be an ace-high flush, wasn't thought worthy of being placed on the table. As the westerner reached forward to draw in his money I asked for a drink of water, and walking quickly around the table, pinned his arms from behind.

"'Turn over his money, Jack!' I commanded, speaking to one of the Montrealers. The fellow never put up a fight, but sat back in his chair satisfied that the jig was up. Beneath his pile of bills was a dead hand, not even a pair in it, and the method by which he won so unerringly on occasions was plain. His practice was to hold out a card every time he dealt, covering it with the heap of bills. This he continued till he had gathered a hand to his liking, and then when the psychological moment arrived, he spilled the ashes from his cigar. Placing his live hand on top of the bills he picked up both hands of cards and the bills and dusted off the table. The buried cards were so arranged that they were face up. Naturally with the turn of the wrist when they were replaced on the board the real hand was buried and the crooked one was on top ready for action. Dead easy, wasn't it?"

"What became of the sharper?" asked a listener.

"We made him disgorge the winnings of the previous evening and gave him twelve hours to quit Cobalt," was the reply, "and if you ever meet up with a chap with black brows who smokes like a furnace while he plays, keep your weather eye open."

YEAR OF TRIUMPHS FOR THE AVIATORS

During the period 1908-11 the progress of aviation as regards the distance and duration of the flights made and also in the matter of heights and speeds attained may fairly be called marvellous, says a London writer.

Wilbur Wright's history-making flight of 77 miles was made in 1908. In the following year Henry Farman flew 144 miles, in 1910 Maurice Tabateau flew 362 miles and in the present year M. Fourny made a flight of 447 miles and M. Gobe one of 462½ miles.

With regard to the time aeroplanes have been able to remain in the air this progress is equally striking. Wilbur Wright, the great pioneer, in 1908 remained aloft 2 hours 20 minutes 23 seconds. In 1909 Henry Farman's record was 4 hours 17 minutes 35½ seconds. The same aviator in 1910 attained to 8 hours 12 minutes, which this year has been beaten by M. Gobe with 8 hours 16 minutes.

Turning to speed we find that in 1908 Wilbur Wright attained 40.5 miles an hour; Louis Bleriot in 1909 made 48. A Leblanc in 1910 reached 67, and this year M. Nieuport made the great speed of 82 miles an hour.

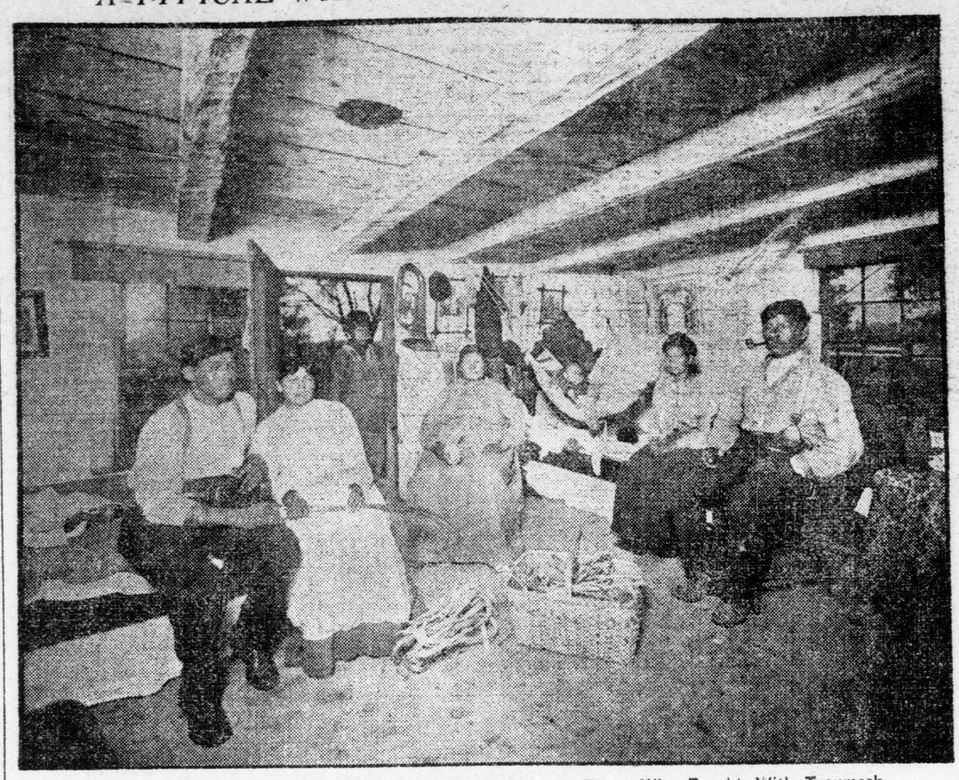
In high flying the aeroplane has exceeded all expectation. In 1908 Wilbur Wright flew at an altitude of 328 feet, Hubert Latham in 1909 reached 1,560 feet, in 1910 A. Hoxsey attained 11,156 feet, and this year Garros flew at a height of 14,750 feet.

In weight carrying too the aeroplane has surpassed expectations. In 1909 one passenger was carried for comparatively short distances only. In 1910 two, three, four, five and six passengers successively were carried.

In February of 1911 M. Lemartin ascended with seven passengers in a four seated monoplane at Paru. Barely a month later M. Bregnet, the designer of the Breguet biplane, carried eleven passengers. This feat was soon eclipsed by the late M. Edward Nieuport, who made a creditable flight with twelve passengers aboard.

A few days late M. Sommer made a flight with a biplane carrying the same number of people, the total extra weight amounting to 1,389 pounds.

A TYPICAL WALPOLE ISLAND LOG DWELLING



A Family Gathering at the Home of Descendants of Those Who Fought With Tecumseh.

TRADITIONS AND HABITS OF INDIANS IN THE VERY HEART OF CIVILIZATION UNCHANGED SINCE DAYS OF LA SALLE

Descendants of Tecumseh, and One Who Lived in His Time, Wrested Great Chief's Bones From the White Man and They Now Lie in a Secret Place—A Refuge for the Hunted Found in Maze of Channels Even to the Present Day.

[By Arthur C. Bowman, Special Traveling Correspondent of The Advertiser.]

Off the westernmost point of Ontario, where the St. Clair River broadens into the shallow reaches of Lake St. Clair, lies one of the most unique, interesting, and all in all, one of the most little-known regions on the continent. Here, right in the heart of North American civilization, are thousands of acres of swamp, island and lake, which remain as wild as when the first French explorers came up from Detroit in their birch bark canoes hundreds of years ago. Here, on the largest of the islands, live the descendants of the Indians, who fought under Tecumseh in the stirring days of 1812-15, and here, in a spot known only to the elders of the tribe, lie buried the bones of the famous chief.

A Maze of Channels.

The great river, entering the lake, has built up a huge fan-shaped tract of marshes, islands and swamps, the slow deposit of many centuries. Through this it flows by three main channels, known as the north, the south, and the middle. Between these are scores of smaller channels, forming clear, narrow waterways through vast stretches of weeds and wild rice, which extend for miles on every hand, and between Walpole Island and the mainland runs the clear emerald green current of the Chenail Ecarte, or Snycarte, which branches off from the St. Clair at the head of the island, only to join it again in the lake below, after flowing for miles through farms and "pastures" green.

It is 25 miles across the lower end of this great fan, and few indeed are the men who can thread its fastnesses with any degree of certainty. Few, too, are the tourists spending a day or two at one of the summer hotels which abound along the middle channel who have any idea of the vast spartsman's paradise which lies all about them, where ducks and gulls feed on the wild rice, and the gamest black bass in the world swim about in the clear channels.

Where the Muskrat Thrives.

Here the mushquah, or muskrat, builds his villages, and multiplies as nowhere else, in spite of trappers, spearers, and the "rat suppers" held in the summer hotels below, and all forms of semi-aquatic life flourish untrammeled by the advance of civilization.

A halo of mystery and romance has surrounded this region from early times, and many are the weird tales handed down from the early settlers, who first built homes on the mainland in the vicinity of Wallaceburg and Port Lambton. As early as the time of La Salle, a ship, loaded with goods for trade with the Indians along the upper lakes, set sail from the spot where Detroit now stands, crossed the lake and entered the "Flats." Neither ship nor crew were ever seen again, and it is believed that ship, crew and cargo are lying under the waters somewhere among the islands or along the 40-mile stretch of river above. Later, at the time of the Mackenzie rebellion, there were tales of houses on the mainland which took fire many times a day without apparent cause, of strange lights, which danced and flickered above the marshes at night, and of stones hurled by invisible hands which crashed through windows while the family sat about the fire within.

Government Appealed To.

Such was the consternation of the settlers at these queer phenomena that the Government was appealed to for assistance, and papers relating to these strange occurrences may still be found in the files at Ottawa. In later years runaway slaves from the Southern States crossed the river here to find asylum in Wallaceburg and Chatham.

The present time, not to be outdone by earlier periods, has contributed its quota of exciting events, dark deeds, and mysterious disappearances to the history of the "Flats." Small boats, lost in the fog, have drifted for days among the marshes before finding their way to the main channels, hunters have set out across the ice never to return, and criminals have escaped into its swamps, baffling the efforts of Canadian and American officals to find them. A few years ago two desperate men confined in the jail at Mount Clemens, Mich., sawed through the bars at night and made good their escape. A search of the countryside brought no trace of them, but in the early grey of the morning a large gasoline launch, with three men aboard, was seen to leave the mouth of the Clinton River and set a course across the lake in the direction of the Canadian marshes.

One of Them Captured.

After many months one of the escaped men was captured in Canada, but the other, so far as is known, still remains at large.

Still more recently, Marshal "Mike" Gray, of Algonac, Mich., and Constable Kennedy, of Port Lambton, captured the negro murderer of a Detroit policeman for whom posses of men armed with rifles had hunted for days on both sides of the line. A year ago an Indian prisoner was burned to death in the jail on Walpole Island, and on New Year's Night, 1912, took place the murder on Squirrel Island of two Indians, Adams Johns and Charles Nahdee. For this crime Flossie Williams and Stephen Kiyoshk, two residents of the island, are soon to be tried for their lives.

The Indian Reserve.

Most interesting of all the many-sided attractions of this wild land is the Indian reserve on Walpole Island. Here, under the fostering care of the Dominion Government, live 900 of the men whose fathers fought beside the great chief Tecumseh against General Harrison at the battle of the Thames.

Here is commonly spoken the tongue which prevalled in America before the first white explorer set foot on the shores of this continent, side by side with the correct English taught by the Government schools, and here may be seen Peter Geesic, patriarch of his people, who claims to have reached the marvelous age of 105 years.

The two islands, Walpole and Squirrel, separated from each other by a narrow channel known as the Chimetogen, form an area about four miles wide by twelve miles long. On it the Indians work their small farms, weave their baskets, and hunt and fish along its shores, much as they did in days of yore. The tribal council is still held in the council house, the chiefs elected, and at certain seasons of the year the tribesmen lay aside for a few hours the garb of civilization and rehearse their native dances and games for the benefit of visitors from the summer resorts near at hand.

The Harvest Feast.

The squaws weave baskets out of basswood and aromatic grasses, after the patterns handed down for years, and once every year a fair is held, where are exhibited all the products of the island, and where the Indians assemble to hold their harvest home feast, and compete in various athletic games.

The law is administered by a force of Indian constables and the white Indian agent acts as a go-between from the tribesmen to the Government.

Surrounded as they are by a fine stretch of fishing and hunting country, these Indians have retained more of their language and ancient habits than most of the reservation tribes, and a visit to the island is well worth the trouble.

Until two years ago a little mound on St. Ann's Island, which lies to the east of the reserve, marked the spot where lay the bones of the great Tecumseh. Then the Wallaceburg Board of Trade secured permission to investigate the grave on condition that its contents should be returned to the Indians whenever the chief of the tribe demanded. So the bones of the great chief were lifted from the earth, where they had lain for so many years, and taken to Wallaceburg.

Bones Rest in Secret.

They did not remain there long. The Indians, fearful that curious white men might desecrate the remains of their great leader, took them back to the island, where they were interred in secret. Now, no man of white blood knows the spot where the warrior sleeps his last long sleep. The secret is preserved by the chiefs of the tribe, and is handed down under solemn oath from one to another.

Standing on the dock at Port Lambton after a day spent on the island, or among the flats, while the sunset glows blood red above the dark Michigan shore, the days that were and the days that are seem close indeed. Such a day for the lover of nature or the student of history is far from wasted.

The Last of Venice, Queen of Adriatic

[Rev. T. B. Gregory in New York American.]

It was one hundred and six years ago—Dec. 28, 1805—that Venice, the "Queen of the Adriatic," was robbed of the crown that she had proudly worn for more than twelve hundred years. By the terms of the treaty of Pressburg, as dictated by that creator and destroyer of kings and kingdoms, Napoleon the Great, the ancient republic was annexed to Italy, and the glory of the city of the Doges was no more.

Like a veritable fairy tale is the story of Venice. Away back in the year 452, when Attila, the "scourge of God," was ravaging Europe, families from the mainland fled out into the lagoons and started the little settlement which was destined to become the Venice of poetic and historic fame.

With the solitary exception of the Hollanders, no people ever established a state under more adverse circumstances. The untillable and salt-encrusted soil possessed no mineral wealth; the few thickets produced no serviceable timber; even drinking water was hardly obtainable; yet the Venetians succeeded in establishing themselves on a firm so[illegible] in rearing a state that for ages was the strongest in the world.

From the very necessities of the situation Venice was bound to become a maritime power and to look to commerce for her strength, and by her naval supremacy and trade of her merchant marine she controlled the destinies of empires for more than a thousand years.

It was Venice that furnished transportation for the Crusaders. It was Venice that inaugurated the world-changing trade between the east and the west. It was Venice that, later on, supplied the ships and sailors that beat the Turks back from Europe and finally annihilated their sea power at Lepanto.

The Bank of Venice, established in 1157, was the financial centre of the world; and when the revival of letters came, followed almost immediately by the invention of printing, it was Venice that led the world in the output of books and the spread of intelligence.

In a time when superstition and servitude were almost universal, Venice boldly stood forth to champion enlightenment and liberty; and, greater than all her banks and Doges, than all her palaces and navies, was that Sarpe of hers, the bright, brave little man who, in the defence of Venetia's liberties, successfully defied the mightiest potentates of the earth.

A glorious history was that which the "Corsican upstart" so unceremoniously brought to a close on that December day, 1805.

Businessmen and Taxation

By Mr. Joseph Fels.

On his recent visit to London, Mr. Joseph Fels, the famous taxation expert, gave a copy of one of his addresses that he thought would be of interest to the businessmen of London and other cities. It is as follows:

I am going to speak on the single tax or taxation of land values. Some of you may regard this as a question for politicians, or for socialists and other reformers who interest themselves in the justice or injustice of social institutions. I am not a politician. I sometimes describe myself in England as a Conservative-Liberal-Socialist, and in America as a Democratic-Social-Republican, but if I were a party politician I should do all I could to run my party on the taxation of land values as the very best policy to keep it in power. If I were a moral teacher or a social reformer, I should advocate the single taxation of land values as the soundest moral principle on which to found a society.

But seeing that I am neither a professional moral teacher or a social reformer, but most of my time only a plain businessman, and for the rest an ordinary mortal, I am going to talk to you as a businessman. Some of you are manufacturers and merchants. So am I. Some of you have investments in railways, mines and other industrial concerns, and all of you, no matter what you are labelled, depend for your professional or business returns on properous industry. Now take the manufacturer or merchant. As a rate or tax payer he is called upon to contribute to the taxes in proportion to the value of his building. The larger his factory or building or warehouses, the more convenient they are made for the workers and himself, the higher is his assessment, and the higher the amount he pays in taxes. Commodious and well-finished factories, with up-to-date machinery, are good and desirable things. We want more of them. Their construction gives employment to builders. They enable employer and employed to turn out the best material in the shortest time. I say it is bad business to make us pay a fine under the name of collecting taxes in proportion to the money we spend on our factories and warehouses. It keeps us from spending money in this way and hampers business all around.

Bad Business.

Now, I want some of you hard-headed men of business and industry to tell me why we should suffer this treatment when we erect and improve our buildings? I am putting this question to you as a businessman. I am going to other cities and districts where I know other keen businessmen are to be found, and I am going to put the same question to them. I have never got a satisfactory answer to this question. I am here to charge it against your present system, that it is bad business from beginning to end. I am an American, and Americans do foolish things, but I doubt if they do anything more foolish than this, which they must have copied from Englishmen. We merchants don't deserve to be tarred and feathered when we improve our buildings. We don't deserve any treatment of that nature.

I know you have to raise revenues for local and national government, but I am not going to admit that you need I am not going to admit that you need to injure your business in order to run the country. I say whatever rights the States have, it has no right to make it difficult for men to carry on their business in decent premises. I wonder how many of you here could tell me of instances where the taxes were increased in consequence of improvements made?

I will give you one or two illustrations of how this system penalizes the enterprising man. I will take the first from America.

In the city of Portland, Ore., a new warehouse was completed a year or so ago. The building cost $500,000, the elevators, machinery and furnishings cost $200,000 more, and one thousand people are employed in it. During the current year the firm which owns this warehouse will pay about $16,000 in taxes under the general property tax system. Under the taxation of land values, or single tax system, it is estimated that they would pay about $12,500. This would give a reduction of $3,500 in the amount paid, and would do something to encourage an enterprising firm.

An English Case in Point.

I will give an English illustration. A few months ago the valuation of a rural parish was made. In that parish there is a section of one of the leading railway systems and a brick works. The rates or taxes payable by the railway company would be reduced from £1,211, the present payment, to £1,030 on a land values basis, and the amount payable by the brick works would be reduced from £300, the present amount, to £234. Further illustrations could be cited from every city and parish in the country, but I will not trouble you with more. In short, business enterprises would be encouraed in every way by the abandonment of a system which penalizes a man in exact proportion to his enterprise.

Now for the solution of the problem. You will ask where this relief is to be obtained, and you will, perhaps, tell me that taxation is a small item—that what businessmen chiefly need is a greater demand for their goods. The taxation of land values, the single tax, will give the necessary relief and create the demand for more products. If you take the value of land, whether it is used or unused, as the basis of your taxation, you will get a largely increased revenue from land which has been held up against men who are willing to develop it. This increased revenue could be applied to the remission of the burden of taxes, which falls at present on improvements. More important than this would be the other effect of taxing this unused and undeveloped land. We manufacturers and merchants want customers. This is the way to get them.

Make Them Partners.

An idle man looking at idle land is of no use to us or to anyone else. But the policy which would bring idle men and idle land together as busy partners in the production of wealth, would provide us with a market which we always need. The taxation of land values is already helping businessmen in Germany, New Zealand, Australia and Canada. It is breaking up large, undeveloped estates, and giving the settlers a chance of producing wealth, and these men make good customers for merchants in every part of the world. The same is true of Great Britain. Even the threat of an all-around tax on land values has stimulated the use of land, and landowners are much more inclined to accept tenants and purchasers than they were some years ao.

Reciprocity!

A Short Story By Margaret Busbee Stipp

"Maisie might be labelled 'Essence of Ontario, Limited,'" declared her sister. "Her tastes and her speech are perfectly good Canadian. She prefers hot tea to iced tea, toast to beaten biscuit, and a field of buckwheat to a cotton-patch. As soon as I get back to South Carolina, I'm going to tell mother how her own child talks about 'putting down peaches.'"

Maisie's husband, Frank Battersby, looked frankly bewildered.

"Don't you put down fruit in the States, Polly?"

"We put up our preserves. Maisie has been putting up peaches all her life, and she is deliberately expatriating her tongue when she says anything else!"

Steven Compton laughed, less wholeheartedly than he usually did at Polly's absurd exaggerations. In fact, his interest in that young woman was getting to be no laughing matter to him.

He had first met her when she came to visit her sister, some two months before. Mrs. Battersby had decided that the baby must have a change from the city, and Steven suggested the pretty village on Lake Erie, where his mother lived. That dear lady had been gratified when her son's usual vacation of a week had stretched itself to three, and when he had twice run down for Sundays afterward. After Mrs. Battersby and Polly had returned to town, he had seen Polly daily.

There was something different about Miss Trenholm, he explained to himself. One could never predicate her, and it was an interesting phase of girlhood to meet. She had the most contradictory little face, with serious hazel eyes, a delicate, childish mouth, and the sauciest nose in the world! She looked up at you with an expression so wistful and wishful and sadly sweet that a chap had an insane desire to take her in his arms and comfort her about it. Then a smile rippled over her face, transforming it as a shaft of sunlight transforms moving water; and one was conscious of the dimple in her cheek, the impudence of her nose, and the determined tilt of her chin. A man never knew where to find her or whether he was going to find her at all. She had her moods of withdrawal.

Steven recalled uneasily a confidence of Battersby's:.

"I tell you, Steve, the longer a man is married to one of these South Carolina women, the less he knows about her, and the more in love he is!"

As they rose from the luncheon-table, Maisie said:

"Don't take too long to explain reciprocity to Polly, please. I think you're quite brave to undertake it, Steve. We're going to the exhibition later, you know, but Frank has to go to the bank for a short while."

From the half-open library door, Steven could see Mrs. Battersby saying good-by to her husband a moment or so later. It must be very heart-warming and flattering to have a woman put her soft cheek against yours, and cuddle up to you as if she could never let you go, when you have been married five years, and are withdrawing your presence for only an hour.

"Please don't look at Ma'sie with patronizing approval when she is making a goose of herself over Frank!" commanded Polly.

At her accurate reading of his thoughts he colored sharply in the boyish way he had—a way that annoyed him unspeakably.

"Now tell me all about reciprocity," she requested. "I won't be leaving Canada until after the election next week, and I do hope and trust that reciprocity will be carried, so that I can take my new furs and mother's Sheffield tray across the border without bothering about customs!"

When Steven explained that neither her furs nor her Sheffield tray would come under the provisions of the treaty, she was justly indignant.

"Then I am absolutely against reciprocity," she declared. "It's like most legislation—made by a lot of men just to please themselves, without considering any way in which women could be benefitted by it. They'll arrange to send a million sheep across the border before they'll let a girl bring one lynx muff. It's pleasure politics!" she ended gloriously. She remembered hearing Major Trenholm use the phrase in regard to some local measure, and she thought it most impressive.

Steven beamed with surprise and pleasure. He was a Tory to the bone, of a long line of English Conservatives, and the treaty was such an offence to his mind that he had carefully avoided any mention of it to the charming and somewhat inflammable Miss Trenholm.

"Do explain all about it," ordered Polly prettily, nestling in a leather chair several sizes too big for her.

He adjusted the pillows for her, and his hand accidentally touched hers. The tingling that ran through his veins was delicious, but alarming. He did not want his heart to get in the saddle and gallop away with his judgment. Law and golf had hitherto proved sufficiently absorbing.

"If Mr. Balfour was a Canadian, which side would he take?" asked Polly.

"He would be with us, presumably, as he is a Conservative."

"I adore him!" Polly remarked enthusiastically. "I think he is the nicest person in politics I ever saw. We were in England the summer I was sixteen, and we happened to have tickets to the ladies' gallery in the House of Commons on such a dramatic afternoon. Redmon and Will Crooks and Winston Churchill and everybody else jumped on Mr. Balfour because he wouldn't resign. You know how

(Continued on Page Twenty.)

$10,000,000 for Cause of Peace Plans of Carnegie Trustees

$500,000 a Year Available for Propaganda—Distinguished Men on the Committee—Methods Outlined.

At length the commission appointed by Mr. Carnegie to administer his £2,000,000 peace fund has matured and disclosed its plans.

The interest on the funds is to be devoted to propaganda in its widest form. In Europe its administration will be controlled by an international committee of eminent statesmen, British, French, etc., with headquarters in Paris.

It was on Dec. 14, 1910, that Mr. Carnegie established the fund, in first debenture shares of the Steel Trust, yielding an annual revenue of £100,000, which was to be devoted to the cause of international peace. During the year that has elapsed the advisers whom Mr. Carnegie selected to draw up a scheme have been working assiduously at their task. Their first act was to appoint an executive committee, consisting of Senator Elihu Root, ex-secretary of state; Dr. Butler, president of Columbia University; Mr. J. W. Foster, former secretary of state; Mr. Andrew J. Montague, ex-governor of Virginia; Dr. H. S. Pritchett, chairman of the Carnegie Foundation; Prof. Brown Scott, solicitor of the state department at Washington; and Mr. Charlemagne Tower, formerly United States ambassador at Berlin.

The committee has determined to give the Carnegie peace movement three main lines of advance and endeavors:

1. Propaganda and education.
2. International law.
3. Economics and history.

The section devoted to international law has been placed under the direction of Dr. J. Brown Scott. Already a number of important projects have been undertaken. Notably, the section has requested Professor Moore, of Columbia University, to undertake the publication of all the known cases of international arbitration. This collection will constitute a kind of jurisprudence that may serve as a base for future cases of arbitration. From the spring of 1913 a summer course in international justice will be inaugurated by the section at the Palace of Peace at The Hague, the object being to develop public conceptions on the various doctrines of international law.

The economic and historical section, under the direction of Professor J. B. Clarke, is preparing a study of the historic and economic causes of wars, to which will be added a study of the means of preventing them. In August last this section gathered together at Berne a conference of 21 of the greatest economists and leading pacifists of Europe. Its programme also includes important practical questions, such as international loans, the relations of debtor and creditor States, attitude of organized labor and of Socialism towards armaments and militarism, etc.

The propagandist and educational section will be under Dr. Butler, of Columbia University. Its task is the most onerous and important of all. Its activities in Europe will be organized by an international bureau at Paris, which will be under the general direction of a consultative committee, consisting of 40 statesmen and publicists selected as the most distinguished in each country. Among those who have accepted membership of this European committee are:

England.

Lord Avebury, Lord Courtney, Lord Morley, Lord Weardale, Mr. Thomas Burt, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Hungary.

Count Apponyi.

Belgium.

M. Beernaert.

France.

M. Leon Bourgeois, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, M. Passy, M. Richet.

Germany.

Professor Forster. Professor Zorn.

Austria.

Professor Lammasch, Baroness von Suttner.

Russia.

M. Efremof, Duma Deputy. Count Kamarowski, professor of international law at Moscow University.

Japan.

Count Okuma.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant will be president of this consultative committee, and Mr. Prudhommeaux, well known for his work in the peace movement, European secretary.

The specific task of propaganda in Europe will be intrusted to the International Peace Bureau at Berne, with a subvention from the Carnegie Foundation.

Newspapers and periodicals which devote themselves to the cause of peace and arbitration in Europe will also receive aid from the Foundation.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

January 21, 1912.

(Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D. D.)

The birth of Jesus. Luke ii:1-20.

Golden Text—For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. Luke ii:11.

1. Verses 1-2—Who were Caesar Augustus and Cyrenius?

2. Verses 3-4—What was the political or national status of the Jews at this time?

3. Judah had neither king nor law-giver at this time; what prophecy is there which intimates that Messiah was to be born under such conditions?

4. Why was Bethlehem called the city of David, and what does the name of the city signify?

5. Verses 5-6—What would be a correct designation of a man who does not willingly pay his taxes?

6. Why were Joseph and Mary not to be censured for travelling abroad at such a momentous and critical time?

7. Verse 7—Do we need to do anything special, except doing our every day duty, to help God bring to pass at the exact time and place whatever he has planned for us? Give your reasons.

8. Why was it the plan of God that Jesus should be born in Bethlehem in a stable, and cradled in a manger?

9. Does God have more interest in the masses or the classes, that is in the poor or the rich?

10. How do you account for it that no person gave up his room in the inn, and that no private citizen offered hospitality to a woman of such respectability, in such a serious condition?

11. Verses 8-10. — Which method assures us of the more Divine revelations and why, specifically seeking them, or devoutly attending to our everyday duties?

12. May any godly person in these days ever expect to be visited by an angel?

13. Why is there never any reason to fear, either a natural or supernatural revelation, if we are serving God?

14. Verses 11-12 — Why was the birth of Jesus good tidings to the shepherds and to all men?

15. Does wealth, or social position, or education, make people more sensitive to the supernatural, than the opposites of these things?

16. Verses 13-14—Did this host of angels come at this moment, or were they already there and the eyes of the shepherds "suddenly" opened, and their ears attuned, to see and hear them?

17. What if any reason is there to believe that we are constantly surrounded with a host of angels?

18. Verses 15-16—How much hurt or help would this revelation have been to the shepherds, if they had gone to Bethlehem to see for themselves?

19. Verses 17-18—How much obligation rests upon Christians to make Jesus known to the world?

20. Verses 19-20. How is it that when we find out the facts concerning Jesus that our hearts are so mightily stirred?

Lesson for Sunday, Jan. 28, 1912. The Presentation in the Temple. Luke ii:22-39.

Jan. 28, 1912.

(Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

The Presentation in the Temple. Luke ii., 22-39.

Golden Text—For mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people.—Luke ii. 30-31.

1. Verses 22-24—What was the law of Moses, in the matter of purification, for the mother of a male child?

2. What practical purpose did all this ceremony serve?

3. Why would it not be a good thing if all children were formally presented to the Lord in the church in these days?

4. Why would Jesus not have submitted to all this form and ceremony, if he had at this time been of mature judgment?

5. Verse 25—Are there degrees of holiness in truly good men, and if so, how would you classify them?

6. Of which of the real children of God cannot it be said, "and the Holy Ghost was upon him"?

7. How would you describe the character of Simeon?

8. Verse 26—Do any good people today have revelations, or premonitions, similar to this concerning future events?

9. If some good people like Simeon have revelations concerning the future, why may not all good people have them?

10. Verse 27—What is the difference when a good man goes to a place "by the Spirit," and when he goes and is only conscious of his own judgment directing him?

11. Verse 28—What benefit was it to Jesus for Simeon having taken him in his arms and "blessing God"?

12. Verse 29—Why should it be thought wrong for a man in full health, but in great trouble, to pray that he might die?

13. If it was right for Simeon to pray for God to let him depart this life, why is is wrong for any aged and infirm person to pray the same prayer?

14. If a man is not always ready to die, why is there reason to think he is never ready?

15. Verses 30-32—What is the most glorious sight on the earth a Christian can see?

16. What effect did the sight of Jesus have upon Simeon, and what effect does it always have upon a penitent sinner?

17. What is today the greatest civilizing and spiritually uplifting influence in the world, and why do you think so?

18. Verses 33-35—Who are those that marvel most at the love and wisdom of Jesus; those who see him for the first time, or those who have been acquainted with him for a lifetime, and why is it so?

19. What exceptions are there to the rule that God hurts people only that he may help them?

20. Verses 36-39—What, if any, exceptions are there to the rule that when truly spiritual people of any faith hear and understand Jesus, their hearts are always drawn to him?

Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 4, 1912: The Wise Men Led by the Star. Matthew ii.

RECORD TEA YEAR IN OLD COUNTRY

Duty Paid in 1911 on 296,000,000 Pounds.

During the year 1911 duty was paid on no less than two hundred and ninety-six million pounds of tea in Great Britain. This constitutes a high-level record, exceeding the total of 1910 by about nine millions, that of 1909 by thirteen millions, and 1908 by about twenty-one millions.

The consumption of tea per head of the population is still on the increase, as the following figures show:

	Per head. lbs.
1908	6.18
1909	6.29
1910	6.31
1911	6.53

Last year the wholesale price of tea was higher than it has been for more than a decade. The average price commanded by Indian teas, as calculated by Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, of Mincing-lane, E.C., was 8.91d per pound equal to an increase of .61d on 1910. As recently as 1905 the average was 7.30d per pound. The average price of Ceylon reached 8.88d per pound, compared with 8.19d, or a raise of .69d. This is the highest price since 1893.

More than one cause contributed to the rise in prices. There was a shortage in shipments during the opening months of the year from Northern India; in the middle of the year there was drought in several districts of Ceylon and Southern India to restrict the supplies; and the dockers' strike "held up" large quantities of tea at a time of year when the demand is always very active.

The Great Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy

By Albert H. Sothern

IN MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

The effort to establish the theory that Francis Bacon was the author of the plays created to William Shakespeare, I do not resent. It is, of course, a matter of pleasurable satisfaction to the actor to think that one of his profession was the author of the noblest works of imagination in any language; but were there compelling evidence entitling Francis Bacon to the glory I should not grieve.

Some have feared to read the arguments of the Baconians, lest they should come to believe. I have not been one of these. All the important books on the subject will be found in my library, and I have read them assiduously.

That there is a widespread interest in the so-called Baconian theory is brought home to me in every city I visit during the theatrical season. In my daily mail it is an unusual thing when there are not several letters asking my opinion on the subject. Because of my familiarity with the plays, and my presumed interest in their authorship, theatregoers quite naturally consider that I have come to some definite conclusion in the matter.

It is unhappily the case that the Baconians have not been treated with common fairness. To answer arguments, honestly set forth, by calling a man a fool, knave, crank, dunce, or madman, is certainly doing injury to gentle courtesy. The cause of the Shakespeareans is not advanced by bludgeonry or blackguardism. Even though you may consider that the efforts to establish the theory are based on impeachable facts, unfounded presumptions, and even palpable fraud, it is nevertheless a speculation of such engrossing interest that one's impatience need not break forth into boorish words of vindictive rejoinder.

In his facetious little book, "Is Shakespeare Dead?" Mark Twain makes capital use of this feature of the fray. He says:

"Thee upholders of the Stratford-Shakespeare superstition call us the hardest names they can think of; very well, if they like to descend to that level, let them do it, but I will not so undignify myself as to follow them. I cannot call them harsh names! The most I can do is to indicate them by terms reflecting my disapproval, and this without malice. To resume. What I was about to say was, those THUGS have built their entire superstition upon inferences."

Not satisfied with this gentle retort, he proceeds to refer to the Shakespeareans as being "Stratfordolaters, batherskites, and buccaneers," and adds:

"I cannot call to mind a single instance where I have ever been irreverent, except towards the things which were sacred to other pople."

I recall that when a boy, with my father, in London, I one day picked up at an old bookshop a paper-covered volume which bore an unusual cover design. In the centre was a huge kettle, under which was a roaring fire. Emerging from the kettle were Shakespeare's head and shoulders. Above this design was Shakespeare's name, and the bulging side of the kettle bore the words, "Boiled down." In snort, "Shakespeare Boiled Down" was a little book containing brief summaries of the plays. An earlier owner of the volume—evidently an enthusiastic Baconian—had run his pen through the first and last of the three words, making the title read, "Boiled Bacon."

Taking the book home, I handed it to my father and asked for his opinion. His reply, as I remember it, was the following:

"It is nonsense, Ned—all nonsense. It is utterl impossible, had Becon written the plays, that the secret would not have leaked out. For example. Bacon had a wife, and her a faithless one. Take every line that has come down to us from the days of Shakespeare, and you can't lay your finger on a word or phrase that can be twisted, pinched, or tortured into the faintest suggestion that Bacon was the author of the plays which are credited to Shakespeare. That the real authorship could have been kept a secret would be a greater mystery—more inexplicable—than the Sphinx."

How Could the Secret Have Been Kept?

In reading Baconian literature during the years that have succeeded, I have ever had in mind the words of my father, "the secret would have leaked out." Let us see how the matter stands:

London, during Shakespeare's time, was a city with a population of about three hundred thousand. Shakespeare, while an actor and part proprietor of the leading playhouse of the city, was the companion of such men as Ben Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Marlowe, and many other distinguished poets. He was, likewise, well known to such men as the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Southampton, and Sir Walter Raleigh; they were his intimate acquaintances, and yet never a word of suspicion! Bacon, his wife, and his family might have kept the secret of the authorship during their lifetime; but Shakespeare, the false claimant, would surely have been detected before he died. If he were the "Stratford lout" some Baconians have pictured him, he would have been laughed out of London. Such a man, in such an age, claiming the authorship of "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," the sonnets, "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," and the other plays, would have been literally annihilated; and the man most likely to execute him was Ben Jonson. It is inconceivably improbable that "rare Ben" could have been so utterly hoaxed and bamboozled. If there was a compact between Shakespeare and Bacon, Jonson, above all men of his time, would have been acquainted with the fact, for, besides being an intimate friend of Shakespeare, he had from time to time been employed by Bacon as a secretary.

Even supposing that Jonson, acquainted with the secret, could have been kept quiet during the poet's life, he surely would have broken his silence after Shakespeare's death. Shakespeare died in 1616, and seven years afterward, when the First Folio was brought out, Jonson was the man selected to supply the commendatory verses. He wrote one of the most magnificent eulogies in any language, saying that Shakespeare "was not of an age, but for all time." Again, he said in his "Discoveries":

"I loved the man and do honor his memory on this side idolatry."

Ben Jonson died 21 years after Shakespeare, and eleven after Bacon, and yet there is neither a word in his writings, nor a whisper from him, to indicate in the slightest degree that anyone but Shakespeare was the author of the plays.

If either Essex or Southampton had the faintest suspicion that Bacon was the author of the dramas, they would surely have made use of the fact. Both of these men knew Shakespeare. So did John Webster, who wrote:

"For mine owne part, I have ever truly cherished my good opinion of other men's worthy labors; especially of that full and heightened stile of Mr. Chapman; the labored and understanding works of Mr. Jonson; the no lesse worthy composures of the both worthily excellent Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Fletcher, and lastly—without wrong last to be named—the right happy and copious industry of Mr. Shakespeare, Mr. Dekker, and Mr. Heywood."

Heywood knew him also, as witness his jocular couplets:

"Excellent Bewmont, in the foremost ranke
Of the rar'st wits, was never more than Frank.
Mellifluous Shakespeare, whose inchanting quill
Commanded mirth or passion, was but Will.
And famous Johnson, though his learned pen
He dipt in Castaly, is still but Ben.
Fletcher and Webster, of that learned packe
None of the mean'st, yet neither was but Jacke."

Milton was seven years old when Shakespeare died. He was the companion of the great men of his time—men who had known Shakespeare, and who certainly discussed him as a poet. Milton lived 58 years after Shakespeare, and 48 years after Bacon. Yet never a shadow of doubt that Shakespeare was the author of the plays.

Surely, had there been such doubt, John Milton would not, in 1630, have penned these lines:

"What needs my Shakespeare for his honored bones
The labor of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hallowed reliques should be hid
Under a stary-pointing pyramid?
Dear son of memory, great heir of fame.
What need'st thou such weak witness of thy name?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thyself a livelong monument.
For whilst to the shame of slow-endeavoring art
Thy easy numbers flow, and that each heart
Hath from the leaves of thy unvalued book
Those Delphic lines with deep impression took—
Then thou, our fancy of itself bereaving,
Dost make us marble with too much conceiving.
And so sepulchered in such pomp dost lie
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die."

Some Baconian Arguments.

The Baconians gloat over the fact that Jonson said that Shakespeare "wanted art," and that Voltaire referred to him as a "barbarian." Indeed, the Baconians make some amazing deductions. Bacon himself invented the inductive method, but they have devised a wild-ducktive system of scientific investigation that is a source of perpetual wonder.

The inference, of course, is that Jonson and Voltaire were casting doubts on the authorship of the plays. Both Jonson and Voltaire were adherents of the classic "unities" of time, place, and action. Shakespeare literally spat upon such rules, as does every dramatist of our time. Jonson "observed the unities," as did Voltaire; yet Jonson said of Shakespeare that he was the "soul of the age," Voltaire wrote of the plays and of the poet:

"They are lightning flashes which have sent forth their gleams in the profoundest night.

"His genius was at once strong and abundant, natural and sublime."

Another argument tending to prove that Shakespeare was a "barbarian" is the fact that he spelled his name in several ways. This is one assertion that is not denied. It is also true that Sir Walter Raleigh, admittedly one of the most cultured men of the time, spelled his name "Rauley," "Rauleigh," "Raleghe," and "Raleigh." Sir Philip Sidney frequently signed himself "Sydney," while Spenser often wrote "Spencer." Take any of Shakespeare's contemporaries, and we find the same thing. Marlowe's name occurs in ten different spellings, Throckmorton's in sixteen, Gascoigne's in nineteen, Percy's in 27, while Ben Jonson wrote his in almost every imaginable form.

Because Shakespeare sometimes spelled his name "Shakespere" and again as "Shakespeare," an English barrister, G. G. Greenwood, has contended that there were two men—Shakespeare, the author, and Shakespere, the player, of Stratford. In reply to Mr. Greenwood's theory, it is only necessary to say that "The Pilgrimage to and Return from Parnassus," a play printed in 1606, introduced Kempe, the clown of Shakespeare's company, who is made to say that his fellow actor, Shakespeare, "puts down" all the university playwrights. The remark is part of a conversation between Kempe and Burbage, the latter being the leading actor of the company and part owner of the Globe Theatre.

Burbage—A little teaching will mend their faults, and it may be, besides, they will be able to pen a part.

Kempe—Few of the university pen plays well; they smell too much of that writer Ovid, and talk too much of Proserpina and Jupiter. Why, here's our fellow Shakespeare puts them all down, aye, and Ben Jonson, too. Oh, that Ben Jonson is a pestilent fellow! He brought up Horace giving the poets a pill, but our fellow Shakespeare hath given him a purge that made him bewray his credit."

This clearly identifies Shakespeare the author and Shakespeare the player.

This ignorant nonsense as to the spelling of the name, and the effort to make it appear that there were two Shakespeares, is quite on a par with the cipher absurdities. The cryptographers claim that Francis Bacon, "for the purpose of concealing the secret histories which he wrote for posterity, composed all the plays of Shakespeare. Christopher Marlowe, Robert Greene, and George Peele; the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' by Robert Burton, and all the works of Edmund Spenser, together with all the undisputed works of Bacon."

"Oh, that way madness lies," as Lear says; "let [illegible] un that!"

Shakespeare and the Law.

It is surprising that the late Mark Twain could have been taken in by an argument which, when you turn on the light of common sense, slinks into a corner and hides its head. I refer here to Shakespeare's knowledge of the law. Books have been written to prove that the author of the plays must have been someone intimately acquainted with the law courts and their practices. It is argued that Shakespeare, the player, could not possibly have gained this special information. Hence it is proclaimed that Bacon wrote the plays.

Now, lawyers are mentioned eleven times in the Shakespeare plays, and in no instance with kindly appreciation of their worth. We should hardly find Bacon saying, as in "Henry VI.":

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers."

An attorney, in the playwright's eye, was an individual whose business is to show people how to evade the law. Bacon would have had home nice compliments, probably, for his beloved profession; but Shakespeare had none.

The argument about Shakespeare's knowledge of the law would apply with equal force to his fellow-playwrights. Jonson, Webster and Massinger, who frequently employed law terms, but none of whom were engaged in the legal profession. John Ford practiced as a barrister, and yet it is oddly a fact that he makes less use of legal metaphors than any of his contemporaries.

The same scheme of reasoning might very well have been applied to Shakespeare's knowledge of acting. His insight into the art was truly a marvel. Bacon was not an actor. Busily engaged as a politician, a courtier, and a judge, and in his last years with his scientific studies and philosophic writings, he was not likely to be familiar with the art, as well as the jargon, of the stage, and so could not have written the plays. Shakespeare was a successful and accomplished actor and so must have written them.

It has aptly been said that if Bacon wrote "Hamlet," then Coke may have written the plays attributed to other Elizabethan poets.

This sort of wild-ducktive reasoning would serve to establish almost anything. The plays indicate, for example, an intimate knowledge of the sea. Now, neither Bacon nor Shakespeare is known to have been aboard a ship. So neither could have written the plays. Consequently, they must have been written, let us say, by Sir Walter Raleigh, or perhaps by Sir Francis Drake.

Again, a man named Blades, an English printer, wrote an interesting book which set forth that had the author of the plays passed his whole life in a printing office, he could not have been more familiar with "the many peculiarities of nomenclature belonging to the handicraft.' Hence, neither Shakespeare, nor Bacon, nor Raleigh, was the author of the dramas, but some itinerant English printer, or perhaps a printer's devil.

The Baconians have filled volume after volume with this sort of wild-ducktive conjecture. It is as tiresome as profitless. To sweep it all away, and to account sufficiently for Shakespeare's wonderful skill in dealing with varied phases of human life and activity, all that we need say is this — he was a genius.

The reason commonly advanced by the Baconians for Bacon's desire to keep the authorship of the plays a secret is this—being the lord chancellor of England, he could not, with propriety, be known as their author. It is admitted that it might have been unseemly for a counsellor of Queen Elizabeth and King James to be known as a writer of plays. However, Bacon did not become solicitor-general till 1607, and was first appointed lord chancellor in 1618, two years after Shakespeare died. Moreover, this argument does not apply at all to "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," and the sonnets. If Bacon had been the author of these poems he would surely have claimed the distinction.

In 1621 Bacon was found guilty of bribery and sent into retirement. This was five years after Shakespeare's death, and surely the time had now arrived for him to acknowledge, at least to his intimate friends, the authorship of the poems and plays—if they were his. He died in 1626, ten years after Shakespeare had passed away, and yet during all this time there is not an infinitesimal hint that he had used the Stratford actor as a stalking-horse. There is not, indeed, "the faintest vestige of a tradition" that Lord Bacon had anything whatever to do with the writing of the plays. The idea was first propagated by an American woman, Miss Delia Bacon, who was born in Ohio in 1811, and who published her "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded," in 1857.

The "Mental Gifts" of Bacon.

There never was a theory so ably misrepresented, so beautifully befogged by false and subtle arguments. Mark Twain, in his immensely amusing little book, asserts that Bacon "had every one of the mental gifts, and every one of the acquirements, that are so prodigally displayed in the plays and poems." He says that Bacon could have written anything in the plays and poems; that he could have written the soliloquy of "Hamlet." Also, adds Mark, he could have written the following, but refrained:

"Good frend for Jesus sake forbeare
To digg the dust encloased heare;
Blest be the man that spares thes stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones."

We do not actually know that Shakespeare was the author of these lines; but applying the wild-ducktive method of reasoning, we have some surprises in store. We do not know whether Bacon wrote the soliloquy of "Hamlet," but we do know that he evolved, among many other things, the following gems of wisdom:

"The rainbow touching anything causes a sweet smell.

"Eggs laid in the full of the moon breed better birds.

"Witches cannot hurt kings.

"Bracelets made from snakes are good for curing cramps.

"The skin of the wolf might cure the colic, because the wolf has a good digestion.

"Divers witches and sorceresses, as well amongst the heathen as amongst the Christians, have fed upon man's flesh, to aid, as it seemeth, their imagination.

"The raising gently of the bridge of the nose doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose. Which observation well weighed, may teach a means to make the persons of men and women, in many kinds, more comely and better featured than otherwise they would be, by the forming and shaping of them in their infancy; as by stroking up the calves of the legs, to keep them from falling down too low; and by stroking up the forehead, to keep them from being low-foreheaded.

"It is reported of very good credit that in the East Indtes, if you set a tub of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in 24 hours, though it stand at some distance from the cloves.

"The ointment that witches use is reported to be made of the fat of children digged out of their graves."

Is there a line in Shakespeare that can, by the widest stretch of the imagination, lead one to think that he could have penned these puerilities?

Bacon as a Verse-Maker.

Bacon may really have written the soliloquy of "Hamlet." We have no proof that he did not do so. We are quite sure, however, that he composed a number of translations of certain Psalms in English. Bacon was proud of these compositions, dedicating them to his friend, George Herbert. The Baconians have been put to very considerable trouble to find some plausible excuse for these painfully bad verses. Sidney Lee calls them "clumsy and rude doggerel.' The first four lines of Bacon's translation of the first Psalm, which may be taken as a fair sample, run as follows:

"Who never gave the wicked reed
A yielding and attentive ear;
Who never sinners' paths did tread,
Nor sat him down in scorner's chair."

This will be enough—it is no improvement on King David!

In the biography appearing with Ball's edition of the works of Bacon, printed in London in 1838 — some years previous to the first flowering of the Baconian theory there is a reference to these Psalms. The biographer observes:

"Bacon was an excellent critic; but from want of genuine sensibility and early practice, or from the scientific character of his pursuits, which led him to think more of a man'swants than his feelings, he was no poet."

James Spedding, the greatest student of Bacon's works, his editor and biographer, was challenged by Judge Holmes to reply to his book, "The Authorship of Shakespeare," which undertakes to demonstrate that William Shakespeare did not, and that Francis Bacon did, write the plays and poems. Spedding, in reply, made the following statement:

"I have read your book on the authorship of Shakespeare faithfully to the end. I must declare myself not only unconvinced, but undisturbed. Asking me to believe that Bacon was the author of these dramas is like asking me to believe that Lord Brougham was the author of not only Dickens' novels, but of Thackeray's also, and of Tennyson's poems besides. If there were any reason for supposing that somebody else was the real author, I think I am in a position to say that, whoever it was, it was not Bacon."

Shakespeare's Fame in His Own Day.

It is commonly stated by the Baconians that Shakespeare was not recognized as the author of the plays during his lifetime; that he was ignored by the people of his own day. This statement may probably be credited to ignorance rather than to sheer misrepresentation. In Halliwell-Phillipps' "Life of Shakespeare" there are collected more than thirty contemporary opinions of Shakespeare and his plays.

When the Baconians call attention to the fact that little is known of Shakespeare, they fail to add that little is known of any dramatists of the time. Biographical data are strangely scanty, not only in the case of Shakespeare, but in that of Bacon himself. Bacon's biographer of 1838, already quoted, says:

"The private memorials of our most distinguished countrymen were not very carefully respected by their contemporaries: and when such a genius, or rather such a miracle, as Shakespeare was allowed to depart without the slightest effort being made to illustrate his individual life, it would not have been surprising if Bacon had, notwithstanding his aristocratic connections, been similarly treated."

Ben Jonson was as famous in his time as was Shakespeare, and yet even the date of his birth is in question. So little has come down to us of either Beaumont or Fletcher that one could write all that is authentically known of their history on a postage stamp. The same is true, in greater or less degree, of Heywood, Green, Marlowe, Peel, Sidney, Spenser, Wyatt, and Drayton. Of Webster, one of the greatest of English dramatists, we have practically no recorded facts. The date of his birth is a matter of conjecture, and the cyclopedias say that "his death has been variously set from 1625 to 1653." Sidney Lee rightly remarks:

"Biographers did not lie in wait for men of eminence on their death-beds, in Shakespeare's epoch."

Instead of biographical notices, homage tol the dead was paid in elegiac verse, such as Jonson's eulogy prefacing the First Folio. The earliest English biographical collection was Fuller's "Worthies of England," begun in 1643, and issued in 1662. In this work, Shakespeare did not fail of interesting mention.

Fuller was able to talk with several people who had known Shakespeare—notably with Sir William Davenant, who claimed to be the poet's son; with Taylor and Lowni, two players of Shakespeare's company; and with Thomas Heywood, a contemporary dramatist, who died in 1650. From these he gathered his description of the wit-combats between Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, of whom Fuller said:

"Which two I behold like a Spanish great galleon and an English man-of-war. Master Jonson, like the former, was built far higher in learning; solid, but slow, in his performances; Shakespeare, like the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk, but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about, and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention."

Fuller also gleaned this from Shakespeare's friends:

"Thought his genius was jocular and inclining him to festivity, yet he could, when so disposed, be solemn and serious."

A likely picture!

John Aubrey (1626-1697) described Shakespeare as of a ready and pleasant, smooth wit; a handsome, well-shaped man, graceful and light of limb, displaying in his dress a degree of refinement harmonizing with the expression of his pale, tranquil face, his intellectual forehead, and thoughtful eyes.

Great ado is made of the fact that no copyright entries appear in the name of Shakespeare. The Baconians fail to state, however, that what is true of Shakespeare applies with equal truth to Jonson and Marlowe. Their names are not on the records at Stationers' Hall—so neither Jonson nor Marlowe, I suppose, was the author of the plays which bear his name!

The Baconians are pleased to refer to Shakespeare as a "Stratford butcher." Suppose he worked in a butcher's shop as a boy; that does not prove anything. Michael Drayton was also the son of a butcher, and so was Cardinal Wolsey. Shakespeare was not the only youth who began in a lowly way and rose to distinction as a poet. Marlowe was once a shoemaker, for example; Ben Jonson worked with his stepfather as a bricklayer. Keats, in a later day, was taunted as being an apothecary's boy, and told to "go back to his gallipots"; while Francis Thompson, perhaps the greatest poetic genius of the present age, was a street-crossing sweeper in London, and sent his poems to the publisher written on butcher's paper.

Some Baconian Fiction.

When the Baconians assert that Ralph Waldo Emerson was a believer with them, one's patience is given a wrench. The excuse for their belief is based on a misleading quotation from Emerson's magnificent tribute to the bard — "Shakespeare; or, the Poet":

"He was a jovial actor and manager. I cannot marry this to his verse."

The original user of these two brief sentences was guilty of gross misrepresentation. Had he given the entire paragraph, or the general purport of the essay, the reader would have seen that Emerson was not a Baconian, and that he meant something far different from what they pretend.

The claim that Emerson was a Baconian is of a piece with the claim that Dickens was one of them. When the purchase of Shakespeare's birthplace was suggested, Dickens entered heartily into the project, and when "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was performed to raise funds for the project, he played the part of Justice Shallow.

As Mark Twain seems to have pinned his faith to about every mis-statement made by the Baconians, it may not be amiss to point out still another. He remarks:

"There were but few books anywhere in that day, and only the educated and well-to-do possessed them, they being almost confined to the dead languages. All the valuable books then extant in all the vernacular dialects of Europe would hardly have filled a single shelf."

Here, indeed is a ridiculous travesty of truth. After three hundred years, and despite the great London fire, there are in New York alone several libraries containing more than a "single shelf" of books printed during the life of Shakespeare. During Shakespeare's time there were many book-publishing houses in London, and their product was voluminous. The purpose of Mark Twain's statement is, of course, to prove that Shakespeare would not have been able to obtain books to read, while Bacon, living among the "educated and well-to-do," possessed them, and so, by the wild ducktive method of reasoning must have been the author of the plays.

That Shakespeare did not mention any plays or manuscripts in his will has long been a matter of grave suspicion—among the Baconians. The fact is, as pointed out by Brandes, that "poets sold their works outright to the theatre," for such sums as five or ten pounds. Having sold his plays, Shakespeare made no mention of them in his will. They were not his to convey.

And Shakespeare gave his "second-best bed" to his wife. More suspicions! Bacon also made a will. It bears date of 1625—one year before his death, nine years after Shakespeare had been laid to rest at Stratford. Surely, if the time had not yet come for divulging his secret, he would direct that it should be revealed after his death. Yet in Bacon's will there is not a hint of "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," the sonnets, or the plays. His wife lived some twenty years after her lord and master, and her lips, too, were sealed to the last!

Bacon, not to be outdone by Shakespeare, gave his servant, Stephen Paise, his "bed with the appurtenances, bedlinen, and apparel-linen, as shirts, pillow-biers, sheets, caps, handkerchiefs, etc." So it appears that Alice Barnham, Lady Verulam, like Ann Hathaway Shakespeare, got only her husband's second-best bed.

It has seemed to me that a good many people have so long busied themselves arguing over the Baconian theory that they have somehow forgotten to read and enjoy the plays.

HAROLD SPENDER'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA

Editor of Westminster Gazette Speaks of "Close-Packed Multitude."

Mr. J. A. Spender, the editor of the Westminster Gazette, thus describes his first sight of India:

"The first sight of India leaves the mind in a whirl. I understand now why Anglo-Indian writers have found it necessary to invent a language of their own, consisting largely of untranslatable and unintelligible heathen words. For Bombay is full of a multitude of things for which I am unable to find a name.

"I never imagined such variety (of people) as Bombay displays in its circuit of twenty miles.

Close-Packed Multitude.

"I have some acquaintance with the East End of London and its crowded tenements, but nowhere in London or in any European city that I know, except possibly in one quarter of Naples, have I ever seen anything like this swarming, vivid, various humanity.

"No multitude could live thus close-packed without establishing some rough rule of mutual forbearance. Yet those who know them will tell you that this immense jumble of humanity sorts itself into hundreds of intensely separate little heaps, each of which is guarded from the others by an unimaginable code of pride or prejudice.

"Bombay must be the despair of the Indian sanitary reformer. The grey brown slums of an English town are bad enough, but these brilliant, bizarre, sun-smitten slums of Bombay, with the plague in their dark places, give you a shudder such as you could get in no northern country. There is, one feels instinctively, something poisonous in their glittering squalor. Nothing would help but a fire which swept them all away.

The Handful of Rulers.

"It does in a measure take your breath away to find the handful of the ruling race asserting themselves so absolutely over these rich and successful men of business, men who veritably possess the place, who have made large fortunes as merchants and cotton spinners, and who are obviously no whit inferior in the managing capacity to the ablest of Europeans. It is as though Manchester or Liverpool were being governed by a handful of civil servants, sent not from London, but from Berlin. Yet, if you ask the question, you are told at once that these men have no grievance. British rule, and British alone, has provided them with the opportunity of making their fortunes, and, like capitalists everywhere, they cry out for security.

"You must be a very forlorn man in Bombay if you have not a friend to take you to the Yacht Club. There towards sunset you will find the English colony assembled on a green lawn fronting the sea, which might be anywhere in England.

"While you are here you forget the great, seething, miasmic city behind you and wonder at the cheerfulness, smartness, good looks, and good manners of the Bombay English and their womenkind. Civilians and soldiers, they are clearly a strong, self-reliant, well-favored race, with an indefinable air of being in authority. It is an authority, however, which is never flaunted.

No Big Talk.

"You hear no big talk; it is, indeed, the most difficult thing in the world to induce any of them to talk at all about themselves or their duties. They seem to take for granted that they should be there and doing what they are doing. The first dominant impression one bears away is that they have a great interest in governing and none at all in possessing."

THE GREENROOMS OF FAMOUS THEATRES

Meeting Places, Luxurious or Shabby, of the Lights of Dramatic World—The Older Greenrooms a Contrast to Those Found in the Modern Playhouses.

The term "greenroom" is so shrouded in antiquity, says a writer in the Strand, that it isn't possible to assert just what its origin may have been. Certainly the greenroom as we have had it in New York from time to time has been generally anything but green.

The greenroom at Covent Garden was, according to George Vandenhoff, "a most agreeable lounging place, a divan adorned with beauties, where one could pass a pleasant hour in the society of charming women and men of gentlemanly manners, and from which was banished every word or allusion that would not be tolerated in a drawing-room."

Mr. Vandenhoff, agreeing with the general notion, believed that the appellation "greenroom" arose originally from the fact that the place was carpeted with green—baize, probably—the coverings of the divans being green stuff.

However, George Augustus Sala broke a lance with the English lexicographers, adding that he could find no more substantial authority for the statement than Theodore Hook's well-known sketch of the first greenroom he was ever privileged to enter. It was literally a "green" room into which "light was admitted by a thing like a cucumber-frame at one end of it."

It was matted, and around the walls ran a bench covered with some faded green stuff, whereupon the dramatis personæ deposited themselves until they were called to go on the stage; a looking-glass under the skylight and a large bottle of water and tumbler on the chimney-piece completed the furniture of this classic apartment.

This, Mr. Sala agreed, was undeniably a graphic portrayal. But recalling the fact that he had known greenrooms the walls of which were upholstered in crimson or blue, he advanced this theory of how the room got its name.

In the olden days, during a performance of a tragedy the stage was always laid with a dark green cloth or carpet. This cloth for the sake of convenience was rolled up when not in use, set on end, and kept in the foyer, where it was easily accessible and not in the way of the scene-shifters or carpenters; and he argued that the room took its name from the fact that it was the receptacle of the green cloth.

In a curious old book rescued from the obscurity of a second-hand dealer's wasteheap is an interesting impression of the greenroom.

"'This,' says the old actress of the story, 'is the greenroom.'

"Stella looked in curiously. It was a long, narrow apartment. At one end sofas, throne-chairs, and other stately seats for stage use stood crowded together. On either side of the wall a cushioned bench was secured, the only article of stationary stage furniture, except the full-length mirror.

This is probably a truthful description of an old-time provincial greenroom, with its bare interior. But some of the London theatres provided a better sort. There was the greenroom in the old Covent Garden, for instance, elegantly papered and carpeted, handsomely lighted and provided with a full-length mirror, in which the actors and actresses could survey themselves and make sure that they were properly gotten up.

During what was known as the drawing-room management of Vestris and Matthews at Covent Garden the greenroom was often the scene of distinguished gatherings, and the general tone of the institution was at its best. Tea and coffee were served there, and between the acts members of the royal party came behind the scenes to meet the pretty actresses or to exchange pleasantries with the well-known public favorites of the theatre.

But it must not be inferred that the greenroom was merely a place for lounging and for gossip or social interchange. It was here in the old days that the author whose play had been accepted the production came to read it to the company, who sat around and listened. In the old Covent Garden greenroom such men as Leigh Hunt and Sheridan Knowles read their plays aloud; the one, according to a contemporary, clearly and pleasingly, but without any aim at effect; the other in a loud, rollicking style, with a theatrical effect and strong dashes of the brogue.

The greenroom in old New York theatres was generally a sparsely-furnished room, in which the actors congregated between cues, and where many a good story or practical joke was carried to its hilarious conclusion. Down in the Old Bowery Theatre, in the early fifties, when George L. Fox, the famous Humpty-Dumpty, was the manager, the greenroom adjoined a small office, where Fox made his headquarters during business hours.

In those days the performance began promptly at 7 o'clock, and there was the strictest observance of the Sabbath. On Saturday nights Mr. Fox would sit in his office, and promptly on the stroke of midnight he would reach up to a large gong which hung directly over his desk. No matter if it were the middle of a scene or an impassioned speech of the leading actor, at the stroke of the bell the curtain rolled down and the performance was over.

In Booth's Theatre, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, the old custom of having two greenrooms, one for the principals and one for the secondary members of the company, was observed. The old Booth greenroom was substantially and comfortably furnished, and the walls, hung with portraits of great actors, formed a museum of dramatic celebrities.

The greenroom of the Madison Square Theatre was converted to other uses long before the famous old house was torn down. But it was the scene of famous companies. Here in the eighties, when "Hazel Kirke" was establishing a new record for long successful runs, the veteran Culdock used to sit, steeped in memories of the past, and occasionally astonishing the assembled mummers with an unexpected outburst.

At Wallack's old theatre—afterward the Star—Thirteenth street and Broadway, there was a greenroom under the stage. But it was stuffy and uncomfortable, though it had been made fairly attractive with pictures and plush hangings. The greenroom at Daly's Theatre, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, now the Fifth Avenue, was the most famous of the greenrooms of New York, though the Thirtieth Street Daly's did, in a measure, sustain the old traditions.

Old-timers say that nothing could have been more peaceful and restful than the atmosphere of this retiring-place, where Mrs. Gilbert might be seen crocheting almost any night as she chatted amiably with Charles Fisher or Sara Jewett, while in another corner of the room Jimmie Lewis, Dan Hawkins, and Owen Fawcett, made up another interesting group. There, too, Fannie Davenport, Ben Ringgold and Ida Vernon formed part of the distinguished company.

It was here that Daly's first misfortune in his new theatre was announced, with consequent promise of the famous company's disbandment unless the artists were prepared to accept half pay until better times. Ruin stared Daly in the face. A week later the same company assembled to hear the reading of a new play "The Big Bonanza," which proved as good as its title, for it re-established the house in public favor and averted the calamity.

In Daniel Frohman's new Lyceum Theatre in Forty-fifth street the plans included a greenroom, so situated that the player could step into it from the stage without passing through the draughty halls or climbing flights of stairs. This is an advantage that many of the old-time greenrooms lacked. In Brooklyn's old Academy of Music, for instance, there was a large retiring-room, but it was so far distant from the stage that the time lost in going to and fro, and the inconvenience in dodging scene-shifters, made it practically useless.

A more modern adaptation of the idea is to be found in David Belasco's new Stuyvesant Theatre in Forty-fourth street, where the appropriateness of the adjectival description, as in many other cases, had been lost sight of in the effort to provide beauty and comfort. Indeed, were an actor of the old days to walk into this modern greenroom its luxuriousness might well confound him.

The design of Louis XV., with the peculiarities of the period carried out in minute detail. Luxurious sofas and chairs in rich red stuffs invite to ease, the walls are hung with rare old engravings and portraits of players of a bygone day, and the bracketed recesses hold a small but choice collection of curios and mementoes of celebrities.

In one corner, on a pedestal, stands a capital statuette of Don Quixote, while another stand holds a glass case containing the sandals worn by Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett as Brutus and Cassius respectively in the days of their last starring tour together. A precious memento is the royal star worn by Mr. Booth as "Hamlet," and there are other costly and curious souvenirs to make a theatrophile rave with envious delight.

LITTLE IRRITATIONS OF LIFE

QUEER WEATHER DEVICES

Nature Has Furnished Many Simple But Interesting Ones

One of the oldest and simplest ways of telling whether the air is dry or moist is to suspend a piece of seaweed out of doors, or even in an apartment where there is no artificial heat. The weed is crisp and dry at the approach of fine weather, while it is flabby and moist when rain is likely.

A common toy, the Swiss weather-house, is really quite trustworthy in its forecasts, says the Strand. The woman, of course, emerges from the little house in fine weather, while the man comes out when wet conditions are to be expected.

In a medium state of the atmosphere both figures stand just inside the house. The movements are due to the twisting of a cord of catgut, a substance which is highly sensitive to changes in the humidity of the air.

Two very singular weather devices are those in which a frog and a leech are employed. In the former case a glass jam jar is filled to about two-thirds of its capacity with water. A little wooden ladder is constructed, and this is placed inside the jar.

A frog will live quite happily in such a position for a few weeks, and it will be found that in fine weather the creature will climb out up to the top of the ladder. In stormy weather, however, the frog prefers to remain under the water.

Even more reliable as weather prophets are leeches. A single leech is placed in a broad glass bottle with a piece of perforated bladder or leather over the mouth. On the approach of fine or frosty weather the leech remains almost motionless, curled up at the bottom. When rain or wind is coming the creature rises to the surface, while a coming thunderstorm will cause it to be much agitated; at times the leech will even leave the water altogether, so sensitive is the animal to an electrical disturbance.

The chameleon barometer is a curiosity which has puzzled many people, but its construction is really very simple. The animal changes color according to the weather, being pink in damp conditions, purple in a variable state, and bright blue when the air is dry.

A cardboard mount is prepared, and this may be lettered in sections. Fair. Storm and Change. The chameleon is sketched out on blotting-paper, and then immersed in a solution of chloride of cobalt, to which are added chloride of sodium and gum arabic. Any chemist will make up the mixture.

A more beautiful chemical hygroscope is formed of a flower made of white blotting-paper which has been immersed in the cobalt mixture. The blossoms show many varying shades, from bright pink to sky blue, with the changes in the degree of dampness in the atmosphere.

A somewhat curious storm-glass was introduced by the late Admiral Fitzroy. This is formed of a glass tube, stoppered, but with a small hole through the cork. Into the tube has been poured a mixture of camphor, nitre, sal ammoniac, alcohol and water. The changes in the state of the atmosphere are indicated by the production of feathery growths, these extending upward at the approach of a storm and retreating to the lower part of the tube in quiet weather.

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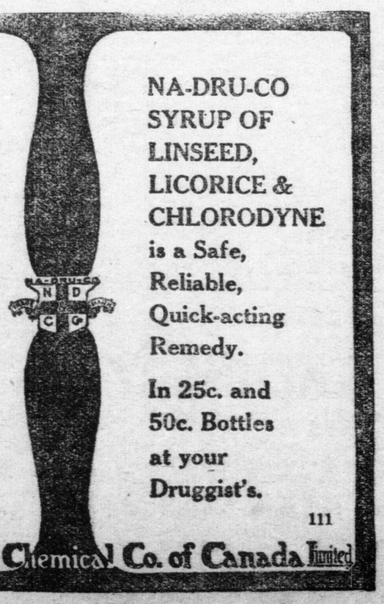
And the chairman briefly stated what the crowd was gathered for,
But the midst of his oration was as far as he could get,
For someone called him "Liar!" and they mixed it as they met;
And the prominent committee that was sitting on the stage
Tried to still the awful hubbub, but the chairman, in a rage,
Gave the man who sought to stop him, one good wallop, fair and true,
And—the prominent committee presently was fighting, too.

Then the audience got busy and it sort of cleared the deck
And in less than seven minutes things were in an awful wreck,
It was certainly no corner for a man with fragile nerves,
And the tumult wasn't finished till they called out the reserves.
There were seven loads of people taken fighting to the jail,
Where the prominent committee furnished everybody bail;
And they all of them admitted—what the proverb makers tell—
That peace is always lovely, and that war is surely hell.

So now when we are gathered asking nations to disarm
We have fifty special officers to keep us out of harm,
For a standing army's useless, and a very great expense,
(But it's nice to have policemen when the feeling grows intense).
So we hold our peace conventions for the kinder, gentler law,
And the dove of peace we worship has a gun in either claw.



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YALE CONQUEST OF PERUVIAN MOUNTAIN

Professor Hiram Bingham, of the department of Latin-American history at Yale, who recently returned from a six-months' journey of exploration in Peru, left a Yale flag in a bronze record cylinder of the Appalachian Club at the top of Mount Coropuna, says the New York Sun. The expedition was headed by Professor Bingham and consisted of himself, Professor Isaiah Bowman, geologist and geographer; Professor Harry L. Foote, collector and naturalist, and Herman L. Tucker, of Newton, a member of the Appalachian Club.

Professor Bingham and Mr. Tucker were the only two members of the expedition to reach the summit of the highest peak of Mount Coropuna and as far as known the first two ever to make the ascent. With them were two Peruvians. In a letter from Mr. Tucker to John Ritchie, jun., of Boston, the ascent of Mount Coropuna was described for the first time as follows:

"The ascent was made of the main summit on Oct. 15, the party consisting of Professor Bingham, Mr. Tucker and two Peruvians. The larger party became divided in crossing the mountains from the head of the Amazon and did not reach the base of departure in time to participate in the trip.

"Four hours were spent on the summit taking observations. The height of the mountain has not yet been worked out, for in addition to the observations made by the party itself, which was splendidly equipped for the purpose, corrections are still to be introduced from simultaneous comparison readings of barometers at two base stations, or rather lower ones, one the Harvard College observatory at Arequipa and the other at sea level at Mollendo, the port on the Pacific which is the starting point of the railway over the mountains to Cuzco.

"A portion of the party outfit was a five by seven tent to shelter the observer and his instruments. There was a special mercurial barometer reading to 25,000 feet, with its tripod, two special Watkins aneroid barometers, also sealed to 25,000 feet, a United States coast and geodetic survey boiling point hypsometer, with prismatic compasses, cinometer, etc.

"The entire trip occupied two days from Chuquibamba, although on the return two full days were spent waiting for the mules at the snow line. Chuquibamba is a town on a branch of the Majes River, which is two or three rivers along the coast north of Mollendo. It is no convenient country for travel either by land or sea, for at the ports it is not always possible to land passengers, who must continue with the vessel until it can send them ashore.

"That is the reason the steamers in these waters do not sell tickets to any given place, but charge by the day. It is very interesting, for example, to be stranded somewhere along the upper Amazon with a charge of ten to twenty dollars a day and know that there is no walking home and realizing that the next high water may be six months distant.

"The starting point for the party was Arequipa, and Chuquibamba is 150 miles away across the worst deserts in Peru. Transverse valleys interrupt direct lines here as everywhere else in the Peruvian mountains and upper Amazon, canons at times really comparable with the Grand Canon of Arizona. One of these which lay in the track of the party was more than 5,000 feet deep and seven miles across. These are beauty spots along the trail, green and fertile, but on the levels above, everywhere a pitiless desert, with the trail blazed with the bones of mules and burros in the sun-scorched sand.

"One day out from Chuquibamba placed the party at the base of the mountain at an elevation of about 14,500 feet; the second at the snow line 2,000 feet higher up, from which point the four men were obliged to take the outfit on their backs. The third day was consumed in reaching 20,000 feet and two other days were required to bring up the rest of the things.

"Here the temperature dropped to 10 degrees Fahrenheit. This camp at 20,000 feet was provisioned for a week in case of stormy weather and lay within a mile of the saddle which led directly to the summit. On the last day the four men set out at 2:30 a.m. and attacked the slope above the saddle. This in the rarefied air proved to be a tedious climb.

"At 11 o'clock they had attained the summit, a flat, circular, smooth snow field about 150 feet in diameter. A twin peak at first caused the party to wonder whether after all it had reached the true summit, but careful leveling assured the observers that the other was a little the lower.

"The night was spent in the high camp and another day brought the alpinists back to the snow line in their return from the first ascent of this the highest peak of Coropuna."

Professor Bingham is speaking of the trip informally said that the party was practically without food and because of nausea lived principally on tea. The sensation, according to the Yale professor, was akin to seasickness, and the four men found breathing and sleeping far from pleasant.

Instead of using snowshoes, as planned, the Yale party used crampons and Professor Bingham verifies Mr. Tucker's statement that the party were for four hours at the absolute summit of the volcanic mountain on the verge of the crater, which was filled with snow and ice. When the Yale party returned to the members that they had left behind at the base of the mountain they learned that Miss Annie Peck had made a rapid climb of two peaks of this mountain, which is 12 miles long, but that she did not make a claim to having reached the top of the highest peak, the feat accomplished first by Professor Bingham and Mr. Tucker.

The Yale expedition started out to solve four main questions: How far in the Amazon forests the Incas carried their civilization; a reconnaisance of the seventy-third meridian from the Amazon Valley to the ocean—some 300 miles; the ascent of Mount Coropuna snow-capped volcanic cone, and the exploration of Lake Parinacochas, 40 miles or more northwest of Coropuna, practically unknown to geographers. The plans were carried out practically in their entirety.

The Yale men found Inca ruins much deeper in the Amazon jungles than any previously discovered remains. The geographical work was completed, but the topographical work was not entirely finished. The top of Mount Coropuna, that is the highest peak, turned out to be a small plateau. The lake was explored, as had been planned.

Very interesting scientific results of the expedition will be published in the near future, such as the discovery of topographical features of the interior which were entirely unknown to the Royal Geographical Society in its latest maps, according to a statement made in the Yale Alumni Weekly.

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Graniteville, Vt. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—Mrs. Chas. Barclay, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been curing woman's ills such as inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

DOCTOR HAD 80,000 PATIENTS

The "Threepenny" Doctor of Hackney, London — Boasts That He Has the Largest Practice in the World.

London Daily News: Dr. Jelly, known in Hackney and district as "the threepenny doctor," was recently the subject of criticism by jurors at Hackney Coroner's court. There were two inquests in which the doctor was concerned.

The first related to the death of Millicent Mills, the 7-year-old child of parents living in Overbury street, Clapton Park. The mother stated that the child had had bronchitis, and was attended by Dr. Jelly. She got better, but about a month ago had a cough and witness took her to the Children's Hospital in Hackney road. Later she called in Dr. Jelly. The child got worse, and she went to Dr. Jelly's house, but could get no reply at the door.

Witness then called in Dr. Carnegie, and the child improved, but died later. She went to Dr. Jelly, and told him of the death and asked for a certificate, but Dr. Jelly refused one. Dr. Carnegie ascribed death to bronchial pneumonia.

Dr. Jelly asked the coroner if he could make a personal explanation.

On being given permission Dr. Jelly said he had thousands of threepenny and sixpenny cases, and he could not keep someone at the door to answer questions.

A Juror—We read notices that you are a rich man. Don't you think you could afford to have someone?

Dr. Jelly—It is open for me to spend my money as I like.

The Juror—You ought not to allow a person to go in such distress and not get an answer.

Dr. Jelly—Excuse me, the law allows me to do as I like in the matter. It is not a matter of sentiment.

Question of Humanity.

A Juror—What about the laws of humanity?

The Doctor—It is a matter of the law of the land, and that is almighty.

A Juror—If you are attending a patient for two or three weeks, surely you ought to take an interest in it.

Dr. Jelly—I am interested, but it is not a case of need. I have had 80,000 patients this year. I am not at the beck and call of everyone. I have the biggest practice in the world. They will come after me. There was no occasion for an inquest at all. They called in another doctor. Had they not done that I would have given a certificate.

A Juror—I think you ought to have given a certificate.

Dr. Jelly—Not if they called in another medical man. I carry out my practice according to the law, and by the law I will abide.

The coroner said that the doctor carried on his practice in accordance with the law and perhaps that was the reason why they had those unfortunate scenes at the inquest. The doctor was not governed by sentiments about humanity.

Dr. Jelly—Thousands flock to me. If they do not want me they need not come to me.

The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

In the second inquest, respecting a 5-months-old child named Greenwood, whose parents lived in Clarence road, Hackney, it was stated that the parents sent for Dr. Jelly, who saw the child, but later, when asked to come again, he explained that he had just come from another case, and had been practically up all night. However, he did come round to see deceased again.

Several jurymen thought the doctor could have made an effort to see the child earlier.

Biggest in the World.

Dr. Jelly—Since I have been here the death rate has been lower. I do all the work myself. The argument I put forward in defence of my work is that if the public does not appreciate me they would not come near me. Why, at Poplar, where I have been five weeks, the roadway is crammed and hundreds have to go away.

The Coroner—Well, doctor, the fees are lower than some.

Dr. Jelly—Exactly so. That is what I have been saying. They let monetary consideration come into it. I do my best, and I am proud that my efforts are so well appreciated. I know some people who will come and wait outside the door for two or three hours.

A Juror—You have no right to mislead the people to think that you can give your time to them.

Dr. Jelly—I do not mislead them. I cannot give them all the attention.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to bronchitis.

A Juror—We think the doctor ought to be censured "for not finishing his job."

Dr. Jelly (smiling)—I give you this notice, that I carry on my practice as the law says I shall. I shall do as I like. In future, in consequence of my practice being the biggest in the world, I absolutely decline under any circumstances whatever to attend any urgent cases.

The coroner pointed out that the censure should not be persisted in, as there was no evidence of a legal offence, and the jury agreed with this view.

THE LIEGES OF THE KING IN BRITISH INDIA; A GREAT VARIETY

"All the native chiefs have gone away in the best possible humor and profuse in expressions of loyalty and personal satisfaction." Thus Lord Lytton, writing to his friend, Sir Fitzjames Stephen on the break up of the first Imperial Durbar. If that was true in 1877, when the Indian princes left Delhi taking little besides a medal and a silken banner, we may be reasonably certain that their successors of 1911 are in still better humor. At this moment, having played their part in a far greater "tamasha," they are striking their tents in the rapidly dissolving Durbar city, and going home with more vivid memories and, it may be, with hopes of pleasant personal relations, pleasanter than have sometimes existed, with their Suzerain's representative in the new Delhi that is to be.

It is said that of the old Indian prince not seldom went to Delhi in fear and trembling. The emperor who had bidden did not, as a rule, want to see him for the mere sake of his homage and the pleasure of his company. He had an eye, they say on those mysterious treasures upon which even the modern writer is wont to descant. British rule has at least changed all that. The modern Indian prince goes to Delhi, if not with eagerness, at least with enjoyment and an agreeable sense of security. The cost, of course, is crushing for some of them. It may not be very serious for the chiefs of big states in central or western India—for Gwalior or Jaipur or Baroda. But for a minor chief, or one who has to transport his camp or retinue from the far borders of Persia or China, it must always be a serious matter. However, there they are, returning to every quarter of the Indian Empire. Sixty-three ruling chiefs went to the Lytton Durbar in 1877; in the Durbar camp of 1903 there was 112; this month for the Georgian celebration there have been over 130.

About one-third of the whole area of India is composed of native states, and is, therefore, under a species of home rule. Together they comprise over 80,000 square miles, with a population of about 70,000,000. In number the states are nearly 700, and in size they range from Hyderabad, which is as large as Great Britain, to little territories much smaller than that of a ducal landlord in this country. You do not, however, estimate the importance of an Indian chief by the extent of his territory, which may be half desert. A safer criterion is the number of guns in his salute. In the whole long list of those potentates who paid homage last Tuesday in the Durbar arena there are only eight who are entitled to a salute of 21 guns outside of their own dominions. These are the Nizam of Hyderabad, Maharajahs of Mysore, Baroda, Travancore, Jaipur, the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharajah of Nepal, who is the nearest of all to being an indepedant sovereign, and the Maharajah Sindhia of Gwalior, whose salute has just been raised to 21 guns. Several others are accorded 19 guns, and among these is that interesting woman ruler, the Begum of Bhopal, who was in London this year and has been decorated at Delhi with the Order of the Crown of India.

Alike in standing, in lineage, and in personal habits the princes present an extraordinary variety. Some belong in creation and family, to the comparatively recent past, others claim a descent which reaches back through the heroic ages and takes us into the region of mythology. But, almost without exception, we may say they owe their continued or restored existence to the British power. Not a few secured their kingdoms in the chaos of the eighteenth century when the Moghul Empire was crumbling to pieces, and these may be counted among the luckiest, since they came to the top just in time to receive from the East India Company the salutary order to cease from war and make their subjects happy. A good many of them, as we know, obeyed the double injunction with reluctance or not at all, but that was long ago.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, first of the Moslem chiefs, rules over the largest territory. He is a very young man, having succeeded to the "gadi" less than six months ago. His state is kingly, but, like his father, he adopts a personal simplicity that marks him out in any Indian assembly. Even at the Durbar he wore a plain frock coat, the Star of India his only adornment. But the Nizam is a creature of yesterday by comparison with some of his Hindu neighbors in Southern India or, still more, the brilliant and chivalric houses of Rajputana. These all passed through terrific and continuous storms in the centuries before the advent of Britain in India, and for the most part saved themselves from extinction by alliance with the great Moghul. One alone, the Maharana of Udaipur, head of the premier clan, kept his Rajput blood untainted, so it is said. The Maharana was induced to visit Delhi for the Curzon Durbar, but a timely family trouble deferred his arrival until three days after the state entry, while a no less convenient indisposition kept him away from all the state ceremonies. No similar difficulty, of course, arose this month, and all questions of precedence were solved by the appointment of the Maharana to a post of high honor near the King's person.

The Maharajahs of Mysore and Travancore stand at the head of the Hindu houses of Southern India, and both maintain a strict orthodoxy which so far has kept them from crossing the sea. Both states enjoy a high reputation for good administration, and in each there is a representative assembly, though with only deliberative and advisory functions. Mysore will always have a peculiarly interesting place among the Indian States because of the distinctive character of its relations with the British Government. Conquered in the eighteenth century by the powerful Mahometan soldier of fortune Hyder Ali, it was restored to its Hindu rulers by Lord Wellesley; taken over later on account of misgovernment, its restoration was promised in 1868 by Lord Salisbury, and carried out by Lord Ripon thirty years ago.

Everyone has heard of the Gaekwar of Baroda, his experiments in administration among his two million subjects and the forthcoming allance between his house and the Maharajahs Sindhia of Gwalior—who, by the by, though an energetic ruler of a more or less modern type, does not conform to the western idea of monogamy. Everyone, too, has heard of the Punjab Princes, who exemplify many stages of development, from the venerable Rajah of Nabha, who embodies the orthodox Sikh ideal, to the Maharajah of Patiala, who heads an eleven of Indian cricketers on an English tour.

Modern changes are, in many ways, making things difficult for the Indian princes—equally difficult whether they keep within their own borders or seek outlets for their energies in Europe. Lord Curzon kept a vigilant eye upon them, and by means of a circular-letter forbade their leaving their territories without the express leave of the viceroy. For that circular Lord Curzon has been severely handled, and one thinks, not at all unjustly. But none the less its motive is quite easy to understand. The European capitals exercise a fascination over the Indian prince of the newer fashion, to whom, as a recent official writer urged, the India now taking shape is not attractive. It ought to be, and if it does not become so the fact will be brought home to the paramount power that even princes do not live by pageantry and loyalty alone.

AN OPEN LETTER

FROM A WELL-KNOWN CLERGYMAN, SHOWING HOW INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED.

Rev. T. A. Drury, Beamsville, Ont., writes as follows: "For eighteen years I have been increasingly impressed with the wonderful effects for good wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For some years I had suffered almost constantly with chronic dyspepsia of the most stubborn type, attended by different other troubles which invariably follow, or accompany it as its results, prominent among which were kidney trouble, and piles. Against this complication of disease I waged a vigorous warfare for several months, using many different remedies, none of which gave permanent relief. In my discouragement I was about to discontinue treatment altogether when I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the use of which, though under very unfavorable circumstances, soon revived my drooping courage. The medicine struck at the root of my weakness and the different troubles of which dyspepsia was the prime cause relased, let go, and disappeared. In one month I increased fifteen pounds in weight, and received a new lease of life. Only six boxes of pills produced this wonderful change in my health, which was miraculously permanent.

Later my sister became so reduced by anaemia (though under the care of our family doctor) that she could scarcely walk. In this dangerous extremity Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were resorted to and in a brief space of time restored her to perfect health.

Being a minister of the Gospel many test cases have come under my notice, in all of which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have fully sustained their world-wide reputation. This is why I can conscientiously recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as being superior to anything known to me in the treatment of the many diseases for which they are recommended.

Dr. Clifford's Optimistic Review Of the Events of 1911

Celebrated Baptist Leader Sees Cause for Rejoicing—Democratic Progress in Great Britain—Deplores Foreign Policy.

According to long-established custom, Dr. Clifford delivered in Westbourne Park Chapel, London, his annual review of the preceding year. The building was crowded in every part, and the doctor, who in spite of his seventy-five years spoke for nearly two hours without any trace of fatigue, received a magnificent welcome on rising. The chair was occupied by Mr. Walter S. Stroud. As will be seen from the address, Dr. Clifford is still an incorrigible optimist, and the wide and encyclopaedic survey of the world's life during 1911 was marked by the intense passion for high and arduous causes, and by the consuming devotion for humanity which have characterized his fifty-four years' ministry.

Dr. Clifford prefaced his address by saying that in all the years through which he had been permitted to deliver these annual addresses he did not remember one in which "I have felt so acutely the difficulty of reading the writing in the book of the world's life as I do of the pages just finished." In any year the task was embarrassing, but it was a work of almost unparalleled perplexity for 1911, owing to the multiplicity of vital events at home and abroad. First, the doctor characterized the year as one of prodigious activity and output. But what, he asked, is the direction of all this outflowing energy? "Is it upward and onward? Is it for the best? Is not the Dean of St. Paul's right in saying that we must very seriously discount some of the hopes that we have built on the assumed Law of Progress? Do not facts justify the impenetrable gloom from the centre of which Dr. Inge speaks?"

To these questions Dr. Clifford returned an emphatic negative. "A fair and just survey of the year strengthens my conviction that the soul of the world aspires and yearns for the highest and the best, and confirms my confidence that the individual and collective power and righteousness distributed throughout the world is really growing, and will finally be victorious."

Democratic Progress.

Two great quickenings during 1911 went to confirm this optimistic conclusion:

(1) The progress of Democratic principles, and

(2) The persistence and strength of the instinct of freedom.

Abroad, said Dr. Clifford, the revolutionaries in China "are battling for liberty, good government, and peace, and seem as though they were bent on creating the most gigantic democracy on earth."

Nearer home we were confronted by a series of witnesses to the strength and fulness of the movement away from small groups of ruling families, privileged monopolists, and on towards the government of men by themselves and for themselves through their freely chosen representatives. These witnesses, continued the doctor, included the promise of the development of self-government in India, "a gift that has gladdened the patient and valiant band who have for years fought through cloud and storm, contumely and scorn, for a better India"; while, coming still nearer to the centre of things, the victory of the Commons over the Lords in the Parliament act marked "the close of one epoch and the beginning of another. "It was the arrival of a new day, not only in the life of Britain, but," added the speaker, "as the principal of an American university said to me, was 'the life of the race.'"

When the cheers that greeted this sentence had died down the doctor went on to point out that, important as the achievement of the Parliament act was, it was only negative; it still remained for the citizens of this commonwealth to take advantage of the free course now made. Another stage in the evolution of democracy was Mr. Asquith's promise of electoral reform, the abolition of the plural voter—"a condemned relic of the past age"—while, as regards woman suffrage, "I feel justified in saying, in spite of broken windows and other ill-chosen arguments, that we are a year's march nearer the one and only true basis of voting, which is not property, but citizenhood, and citizenhood that is absolutely neutral toward sex."

"A Full, Rich Life.

But all this improvement of machinery was a means to an end: "the end itself is the making of the full man with a full rich life." Each citizen was an end for the whole state, and his rights must be secured to him for the sake of his duties.

Dr. Clifford thinks 1911 will rank as one of the most important periods in poor law administration in London, but he finds even more cheering the fact that the study of the problem of poverty is coextensive with civilized life. Towards driving poverty out of the land the insurance act, Dr. Clifford believes, will carry us far. Though not perfect that act is, in his view, the greatest social reform in British history. "We owe this glorious advance in legislation to Mr. Lloyd George. It is his monument, and he will never need a better!" cried Dr. Clifford, and the words were loudly applauded. "It is here, and it will stay," he added, "duchesses and doctors, 'yeas' and 'nays' notwithstanding."

Dealing with the life of the child, the author of Passive Resistance alluded indignantly to the unremoved grievances under which Nonconformists still suffer with regard to education. "We have waited for nearly ten years," he said; "we have worked, and worked hard, for the removal of the grievances from which the country suffers, and if we are forgotten, justice is forgotten, and, sure as the day is day, justice will sooner or later avenge itself on those who neglect it."

Dr. Clifford fully justifies the unrestful worker. "He has discovered," said he, "that one-half of the national increase of wealth is appropriated by five millions of the people, and the other half is left to find its way amongst the remaining forty millions. That bottom fact disturbs him. The soul of England protests against that injustice, and will not rest till it is removed. We are bound to see that somehow a living wage is secured for every genuine worker." Legislation must be advanced "so as to secure a national minimum living wage, a national minimum of education and child culture, a national minimum of sanitation for dwellings; national minimum of leisure; that is, 'an inflexible, inferior limit below which the conditions of employment and of social life shall not be allowed to fall.'"

In conclusion, Dr. Clifford, in language hot with scorn, denounced what he described as our complicity in the destruction of the independence of Morocco—"which we were pledged to defend." Nor was this all: "What," he asked, "about the series of wrongs perpetrated by Russia upon Persia? Russia is the real culprit, not England, I admit; but that Russia, soaked in cruelty, throttled by intolerance, enslaved by tyranny, wallowing in misery, the foe of all that has made our country the home of liberty and the mother of free institutions—that Russia is our partner, and we are solemnly committed to the preservation of the independence and integrity of the Persian people. Surely, if we cannot check Russia we ought to end the alliance. Our reputation is at stake; that is something. But the fact that makes one shudder is that the people of Persia are being robbed of their self-government, and Russianized, and we ought to prevent it. We are not made to be the cat's-paw of either France in Morocco or Russia in Persia."

But it was, after all, on a high and inspiring note that Dr. Clifford finished, gathering up the evidence in science, art, philosophy and literature, which showed that humanity was moving upward as well as onward, "toward God as well as toward service, toward a real inward and spiritual religion that generates noble conduct, condemns selfishness, begets consecration to high ideals, forms character, and builds the Commonwealth."

MEMOIR OF A NOTABLE WOMAN

Late Mrs. Ramsay Macdonald, Wife of the Leader of British Labor Party—A Record of Her Beautiful Life.

A memoir of Mrs. Ramsay Macdonald, the recently-deceased wife of the leader of the British Labor party, has been issued for private circulation. It was written by her husband, Mrs. Macdonald died in her 41st year.

Mr. Richard Whiteing, author, of No. 5 John street, reviews the memoir in the London Daily News as follows:

Here was a woman devoted to public causes reared in opulence and in luxury who gave her life to social and political service of the most laborious kind, and who was a perfect wife and mother as well as a great public character. Here, too, was a public "agitator," with just an agitator's rewards of toil and envy, if not, by the accident of her position, of want in the ordinary sense of the term. Of privation heaven knows there was more than enough—privation very often of the society of husband and children, of leisure for the society of her own soul.

Holiday Hours.

But Parliamentary sessions happily do not go on for ever—as yet—and there were now and then long evenings at home when, to quote her husband's words, "little heads were all dreaming on pillows . . . the lamps were lit . . . and I read while she sat darning or sewing."

Then, too, there were the long journeys abroad contrived a double debt to pay—to the sense of holiday, and the sense of devotion to the public cause. The first visit to the United States and Canada "was like a honeymoon trip. Everything was strange; we revelled like children." There was even a beginning of a novel, just for the fun of the thing. She would never show it to her husband because she was "still learning the proper phrases of love and had not got them good enough." Those proper phrases are sometimes a great stumbling when you happen to have all the reality of the experience in its holiest form. Afterwards came South Africa in time of war, the long voyage round the world, and finally India, broken short by an election at home, re-planned, and "again broken off never to be undertaken. Their true holidays were in their simple country homes in Buckinghamshire or in the far North." Some of her obituary notices, I observe, speak of her political ambitions. How little we know, and how much we chatter thoughtlessly about each other!

Husband and wife had their differences. "Clouds sometimes scudded across our sky, but they hurried from horizon to horizon as though ashamed of their shadows . . . When she was most provoking she was most splendid. The wife comes out in such touches, the mother is not forgotten. She regarded her children as individuals whose personalities were yet hidden in youth as the budding flower is hidden in spring. "She was afraid to do volence to that personality. She tried to surround it with warmth and light and the nourishment of her own example as a faithful working and believing woman, so that its own true self might grow up in grace and strength. . . . She drove them back upon their own being to find companionship and resource there." They were "treasures given to her to guard and protect, not to twist and mould into a mere image of herself."

And with it and through it all the work, the work. "During the years when she worked with the Women's Industrial Council her one thought was to find out the truth about industrial conditions. . . . No drudgery was too great or unpleasant for her. In all weathers she trudged up and down mean streets winning the confidence of the people. . . . going out when the world was sleeping to see the women unprotected by factory legislation laboring in the dead hours of the night, entering public houses so that she might come into touch with something of the life both before and behind the bars, searching along labyrinthine stairs and passages for someone who she had heard was in distress She founded the Women's Labor League in the same spirit as the pure knight rode out to free damsels cursed under evil spells." Her views on the burning question of the time were an Iliad in a nutshell. "I believe in men; I believe in women; I believe that their nature and outlook on life should be distinct, and that one should not imitate the other. But I believe they should co-operate in the work of the world.

Some of Her Dying Words.

Her Socialism was "no wrathful resentment of class. It was a dream of the City of God wrapt in peace, with its open gates rising upon the horizon." It was a part of her religion. At fifteen she said that she wanted to live the Sermon on the Mount "When she knew that the end was not far off, and that death was standing by her bed, I asked her if she desired to see anyone who would speak to her about what was to come. "That would be but waste of time," she said. "I am ready; let us speak of what has gone past. God has been very good to me in giving me so much work. The day is ending, and I go to Him for rest and shelter at the close.'"

Her note was simplicity and an almost unconscious disregard of the non-essential. The writer concedes that she was perhaps a little too indifferent to dress, but that concern seems only to have been waiting its turn amid others of more importance—a turn that rarely came. "It was supposed that she made it a principle not to dress better than the wife of a workman. The thought never entered her head." On one occasion at the urgent entreaty of friends she consented to buy a new blouse for her leading part in the business of an important deputation. It was bought, but, alas! when she rose to speak it was discovered that she had put it on wrong side before. Her dressers probably had to give her up after that.

Such was this noble life with its passion for social service, its longing for the fruition of repose that never came. "We talked much of an evening of rest when others would be tolling in the heat of the day and continuing the work which we began in our morning. On the edge of the moor at Lossiemouth, on a ridge overlooking the sea, and commanding wide views of wood and field and distant hill, we built the habitation upon the walls of which we were to hang the swords and spears of our conflicts, and where in peace we were to end our days. She was particularly fond of the simple peasant songs of Scotland, with their romantic love, gladsome lilt, and domestic felicity. They are standing shelf upon shelf waiting for us, gathered from many bookstalls, and selected from many catalogues. Everything is ready for our homecoming for that evening of rest. There we were to bid adieu to each other when the time came, and under the shadow of the old grey castle on the hill of Spynie, where my people sleep, we were to be joined through the long night of waiting. But there was no twilight in her day. Noonday suddenly failed in night. Though she is here in every room of the place we built her step will never again welcome her children to its hearthstones."

The little book includes the addresses delivered at her funeral and several portraits. It is a beautiful tribute to a beautiful life.

STRANGE YOUNG MAN.

There was a young fellow from Perth,
Who was born on the day of his birth;
He was married, they say,
On his wife's wedding day,
And he died on his last day on earth.

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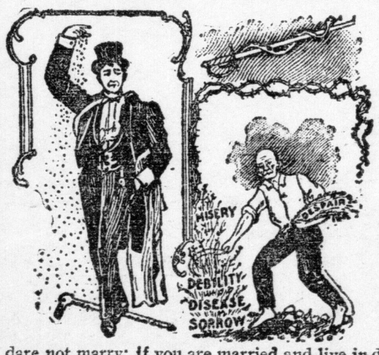

How many young men can look back on their early life and regret their misdeeds. "Sowing their wild oats" in various ways. Excesses, violation of nature's laws, "wine, women and song"—all have their victims. You have reformed but what about the seed you have sown—what about the harvest? Don't trust to luck. If you are at present within the clutches of any secret habit which is sapping your life by degrees; if you are suffering from the results of past indiscretions; if your blood has been tainted from any private disease and you dare not marry; if you are married and live in dread of symptoms breaking out and exposing your past; if you are suffering as the result of a misspent life—DRS. K. & K. ARE YOUR REFUGE. Lay your case before them confidentially and they will tell you honestly if you are curable.
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Write for our private address.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAIWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the East—*3:27 a.m., 10:50 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:20 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*12:09 a.m., *3:48 a.m., 8:50 a.m., *11:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the East—*12:14 a.m., 3:48 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the West—3:32 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:20 p.m

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:23 a.m., *4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—11:15 a.m., 1:53 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 12:35 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.

Trains market * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the East—*11:28 a.m., 6:10 p.m., 7:40 p.m., *10:52 p.m.

Arrive from the West—4:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 5:22 p.m., 8:30 p.m.

Depart for the East—*4:38 a.m., 7:45 a.m., 12:45 p.m., *5:30 p.m.

Depart for the West—8:00 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 7:48 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.

Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:11 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:00 noon, 1:50, 4:38, *9:15 p.m.

Depart—5:05, *7:10, 9:45 a.m., 2:30, *4:15, 17:00 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville. †To St. Thomas only. All trains to and from Port Stanley, except trains marked with star and dagger.

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ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
WINTER SERVICE
ST. JOHN—HALIFAX—LIVERPOOL.

Steamer.	St. John.	Halifax.
Hesperian	Jan. 19	Jan. 20
Grampian	Feb. 2	Feb. 3
Corsican	Feb. 16	Feb. 17
Hesperian	Feb. 24	

BOSTON—PORTLAND—GLASGOW.

Steamer.	Boston.	Portland.
Sicilian		Jan. 18
Numidian	Feb. 1	
Scotian		Feb. 1
Ionian	Feb. 15	

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Class, Liverpool Service.....$72 50
Second Class, Liverpool Service.....$50 00
Second Class, Glasgow Service.....$45 00
Third Class$30 25 or $31 25, according to steamer and service.
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xt

Thomas Hardy's Queer Ways
Novelist's Fads and Fancies

Great Writer Prefers Life in the Country—Refuses to Revise His Books—The Prince of Pessimists in His Books.

The way in which the name of Thomas Hardy has been brought before the public during the last few weeks may be somewhat surprising to those who know him only through his books. First, he declared to a correspondent that he had now so little interest in his novels on Wessex that he did not feel inclined to subject them to any revision. This astounding declaration was followed a short time afterward by the announcement that he had refused a handsome offer from Pierpont Morgan for his manuscripts, and had preferred to give them to the libraries of his native country. The second statement turned out to be unfounded, but even if it had been true it would not have been as surprising as the first

Thomas Hardy is not a money grubber in any sense of the word. He lives with the utmost simplicity, his health compels him to be an ascetic and to live in the country, far from the tumult and the temptations of towns.

Prefers Life in the Country.

Once a year he comes to London during the season for a few weeks, to keep himself, doubtless, in touch with his friends and with London's great world, but a few weeks are quite sufficient for him; he flies back to the country, to peace and to the simple habits which are so rare in London.

Besides, he has, I believe, kept the copyright in all his works, and though none of his novels ever brought in the immediate and gigantic return of writers like Marie Corelli, they are classics, and classics have a steady sale for years always in this old world country. Every man who sets up a library or who has maintained a library always puts these classics upon his shelves. And thus a classic is like a good bit of property; it brings in its steady income.

Besides, a man of such simple life does not require any large income. He has no family to support, he is now left alone with his wife—there are no children.

Aided by His Mother.

The relative whom he most loved died several years ago. I mean his wonderful mother, who lived, if I remember rightly, to 90 years of age. As I have mentioned her, I may insert the observation that to her Hardy owes a great deal. She was, I believe, a perfect treasure house of those legends which form the raw material which the alchemy of his genius transformed into the wondrous stories of Wessex life that have entranced two generations of novel readers already and will doubtless entrance future generations, as long as English literature lives.

It was once said, half in jest, half in earnest, that it was she who wrote Hardy's work, a proposition as well founded as that Hollinshed wrote the plays of Shakespeare.

Deriving a steady income for many years, Hardy has always been able to live upon half of it, the rest has gone into the bank, and by this time he must have a handsome, though, of course, not a large fortune. It would then have been surprise that any temptation, however glittering, had failed to induce him to allow the transfer of his manuscripts from his own country, even to a country so akin as the United States.

Refuses to Revise His Books.

But the refusal to go once more through his books is a far more surprising piece of self-denial. And the reason that they had ceased to interest him is one of the strange and incredible puzzles of literary history. Not that authors have always valued their own works, or that they have been able to appraise them as well as others.

Sheridan thought "The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal" inferior to "Pizarro," which is in direct opposition to the judgment of all posterity, for the two comedies still maintain their hold upon audiences everywhere, while "Pizarro" is dismissed as a piece of empty and exaggerated fustian.

Justin McCarthy, the best read man in the world, that is to say in literature, has a quaint theory that Shakespeare may have all the time regretted the miserable necessity that compelled him to write plays when he might have been better employed in compiling some great work of philosophy. I remember that the late Mr. Froude thought that a novel of Irish life which he wrote was a great production. I have never yet met anybody who had read it.

Tennyson Sorry He Wrote.

Tennyson once said to Bram Stoker, Irving's secretary and friend, that he often wished he had never written a line, and all because that morning he had read some paragraphs in a newspaper which he thought an unfair intrusion into his private life.

And George Eliot was more interested in her prosaic poetry than in her magnificent prose, and once shocked all her admirers by giving to the public, under the title, "Theophrastus Such," a book of essays only distinguishable from the work of much inferior writers by their greater commonplaceness.

George Sand, the great French novelist, forgot her earlier works so completely that she used to reread them and think they must have been written by somebody else. And so one might go on.

In the case of Hardy this astounding lack of interest in work that still sends the blood rushing more quickly through everybody's veins, is, however, part of his general temperament.

Pessimism in His Books.

Doubtless he himself would reject scornfully the idea that he was a pessimist, and yet he has given greater width and popularity than any living writer, not excepting even Tolstoi.

He is more pessimistic than Zola, for Zola after he has dragged you through every dunghill in which human beings move and have their being, always winds up with some word of hope—a brilliant vision of the great future of humanity; the cry of a baby that renews the ever renewed life and possibilities of the human soul.

There is scarcely a word of Hardy that does not suggest that the world is anarchic, with evil always winning the final victory. Everything, everybody goes wrong, and goes wrong either as the result of the clash of temperament or of a series of the smallest and pettiest incidents. A woman taking one path to a house instead of another, saying one thing instead of another, and sometimes saying not what she thought but something that rises irresistibly to her lips, transforms what might have been a happy to a tragic situation.

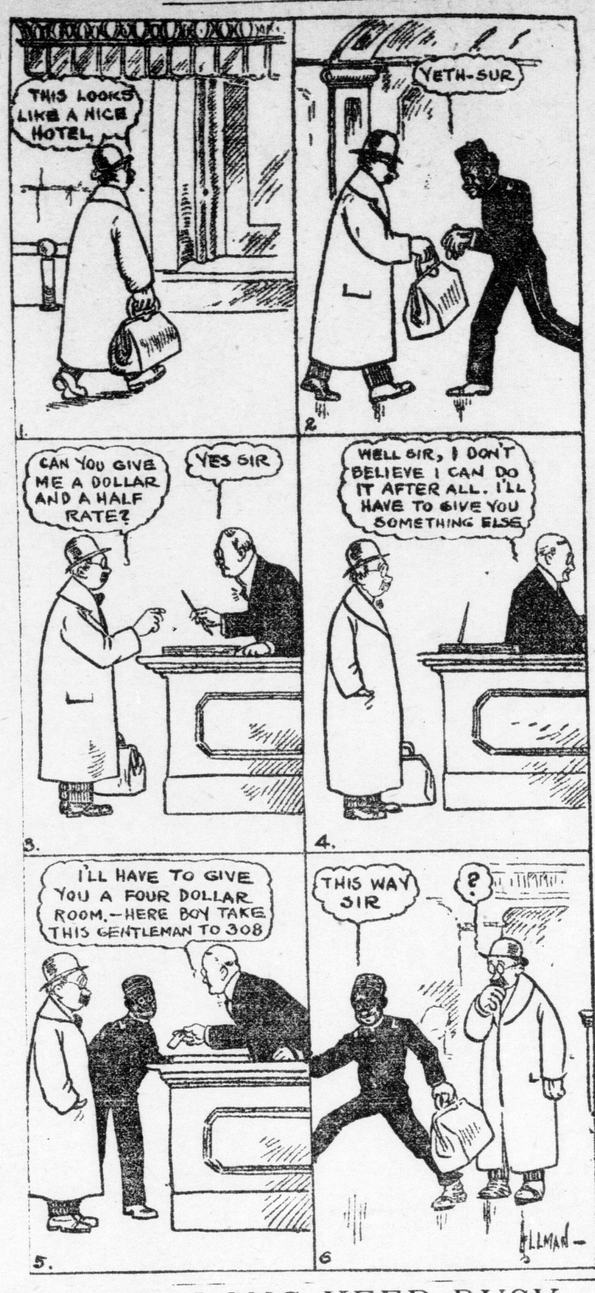
Climax in "Jude, the Obscure."

And this pessimism has grown as his years have advanced until it reaches its climax and its consummation in "Jude, the Obscure." He threw that at the shocked and horrified world as his last word, for, so far as novels are concerned, it has been his last word. As your readers will know, it is a phantasmagoria of horrors.

This novel was the end of Hardy's career as a novel writer largely because of the fierce resentment which it excited. Hardy was shocked and indeed, surprised. He used to say to his friends that instead of "Jude, the Obscure," being a solitary and unique individual, he knew at least three or four "Judes" in his experience, and then it was that he threw aside the pen of the novelist and took up that of the poet. The poet is great in him, but it is not as great as the prose writer.

He is a little man with indications of the robust health of the man of the country, and the son of a woman who lived to be a nonagenarian. But the body is slight, though the complexion and the proportions suggest the tenacity of life. It is in the face that you see the revelation of that high nervousness which accounts for the tone of his writings.

LITTLE IRRITATIONS OF LIFE



TO LIVE LONG KEEP BUSY SAYS ELBERT HUBBARD

Notable Examples of Longevity—Men and Women in Their Eighties and Nineties Who Are Still Doing Things.

Elbert Hubbard writes in the New York American as follows:

The death of John Bigelow in his 94th year closes the life of an extraordinary man. And his soul goes marching on.

Up to the week of his death Bigelow took a hearty interest in all political and social happenings that were of import to the world. He was a humanist.

Bigelow was just eight years younger than Abraham Lincoln. When Lincoln died, Bigelow was 48.

Herbert Spencer once said that the majority of Englishmen who live to be over 70 have softening of the brain. And then he explained that the reason they had softening of the brain was because they did not use their brains.

The brain is an organ, and the only way to exercise it is by thinking—pleasurable thinking—and an interest in what the world is saying and doing, with the proper expression of your own thoughts, is eminently hygienic.

Litizia Rothschild, the mother of ten great Rothschilds, lived to be 100, and when she was 98 she did not hesitate to express her disapprobation of some of the policies followed out in a political way by Nathan, her brilliant son. Caroline Herschel, musician, astronomer, student, school teacher, also made the century run.

Bishop Bowman, of England, is 92.

John Tenniel, famous cartoonist, is 90.

Lord Strathcona, otherwise Donald G. Smith, is 91, and the other day he quoted Sir Humphry Davy, who, when asked what was his greatest discovery, replied, "Michael Faraday." Continuing, he said that his own greatest achievement was the discovery of James J. Hill, "who would yet make a mark for himself."

Sir Charles Tupper and Clara Barton are both in their 91st year.

Alfred Russell Wallace is in his 89th year, and not long ago refused to buy a horse that was 12 years old, stating that he wanted a colt so he could break it and it would last him the rest of his life.

Dr. Robert Collier, ex-Senator Davis and John Buckner are each 87, and still stirring up the animals.

Levi P. Morton is 86, and is out with an article in favor of the National Reserve Association, saying that he never wants to five to see another financial panic.

Dozens of men can be named between 80 and 90 who are taking a very practical interest in the world of politics, business and literature.

The five great insurance companies report an average of 57 deaths where 100 were due to shuffle off the mortal coil.

Undoubtedly the greatest factor in longevity is an active interest in human affairs.

ODESSA'S DETECTIVE DOG

Cross-Bred Terrier That Has Tracked Down Murderers.

A highly-prized member of the Odessa (Russia) detective force, and, deservedly so, is Spit, a prick-eared, brindle-haired, cross-bred terrier, of 3 years. He is marvellously intelligent, and perfectly trained, and possesses the born instinct of an alert and unerring detective.

Recently Spitz traced the three perpetrators of a double murder committed near Shestakova, a small township about 25 miles distant from Odessa. He was put upon the trail some thirty hours after the murder was committed. He tracked two of the murderers to their hiding-place in one village, and the third to another village six miles distant. He also led the police to a spot on a river bank where the murderers had dropped a bloodstained billhook.

When Spitz runs down his prey he fastens his teeth in the person's leg or tears the culprit's clothes. In the Shestakova crime the three men brought to bay by Spitz confessed to the crime.

The other day the manager of a works in the Peressyp suburb and his assistant were waylaid in their droschky, robbed, and most brutally beaten. There was no trace of the robbers, and the invaluable Spitz was brought on the scene. After circling round again and again with his nose to the ground Spitz was unleashed, and immediately started for the village of Mali Kulyalnik, five verts away. Here he entered the open door of a small cottage, but came out again, and for a minute or so stood irresolute. Three young men were coming down the village street. Spitz made a rush at them, seizing one by the belt. When he was pulled off, he fastened his teeth in the leg of a second. He was again torn away, but did not attack the third youth. The two young men were arrested.

Spitz then went off on another trail, leading the police to a lonely hut, in which was found another man in hiding, whom the dog immediately attacked. The three men were then taken to the hospital, where the victim of the outrage identified them as his assailants, as did also the izvostchik who drove the victims. The men were also recognized by the manager's assistant.

When Spitz's special detective missions are accomplished he relapses into a perfectly indifferent mood, and is anxious only to get home to dine.

THIS "NOBLEMAN" IS SORE ON ENGLAND

Marquis of Queensbury Says He Is Giving It Up—No Place for "Blue Blood" Now.

Edinburgh Evening News: These are indeed great days for the emigration agent. We read this morning that the Marquis of Queensberry has gone into the business. He is just home by the Lusitania from a visit to the United States, and he tells the reporters his return is merely to "pull" his friends out to the United States at the earliest possible date. That eminent Imperialist, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, fled out of the kingdom when the Liberal Government came in some years ago, and now the marquis cannot stand it. "I am giving up England," he says, "because I am sick of its Radical Government. It has ruined the country, and I object to the nation being dominated by the modern plutocracy." We rather thought the plutocracy had reasons of its own to dislike Liberal finance. However, according to the marquis, England seems quite a tolerable place for wealthy men even yet, and "impossible" only for blue [illegible] Says the marquis: "We who have fought for centuries to make Britain what she is are to all intents and purposes being driven out, and the men who are replacing us are merchants, brewers, distillers, and people of that sort." When he speaks of "fighting for centuries," the marquis, of course, includes in the nobility's claims to respect its patronage of the prize ring. It is a great thing for a country to have a class of men whose ancestors fought in chain armor, and, when that went out of fashion, with their fists, or at least, bestowed an anxious care on the rules of fisticuffs. To think of such a nobility being ousted by "brewers, distillers, and people of that sort" is indeed distressing. Surely it was not the wicked Liberals that ennobled all the brewers! Did not Lord Salisbury do his share of that? But it is too late now for tears. If the Marquis of Queensberry achieves success, we shall never see our peerage any more. Soon in the marble halls of our old aristocracy the chant will be raised, "I'm off to Philadelphia in the morning." It will be observed that a fellow-traveller with the marquis was Col. Lamb, of the Salvation Army's emigration department. Col. Lamb expects to take out 12,000 people next season. Will they all be drawn from the British aristocracy? Some who figure in Debrett are indeed cases for the Salvation Army. We have a vision of the marquis, in a red jersey, dragging reluctant backwoodsmen to the penitent bench, and then escorting them to the steerage of an emigrant ship, to begin a new life in another land. But would the colonies take some of them in?

Reading Habits of the British People

[From the Nation, London, Eng.]

One learns with a sort of stupefaction that the most popular book of the day is a sentimental tale with a semi-religious motive which rejoices in the title of "The Rosary." No cultivated mind could enjoy it, or even read it unless it were from the motives which influence the explorer who investigates the mental life of a backward tribe. But the fortunate publisher has contrived to sell over 400,000 copies of it. The advent of the sixpenny novel means, one suspects, that the commercial production of fiction will become the business exclusively of pens which will write consciously for this newly-discovered public. It seems to be indifferent to reputations. It will welcome an unknown writer whom no critic praises, and it cannot be intimidated into reading a book which the educated world has agreed to praise. It seems to lag a whole generation behind the cultivated taste of the day, and what is really desolating in its choice is that it positively prefers the inferior workman, the crude colorist, the unrestrained sentimentalist whose work is not merely out of date, but actually inferior in its own kind and vein. This illiterate literature, firmly based in the new conditions of large production, seems to threaten the creative fiction of the future as seriously as the cinematograph threatens the popular drama.

Some interesting conclusions may be based on the evidence which Mr. Blathwayt has collected from book-sellers and librarians regarding the taste of various classes of readers. Some of his deductions we imagine indicate no new development. The reading of memoirs and biographies was always popular in "society" and on its fringes, while to the homely reader beyond its pale, the doings and sayings of its unfamiliar personages cannot ever have been a subject of keen curiosity. Memoirs are printed gossip, and it is commonly about one's neighbors and intimates that one chooses to chatter. But the decay of theology is a new and apparently a general symptom. The fashionable book-seller and the popular librarian tell the same tale. Theology is read no longer, and society turns in its place to the elegant mystic, or the interpreter of strange creeds. The attack and the defence have alike ceased to interest it. Our generation has produced no Huxley, and the literature of the Higher Criticism has become, we are told, a specialist's study. The more serious reading public, on the other hand, has developed an intense interest in books which deal with the problem of immortality. It seems to show the will to believe qualified by the demand for evidence, and it turns eagerly to writers like Sir Oliver Lodge, whose research into these mysteries is conducted with sympathy, while it is checked by a critical temper.

The discriminating book-seller has much to tell us that is curious and interesting regarding the tastes and habits of women readers. Since Addison won immortality by writing for the tea table, a tradition that women demand something in literature as slight and frivolous and ineffectual as the ideal character which the old world man imposed on the old world maid, has lurked in Grub street It is hopelessly out of date today. The unanimous evidence of the experts seems to be that the educated woman of today is rather more serious in her reading than the man of the same class. In the upper strata of society, men, we are told, prefer the novel of action; women ask for introspection and psychology, or for the novel with a sociological purpose. We are assured on good authority that "women typists are serious," and even that they read the "Hibbert Journal" and the Webbs. Below this level of intelligence, however, there still welters the old, unleavened Miss Annie Swan. The real fact is, we imagine, that the active-minded and relatively well-educated young woman has not yet conquered her due place in the labor market. She turns to typewriting, not because that comparatively mechanical occupation is the natural employment which calls out her faculties, but simply because it is so often the only career that opens to her. It is from her ranks that the army of revolt is most largely recruited, and we suspect that further inquiry would show that she reads Olive Schreiner and Cicely Hamilton, not to mention the minor prophets of feminism, at least as eagerly as she reads Sidney and Beatrice Webb.

Like our friend, the scholar, we want to feel that we "know" the various sections of our countrymen and countrywomen whose tastes the librarians have studied for us. They have confirmed some conclusions which we might have reached by other methods. There remains some valuable evidence concerning the reading artisan. A generation past he certainly was largely busied in the poor little "Mechanics' Institutes" of his day with the larger questions of human destiny. He was fiercly atheistic or militantly orthodox. He read the more popular controversial literature that raged round the great figures of Darwin and Spencer and Huxley. Hugh Miller, who roughly advised him to leave politics alone and to regard the Old Red Sandstone as the proper study of laboring mankind, was an early and extreme forerunner of this type. It was the age of Bradlaugh, and it found a much more serious occupation for its mind in the duel of faith with science than in party politics. It could call for "reform" without reading books, and conduct a trade union without exhaustive study. Today, the experts tell us, Socialism has changed its habits of reading. The experience of the public librarian of Battersea is that Socialism has "arrested the spirit of curiosity and love of speculation which distinguished the last generation of artisans, and has concentrated attention on social questions as the only things that matter." The serious artisan, like the intellectual proletarian among women, is bent on changing an uncongenial world rather than on understanding it, or if he labors to understand, it is only that he may be the better able to act.

WOODEN SHOES IN ENGLAND

Evidence That They Are Better Than a Poor Quality of Leather.

An effort to substitute waterproof and practically indestructible wooden shoes, the sort worn by peasants in Holland, France and other continental countries, for the cheap leather shoes worn by the school children of very poor parents was made in England some time ago, but was not a success. It has been revised this winter and evidence is accumulating that in parts of the country there is an increasing use of the cumbersome footgear.

The argument in favor of the clogs is that leather shoes are beyond the means of the average English workingman of family, while clogs are cheap and never wear out, generally speaking. Many school children of the poorer classes wear mere apologies for shoes, soleless affairs, with holes that let in water and lay the foundation for pneumonia and other diseases.

Several years ago when Sir John Kirk, director of the Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society, joined St. Helier in an appeal for funds to supply poor children in the London schools with footwear on the part payment system the suggestion was made that clogs be supplied these children as more durable and serviceable than leather shoes. According to Percy Gray, of Orlehar, Bude, North Cornwall, who wrote to Sir John Kirk on the subject, he was met with the objection that Cockneydom would not wear wooden clogs.

That objection seemed to have been well taken, for the effort to have poor school children in London adopt the wooden substitutes for leather shoes did not get very far. The renewed effort is finding encouragement in testimony of persons who have made the clog experiment with some degree of success.

Richard B. Martin, of Tewkesbury, is one of those who have reasons to be pleased with charitable work of this character.

"Last winter," he says, "I gave a few pairs of wooden clogs to some children who have to come a good three miles to school through a wet and dirty lane. The clogs 'caught on' and this year I gave away nine more pairs and my wife over fifty pairs to one village school. They seem to keep the children's feet warmer than old and well-worn leather shoes. I had the clogs from Warrington, and they cost 2s 8d, 2s 10d, 2s a pair; men's size, 3s 6d.

NO PITY NEEDED.

[Fliegende Blaetter.]

Pastor—I was so sorry for your wife during the sermon this morning, doctor. She had such a dreadful fit of coughing that the eyes of the whole congregation were fixed upon her.

Doctor—Don't be unduly alarmed. She was wearing her new hat for the first time.

SHERMAN'S INSPIRATION.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The Chinese prototype of the Sherman antitrust law is beautifully brief and simple. It contains but four paragraphs, which are as follows:

"Those who deal with merchants unfairly are to be beheaded.

"Those who interrupt commerce are to be beheaded.

"Those who attempt to close the markets are to be beheaded.

"Those who maintain the prosperity of commerce are to be rewarded."

SMUG.

[Puck.]

Braggs—What is the meaning of the word "smug"?

Waggs—It means a man who is fat and glad of it.

THIRTY YEARS OF DISFIGURING ECZEMA CURED

"Ever since I was a little girl, thirty years ago, I had suffered tortures from eczema in one of its worst forms. The disease runs in my family, and mine was of a scaly and most disfiguring kind. The eczema formed in round rings, and then scales all over my face and limbs. I have been smothered from head to foot. I was born in Leamington, which is famous for its sulphur baths and pump waters, and one would think that after taking the treatment there regularly as I did, the disease would long ago have been cured, but it was not. I attended the ——— Hospital for years and years, so you will see I gave it a fair trial. Everyone in the town knew of my case. My face was disfigured very badly. A doctor told me that I should never get rid of it. I spent pounds in doctors' bills, and I attended several hospitals but nothing did any good.

"Then one day an uncle of mine recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I took his advice, and commenced to use the Cuticura Soap. To my astonishment an improvement at once set in, and my hair, which had been a complete mass of scales and scurf, soon began to look in splendid condition. Then I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment, and this cleared my skin wonderfully. In a few weeks' time all traces of the scaly eruptions had completely disappeared. Now my skin is clear and healthy, and thanks to the Cuticura Remedies I am completely cured of eczema. All my neighbours were astounded. The Cuticura Remedies are worth their weight in gold, and one tablet of Cuticura Soap goes further than four cakes of cheaper soaps. It has brought happiness into my home." (Signed) Mrs. Butler, 17, Francis Rd., The Cotteridge, King's Norton, Birmingham, Eng., July 26, 1910.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, but those who wish to try them without charge may do so by sending to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 62 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A., for a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-p. skin book.

WAS SO RUN DOWN

COULD NOT DO ANY WORK.

Thought She Was So Far Gone Nothing Could Cure Her.

MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS Made Her Strong and Healthy.

Many women get run down, and are unable to look after their household duties, owing to their nervous system becoming unstrung, and when this happens, the heart starts to work in sympathy with the nerves. In Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is combined a treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act on the heart itself. Mrs. F. McFadyen, Brookside, Sask., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received from using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was so run down I could not do any work, and one day a neighbor advised me to try your Pills. I told her that I thought nothing could cure me, as I was too far gone. But she told me to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I did, and before I had finished them, I began to improve, and when I had finished the one box I was as strong and healthy as any person. Anyone who is suffering from heart or nerve troubles should take your Heart and Nerve Pills and they will soon discover their worth."

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Belgium's Annual Payment to Wellington's Heirs

[London Daily News.]

"The Dotation of his Greatness the Duke of Wellington, Prince of Waterloo," is a subject which the Belgian Chamber is about to discuss, the matter of debate being the pension paid to the Duke and his heirs in recognition of the first duke's services to Europe at Waterloo on June 18, 1815. After the battle King William of the Netherlands created him Prince of Waterloo, and made the title heritable, together with a charge on some lands in the neighborhood of the battlefield.

The present duke enjoys a revenue of £3,400 from this source, and, not unnaturally, the Belgian people are inclined to be annoyed at this annual charge upon their resources; for whatever they may owe to the first Duke of Wellington the present duke is to them an object of indifference. It is a melancholy thought; but such is the fact, and it is not inconsistent with what we know of poor human nature.

Bradlaugh, as some of us remember, initiated in 1887 the parliamentary inquiry into the subject of British perpetual pensions. In that year 339 pensions and allowances of an annual value of £18,957 were commuted for the sum of £527,933. Most notable are the pensions of £4,000 a year to the Duke of Marlborough and £5,000 to Lord Nelson for services, rendered by their glorious ancestors.

Whatever view we take of the propriety of pensions in perpetuity for such deeds, there would be no tolerance today for what was once a customary practice: the giving of such a pension as a solatium for the loss of fees of abolished offices. The first Duke of Grafton, son of Charles II., was "Officer of the Pipe," or "Remembrancer of First Fruits and Tenths of Clergy in the Court of the Exchequer," a post which the worthy man sold for ready money. On the office being abolished, the holder received a perpetual pension of £62 9s. 8d. The Duke of St. Albans and his heirs, from the time of James II. up to 1891, received nearly £1,400 a year for holding the title—there was no office—of Master of the Hawks. It was commuted for £18,335. Other ducal pensioners till recent years were the Duke of Richmond and Duke of Hamilton. But peers were not the only sinners in this respect. Even the excellent William Penn and his heirs profited by a pension of $4,000 a year up till 1884. This was commuted for ten yearly payments of £12,796.

SOLOMONISTIC.

[Cleveland Plain-Dealer.]

The Complainant—You see, judge, I was a little too happy, as you might say, when I went home, and me wife was fronin'. We'd had a word or two in the mornin', an' so I steps up prepared to make peace. I said: 'Let's forget th' quarrel—we were both wrong,' when what does she do but shove the hot iron against me head.

The Judge—Trying to smooth it over of course. You can't blame her for that. Go home, both of you.

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A family can suffer no greater affliction than to have a child subject to fits or epilepsy. Many a father or mother would give their all to restore such a child to health.

"I am heartily glad to tell you of our little boy who was completely cured of fits. He commenced having them at 10 years of age and had them for four years. I tried three doctors and one specialist but all of them said he could not be cured, but Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills made a complete cure. He is now hale, hearty and gay. It has been three years since he had the last spell. I shall give Dr. Miles' medicines praise wherever I go. You are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit and anyone writing to me I will gladly answer if they enclose stamp for reply."

F. M. BOGUE, Windfall, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is just what it is represented to be, a medicine compounded especially for nervous diseases, such as fits, spasms, St. Vitus' dance, convulsions and epilepsy. These diseases frequently lead to insanity or cause weak minds. Dr. Miles' Nervine has proven most effective in relieving these dreaded maladies.

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Keir Hardie On Labor's Claims

Socialist Labor Leader Raps the Liberals and Conservatives—Plea for a Minimum Wage—Social Reform Only an Anodyne.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., addressing an Independent Labor Party meeting at the Palace Theatre, Burnley, England, recently, said both parties now admitted that upon the state was placed the responsibility of dealing with the social condition of the people. Even Tariff "Reform" was advocated on the basis of providing more work. The Free Trade Party were content for a time to argue that under free trade every blessing would flow, but the last four or five years had upset that old-time opinion. During those years they had seen many measures passed—the last, and according to its sponsors the greatest of all, the insurance bill. Under that measure workers were to get ninepence worth for ever fourpence paid. Their critics were never tired of telling them that all the recent measures were very small, and he agreed with them, but they were a beginning, and that was the important thing. If they could fix a minimum wage for one, why not for all industries? If they could regulate hours for miners they could do it for railwaymen and textile operatives, and for all classes of workers. If they could get ninepence worth benefit for fourpence there was no reason why the extra fourpence should not be thrown in before they were much older. (Applause.) He wanted to say emphatically that the prime factor in creating public opinion which made the passing of these measures inevitable was the Independent Labor Party's propagandist movement, in which men and women had found a new inspiration, a modernized form of Christ's Gospel, which had its embodiment in the Socialist movement. The change going on amony politicians was but the reflex of change coming over the people. Politicians never moved along progressive lines of their own initiative, but only as they were pushed from behind. (Laughter.)

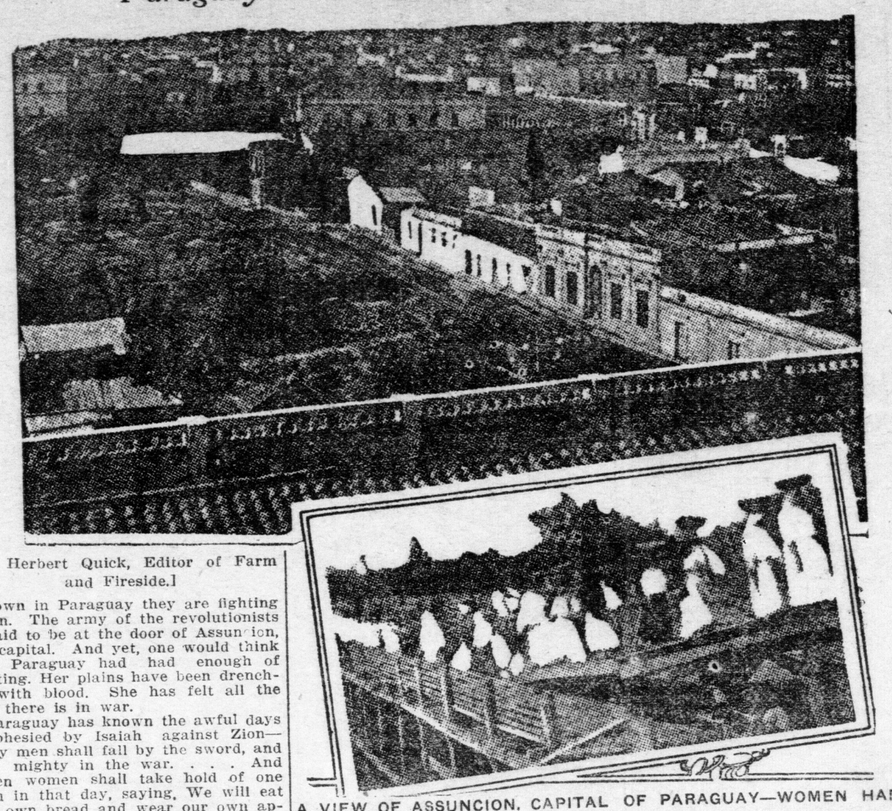
Why Working People Are Poor.

The fundamental basis of Socialists' work was not denunciation of Liberal or Tory crying out against the House of Lords, or sneering at an idle judge, but education of the people themselves. How often had they heard politicians say they were not in favor of the "wildcat" schemes" of Socialists, but of practical reforms? "Practical social reform" was an anodyne, an anaesthetic, which might help to keep them quiet for a time, but would never solve industrial social problems. As things were today they required an old age pensions bill, and provision of meals for children, they even required an insurance bill, but Socialists started from the assumption that things were wrong, and if they had the power, as they had the will, and they were gaining the power, they would not waste time in applying an anaesthetic, but would uproot the cause and make anaesthetics unnecessary. What was the idea of the insurance bill? It was that the working class were so poor and so stricken by disease that it required the State to come to its help, to lessen its poverty by reducing the amount of disease. Why did the working class require a bill of this kind? Why were they disease-stricken? If he heard or read of an idle class that was poor he could understand it, but why was the working class so poor that it required the State to come and help it? Nobody had yet answered that question. Everyone admitted that working people were poor, and they were poor because they were the working class. That was the trouble about the situation. An idle class did not require an insurance bill. Was the working class some inferior creation of nature? Had the members of it no soul to be saved? Were they not made in God's image, like every other class? Science, art, literature had poured their treasures into the world's lap, but these were almost a sealed book so far as workingpeople were concerned. (Cries of "No, no" and "Hear hear.") They were a sealed book to men and women working in the mills of Lancashire under the conditions that obtained. The chief benefits that had come to industry had not been applied to men and women, but to the improvement of the machines that men and women tended. To appreciate art or literature there must be leisure, freedom from worry, and pleasant surroundings. The whole environment required to be adapted to allow men and women to enjoy art and literature.

Minimum Wage of 30s.

What alternative did the Independent Labor Party put forward? It had two measures to which it gave exceptional prominence. One was the fixing of a minimum wage of 30s a week for all who had less than that sum at present, with 8s a day for colliers and all who were engaged in dangerous or unhealthy occupations. The second was the Right to Work Bill. The minimum wage, they were told, was not possible; the trade of the country could not stand a minimum wage. According to the researches of Mr. Charles Booth and Mr. S. Rowntree, it took 22s 6d to provide an average family with the bare means of subsistence. During the last ten years the income of the nation had increased by £201,000,000, and of that sum the working class had received as an increase in wages £6,500,000—an average of twopence per week. The £194,000,000 remaineing had gone to those who paid income tax. It was all rank nonsense—part of the pretence by which the working people were hoodwinked—for any man to say that the country could not afford a minimum to the poorest-paid working clases. (Applause.) They were also told that the right to work bill was impossible, and yet the right to work had been secured for certain sections of the community. When the country dismissed the Government at an election time, members of the cabinet had the right to go to the treasury, and, after signing a declaration, could draw half their salary until the nation found them a job again as cabinet ministers. What could be done by cabinet ministers might surely be done by cabinet-makers. (Laughter.) These were alternative proposals, immediately practical, which by removing the poverty of the working classes would obviate the need for the insurance bill. At present labor, land, and capital were divorced, and Socialism sought to bring them together for the benefit of the community. Until the working class raised itself by its own effort, Socialism must remain an unrealized possibility. Some critics quarreled with the Independent Labor Party because the Labor Party was not avowedly Socialist. But why was it not Socialist. Because the majority of the workers were not avowedly Socialists (Applause.) Trade unionists wanted to benefit their class. Let them try and find some basis on which they could work together for an end that was common to both. They found that basis in having a party of their own, prepared to fight for the freeing of the working classes. The Labor Party was not the third party. The Liberal and Tory parties were two regiments of one army, and Socialists were trying to create a second party to represent the interests of the common people. He saw in every working man, businessman, and professional man a possible ally and comrade. Inside churches, chapels and co-operative societies were men and women as sincere as the Socialists were —(hear, hear)—as honest as they were, and trying to do all they could for humanity. It was Socialists' work not to offend them by insulting them, but to guide them into what they believed to be the channels through which their energies might find expression.. (Applause.)

They Are Fighting Again in Paraguay, the Nation Without Men, Where Women Beg for Husbands and Pray for Babies; Paraguay's the Weirdest Tale in History.



A VIEW OF ASSUNCION, CAPITAL OF PARAGUAY—WOMEN HANDLING FREIGHT.

[By Herbert Quick, Editor of Farm and Fireside.]

Down in Paraguay they are fighting again. The army of the revolutionists is said to be at the door of Assunción, the capital. And yet, one would think that Paraguay had had enough of fighting. Her plains have been drenched with blood. She has felt all the hell there is in war.

Paraguay has known the awful days prophesied by Isaiah against Zion—"Thy men shall fall by the sword, and thy mighty in the war. . . . And seven women shall take hold of one man in that day, saying, We will eat our own bread and wear our own apparel; only let us be called by thy name."

Perhaps the most dreadful thing that can happen to any nation is that one sex shall greatly outnumber the other. Paraguay is the world's best proof of that great social fact. Not so very many years ago an American insurance agent went up the Parana River to Assuncion—the city before which the fighting is now going on.

One day he saw looking out at him from a big house a senorita of mature years and that full Spanish beauty which blooms with the twenties and goes to seed with the thirties. She looked more pointedly next time he passed. Then she wrote him an invitation to call. He found that the house was a respectable one and called. The senorita asked him to marry her. When he seemed for some reason reluctant, she said:

"Am I not young enough? Am I not beautiful enough? Then, perhaps the senor will marry my sister, who is younger and very beautiful. Surely, we have waited long enough in this house for a husband! I pray the senor Americano to consider our proposal—and to marry me or my sister. We are good women, and rich; and our blood goes back to the grandees of Spain!"

Paraguay was explored by Sebastian Cabot nearly four hundred years ago. A fortress was built there in his time called the "Fort of the Holy Spirit"—Espiritu Santo—and so active was the spirit that possessed it that the natives were reduced to slavery. On this basis grew up the nation of Paraguay.

A dictator named Francia ruled it with a rod of iron. He hated the church and despised marriage, and tried all he could to debauch the morals of the people. He forbade foreign commerce with as much devotion to exclusion of foreign goods as that of any Reed, Smoot or Gallinger.

When strangers came into Paraguay Francia kept them in a sort of lotos-eating captivity—giving them luxuries and pleasures, and himself enjoying their company, for he was a learned man, was Dr. Francia. Does it sound like an Arabian Nights tale? Yet this was Paraguay.

Then came the regime of the Lopez family, when the curse of Isaiah came on the land. He made war on Argentina and Brazil. Every man was obliged to fight. Whole regiments were made up of boys of 12 to 15. Women were enrolled by thousands, and when they fell out of the ranks they were butchered to keep them from joining the enemy.

Where Lopez marched every living animal was killed, and all not enlisted in his army were slaughtered as enemies.

In 1864 the population of the nation was about 1,400,000. In 1870 when the monster Lopez was defeated, there lived of all Paraguayans but 28,000 men, 86,000 children, and 107,000 women! The women plowed the fields, built the roads, carried the freight upon the boats. It was then that Paraguayan women said to almost any man: "We will eat our own bread and wear our own apparel—only let us be called by thy name!" They begged for husbands and prayed God for babies.

It is the weirdest tale of history. And they are fighting again!

Verily, "He hath made man a little lower than the angels!"

ENGLISH SUFFRAGISTS ARE BEGINNING TO SEE RAY OF HOPE ON HORIZON

Faith Put in Lloyd George's Suffrage Promises—The National Association of Women's Suffrage Societies to Co-operate With Him—Irish Women and the Vote—California and the Anti-Suffragists.

Now that the women in Great Britain who are making the fight for the suffrage have got their second wind after the body blow delivered by Premier Asquith a few weeks ago some of them are beginning to see a ray of hope on the horizon. The militant leaders of Mrs. Pankhurst's organization still declare that "the amendment scheme is a snare and a delusion," that Mr. Asquith is a villian of the deepest dye and Mr. Lloyd George's "clever little trap and harmful plotting become more clear every day." The former does not deny the impeachment, but Mr. George continues to go before the various organizations of women and insist that he is the best friend woman suffrage ever had and that all alone and single handed he is going to get it for them or die in the attempt. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, with its 300 branches and many thousands of members, takes him at his word and announces that it is ready to co-operate with his efforts.

The foreign public does not hear so much of this association as of the more spectacular one that furnishes such good copy for the newspapers, but it antedates the other by about forty years and is a strong force in the movement. At the great procession in London last summer it was said to have many thousands more in line than the militant body. Its president, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, widow of the eminent postmaster-general and one of the ablest women in England, has during her quarter of a century in office held her association to strictly constitutional methods and has always believed that these would eventually win. She now accepts Lloyd George's pledges and says in an open letter to him:

"The disorders of which the events of November 21 and 29 are specimens (the militant demonstrations) are symptoms of a social and political disease. You may punish the offenders, but mere punishment does not affect the cause of the disease.

"I believe you have already made an attack on these causes by coming out boldly as the advocate of passing a women's suffrage amendment to the reform bill. When you are joined by Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane and other suffragists in the Government, and the nature of what you intend to propose becomes known, it will be plain to the whole nation that you mean business, and the causes of the unrest in England will be proportionately weakened.

"A good deal will depend on the nature of the amendment. It must be of such a character as to unite, in the words of Sir Edward Grey, as far as possible the support of suffragists in all parts of the House of Commons. All those outside the House prefer an amendment that can pass to one, however theoretically perfect, that cannot pass. All the lawabiding suffragists throughout the country, the vast majority of the whole, when the bonafides of their friends in the cabinet become increasingly clear, will cordially co-operate with you and acknowledge their indebtedness to you."

Mrs. Fawcett refers here to the statement of Mrs. Pankhurst's society that since the Government has determined on universal suffrage for men they will be satisfied with nothing less than universal suffrage for women. There never was a more clever stroke of generalship than this of Mrs. Fawcett's. She and her co-workers, although maintaining a dignified attitude, have naturally felt a keen resentment that their excellent and persistent work of years should be lost sight of in the more demonstrative display of "militants," and she seizes this moment when the latter are undeniably in eclipse to put her own organization once more in control of the situation.

Realizng that there is absolutely no hope except through an amendment of the manhood suffrage bill, she joins forces with those who have pledged their efforts to secure this and says: "Make it as wide as possible, but give us some measure of woman suffrage." Thus if an amendment of any kind is obtained the National Union can claim a full share of the credit.

It is not alone to this National Union, however, that Lloyd George will have to answer for his good faith. The Women's Liberal Federation of over 100,000 members, the women's branch of the Liberal party, has recently held a mass meeting in Royal Horticultural Hall in London, its president, the Countess of Carlisle, in the chair, which was addressed by Mr. George and Sir Edward Grey, and it has decided to open a great campaign for a woman suffrage amendment to the electoral reform bill.

Theirs will be a mandate that the party will disregard at considerable risk, as it is very largely dependent on the work of this federation at election time. With this determined effort on the part of the women, and with labor organizations and trade unions throughout the country protesting against the exclusion of women from this proposed bill, it really looks as if Premier Asquith might be checkmated in his bold game to put a puletus on the movement for woman suffrage.

What Will Irish Women Get?

Irish women meanwhile are wondering what there is for them in the home rule bill whose secrets are so carefully guarded. They know that John Redmond, who has fought for years to secure for all Irishmen the fullest right to govern themselves, is not willing to let one woman share in this right; but they know also that the municipal councils of most of the cities of Ireland have demanded woman suffrage from the Parliament in Westminster, and that the Lord Mayor of Dublin carried this demand in person to the House of Commons. Further than this they know that if an Irish Parliament is formed for which women are not allowed to vote it will have so much trouble on its hands from the very beginning that it will be unnecessary for those North of Ireland men to make life any harder for it.

But there again is the situation which exists throughout the world, women waiting to see what crumbs will fall to them from the men's table. It is said that the present custom in England and the United States of women's sitting in the gallery and watching men enjoy their banquet originated in "the barbaric days of the early Saxons." One account says: "The men would sit down together and gorge themselves, while the women looked on from behind a lattice work grille, and occasionally some man would throw a bone over his shoulder to the women." A modern illustration of this custom is seen in the women who sit outside the legislative chambers and gaze hungrily at the men feasting on their opportunities to take all the fat official salaries, all the sightseeing junkets, all the legal rights that can be devised, and then occasionally throwing a bone to women—a scrap of suffrage, a half just law, some privilege they do not want for themselves.

American men would resent the idea that those of Great Britain were more just to women than they, but even for these waiting Irish women the Parliament has just passed a bill making them eligible to sit on the borough and county councils, and it is expected that a number of women will be chosen at the January elections. They have long served as urban and rural councillors and at the last election 110 were elected as poor law guardians.

For the past five years women in the rest of Great Britain have been eligible as aldermen and have been elected and re-elected to the councils of London, Manchester, Birmingham, Oxford and other cities, while three or four have served and are serving as mayors. Contrast this with the situation in Hunnewell, Kan., a village of two or three hundred inhabitants, where a so-called city council of half a dozen men have for over a year prevented a woman who was elected mayor from fulfilling her duties, while the whole country shrieks with laughter at the idea of a woman mayor! The United States lacks a good deal of being at the head of the procession as far as women are concerned.

California Anti-Suffragists.

A Mr. H. O. Trowbridge, of San Francisco, has reached the sympathetic ear of the Outlook with the tale of how they are going right to work through the power of the initiative to have another referendum on woman suffrage, at which he thinks it will surely be defeated. He says that at the last election only about one-third of the voters of the state declared for the amendment, and so it represented the voice of the minority.

The fact is that the largest total vote on any of the 23 amendments was cast on the one for woman suffrage, and therefore, according to Mr. Trowbridge's logic, all of the others should also be submitted again. He says he is perfectly sure that only a minority of the women want it. Commenting on this the Los Angeles Tribune says:

"In view of the Los Angeles election, in which 90 per sent of the 84,000 registered women voted, and voted eagerly and in larger proportion than the men, we have a hunch that Mr. Trowbridge's initiative is indefinitely postponed."

The men of Los Angeles are now enthusiastic over women's voting and could be counted on for a much greater majority than the 6,000 they gave in November, while to this would be added surely a very large proportion of the women who have just used their new power. The women of San Diego have recently been able to secure through their new power the harbor improvements so long needed by that city, and they would hardly vote to take away from themselves the means by which they did it.

Nearly every woman in Santa Barbara has registered, and a big proportion in other cities and towns where they have had the chance. There can be no reasoning to prove that the women of San Francisco would be any less anxious to vote for the good of their city than were those of Los Angeles, and they could certainly neutralize the vote of the men of that city which constituted practically the opposition to the amendment. It is a little difficult to see where Mr. Trowbridge is going to get his majority, especially as the eastern anti-suffragists have announced that they do not intend to help California, not even to give the valuable assistance that contributed to the favorable result of the last election.

Why don't Mr. Trowbridge and his associates, if he has any, wait until after the presidental primaries which they will have in California within a few months? That will afford a supreme test as to whether the majority of women want to vote. There will be no city to "save from impending doom," and the women surely can't think that the whole nation is going to be saved or lost by the vote of that one state. If the majority vote it will show that they want to vote; if they do not it will be time enough to talk about taking the right away from them.

But Mr. Trowbridge will be so busy getting the anti-suffrage women to the polls that they will forget all about their great anxiety to save the others from having this burden thrust upon them.

IRISH HUNTING WOMEN

Find Keen Enjoyment in a Sport that Calls for Nerves of Steel.

Hunting absorbs keen sportswomen in Ireland just now, and it is seldom that a frost drives the Irish follower to hounds from the countryside. Irish women are renowned for their fearless prowess in the hunting field, where the terrible obstacles to be negotioted call for nerves of steel, and it is neck or nothing in the distressful country.

The fearsome stone walls, sometimes overgrown with the turf and masking a brook, appal all but the stoutest hearts, and even the most hardened sportswoman is known to quail at the commencement of the hunting season, experiencing the sensation of the heart in the mouth when called upon to face the stiff going. She finds her nerve returning, however after a day or so in the saddle.

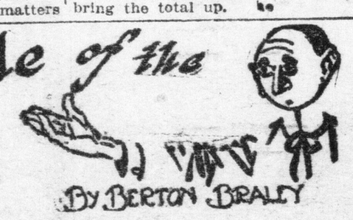
The late Empress of Austria used to hunt regularly in Ireland, where her reckless and brilliant horsemanship is still spoken of. With the late Bay Middleton to give her a lead, she was always in the first flight and stuck at nothing. The famous happy-go-lucky hospitality that marks the Irish temperament is exemplified in matters sporting, and open house is kept by those having accommodation in a good hunting district.

Every Irishman is a true sportsman, and the whole neighborhood turns out for a meet, those unable to raise a mount following on foot or driving in every sort of vehicle, some rare antediluvian specimens seeing the light of day on such occasions.

The Irish colleen will dance all night at a hunt ball and turn up at a distant meet as fresh as paint without going to bed at all, full of life and spirit, with wit and repartee bubbling like a font. The wild country brings out all the dare-devil Irish nature, and there is little searching for gaps or gates when the blood of Irish horse and rider is up.

Ireland is not over-represented in the matter of hunting, and Irish packs are not by any means numerous, and may be reckoned to number a couple of dozen. Some only possess quite a restricted number of couples, and but few hunt four or five days a week, though an occasional by day may bring the total up.

Ballade of the Ideal Waiter



By Berton Braley

Some people sigh for a waiter who's humble,
Fawning and cringing and honeyed and sweet,
One who will smirk, though you sputter and grumble,
Kicking at everything offered to eat;
Others like garcons most proud and elite,
Waiters who radiate hauteur and tone,
Some people ask for a servant who's fleet,
I want a waiter who'll let me alone.

I want a waiter who'll forbear to fumble
Glasses and spoons as I loll in my seat,
One who won't lean over closely and mumble
Hints of things needed my meal to complete;
One who will stay at a distance discreet,
Not stick as close as a dog to a bone,
One who won't walk up and down—and repeat!—
I want a waiter who'll let me alone!

Yea, he may spot me with soup, he may stumble,
Spilling my viands and treading my feet,
His voice may be only an insolent rumble,
His finger-nails black and his checking a cheat,
But, oh, if he'll leave me in peace at my meat
Till I'm ready to go—and have made the fact known,
A generous tip shall be his for the treat—
I want a waiter who'll let me alone!

L'Envoi—

Prince, let's get off of our usual beat,
Let us find out if my vision has flown;
There's a place where you wait on yourself down the street—
I want a waiter who'll let me alone!

OXO Cubes are the greatest advance in food invention since men began to eat and women learnt to cook.

Each cube is measured exactly—the right size for a cupful—uniform in nutritious properties, in quality, taste and flavor.

To make a meal, simply drop an OXO Cube in a cup, pour on hot water and stir.

55

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have established a new and higher standard of purity and deliciousness in candy-making. They are prepared from the best cocoa beans the market affords, personally selected by us, and ground in our own factory by skilled confectioners.

The chocolate coating is of the finest quality and the centres are dainty and varied, forming a combination which results in the most delicious chocolates you ever tasted. Try them.

MOIR'S LIMITED, HALIFAX, CANADA

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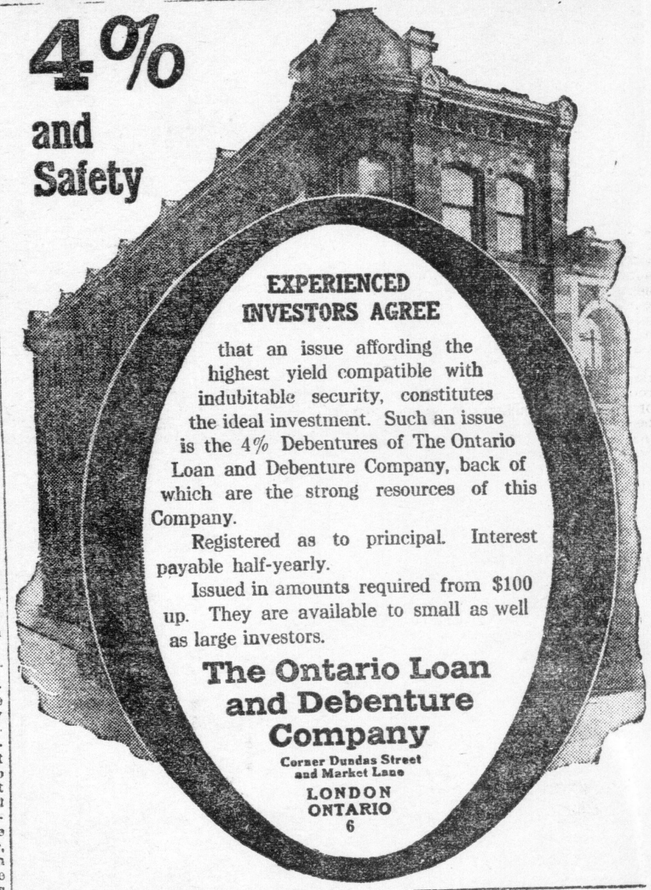

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Corner Dundas Street and Market Lane

LONDON ONTARIO

6

HAD VERY BAD COUGH.

Tickling Sensation In Throat.

Could Not Sleep At Night.

A bad cough, with that distressing, tickling sensation in the throat, is one of the most aggravating coughs a person can possibly have.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will quickly stop that tickling in the throat which causes the dry cough that keeps you awake at night, for the simple reason that it is so rich in the healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, it cannot help but do otherwise.

Miss C. Danielson, Bowsman River, Man., writes:—"Last fall I had a very bad cough and a tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night, so I went to a druggist and told him I wanted something for my cold and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which I did, and after taking one bottle I was completely cured. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to any one who suffers from a cough or throat irritation."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Cynthia Grey and EVERY WOMAN'S Page

WINDSOR MARRIAGES

[By Cynthia Grey.]

When mention is made, either in print or by word of mouth, of one of those "impromptu" or "Windsor" marriages, which to the sober-minded seem so like shaking one's fist in the very face of Providence, it is hardly possible to keep from wondering what is back of it.

What sudden impulse, what freakish disregard for the conventions and public opinion—not to mention consequences—lead two persons to take so serious a step without consultation with those who have a right to be advised of their intention? In some instances it seems to be regarded as "a lark" to "go off and get married." A young chap with a suspicion of down on his upper lip, says to a girl in hair ribbons, "Suppose we get married?" She says, "Let's"; wads up her hair, takes a car ride, and is provided with a husband whom her family have more or less trouble to get rid of.

Youthful inexperience, desire for adventure, force of example, may be impelling causes. In no case does there seem to be a proper conception of marriage and its responsibilities, or very much even of "calf-love" as a foundation. The results are almost invariably unfortunate. Hasty marriages are by no means confined to the young; adults often risk everything on a turn of the matrimonial wheel with equal imprudence.

The old saying, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure," is often made good. Hasty marriages may turn out all right; the hazards are against it, however. When two people marry, much as boys trade jack-knives, "on sight and unseen," they are very likely to develop an incompatibility, somewhere, that lands in the divorce court.

Marriage is enough of a lottery at best. Try as we may, we seldom are able to comprehend all the ins and outs of another's psychology. In courtships we inevitably show the best side of ourselves to each other. The trouble is, we show the other side after marriage. If we kept on exhibiting the best side, how different life might be!

A too brief courtship is dangerous; a too long engagement has its perils; nine months or a year ought to enable two persons to get pretty well acquainted with each other's dispositions, provided they meet frequently. Letters are unsafe; a man can be as full of virtuous sentiments as a copybook—on paper; a girl can write sentimental letters without having the sixteenth part of an ounce of genuine sentiment in her make-up. Given the best opportunities for acquaintance, unexpected traits will come to the front after the honeymoon.

Hasty marriages are presumed, by the unthoughtful, to be the outcome of a mutual attraction—the sort of feeling that makes a young man say to himself at first sight, "That's the girl for me." Two who experience that particular titilation are apt to conclude they were born for each other and are in haste to wed, fearing separation. Very often one or the other is so susceptible that new affinities are discovered later, with disastrous results. It is just as well to take plenty of time over these instantaneous recognitions of sympathetic attraction—but that is exactly what the smitten ones won't do.

The marriage of pique is generally hasty. The man or maid disappointed in love has four courses among which he or she may choose, according to the author of the "Money Moon." One of these is the "Course Retaliatory"—marriage with another party. If this is chosen, the prompting almost always is, "If 'twere well done, 'twere well 'twere done quickly."

There may have been home pressure—for some parents seem to feel it a grievance if their daughters don't marry, and if a girl feels she is not wanted at home the first avenue of escape may be marriage. There may be that supposed to be ever present dread to the girl, the fear of spinsterhood; and there are cases where younger sisters want older ones out of the way that they may occupy the parlor themselves, and twit their sisters into a state of exasperation, where as one said not long since, they feel "Im liable to do any fool thing."

She'll Be Queen of Holland, Some Day

This is a new picture of little Juliana Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange, and heir to the throne of Holland, aged two years and eight months. The photograph was taken by her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, in the gardens of the royal palace.

The PRODIGAL JUDGE

The Famous Novel by

VAUGHAN KESTER

Copyright, 1914, The Bobbs-Merrill Company

"Permit me to relieve your apprehensions. It is Turberville who has received the appointment. Would you like to examine my credentials? I have them by me—no? I am obliged for your introduction. It would not have come at a more timely moment!" The judge seemed to dismiss Fentress contemptuously. Once more he faced the packed benches. "Put down your weapons!" he commanded. "This man Murrell will not be released. At the first effort at rescue he will be shot where he sits—we have sworn it—his plotting is at an end." He stalked nearer the benches. "Not one chance in a thousand remains to him. Either he dies here or he lives to be taken before every judge in the state if necessary, until we find one with courage to try him! Make no mistake—it will best conserve the ends of justice to allow the state court jurisdiction in this case; and I pledge myself to furnish evidence which will start him well on his road to the gallows!" The judge, a tremendous presence, stalked still nearer the benches. Outfacing the crowd, a sense of the splendor of the part he was being called upon to play flowed through him like some elixir; he felt that he was transcending himself, that his inspiration was drawn from the hidden springs of the spirit, and that he could neither falter nor go astray. "You don't know what you are meddling with! This man has plotted to lay the South in ruins—he has been arming the negroes—it is incredible that you should all know this—to such I say, go home and thank God for your escape! For the others"—his shaggy brows met in a menacing frown—"if they force our hand we will toss them John Murrell's dead carcase—that's our answer to their challenge!"

He strode out among the gun muzzles which wavered where they still covered him. He was thinking of Mahaffy—Mahaffy, who had said he was still a man to be reckoned with. For the comfort of his own soul he was proving it.

"Do you know what a servile insurrection means?—you men who have wives and daughters, have you thought of their fate? Of the monstrous savagery to which they would be exposed? Do you believe he could limit and control it? Look at him! Why, he has never had a consideration outside of his own safety, and yet he expects you to risk your necks to save his! He would have left the state before the first blow was struck—his business was all down river—but we are going to keep him here to answer for his crimes! The law, as implacable as it is impartial, has put its mark on him—the shadow in which he sits is the shadow of the gallows!"

The judge paused, but the only sound in that expectant silence was the heavy breathing of the men. He drew his unwieldy form erect, while his voice rumbled on, aggressive and threatening in its every intonation.

"You are here to defend something that no longer exists. Your organization is wrecked, your signals and passwords are known, your secrets have become public property—I can even produce a list of your members; there are none of you who do not stand in imminent peril—yet understand, I have no wish to strike at those who have been misled or coerced into joining Murrell's band!" The judge's sodden old face glowed now with the magnanimity of his sentiments. "But I have no feeling of mercy for your leaders—none for Murrell himself. Put down your guns—you can only kill us after we have killed Murrell—but you can't kill the law! If the arch conspirator dies in this room and hour, on whose head will the punishment fall?" He swung around his ponderous arm in a sweeping gesture and shook a fat but expressive forefinger in the faces of those nearest him. "On yours—and yours—and yours!"

Across the space that separated them the judge grinned his triumph at his enemy. He had known when Fentress entered the room that a word or a sign from him would precipitate a riot, but he knew now that neither this word nor this sign would be given. Then quite suddenly he strode down the aisle, and foot by foot Fentress yielded ground before his advance. A murderous light flashed from the judge's blooshot eyes and his right hand was stealing toward the frayed tails of his coat.

"Look out—he's getting ready to shoot!" cried a frightened voice.

Instantly by doors and windows the crowd, seized with inexplicable panic, emptied itself into the court house yard. Fentress was caught up in the rush and borne from the room and from the building. When he reached the gravelled space below the steps he turned. The judge was in the doorway, the centre of a struggling group; Mr. Bowen, the minister, Mr. Saul and Mr. Wesley were vainly seeking to pinion his arms.

"Draw—damn you!" he roared at Fentress, as he wrenched himself free, and the crowd swayed to right and left as Fentress was seen to reach for his pistol.

Mr. Saul made a last frantic effort to restrain his friend; he seized the judge's arm just as the latter's finger pressed the trigger, and an instant later Fentress staggered back with the judge's bullet in his shoulder.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The End and the Beginning.

It was not strange that a number of gentlemen in and about Raleigh yielded to an overmastering impulse to visit newer lands, nor was it strange that the initial steps looking toward the indulgence of their desires should have been taken in secrecy. Mr. Pegloe was one of the first to leave; Mr. Saul had informed him of the judge's declared purpose of shooting him on sight. Even without this useful hint the tavern keeper had known that he should experience intense embarrassment in meeting the judge; this was now a dreary certainty.

"You reckon he means near all he says?" he had asked, his fat sides shaking.

"I'd take his word a heap quicker than I would most folks," answered Mr. Saul with conviction.

Pegloe promptly had a sinking spell. He recalled the snuffing of the candles by the judge, an extremely depressing memory under the circumstances, also the reckless and headlong disregard of consequences which had characterled so many of that gentleman's acts, and his plans shaped themselves accordingly, with the result that when the judge took occasion to call at the tavern, and the hostile nature of his visit was emphasized by the cautious manner of his approach, he was greatly shocked to discover that his intended victim had sold his business overnight for a small lump sum to Mr. Saul's brother-in-law, who had appeared most opportunely with an offer.

Pegloe's flight created something of a sensation, but it was dwarfed by the sensation that developed a day or so later when it became known that Tom Ware and Colonel Fentress had likewise fled the country. Still later, Fentress' body, showing marks of violence, was washed ashore at a woodyard below Girard. It was conjectured that he and Ware had set out from The Oaks to cross the river; there was reason to believe that Fentress had in his possession at the time a considerable sum of money, and it was supposed that his companion had murdered and robbed him. Of Ware's subsequent career nothing was ever known.

There were, after all, only episodes in the collapse of the Clan, sporific manifestations of the great work of disintegration that was going forward, and which the judge, more than any other, perhaps, had brought about. This was something no one questioned, and he quickly passed to the first phase of that unique and peculiar esteem in which he was ever after held. His fame widened with the succeedings sans; he had offers of help which impressed him as so entirely creditable to human nature that he quite lacked the heart to refuse them, especially as he felt that in the improvement of his own condition the world had bettered itself and was moving nearer those sound and righteous ideals of morality and patriotism which had never lacked his indorsement, no matter how inexpedient it had seemed for him to put them into practice. But he was not diverted from his ultimate purpose by the glamor of a present popularity; he was able to keep his bleared eyes resolutely fixed on the main chance, namely, the Fentress estate and the Quintard lands. It was highly important that he should go east to South Carolina to secure documentary evidence that would establish his own and Fentress' identity, to Kentucky, where Fentress had lived prior to his coming to Tennessee.

To Be Continued.

Cynthia Grey's Correspondence

A Variety of Questions.

Dear Miss Grey: Please answer the following questions:

1. What will be fashionable for a black dress for spring and summer? I don't want silk. What would you trim it with?

2. What is the newest thing in parlor tables, and what are the nicest things to lay on it?

3. How would you paper a parlor with a low ceiling?

YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

A.—1. Crepe de chine, voile, silk poplin or wool taffet. For trimming, there are many pretty silk braids and appliques to be found in the shops.

2. The little round tables in mahogany or oak are most in favor. A dainty centrepiece in solid embroidery, or a drawn-work design, will preserve the surface from being scratched.

3. Run the wall paper clear up to the ceiling, and instead of a border use a picture molding placing it about sixteen inches from the ceiling.

Table Etiquette.

Dear Miss Grey: When more than one knife and fork are placed for each person, do you use one at outside or next to plate first? MARIE.

A.—Use the outer ones first.

To Clean Linoleum.

Dear Miss Grey: Will you kindly answer the following question for me, through The Advertiser?

What will clean linoleum, which was on the floor in a vacant room? It was dusty and the rain leaked in on it and dried, leaving it very dirty. I have scrubbed it with several things, but nothing has done any good. Will you tell me some way to clean it?

A SUBSCRIBER.

A.—If the linoleum is merely dirty, a scrubbing with warm water, soap, and a soft brush should cleanse it. Of course, if the oilcloth has been stained, I fear nothing will remove the mark.

Sausage Cooked in Paper Bags

Under the paper-bag method everyone has a real chance of becoming a good cook, although there are little points to be studied about stoves and ovens by those who are not clever chefs like the inventor of the method.

In cooking sausages, some at first have difficulty in getting them to brown. The reason of this is that the oven is not hot enough when they are first put in. It is always well in their treatment to not lower the gas for the first five minutes.

In the case of a dish like sausages, the bag when taken out should be a dark brown itself, therefore, at the first experiment it will be well to have an occasional look at the bag to see if it is indicating the desired change of color. If it is not doing so the temperature of the oven should be raised until the bag on its outside manifests the alteration in complexion that is wanted.

After a couple of trials with the watchfulness as suggested there will be no difficulty in getting perfect results with the invariable brown that denotes the ideally-cooked sausage.

Sausages by Paper-Bag Cookery.—Place two or three sausages in small-sized paper bag in a little butter, salt and pepper, seal up and place on grid in very hot oven. After 5 minutes reduce heat a little and cook for 15 minutes longer. The first five minutes of greater heat is allowed that browning process may be insured.

LEAP YEAR PROPOSALS ONCE A ROYAL EDICT

Although most women are well aware of the great privilege which they may enjoy during leap year, it is not to be presumed that they are all equally conversant with the fact that their pre-matrimonial right was originally secured to them by a statute law of England, enacted in 1606 under James I.(1603-1625) which readeth thus: "Albeit it is now become a part of the common laws, in regarde to the social relaytions of life, that so often as everie besextile year doeth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege, during the time continueth, of making love unto the men, which they may doe, either by words or looks, as unto them seemeth proper, moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye or who dothe in any wise treat her proposals with slight and contumely."

A Scotch statue of 1228, under Alexander II. (1214-1249), however, preceded the above, and will appear to be even more stringent.

"It is statet and ordaint that during the year of his maist blissit majestie, ilk fourth year known as leap-year, ilk maiden layd of both high and low estait, shall hae liberty to bespeak ye man she likes, albit, if he refuses to tak her to be his wif, he shall be mulcted in the sum of one poundis (£1) or less as his estit may be, except and anis if he can mak it appear that he is betrothed to ane woman, that he shall then be free."—Harper's Weekly, 1865.

The Daily Menu . . .

BREAKFAST.
Bananas.
Liver and Bacon.
Cereal. Cream.
Muffins. Tea.

LUNCHEON.
Oyster Bouillon.
Stewed Prunes and Whipped Cream.
Cake. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Stock Tomato Soup.
Roast Pork. Apple Sauce.
Potatoes. Parsnips.
Lemon Pie.
Cafe Noir.

Oyster Bouillon.—Mash and chop fine fifty good sized oysters, put in a double boiler, cover and cook slowly for one hour; add a pint of water, a level teaspoonful of celery seed, and strain through cheesecloth; reheat, add a tablespoonful butter, a little salt and serve in cups.

WAYSIDE GLEANINGS

By M. E. G.

It is said that the abundance of magazines and novels of the "best seller" type on our market today, is leading many of us into grievous deterioration as far as our solid reading is concerned. The insipid tone, and maudlin sentiment of some of our recent books should prevent their being read, let alone being classed as popular. But if the cover is striking, the illustrations attractive, and the story itself ends in the approved style of "getting married and living happily ever afterwards," the book is fairly well assured of success. This habit of light reading is a very easy one to acquire and difficult to break. We think our brains are too tired for a heavy book; for anything suggestive of study, or thinking, and so day after day we go on reading the chance book of the hour. Of course, I am not intimating that there are no books of real value published at the present time. Books of incalculable worth are being placed before us continually. Historic tales of our Northwest; stories of the struggles of our own grandparents, accounts of travel, exploration, and science in the twentieth century; there are numerous books on these and other subjects, and we should not neglect them. Most of them are well illustrated, and the story told in an interesting and instructive manner.

Word for the Classics.

But I would say a word for the old standards in literature. Some of them are apt to be crowded into a corner by these aggressive new books. Yet they should really form the foundation of our reading. Let me mention among the many, Carlyle, Hugo, Thackeray, Dickens, Emerson, Ruskin, Shakespeare and Tennyson. Perhaps you will contend that these writers are antiquated, that it is better to read the current literature in preference to their works, and that to be a companionable person one has to be familiar with what is taking place now. Possibly so, but any mind well stored with the writings of these masters can never be barren, uncultured, or dull. Shakespeare has said in a different sense, "We needs must love the highest when we see it." If we never look inside the covers of our classics, there is no chance whatever of our learning to "love the highest" in prose and poetry.

An Old Reliable.

An auto-delivery-rig had been run into a snow-bank the other morning, and many backings-up and false starts failed to get it free of the drift. As though in anger at being held against its will the auto belched forth great puffs of smoke almost under the nose of a staid old horse tied to a post a few feet behind the machine. The horse never "turned a hair," although the monster continued to puff and to back. The writer stood by ready to rescue Dobbin should it come to the worst, but presently the driver of the machine desisted in his efforts and ran somewhere for assistance. Left to ourselves the horse and I surveyed each other meaningly. I felt quite sure he was laughing in his sleeve, and as I turned away I'll swear he solemnly winked one of his bright eyes at me as if to say, "We're the old reliable after all, friend."

A Cruel Paradox.

I wonder why it is that the little things one likes best to do, and the "eatings" one is fondest of, are usually pronounced harmful. A thin girl told me with a woebegone face last week that her physician peremptorily forebade her to indulge in bon-bons of any kind if she wished to become robust and healthy; and the same day a stout girl, with a particularly sweet tooth, lamented that a beauty specialist warned her against sweets of any kind if she desired to reduce flesh. Seems a cruel paradox, doesn't it?

Again, it is so "comfy" these cold nights to curl up into a tight little ball under the blankets. But a medical expert says one should sleep stretched out full length, or one's breathing apparatus cannot work properly. And somehow that old couplet about "Early to bed and early to rise," has always aroused me to an obstinate frame of mind. It must affect other folks in the same way, or else how can we account for that perversity which leads so many of us to linger round the midnight lamp, and to snooze till the very last minute in the morning? This human nature of ours always seems to run contrary to approved rules and conventions, but perhaps it is that very streak of "wanting to do what we oughtn't" that helps us to understand the kiddies better in our dealings with them, and after all most of us are like big, grown-up children, with our lessons to learn from day to day.

A Noble Work.

An instance of the kind of self-denial and sacrifice that makes us blush with shame for our selfish, easy-going lives, is the noble work done by a Canadian girl. Miss Isabelle Hatch, among the lepers in a district near Madras, India. Some twenty years ago Miss Hatch was spending a short time in India. One day she noticed that a native house-servant appeared to suffer from some peculiar malady. She questioned him about it, and finally the poor fellow confessed that some of his people had been afflicted with leprosy, and that the dread disease had also attacked him.

This lent the inspiration for the founding of a leper colony, and practically unaided, Miss Hatch wrestled with the problem of securing land, buildings, medical aid, and so on. Her efforts were rewarded and the work of the colony has now been conducted for about sixteen years. Miss Hatch has devoted her life to alleviating the sufferings of the inhabitants, has sought to cast a spiritual light upon their darkened minds, and has rescued uncontaminated children, placing them in homes of safety. Work is given the men in the gardens adjoining the colony, and the women assist in the laundry. During the sixteen years Miss Hatch has spent among the lepers she has been preserved in a remarkable way from developing the disease. When one thinks of her, a woman of our own country, being willing to share the lives of these outcasts, to witness the repulsive sights in this city of the "living dead," tenderly relieving their pain as best she can—well, it just makes one want to step softly and do kindly things for one's fellowmen, in honor of her great and self-sacrificing work.

Royal Vinolia Vanishing Cream

A PERFECT SKIN TONIC

To guard against the irritating effects of Fall and Winter winds on the complexion nothing is quite as effective as Royal Vinolia Vanishing Cream.

The exquisitely stimulating and refreshing sensation that follows its use cannot be described—it must be felt to be appreciated. It gives to the skin the natural, normal glow of youth, and stimulates the pores to that proper activity which is the whole secret of a skin that is naturally clear, bright and elastic.

It vanishes so completely that it can be safely used just before you put on your gloves, or just a minute before you go into company. Contains no grease.

In patent and collapsible tubes, with winding and permanent cap.

Large Tubes, 25c. Sold by All Good Druggists.

126

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WARDROBE HINTS.

Elbow sleeves, not being worn in the day time, undersleeves have to be added to last year's gowns, and these are generally made of self-colored chiffon. The low-cut kimono should be filled in with a net undervest, with high collar band.

Evening dresses may be renovated by overdraping them on the cross in front with some thin fabric. The choice is large, from net to chiffon. White satin can be draped with black most effectively, and contrasting colored tunics, whether in satin or in thin fabrices, are certainly the mode. Lace overdresses bordered with fur transform an evening dress and one for demi-toilette.

Pudding Sauces

Whipped cream is especially adapted for use as a sauce with cold puddings, but also may be served with hot ones occasionally. Or, it may be folded into a hard sauce for variety. The soft custard, hot or cold, is a suitable sauce for many puddings.

Fruit Foamy Sauce.

Beat the whites of two eggs stiff and gradually add to them half cup of powdered sugar, a bit of salt and the grated rind and juice of an orange. The orange pulp may be cut in five pieces and folded into the sauce. Other fruit juice or pulp or jelly may be used in the same way, adding as much as the eggs will take up. Such a sauce, lacking in fat, is well adapted to a suet pudding. It should not be made until just before serving.

Creamy Sauce.

Soften two ounces of butter and blend with it half cup of fine granulated or powdered sugar. Flavor as desired, then gradually work in quarter to half cup of thick cream. Fruit syrup may take the place of cream for a pudding which contains little or no fruit.

Over 80 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS

When prepared according to the directions given, forms:

A complete diet for the Infant, easily digestible, health giving, strength-giving.

Assists teething consequently promotes the healthful sleep so essential to the well-being of the infant.

Sold in 1 lb. airtight tins by all Druggists in Canada.

Free to Mothers—Write for free tin of Neave's Food and copy of our helpful book "Hints About Baby", to the

Canadian Agent — EDWIN UTLEY, 14 Front Street East, - TORONTO.
Mfgrs. J. R. NEAVE & CO., England.

37

Cook Your Dinner in a Paper Bag

London Advertiser's Ermaline Paper Cooking Bags

Improve the flavor, save gas, do away with pots, pans and kettles, and allow no unpleasant odors to escape.

Once Tried, Always Used

Demonstration of The London Advertiser's Ermaline Paper Cooking Bags

Will Be Given Every Afternoon at 2:30 o'Clock, and

Tuesday and Thursday

Evenings at 8 p.m., beginning Monday, Jan. 15, at the

Gas Appliance Company

213 Dundas Street

SECURE YOUR COOKING BAGS AT

The London Advertiser Office

OR AT THE DEMONSTRATION.

RECIPROCITY

Continued From Page Thirteen.

it is in our country—when one politician abuses another, he says the man's grandfather stole sheep and he himself takes bribes and is the tool of trusts and should be sent to the penitentiary, if he doesn't get hanged as he really deserves. So I was entirely unprepared for the courtesy of the English. Mr. Churchill accused Mr. Balfour of 'personal magnetism!' You would have thought that Mr. Balfour would have thanked him for the compliment and presented him with the gardenia in his buttonhole; but to the contrary he repudiated the charge of magnetism in the most charming and satirical manner. I never heard such vowels on a human tongue. I'd rather pronounce the letter 'u' as he does than sing like a skylark!"

Steven readjusted Polly's Pillows. They didn't need it, but he had to give some vent to his feelings. It was delightful to find Polly so level-headed on these matters which had muddled many eminent minds.

He began to explain the evils of reciprocity. He commenced with the days when Canada, weak and struggling, asked for and was refused the treaty which would then have meant so much to her. He reviewed her tremendous difficulty in gaining the great artery of the Canadian Pacific for the development of her western dominion. He described her magnificent resources, scarcely touched as yet. He dwelt upon boundary disputes, and as he became more earnest, recounting incidents and explaining their significance, it did not occur to him that Polly had not once spoken.

"Further connection between us and the States is certainly experimental, and may prove disastrous," he said. "We should strengthen the bond between us and the mother country." Only a Polly could have applied this impersonal sentence to an attractive English girl whose name had occasionally been connected with Steven's. "We don't want to get too near Uncle Sam. He makes an excellent neighbor, with the fence between, but we don't want to take him into partnership. It would weaken the natural tie with England, and we should gain a Yankee tradesman in the place of Britannia. There is an influx of all nations into the States, and the mixture of races makes a mongrel breed."

Steven became aware that Polly had risen, that her slender figure was drawn to its full height, that her hazel eyes looked black, and that her little white teeth were pressed hard into her white lip. He had a momentary sensation that she was going to box his ears.

"If you have quite finished calling me a yellow cur, I will ask your permission to leave."

A cold douche could not have amazed him more.

"You!" he gasped. "I was speaking of the Yankee characteristics."

"May I remind you that my brother is an officer in the United States army, and my mother's only brother a member of the United States senate?"

"But you said—"

Polly closed the door behind her.

A proper indignation swept over Steven. The girl was inconsistent to the point of sheer absurdity. Why, on the lake, one day in July, when he had teasingly called her a "little Yankee," she had turned on him so sharply that she nearly upset the boat. She had assured him that she was a Southerner, and that alone. She had talked of the war as if it were a matter of yesterday, and had made the burning of her grandmother's home in Columbia so vivid that the flames actually scorched him!

She was proving that a foolish consistency was no hobgoblin to the South Carolina mind, and the ashes of Columbia were quite cold.

Steven insisted to himself that he had wasted a great deal of time and given a great deal of thought to a perfectly unreasonable girl. It was well that this had happened when it did, to show them the basic difference in their natures. He would leave before Frank Battersby returned.

He stooped to pick up a handkerchief which Polly had let fall. She had been playing with Maisie Battersby's little girl before luncheon. He recalled the movement of her hands as she held the handkerchief before the little girl's eyes, and how she had stooped to kiss the downy yellow hair. The memory hurt sharply, like physical pain.

"I won't run away!" he determined doggedly. "I have an engagement to take Miss Trenholm to the exhibition, and she can break it and make her own explanation to her sister."

II.

When Battersby returned, Maisie came downstairs, expecting to find Polly in the library.

"Has Polly gone to get her coat, Steve? I'll call her."

Polly came in as if nothing had happened, with her most detached manner and wearing her most becoming hat. There was no other danger-signal visible.

Compton was non-talkative, as usual when angry, while Miss Trenholm chatted in the courteous, degage manner she would use to a stranger.

"Polly is furious with Steve about something," murmured Maisie to her husband. "Whenever the child talks with a coo in her voice, I know she's mad. They probably fussed over politics. Do say something to them!"

Frank called out obediently:

"Where shall we go first, Steve?"

"Would you care for the dog-show, Miss Trenholm?" asked Steven.

"If mongrels are permitted to go among pedigreed Canadian dogs," she assented sweetly.

Angrier than he ever remembered being, Steven turned into the poultry exhibit. It looked as if the guinea-hen were having another afternoon at home, to judge by the rococo roosters on all sides. Queer creatures some of the fowls looker, with heavily feathered legs, bizarre plumage, or enormous wattles. Polly chatted lightly as they wedged their way through the crowd.

"Do see that old hen with the queer, straight tuft on her head! She looks as if she is saying, 'I can't do a thing with my hair after I've washed it!' What did you say, Frank? Do I like buff cochins? No, I prefer the Plymouth Rock. There's something so fine and strong and stable, so lasting and American and homelike, about the Plmouth Rock!"

When they were outside the building again Maisie said to Steven:

"Have you and Polly been quarrelling over Winston Churchill? She adores him."

Steven looked amazed at this latest revelation of a maid's two minds.

"I understood that she admired Mr. Balfour," he announced stiffly.

"So do I," cooed Polly, "But the reason I like Mr. Churchill is still deeper. In his speech that day he said that he had recently been reading 'The Narrative of A. Gordon Pym, and he kept using the word 'trance' with the broadest English 'a.' But at the end of his speech, when he became tremendously excited, and flung out his defiance to Mr. Balfour, he said that 'England had awakened from her trance. No 'trahnce'—it was a good, nasal trance, inherited from his American ancestors—right through his nose and perfectly stunning!'"

Steven Compton felt limp. How could a man understand a woman who adored Balfour's "u's" and Churchill's "a's" for exactly the opposite reason?

He turned to Mrs. Battersby and said, more challengingly than he was aware, as if to gain some light on these matters:

"Who are your political favorites, Mrs. Battersby?"

"Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson," she returned instantly.

"They—they represent different parties," he stammered.

"Yes? But I admire Mr. Roosevelt because he is so beautifully tender toward children; and Mr. Wilson because there is something about his brow that reminds me of Frank."

Compton gave it up. A flash of gratitude from Polly's eyes to Maisie's made him feel that the latter was taking Polly's part against him. Certainly these Carolina women were subtle beyond masculine comprehension!

"Maisie and I are going to look at the cats—we want to choose a Maltese kitten for the baby," said Frank. "We'll join you later in the Horticultural Building."

Steven and Polly walked toward it in silence. Now that the others were gone she gave up the effort to talk as if nothing had happened. Steven, looking at her with the tail of his eye, saw that all the delicate rose-petal color had gone from her cheeks and that shadows, as of pain or fatigue, were pencilled under her eyes. A swift compunction, a sudden contradictory joy swept over him.

He recalled for the hundredth time his fairest memory of Polly—of a day when she was standing in a meadow near his mother's home, with chicory blossoming about her and her hands filled with a great bunch of the flowers.

"Isn't it beautiful?' she had whispered as if words might break the spell. "Look at these flowers—little blue stars fallen from daytime skies! And the white butterflies hover over them like cloud-pearls."

"I—I had thought of them as weeds," he had said awkwardly.

"Weeds?" she reproached. "I don't believe there are any weeds in Canada—just bright blossoming everywhere!"

In her white dress, with her radiant, uplifted face, and the absent smile touching her lips, he had thought she was the loveliest girl he had ever seen; but suddenly and very gravely, he realized that this girl was dearer still—this obstinate, hurt little girl, with a line of pain at her lips, because of him.

In the horticultural building Polly stopped in front of a florist's exhibit. There was an extensive display of pansies, bedded in moss.

"I wish to look at these," she said. "Mother grows them, and I may find some new varieties."

She tried to keep her voice cool and even, but it quivered in spite of her. As she looked down at the friendly wee purple faces, which suggested the old garden at her home, she felt the stinging moisture in her eyes, and she dared not look up.

Two men whom Steven knew passed by, touched their hats, and smiled broadly. He noticed that even strangers were grinning sympathetically. Steven could not understand, and his annoyance deepened. Then he heard Frank Battersby's voice, good-naturedly amused, and he saw Maisie's bewildered smile.

All at once it rushed over him that Polly and himself were standing in front of a huge bridal bouquet, whose trailing, beflowered streamers barely touched the bed of pansies beneath. The white orchids and gardenias spun before his eyes, and he blushed to the roots of his hair.

Glancing up, Polly saw the bridal bouquet, and the splendid guilt of Steven's blush, but he saw only the little twinkle of her tear.

They turned away in confusion. Opposite the florist's exhibit was a wonderful display of peaches and apples from British Columbia. The crowd was all around them. Steven could not tell her of the love, the tenderness, the contrition at having wounded her, which surcharged his heart. He could only murmur:

"Oh, Polly, will you ever put up peaches for me?"

Conservative as he was, he could not have made an ampler apology than the Americanism.

"I shall love to put them down for you, Steven," she replied, so low that only a love-taught ear could have distinguished the capitulating preposition.

Frank and Maisie had elbowed their way through the crowd to join them.

"Well, is reciprocity quite clear to you two now?" quizzed Frank.

Polly answered swiftly:

"It's perfectly easy to understand, after all. It means each one doing what the other one wishes, and being perfectly happy about it!"—Munsey's Magazine.

NO OBJECTION.

[Lippincott's.]

Mrs. Multirox (tearfully)—"John, why do you object to Sarah's marrying a title?"

Mr. Multirox (grimly)—"I don't. It's what goes with it that I object to."

ANOTHER SHELL GAME.

[The Smart Set.]

Old Hen—"Now, don't that beat all! I haven't been off this nest 10 minutes and now there isn't one egg left in it. That's just the way; a body never can find a thing where she lays it."

CURED ACHES AND PAINS LIKE MAGIC

When He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills for Rheumatism.

Saskatchewan Man Tells of Quick Relief After Three Years of Suffering.

Holbeck, Sask., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Among the many on the prairies who are shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills none speak with more enthusiasm than Mr. Matt Syverson, a well-known resident of this place.

"I suffered from rheumatism for three years," Mr. Syverson says; "and I was also troubled with an acute pain around my heart. My case was a severe one and several times I doubted if recovery was possible. But seven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely.

"I can truly and honestly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills as a remedy for cases like mine. They surely cleared out all my aches and pains as if by magic."

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. When the kidneys are right they strain all the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the kidneys right. That's why they never fail to cure rheumatism and kindred diseases.

LONDON AGENCY, 261 DUNDAS STREET

PERSONS OF TITLE FLOCK TO CANADA

Duke and Duchess of Sutherland Are Among Those to Move to the Dominion.

Canada is now waiting an "emigration de luxe," which is to take place this year, says a London dispatch to the New York Herald. Several members of the British peerage are going to take up farming in Canada in the spring, and a large number of peers will make their annual tour of inspection of their Canadian estates. The explanation of the titled exodus to Canada is due, in part, to modern legislation and in part to the fact that Canada affords freedom and natural life unobtainable in England, it is said.

Inquiry resulted in a long list of what are known as "gilt-edged settlers" and "emigrants de luxe" being discovered.

"There are enough titled persons living in Canada or interested in the country to open a House of Peers of their own," said a leading railway official, "and with the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General we have all the material to go ahead and start a colonial kingdom.

"The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland will take up their residence for the coming autumn in their bungalow at Brooks, Alberta. It is a cosey little weather board house in the middle of the prairie holdings.

"Earl Grey keeps a hunting lodge in the Columbia Valley, B. C., and Lord Aberdeen owns one of the finest and most profitable fruit farms on the Pacific slope, the Coldstream estate.

"Lord Clanwilliam is a large land holder, and, with the Hon. Edward Cole, is interested in the Saskatchewan Investment and Trust Company, which owns the leading hotel at Saskatchewan. Both spend much time in Canada.

"Lord Hinlip is the landlord of a vast area of prairie and British Columbia land, and Lord Desborough is interested in the timber and lumber trade.

"Lord Sholto Douglas is, or was until recently, fruit farming in British Columbia, and the Earl of Stanhope frequently visits the Dominion. Among other members of the British peerage who are interested in Canada, either for the hunting or its commercial opportunities, are Lord Strathcona, Lord Lovat, Lord Bruce, Lord Mostyn, Lord Vivian, Marquis of Graham, Lord Wenlock, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Clinton, Earl of Dunmore, Earl of Harrowby and Viscount Gort.

"Among the new settlers is Lord Somers, who recently left the Life Guards to go farming near Toronto, and he is coming home to take out Lord and Lady Hyde, sister and brother-in-law, who are to join him there. Lord Leconfield's brother, Mr. Reginald Wyndham, is another settler."

COAL OUTPUT OF THE WORLD

United States Leads, With Great Britain Second—Canada's Rapid Increase.

The British Board of Trade has issued a general report of coal production for the year 1910. The following statement shows the output in the five principal coal-producing countries of the world last year, with the increase compared with 1909:

	1910. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
United States ..	447,837,000	36,405,000
United Kingdom	264,433,000	659,000
Germany	150,372,000	3,975,000
France	37,254,000	745,000
Belgium	23,532,000	392,000

In each of these countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom, the production in 1910 exceeded that of any previous year. In the United Kingdom the output fell short of that of 1907 by nearly 3,500,000 tons. As compared with its population the production in the United Kingdom still surpasses that in the United States, in the proportion of nearly 6 tons per head to less than 5 tons per head in the latter country.

The total known production of the world last year was about 1,035,000,000 tons, the United Kingdom thus contributing more than one-fourth.

In the following statement is shown the average value per ton of coal at the collieries in the past three years:

	1908. s. d.	1909. s. d.	1910. s. d.
United Kingdom	8 11	8 0¾	8 2¾
Germany	10 3½	10 2½	9 11¾
Belgium	13 1½	11 8¼	11 10¼
United States..	5 11¾	5 7½	5 10¼

The output of coal in 1910 in the principal ports of the British dominions beyond the seas, with the increase on the previous year, is shown in the following statement:

	1910 Tons.	Increase Tons
India	12,047,000	177,000
Australia	9,759,000	1,573,000
New Zealand	2,197,000	286,000
Canada	11,425,000	2,049,000
South Africa	6,436,000	902,000

In regard to the number of persons employed in the coal mining industry, the United Kingdom easily heads the list. The latest figures are for 1909, when the number of persons employed and the output per head were as follows:

	Persons.	Tons per head.
United Kingdom ..	992,300	266
United States	666,600	671
Germany	613,200	239
France	187,200	195
Belgium	143,000	162

It should be borne in mind that the output per head is affected by the methods of operations and the accessibility of the seams.

The exports and imports of the three principal exporting countries in 1910 were as follows:

	Exports. Tons.	Imports. Tons.
United Kingdom	84,542,000	48,000
Germany	32,398,000	12,252,000
United States..	15,271,000	2,249,000

Germany derives about three-fourths of her imports of coal from the United Kingdom. The average quantity of British coal consumed in Germany during the five years 1906-1910 was 9,854,000, while during the five years 1901-1905 it was only 5,789,000 tons. It is noteworthy that simultaneously with the increased German imports of coal from the United Kingdom there has been a large increase in the exports of German coal, chiefly to France, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary.

A POSER FOR R. L. B.

[Toronto Star.]

According to one report, Mr. Borden has not seen Mgr. Bruchesi. According to another, Mr. Borden says that if he likes to see Archbishop Bruchesi, it is nobody else's business. Has Mr. Borden any recollection of a dignitary of the church named Mgr. Sbarretti? In 1905 Mr. Borden asked Sir Wilfrid why he had not answered the widespread rumors that there had been negotiations between Sir Wilfrid and Mgr. Sbarretti?

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLEST

Mothers who have once used Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones always keep them in the house. They realize the value of the Tablets in banishing baby's illnesss when it comes, or better still, in warding off illness by giving him an occasional dose of the Tablets to keep his stomach and bowels regular. Concerning them Mrs. Isaac McDonald, Nappan Station, writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and would not now be without them as they are the very best medicine I know of for little ones." The Tablets are sold at 25 cents a box by medicine dealers or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.