

NO PREMONITORY SIGNS OF POLITICAL LANDSLIDE NOTICEABLE IN BRITAIN

Today Offers the Unionists a Good Chance to Make Gains, As Twelve London Seats Are Polling in a Most Unique Election.

THE CONSERVATIVES ARE NOT SINCERE

In Their Talks of Protection and Are Deliberately Putting Those in Divisions Where They Will Be Defeated Who Are Likely To Make Trouble if Balfour Is Elected.

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London, Jan. 15.—Of the 76 seats listed today, 19 went Unionist at the last election and 57 went Liberal and Labor. The proportion was 1 to 3—just about the proportion of the whole House before dissolution.

To get a majority on today's polling the Unionists must hold their 19 seats and win 20 more. Not only must they do this today, but they must keep up that net gain until the end of the contest.

Today offers better chances than usual for gains, as twelve London seats are polling. If a landslide is coming, the premonitory signs are lacking.

This contest is unique; peers, landowners, brewers, churchmen, upper and official classes, their imitators and dependents, imperialists, anti-home rulers, all are against the budget and declare for "tariff reform."

CHANGE THE GOVERNMENT.

Most of these interests have no quarrel whatever with free trade itself. They want to change, not the fiscal system, but the Government of the day.

Nor is it sure that Hon. A. J. Balfour would proceed to apply protection in any but a homeopathic way if elected. Unionist free traders would emerge from behind every bush.

I am told, and believe, that he would postpone any action regarding the duty on wheat and the preference for colonial grain until the next colonial conference, when the colonies would be asked to state their desires.

In this election the Unionists are sacrificing the prophets of tariff reform. Hewins, Amery and Jebb have been the schoolmasters of the party in this connection, and all three have been unable to get nominations except in divisions where defeat is practically certain.

A political party, resolute for protection, would not have put them in the front of battle where they would fall before the enemy's spears. Jebb resists all efforts to pull him off.

JOSEPH T. CLARK.

[Associated Press Dispatch.] London, Jan. 15.—The first round in the general elections was fought today in 68 constituencies, returning 74 members of Parliament.

In 1906 these constituencies returned 49 Liberal, 17 Unionist and 8 Labor candidates.

Today's polling will show a considerable change in the party figures. This is generally conceded, as the election is being contested with entirely new lists, and the fight has been so bitter that a much larger number of votes undoubtedly was polled.

Everything today favored heavy balloting. The weather throughout the districts was clear, and the party workers made every effort to bring out the voters.

From early morning motor cars and carriages were kept on the move, and the number of early voters was very large.

It was expected that the rush to the polls would be greater during the afternoon, when the workers, released from office and factory, recorded their votes.

SEVEN MORE UNIONISTS.

Seven more Unionists became members of the new Parliament this morning without contests, the Liberals, as usual, offering no opposition to the return of members from the three universities, at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and of Speaker Lowther, member for Penrith.

The Nationalists also scored one uncontested election, Patrick O'Brien being chosen by acclamation for Kilkenny.

Today interest centres at Manchester and vicinity, a district which heretofore has remained loyal to free trade.

Birmingham also voted today, but those seats were secured by the Unionists.

AN UPHILL CONTEST.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, formerly ambassador to Washington, made an appeal at Plymouth, where he was faced with the necessity of overcoming a former large Liberal majority.

The prospect of J. H. Seaverns, a former American, holding his seat at Lambeth, Brixton division, was not bright today, as he had a strong opponent in the Unionist candidate, D. Deloel.

[Associated Press Dispatch.] London, Jan. 15.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the state of the parties in the general elections for members of the new Parliament was as follows:

MINISTERIALISTS—
IRISH-NATIONALISTS, 5.
RADICALS, 1.
OPPOSITION—
UNIONISTS, 11.

All the candidates thus far chosen were unopposed, and so little significance attaches to their election.

THOSE WHO WERE CHOSEN.

The Unionist member chosen today was G. W. Wolff, for the east division of Belfast.

The Nationalists' additions were: Timothy Harrington, for Dublin, Harbor division; W. Field, for Dublin, St. Patrick's division; and John J. Clancy, for Dublin County, north division; and Stephen Gwynn, for Galway City.

The Radical chosen was John Wilson, from Durham County, mid-division.

THE BALLOTING TODAY.

Seventy-four members were balloted for today.

The voting will continue on every week-day up to and including Jan. 27, unless changes from the programme are made later.

Special interest is held today in the balloting at Manchester and vicinity, the stronghold of free trade.

The results there can hardly fail to indicate strongly what progress, if any, has been made by the protection campaign of the Opposition.

WHEN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

When Parliament was dissolved last Monday it was constituted as follows:

LIBERALS, 365.
LABOR, 53.
NATIONALISTS, 81.
SOCIALIST, 1.
TOTAL, 500.
UNIONISTS, 168.
MINISTERIAL MAJORITY, 332.

Today's results when known may be compared with these in the same constituencies as the last general elections in 1906. The returns at that time were: Liberals, 49; Unionists, 17; Labor candidates, 8.

Continued on Page Nine.

WATCH THE BULLETINS

Polling takes place in Britain today in 74 important constituencies. The results, in most instances, will probably reach London about 8 o'clock or a little after.

In order to meet the wishes of thousands of readers, The Advertiser has made arrangements to answer telephone calls until a late hour. The returns will be received by special wire. The phone number is 107, and all information possible will be given. Inquirers are asked not to hold the telephone any longer than is absolutely necessary, as there will be many desirous of knowing the results, which will go far to indicate the feeling of the country on the momentous budget.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES RESENT TALK OF CURBING SPENDING POWERS

Say People Would Rather Trust the City's Affairs to the Board of Education Than to the Council—A Little Hot Shot for the City Daddies.

The members of the board of education are not worrying over the recommendation of the finance committee of the council, that the Legislature be asked to amend the London act to give the council power to curtail the expenditure of the board.

"The council have all they can do to look after their own business," said Chairman Gammage. "The board expend their money judiciously and with economy. Of course, our expenditure has increased during the past few years, but this was due to the fact that we had to raise the salaries of the teachers, and provide proper accommodation for the children. We were forced to do this, and that made an increase in the expenditure. In other ways we have endeavored to be economical. We have during the past year taken every step we could to keep down the school rate, and I think we succeeded. In this year's programme we have other schemes of economy in mind, and we will carry them out. When we meet the committee we will be ready to talk business with them. These matters will right themselves in time."

What Can Be Done?

"I do not see what can be done," said Dr. Wyckoff. "We use every dollar to the best advantage, and do not squander any. We must keep abreast of the times in education. We have to pay salaries and keep the schools right. I do not see how we can curtail much."

"I think that if the people had a voice in the matter they would say that they would rather trust the city's welfare in the hands of the board of education than in the council's hands," said C. M. R. Graham. "We are minding our own affairs, and if the council would do likewise there would be no trouble."

"If they attend to their own business as successfully as the board of education attends to theirs, we would have no trouble," said Secretary McElhannon.

Others expressed themselves along the same line.

JURY AWARDED \$6,000 DAMAGES BUT JUDGE THREW OUT FINDING

His Lordship Declared That in Answering That Walter Barnett Had No Right to Ride on the Train Upon Which He Was Injured, the Jury Had Forfeited Any Right the Plaintiff Had for Damages.

His Lordship Chief Justice Meredith today reversed the decision of the jury which yesterday awarded Walter Barnett damages to the extent of \$6,000 in his action against the Grand Trunk Railway for \$20,000.

The case hinged on the point of law as to whether the plaintiff had any right to be riding on the back platform of the train at the time he was injured.

To decide this question his lordship presented two questions for the consideration of the jury:

1. "Was the plaintiff, at the time of the accident, upon the train of the Pere Marquette Railway Company?"

2. "Was the plaintiff on the platform by the permission of the Pere Marquette Railway Company?"

To both of these questions the jury returned the answer, "No."

But they assessed the damages at \$6,000.

His lordship explained that as it had been found that the plaintiff had no right to be on the car or platform, he could not claim damages for injury he might receive by being there against the permission of the company.

The chief justice, however, spoke feelingly of the nature of the case.

MR. E. C. DRURY TO LLOYD-GEORGE

President of Dominion Grange Protests Against Tariff "Reform" Tactics.

London, Jan. 14.—(Special Cable Dispatch to the Globe).—The following letter has been sent to Mr. Lloyd-George from Mr. E. C. Drury, president of the Dominion Grange, Hill, Ont., president of the Dominion Grange.

"It is brought to my notice that in your campaign your opponents are using the statement that the colonies are demanding preferential treatment for their foodstuffs in the British market. As head of the Dominion Grange, an organization of farmers, covering Ontario, and in affiliation with farmers' organizations in other provinces, I am in a position to speak with authority for the farming class of Canada, and I would desire most emphatically to contradict the above statement as far as the farmers of Canada are concerned. We are not troubling ourselves as to preferential treatment in the British market, which we realize would work harm to the consuming masses in Britain, and would ultimately injure us by injuring our market. On the other hand, our organizations have taken a stand favoring the admission of British goods free of duty into Canada, both as an act of patriotism toward England and as affording us some relief from the oppressions of combines and trusts which have grown up in the shelter of our protective tariff among our manufacturers."

(Signed E. C. DRURY.)

BRANTFORD LICENSE REDUCTION

Brantford, Jan. 15.—The Ministerial Alliance, by resolution, support the request of the Citizens' League for a reduction of hotel liquor licenses here from sixteen to six.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

It Is Suggested That Physicians of the City Undertake the Work.

Medical examination of school children is attracting not a little attention about the city hall, and many suggestions have been made on the subject.

The latest is that the physicians of the city divide the schools among them, and make an examination of the children, say once a term, and report on the defects of eyes or mouth, and general condition of health.

At the present time there is no regular examination. The teacher is asked to report on certain manifest defects, but this is not thorough nor satisfactory.

The scheme could be carried out all right," said Inspector Edwards when asked about it. "I consider medical inspection most important. We have made some progress in that the teachers fill out a report, but that is not sufficient. In Hamilton the matter is under the control of the board of health, and they make a thorough examination of the pupils. It has proved to be very beneficial. The local physicians might do this work, and it would help us considerably."

DASHED TO EARTH

Aeroplane's Machine Broken to Bits, But Man Escapes Serious Injury.

Chemnitz, Germany, Jan. 15.—Herr Schuler, the aeroplaneist, during a flight yesterday afternoon, was dashed to earth by a squall.

He was at a height of 25 feet and received only slight injuries.

His machine was broken to bits.



HON. DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE.
"We have trapped the Lords like rats," he said, "and I am glad it was a Welshman who set the trap."

MEDICAL OFFICER MAKES A CHARGE

Says Ex-Reeve Kimball Wanted Rakeoff on Smallpox Account in London Township.

SENSATION AT ASSIZES

The ex-Reeve Flatly Denied the Whole Story and Made Counter Charges Against the Officer.

There were some startling developments in the case of Dr. C. C. Ross against the Township of London, which opened at the assizes this morning.

Dr. Ross claims that Reeve Kimball, of London Township, offered to pass his bill through the council if he would make it \$1,200, of which amount the doctor was to receive \$1,000.

Mr. Kimball, on entering the box, made contrary charges, claiming that Dr. Ross had offered him inducements to see that the bill was passed.

The action arose over an account totalling \$2,785 for 28 weeks' attendance on five smallpox patients, an account which the township refused to pay.

Dr. Ross stated that he had offered to accept \$1,400 for immediate payment. The township, however, consented to pay \$250.

The doctor was the first witness. He claimed that a resolution had been passed at a meeting of the London Township Board of Health granting him \$100 a week.

He had later had a conversation with Reeve Kimball, and he thought he remarked, "You are hitting us pretty hard."

He had met the reeve again, and the latter had told him \$1,000 would be enough for him, and he thought he could get the bill through the council for \$1,200.

The Cross-Examination. T. G. Meredith asked the witness if he had said that if the bill was put through for \$1,400 he would see that Mr. Kimball got \$400.

The witness denied the statement.

Mr. Meredith also questioned if the witness had not promised to see that Mr. Kimball got an engine, which he wanted from Dr. Ross, if the bill were put through.

Dr. Ross again denied this.

The witness was then asked if he had told Arthur Denley, one of the patients, that the council was objecting to his account and that they would likely ask him how often he had visited the patient.

Dr. Ross replied that he had not suggested to the patient that he state that he had been visited fifteen times. The patient himself had made this suggestion, but the witness had told him not to make any mention of this matter as he had refused to tell the council how often he had called.

Alfred Cummings, the health inspector of the township, was at the meeting of the board when the question of remuneration came up. He understood that it had been decided to pay the doctor \$100 a week.

Not Exorbitant.

Dr. McCallum was called to state that Dr. Ross' bill was not an exorbitant charge.

Dr. Routledge was asked if he could state what his practice would follow the attending of such cases. He said that he had no experience in such matters and could not tell.

Dr. Shaw said that the most serious result of accepting such cases would be in the risk of infection and consequent loss of practice.

Dr. Ross was recalled to testify to the fact that all the patients had made a complete recovery.

Continued on Page Nine.

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—FAIR AND WARM.
FORECASTS.
Toronto, Jan. 15—8 a.m.
Fair today and on Sunday.
Sunday—Higher temperature.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Today.	Yesterday.
London	41	32
Victoria	41	32
Calgary	32	24
Winnipeg	18	11
Port Arthur	24	16
Parkinson	22	14
Toronto	20	12
Ottawa	10	6
Montreal	6	2
Quebec	10	8
Father Point	6	4
Yamouche	22	14
Sarnia	22	14
Edmonton	10	6
Prince Albert	12	8
St. John	9	5
Halifax	9	5

Minus (—) means below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

The depression which was to the southward of Lake Erie yesterday morning is now off the New England coast, and the pressure is highest in the lake region.

Snow is falling this morning over the Nova Scotia coast.

The snowfall yesterday in Canada was confined to the southwest portion of Ontario.

BUS RIDE PARTY IN SNOW DRIFTS TWO LADIES HAVE NARROW ESCAPE

Terrible Experience of a Number of Pleasure Seekers Who Were Caught in the Snowstorm Near Glanworth—Horses Ran Away When Bus Was Overturned—Light in Window Saved Them.

THOSE IN THE PARTY.
Among those in the party were: Dora Ross, Sid Jones, Bertha Risler, George Templer, Annie Quentette, David Jones, Ethel Hardy, Mr. Martin, John Hart, Clarence Parsons, Hattie Bason, Mrs. Jones, Fred Johnston, Will Turner, Henry Smyth, Della Kidner, Miss Jessie McMillan, Ella Parsons, Harry Marshall, Eugene Risler, and two drivers from Ross' livery, East London.

A party of 26 young people, who on Thursday evening started out from All Saints' Church in an open bus, to visit the home of Mr. J. A. Beattie, near Pond Mills, in Westminster Township, had a terrible experience as a result of the bus overturning in a big snow-drift on a side road.

ALMOST FROZEN TO DEATH.

Two of the ladies, Miss Jessie McMillan and Mrs. Jones, got separated in the blinding snowstorm from the rest of the party, and before they were found some time later were nearly frozen to death.

They were found leaning against the side of the overturned bus, trying to shelter themselves from the piercing cold wind and from the snow. As quickly as possible they were removed to the home of Mr. George Murray, nearby, and were cared for.

It is thought that they will not suffer any ill effects.

THE BUS UPSET.

It was about 9 o'clock when the bus

upset, one of the party told The Advertiser today. "We were driving along, having a good time, when suddenly the bus gave a lurch over sideways and we were all thrown out in a drift up to our necks and out from under the bus without any top, and as all the occupants had blankets and rugs wrapped around them they could do nothing to save themselves when the upset occurred."

IN SNOW HEAD FIRST.

"There was an awful scramble, and some of the party were in the snow head first and others were partially under the overturned bus and buried in snow, and to make matters worse the horses took fright and started to run away."

"Fortunately the bus stuck, and they only pulled the front runners off and galloped away."

THE HORSES RAN AWAY.

"They didn't go very far on account of the deep snow, and came to a stand. In the meantime some of those who were thrown out had got themselves free of the blankets and out from under the bus, and set to work to get the other boys and girls free."

"This took some time and was bitterly cold work, and one of the boys lost a fur collar."

LOST THEIR HATS.

"The boys who lost their hats, in order to keep their heads from freezing, (Continued on Page Nine.)"

It was 7:30 last night before the big snowfall made its way through the snow drifts near Glanworth, and released the Michigan Central passenger and the Pere Marquette stock trains that were stalled there early on Thursday morning.

It took three of the 11-ton mogul engines to force the plug through the drift.

Plovers Get Through.

Two were tried, without success, and a third was sent for and carried from St. Thomas early in the evening, and the three were flown together, and backing up, took a running snail at the drift and finally forced their way through.

One of the moguls went back and hitched on to the Michigan Central train, which had been for some hours in the snow.

The fires were out in the engine and as soon as the sidings were cleared the freight train ran in and allowed the passenger train to come through to London, where it arrived about 8 o'clock.

Hogs Were Frozen.

The stock of the Pere Marquette train was all brought back to the city. The hogs were found to be all right, but a number of pigs in the open cars were found to be frozen.

Thuribles never came near the city when the big plug was brought to the city and placed on the turntable there were no brakes, and when the turntable was half way round the plug slipped off.

This meant three hours more work for the crew before it was replaced.

The engine and coaches, when they reached the M. C. R. station bore every evidence of having been through a blizzard, and there was snow all about the tops of the coaches.

Heavy Drifts.

"The snow was so deep in some of the drifts," said one of the crew, "that the inside of the cars was completely

darkened. The plug made a path right through the snow, and it took just as if a piece had been broken out of a wall."

The snow was very heavy, and it took the plowmen some time to make its way through. The train crews lost what assistance they could with shovels.

Mr. Erie and Huron branch of the Pere Marquette was completely blocked, and no trains ran at all yesterday.

Huron and Bruce.

"Our Huron and Bruce line was opened yesterday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock," Superintendent Bowyer told The Advertiser. "All the trains are running through there now, and on the branch lines without any trouble."

The first train through over the Stratford and St. Marys line came in about 8 o'clock last night. The drifts in the vicinity of Kildes's siding were very deep.

The C. P. R. got through without much trouble. The trains ran a little late but none were blocked.

The Traction Company.

The Southwestern Traction Company kept their plow running all yesterday afternoon, and it was only by doing this that the line was kept clear as it snowed considerably, and in addition the high wind blew the snow on the cuts and they had to be repeatedly cleaned out.

Street Railway.

The street railway also had a busy day, and cars were continually stalled. In the downtown districts a good service was maintained.

Reports indicate that the snowfall was very heavy and a hard throughout the province.

The Wires.

Notwithstanding that the snow was wet and heavy, did not freeze and stick to telegraph and telephone wires and trees sufficiently to cause them to break with the weight. Telegraph and telephone companies report little or no damage done by the storm.

ROYAL ALLIANCE HAS BEEN ARRANGED

King Manuel of Portugal to Wed Duke of Connaught's Daughter.

Paris, Jan. 14.—A special from Lisbon quotes from an authorized source affirming that the marriage of King Manuel of Portugal and Princess Victoria Patricia, youngest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, will occur next May.

SUICIDE AT PETROLEA.

Petrolea, Jan. 15.—The inquest held on the body of James Grey, who was found dead in the stall of his barn on Thursday, resulted in a verdict that deceased committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. An empty bottle, which had contained carbolic acid, was found on his person.

FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH.

Elora, Jan. 15.—James Ferguson, a retired farmer, living near Salem, was found yesterday afternoon in a neighbor's field frozen to death. He left here about eight o'clock Thursday night for home and must have lost his way. He was 65 years of age.

LEOPOLD'S MILLIONS GO TO DAUGHTERS

Amounts to \$3,600,000—The Creditors Will Get Most of Princess Louise's Share.

Brussels, Jan. 15.—The Bank of Belgium today will divide between the daughters of the late King Leopold the \$3,600,000 that he left at his death.

The creditors of Princess Louise have received \$600,000 of her share, and the remainder was to have been paid over to her today.

Advocate Wiener, acting for Prince Philip of Coburg, Louise's former husband, has seized this, however, claiming that it is due the prince, he having furnished \$100,000 with which to pay her creditors at the time the couple separated.

Princess Louise, therefore, is again without resources, and is seeking a loan to meet her immediate expenses.

MADE AN ARCHBISHOP

Rome, Jan. 15.—The Vatican announced today the promotion of Right Rev. Neil McNeil, Bishop of St. George's, Nfld., to the office of archbishop of Vancouver.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

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

WALK TO THE MARKET. THESE LOTS WILL SELL RAPIDLY AS THEY ARE IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY AND A NUMBER OF THEM HAVE NICE BEARING FRUIT AND SHADE TREES ON THEM. CALL AT ONCE AND GET THE FIRST CHOICE.

BELLEVUE AVENUE—A NEW SURVEY, RUNNING SOUTH FROM GRAND AVENUE, OPPOSITE CHARLES HYMAN'S RESIDENCE. THERE ARE ONLY 2 LOTS IN THIS SURVEY, AND THEY ARE ONLY TWELVE MINUTES' WALK TO THE MARKET.

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

WATERLOO STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, modern, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, lot 28x145 feet. Will sell quick. Only \$2,600.

MATTIAND STREET—One acre, frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen. A snap, \$1,750.

MILL STREET—Story and half frame, 2 bedrooms. Price reduced, \$1,400.

SURREY AVENUE—New frame cottage, lot 23x125 feet. Cheap. Easy terms, \$1,150.

MAMALON STREET—New brick-veneer cottage, 7 rooms, lot 23x115 feet. Only \$1,600.

LORNE AVENUE—New brick-veneer story and half, modern, 8 rooms, nice verandah, lot 25x110 feet. Speak quick. Only \$2,600.

LORNE AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, modern, 8 rooms, verandah, good barn, lot 41x120 feet. Only \$2,300.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 8 rooms, modern, verandah, lot 40x125 feet. Only \$2,300.

WILSON AVENUE—New two-story brick, modern, 8 rooms, lot 33x120 feet. A well-built and comfortable house. Will sell cheap. Call for particulars.

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

KING STREET—TWO-STORY BRICK, FOUR BEDROOMS AND DEN, FIRST-CLASS PLUMBING, FURNACE WITH HOT WATER, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT, TWO DOOR OFFICE, SEATABLE FOR DOCTOR. CALL FOR PARTICULARS.

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

YORK STREET—Splendid lot, 41x252 feet; frame workshop; splendid place for factory. Call for particulars.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—1½-story frame, semi-detached, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, good cellar, gas for cooking, lot 33x104 feet. Price \$1,800.

KING STREET—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 23x30 feet. Call for particulars.

QUEBEC STREET—1½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, lot 40x125 feet. Price \$2,300.

SURREY AVENUE—Red pressed brick-veneer cottage, 2 bedrooms, electric light and gas. Call for particulars.

WILSON AVENUE—Two-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 23x110 feet. Price \$2,300.

YORK STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, lot 40x125 feet. Price \$2,300.

RECTORY STREET—1½-story brick, 5 bedrooms, lot 20 feet frontage. Price \$1,500. Also vacant lot.

Farming the Safest Business

It is said that over seventy-five per cent of those who engage in mercantile pursuits eventually meet with financial disaster, while less than five per cent, perhaps not more than two per cent, of the farmers of Ontario experience a similar fate. Although the percentage of farmers in Ontario who fail is very low, these failures are due, not to the farms, but to the mismanagement, misfortune, want of skill or indolence and indifference on the part of their owners. Thousands of farms in Ontario can, by proper management and intelligent industry, be made to yield ten times the revenue which they now produce. Buy a farm in Ontario now while farms are cheap and adopt the modern, not the old and slavish, methods of farming, and in ten years your farm will greatly increase in value, besides giving you, in the meantime, a handsome return every year for your investment and for your labor. If you want to buy a farm send for our catalogue of farms for sale in any county in Western Ontario, and also tell us the kind of farm you want and where you want it, and we will assist you in every way we possibly can in getting you one to suit.

MONEY TO LEND

If you have a few hundred or a few thousand dollars to invest you cannot obtain better security than by lending it on first mortgages on Ontario farm property. We can get you five per cent for your money on security that is safer than the Bank of England. Write, call or telephone and tell us how much you have to lend.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd

78 DUNDAS ST. Telephone 696. LONDON, ONT.

THREE GOOD Real Estate for Sale COTTAGES

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

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

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

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

A. A. CAMPBELL,
428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
C. H. Armitage, Outside Representative.
774-t.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. HOUSE FOR SALE

225 Wortley Road, modern; lot 37.6x220.

R. H. SMITH
15 BRIGHTON STREET, 3rd fl.

KNOLLWOOD PARK—NEW HOUSE, 8 rooms, for sale cheap, monthly payments; or to let. 574-t.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE, BARN, five acres; good water; London Junction. J. George, Evelyn. 174-t.

KNOLLWOOD PARK—EIGHT-ROOM house, cheap. Apply H. H. Scott, Oxford street, opposite the Barracks. 504-t.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF 100 ft. garden, on Pipe Line road, near Springbank. Apply G. F. Robertson, 1088 Dundas. 76c.

DOUBLE HOUSE, 713 AND 715 KING—Hardwood finish, modern improvements; owner leaving city. Apply 713 King. 72a.

PROPERTIES P. WALSH'S BULLETIN**FOR SALE****W. E. Wismer**

Real Estate & Financial Agent

Phone 1098

418 PARK AVENUE.

(LONDON Loan Block.)

\$26,550.00 To loan at 5½ per cent, with loan up to 60 per cent of value. No agents' fees to borrower.

\$1,400.00 Two houses near Grand Trunk station—Owner desires to sell together. In best of repair; a good investment or to hold for a rise.

\$1,800.00 New detached, two-story house, close to Ottawa avenue, 8 rooms, concrete cellar and walks, gas and water. If sold now might take less.

\$2,000.00 In centre of manufacturing district, 7 rooms, bath, stable. Permit to view given at office.

\$2,600.00 Best residential district detached, 9 rooms and attic, bathroom, gas and electric, high furnace, hardwood floors. Price includes window blinds, screens, electric fixtures and linoleum.

\$5,000.00 Splendid central business lot, worth at least a third more than the price asked. Would sell on any reasonable terms.

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PROPERTIES P. WALSH'S BULLETIN**FOR SALE****W. E. Wismer**

Real Estate & Financial Agent

Phone 1098

418 PARK AVENUE.

(LONDON Loan Block.)

\$26,550.00 To loan at 5½ per cent, with loan up to 60 per cent of value. No agents' fees to borrower.

\$1,400.00 Two houses near Grand Trunk station—Owner desires to sell together. In best of repair; a good investment or to hold for a rise.

\$1,800.00 New detached, two-story house, close to Ottawa avenue, 8 rooms, concrete cellar and walks, gas and water. If sold now might take less.

\$2,000.00 In centre of manufacturing district, 7 rooms, bath, stable. Permit to view given at office.

\$2,600.00 Best residential district detached, 9 rooms and attic, bathroom, gas and electric, high furnace, hardwood floors. Price includes window blinds, screens, electric fixtures and linoleum.

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Smallman & Ingram, Limited. WEATHER PROBS: Fair and Cold. Smallman & Ingram, Limited

Now for a Busy Time in Cottons and Linens

Preparations have been made for some exceptional selling in these two departments prior to stock-taking. While our stocks are kept at all times as free from odd lines and broken assortments as possible, after the tremendous selling during the holiday season we find more than usual of this character, which by special pricing will make a quick clearance and leave our linen stock in the enviable position it always holds as one of the foremost in Canada for all that is new and desirable in reliable linens.

Eight Dozen Brown and White Striped Bath Towels, 19c
Regular 25c, Special Price

COTTONS We have them—lots of them—New Cottons at old prices, which should be enough to create a great stir here, as with few exceptions, an advance of over 40 per cent has taken place on raw cotton since we contracted for these, and an honest comparison with cotton values from any source should result in heavy purchases from us. These values should be of special interest:

24 only Pure Linen Damask Cloths, good heavy Irish make, sizes 68x105 inches (almost three yards long), all one size. Regular \$2.25 each, to clear at, each.....\$1.75
18 only Half-Bleached All-Linen Tablecloths, bordered all around, assorted designs. Our regular \$2.50 quality, size 2x3 yards, to clear at, each.....\$1.85

Some Rare Bargains in Dresser, Commode and Sideboard Scarfs

We have no Shams to match these Scarfs, and some are in one size only, but they are all hand-made and pure linen, in some choice designs in drawwork and hand embroidery, 18x36, 18x45 and 18x54 inch sizes. While they last these are the prices:

AT 75c EACH. Regular \$1.00 to \$1.15 qualities.
AT 89c EACH. Regular \$1.25 to \$1.35 qualities.
AT \$1.19 EACH. Regular \$1.50 to \$1.65 qualities.
AT \$1.39 EACH. Regular \$2.00 qualities.
AT \$1.49 EACH. Regular \$2.25 qualities.

Remarkable Values in Cottons and Sheetings**SHEETINGS**

We cannot emphasize too strongly the values we have gathered together in Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, etc. Those who want to participate in the low prices should not delay their buying. Look up your wants now!

Unbleached Plain
54-inch, yard... 17c, 25c
64-inch, yard... 19c, 27c
72-inch, yard... 20c, 25c, 29c
80-inch, yard... 25c, 28c, 32c
90-inch, yard... 28c
Unbleached Twills
72-inch, yard... 25c, 30c
80-inch, yard... 28c, 35c
Bleached Plain
64-inch Extra Special Quality, which cannot again be had at anything like the price.
A clearing line from an English manufacturer at, per yard... 25c
72-inch, great values, 25c, 27c, 32c Up
80-inch, great values... 29c, 32c, 35c, 40c Up
90-inch, English makes... 35c, 45c, 70c

BLEACHED TWILLS
72-inch, special values, yd., 28c, 32c, 38c
80-inch, special values, yd., 35c Up
90-inch, extra qualities, yd., 50c, 70c

PILLOW COTTONS
We're showing an Extra Quality Linen-Finished plain pillow cotton, at very reasonable prices considering its superior quality.
39-inch 19c, 40-inch 20c, 42-inch 22c
45-inch 25c, 50-inch 28c, 54-inch 30c
The wider widths make excellent crib and single-bed sheets.

Three other grades of Fine English Circular Pillow Cottons, including our famous "double warp," which is so desirable for embroidering, etc. All at old prices.
MAIN FLOOR—WEST AISLE.

See Monday's Paper for Particulars of Big Sale of Colored Dress Goods Tuesday

SEWING MACHINES **SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED** **SEWING MACHINES**

PERSONAL. YOUR FORTUNE TOLD—YOUR PAST and future can be revealed; my horoscopes are wonderful diviners. Try and see. Send birth date, with three 2-cent stamps. Alfred Dumas, Box 67, St. Laurent, Quebec. Carlier County, Province Quebec.</

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

GRAND
OPERA HOUSETODAY
Denman Thompson's
OLD HOMESTEAD
Bargain Matinee at 2:15
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00A.J. SMALL
SOLE PROP.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17 FIRST TIME IN LONDON

FREDERICK
THOMPSON
Polly of the Circus

With a cast of exceptional excellence and the identical production seen for one year in New York. A remarkable offering, including the presentation of a new and original circus.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50. Seats selling.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19 THE FIRST TIME IN LONDON

MORT M. SINGER PRESENTS

A Stubborn Cinderella

With HOMER B. MASON and Company of 65.

SONG GIRL
PLAY
HITS A \$50,000 MUSICAL
COMEDY PRODUCTION.
FASCINATING
CLIPPING
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20—ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT

The Greatest Emotional Drama Ever Written.

New Version—EAST LYNNE—With Gertrude Arden

Popular Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Nothing higher. Seats Tuesday.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21 ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

LIEBLER & CO., Mgrs

VIOLA ALLEN

THE WHITE SISTER

SUPPORTED BY AN EXCEPTIONAL CAST, INCLUDING
JAMES O'NEILL, MINNA GALE, WM. FARNUM

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00. SEATS TUESDAY.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22, Matinee and Night

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST AND GREATEST MINSTREL SHOW

COHAN & HARRIS MINSTRELS

PRESENTING

100 COMEDIANS. 100 DANCERS. 100 SINGERS. 100 MUSICIANS. 100 ACTORS. 100 HONEY BOYS. 100 MINSTRELS.

The Largest Minstrel Organization in the World.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26

Cohan & Harris Present England's Greatest Character Actor,

MR. J. E. DODSON

in J. Hartley Manners' Comedy of London Society

THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR

DOUGLAS STANBURY

Contralto Soloist of Toronto, Canada's

MISS ELIZABETH SHEA,

Reader, of Toronto.

MR. FRANK WEBSTER,

Baritone, of this city.

At the AUDITORIUM, Thursday, Jan. 20. Tickets, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 70.50, 71.00, 71.50, 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LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.

THE BRITISH ELECTION.

The first polling in the British electorates will vote, and as they are fairly representative of the industrial population, they may indicate the final result.

Twelve of the seats are in Lancashire, where the prophets agree that the Government will not hold its own. The metropolis is traditionally Conservative, and only a tidal wave, such as swept over the country in 1906, could have wrenched it from its party moorings. A better gauge of the drift of public opinion will be the voting today in the Lancashire boroughs. Lancashire is the heart of industrial England, and it is an election proverb that as Lancashire goes so goes the country. It has been regarded as the citadel of free trade; any serious inroads by the tariff reformers today would probably signify the defeat of the Liberal party in England, though the Government might still be saved by "the Celtic fringe"—Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

The tariff issue, since the preference end of it has been almost whittled away, is of little imperial interest. In other respects the struggle has a profound imperial significance. A victory for the Government would be a blow at the system of caste, which is a barrier to a perfect community of sentiment between the mother country and the daughter nations. The equalitarian tendencies in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are in sharp contrast with the social order in Great Britain, and any softening of the rigid class distinctions in the old land will make for a keener sympathy and understanding among the people of the Empire.

Our deepest currents of national life still come from the fountain-head. We instinctively look to Great Britain for the highest ideals and examples. In literature, in politics, in jurisprudence, in nearly the whole domain of the moral and intellectual, we acknowledge her sovereignty. These are the strongest ties of empire, stronger even than blood or language, or history. Blood and language mean nothing to the alien races under her flag; they are loyal to her because of the principles of her civilization. Her naval supremacy has no blinding power compared with her moral supremacy. But the social atmosphere of Great Britain is not one in which Canadians, or Australians or New Zealanders can breathe naturally or easily. They find something foreign in the nice gradations of society, the cast-iron conventions, the prejudice against trade, the strength of class feeling. Disraeli once said that the difference between the uppermost and the lowest classes in Great Britain was the difference between two civilizations.

All these conditions have been to some extent challenged by the Liberal party. When it dared to lay a hand on the land monopoly it aroused the fiercest passion of the aristocracy; and the aristocracy, now as always, is able to rally all the forces of privilege and caste. These look for their natural leadership to the House of Lords. It is the keystone of the feudal arch; for Britain is still under the feudal system, in a modified form. The hereditary chamber has not ceased to rule the country during the past four years in spite of the democratic upheaval of 1906, and the overwhelmingly progressive majority in the House of Commons. It has wrecked nearly the whole legislative programme of the Government. For the first time in two centuries it has usurped the prerogative of the popular chamber by rejecting a financial measure. For the first time in history it has usurped the prerogative of the crown by forcing the resignation of a ministry. The present election will determine whether the country is to be a democracy or an oligarchy. There ought to be no doubt as to which side the moral support of overseas Britons should be given.

OUR IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

A bulletin just issued by the Dominion department of mines illustrates the remarkable growth of iron and steel industries in Canada during recent years.

It was not until 1899 that the production of pig iron by Canadian smelters reached the 100,000-ton mark. Two years later the total output reached 274,376, and in 1908 it was 630,835 tons. The value of the product in 1908 was \$3,111,194, or about \$12.86 per ton. Nova Scotia continues to lead in production, the three provinces in which the nine companies are producing pig iron (eight being makers of steel), though Ontario exceeds it in value. Thus:

	Tons.	Value.
Nova Scotia	352,642	\$3,554,540
Ontario	271,484	4,385,271
Quebec	6,709	171,353

Totals

630,835	\$8,111,194
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The fact that the Quebec product is of about double the value per ton of the others is due to its being smelted with charcoal, instead of coke. It is a special iron for the higher classes of work. The same reason probably accounts for the difference in value per ton between Nova Scotia and Ontario products. In spite of the growth in production, however, it is still insufficient to meet the country's increasing demands, the bulletin placing the imports of 1908 at 212,290, valued at \$3,493,000, or more than double those of 1906.

The greater part of the Canadian-made pig iron is devoted to the making of steel, the output of which in 1908 was 588,763 tons, of the value of \$10,516,000. The figures for 1907 were 706,982 tons, valued at \$15,612,000. Up to 1901 the output of steel had never reached 30,000 tons. The destination of the steel billets is thus given: Rails, 265,632 tons; structural shapes and rods, 41,520 tons; plates and sheets, 11,636 tons; nail plate, 2,126 tons; other rolled forms, 172,523 tons.

One of the objects of the granting of bounties—the establishment of works on a modern scale—has been achieved. The fact that large deposits of iron ore and high-grade ore in Canada are as a rule so situated as not to be easily available for the smelters, which are placed as close as possible to a coal supply, has induced Nova Scotia smelters to use largely of Newfoundland ore, while Ontario's smelters import ore from the United States. The result has been that in 1908, while only 299,000 tons of Canadian ore were used in the making of pig iron in Canada, 1,051,000 tons of imported ore were used. The exports of Canadian ore in the same year amounted to 46,000 tons.

The iron and steel industry has cost the taxpayers of Canada millions of dollars in bounties. It is a sufficiently thriving infant to dispense with such aid, and the country will expect the Government to discontinue or considerably reduce the bounties when the present scale expires a few months hence.

CRIME IN CANADA.

Law-abiding Canadians will find little that is gratifying in the volume of criminal statistics for the year ended Sept. 30, 1908, only recently issued by the department of agriculture. The convictions are divided into two classes—those for indictable offences and those made summarily before magistrates. In the former are included the more serious crimes; in the latter, such offences as petty theft, drunkenness, etc.

The figures in the report made known the disagreeable fact that crime in the Dominion is increasing at a greater rate than the population, the number of convictions having more than doubled in a decade. The figures of convictions for both indictable and summary offences in each of ten years are:

	Indictable.	Summary.	Total.
1899	5,713	32,997	38,710
1900	5,768	35,885	41,653
1901	5,428	36,510	41,938
1902	5,680	37,876	43,556
1903	6,521	42,862	50,383
1904	6,754	48,192	54,946
1905	7,624	54,935	62,559
1906	8,023	62,798	70,821
1907	9,110	70,080	79,190
1908	11,234	77,299	88,533

The convictions for indictable offences—i. e. crimes against person or property—show a great increase over the preceding year. The figures are:

1907.	1908.
Murder	15
Attempted murder or manslaughter	32
Crimes against decency	159
Shooting or wounding	130
Grave assaults	1,364
Offences against property	893
with violence	681
Ditto without violence	5,509

Another proof of Dr. Cook's cleverness is the complete success of his disappearing act.

The poet, Watson, has returned to England, certainly a sadder, and, let all lovers of good poetry hope, a wiser man.

The proprietor of the Montreal Star has already secured a title, judging by the Star's attitude toward the British election, he is after a peerage.

Alfred Austin is stumping for the Unionists. The world wondered when he was given the job of poet laureate. Evidently he owed it to his politics, not his poetry.

Six Pittsburg millionaires have been arrested on a charge of municipal grafting. There may be good millionaires in Pittsburg, but they don't get into print as often as the other class.

The Canadian naval proposals, says Mr. Borden, are "too much as an experiment." Does Mr. Borden mean that Canadian brains and energy are unequal to the task of building and manning the eleven ships? If so, the

"experiment" would be still more hazardous if the plans included a Dreadnought. Mr. Borden should explain what Mr. Borden said.

The British Government are fighting almost the entire aristocracy, the snobocracy, the liquor interests, the bulk of the clergy of the Established Church, nearly the whole London press (purchased by the Chamberlains), and such manufacturers as hope to profit by a tariff upon imports. Against such a combination it is impossible for the Liberal party to repeat its triumph of four years ago.

The armchair naval critic of the Toronto News says:

"Any big cruiser from an enemy's fleet could stand off out of range of our guns and blow the Canadian navy out of the water."

Of course, the Canadian cruisers, with a speed of 25 knots an hour, would stand still to be shot at. An authority whom newspapers in this country are fond of quoting, Lord Charles Beresford, says that "local naval cruisers to defend the trade routes in time of war are a better means of promoting the security of the Empire than gifts of Dreadnoughts to the Imperial Government."

GOING THE PACE.
[Filipino Blade.]
"Edgar, I have dreamt three times that you bought me a new hat."

"It's fearful! You will ruin me with your dreams."

WHEREIN THEY DIFFER.
[Life.]
Her—When a man starts to talk he never stops to think.

Him—And when a woman starts she never thinks to stop.

SAFE.
[Filipino Blade.]
"I wished to keep my engagement secret, but unfortunately I told Mr. Forster."

"That's all right. Nobody believes what he says."

WHAT THEY NEEDED.
[Life.]
Mrs. Childress—There's two things on the children's stockings. I wonder what Santa Claus will bring?

Mrs. Cuttidge—Well, if he's at all observing he'll bring some darned cotton and needles.

HIS TAIL ENDED.
[Boston Transcript.]
"So Jack has captured the rich, Miss Young, and is now off on his honeymoon."

"I really don't know whether one should call it Jack's honeymoon or his harvest moon."

TOO PREVIOUS.
[Chicago Daily News.]
The dealer was busy filling bottles from a hoghead of wine.

"What kind of wine is that?" queried an innocent bystander.

"Don't know," answered the dealer. "I haven't labelled it yet."

SNOWED UP.
[Washington Star.]
"Heepfulness," said Uncle Eben, "is a grand thing, but it don't take the place of energy. Be man dat sits around waitin' for a thaw is de one dat has to be dug out'n a snowdrift."

INVERSE RATIO.
[Judge.]
"I thought you told me these lots would double in value in two years, and here's a man offering me exactly what I gave for them."

"Yes, but you forget you gave twice as much as they were worth."

A GOOD THING TO DO.
[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"What do you do when you catch a cold?"

"Keep as quiet as possible about it, so that my friends will not know me by telling me what to do for it."

MR. REDMOND'S GUARANTEE.
[Herald.]
Mr. John Redmond, M.P., the Irish Nationalist leader, in a speech at London, said that the present grave crisis in the country was the danger of the dissolution of the House of Commons.

He denied that the Protestants in Ireland would be oppressed under home rule, and said that he could give no guarantee of the integrity of the Kingdom, which he said, is in far greater peril than ever before owing to the apathy of the country displays toward the Irish question.

The two outstanding features of the campaign have been the determination of the Liberals to concentrate the attention of the people on the constitutional struggle involved in the attempt of the Lords to control the public.

MAKING PROGRESS.
[Herald.]
Drill Sergeant (after three hours' steady drill with the new recruits—Right about face.)

New Recruit (not moving)—Thank goodness, I'm right about something at last.

PROOF POSITIVE.
[Puck.]
Madge—How do you know she thinks she's pretty?

Marjorie—She is always suggesting to the girls that they have their pictures taken in a group.

FOOTBALL FIRST.
[Montreal Star.]
The polling at Burnley, in Lancashire, has been advanced a day, so as not to interfere with playing off a football tie. What a mere constitutional crisis that it should interfere with the settlement of really important issues!

MADE IN CANADA.
[Toronto Star.]
Responsible government for Canada was a Canadian idea. There are disputes as to who is the author of the Durham report, but whoever is to be credited with its classic and rounded periods, its ideas came from Mackenzie, Hincks and Baldwin long before Lord Durham's arrival. Colonial self-government was "made in Canada," and we see no disloyalty in saying so.

YOUR OWN COUNTRY.
[From St. Wilfrid National Address at the Ontario National Club.]
If there is one fault which I might urge against the Americans it would be, perhaps, that in the appreciation of their country they are very apt to exaggerate. If I have one fault to find against my own fellow-citizens it is that they do not sufficiently appreciate their own country.

The Canadian winter is the glory of Canada. Is it any wonder that when this country is known to be what it is, it shall be the country of the twentieth century? One does not require to be a prophet to know, and to affirm in advance, that for one hundred years Canada will be the magnet of the civilized world.

KINGSMILL'S

--- ARE YOU TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ---

KINGSMILL'S CARPET SALE!

The great success of the first week of our January Carpet Sale has established a new record. The goods (which include all house-furnishings) were not purchased merely for A SALE. Each and every article, whether the covering for a chair, a pair of curtains or a new rug, carpet or linoleum, are all regular Kingsmill values. Here's a partial list of the great bargains. Take advantage now.

\$1.75 AXMINSTERS, the carpet perfect. Sale price **\$1.25**
\$1.00 and 96c BRUSSELS CARPETS. Sale price **75c**
65c TAPESTRY CARPETS. Sale price **48c**
\$10.00 CHENILLE CURTAINS. Sale price **\$4.00**
\$4.50 and \$5.00 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. Sale price **\$3.75**

BARGAINS IN RUGS, LINOLEUMS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.

KINGSMILL'S

KINGSMILL'S

CLOSING HOURS OF HOT CAMPAIGN

Fierce Struggle for Supremacy Between Aristocratic and Democratic Elements.

LIMITATION OF THE LORDS

Outstanding Features of the Contest—Lloyd-George the Central Figure.

London, Jan. 14.—Tonight witnessed the close of the parliamentary election campaign. It has been fought on an issue entirely novel to the people of these times—an issue that has not been raised before in 200 years—and it has been fought with an intensity of conviction, energy and bitterness unparalleled in Great Britain in the present generation. Even the Gladstonian home rule campaign, which came near destroying the Liberal party, failed to arouse the political passions to anything like their present vehemence.

The conflict that opens the ballot boxes tomorrow for the first general election since 1906 is a death struggle between the two great political parties, the aristocrats and the democrats. "Vote to protect the vote," is the exhortation addressed to the people to-night by the leading Liberal organ, and it then succinctly portrays how the conflict presents itself to the Liberals. On the opposition side is ranged every possible influence in support of the privileged classes.

Proof that the struggle is concentrated in the demand of the House of Commons for a limitation of the powers of the peers may be found in the fact that all attempts to make home rule and the danger of the dissolution of the union a factor in the contest have proved unavailable. The British elector, as far as at present is concerned, declines to concern himself greatly with home rule and its alleged dangers.

The Weekly Spectator, a free trade organ, representative of moderate men of both parties, makes a last despairing appeal tonight to the Unionist free traders to vote against the Government and risk a return of the protectionist party rather than to endanger the integrity of the Kingdom, which, it says, is in far greater peril than ever before owing to the apathy of the country displays toward the Irish question.

The two outstanding features of the campaign have been the determination of the Liberals to concentrate the attention of the people on the constitutional struggle involved in the attempt of the Lords to control the public.

Influence of Thought Emotions

IMPORTANT AS CAUSE OF NERVOUS DISEASE.

The rush and bustle of life—its telephones, automobiles, social obligations, constant nerve strain—all impose a tremendous drain upon the resources of the human body.

Compare today with thirty years ago. Life is a whole lot different. The thoughts and emotions that crowd through your brain are bound to exert an enormous influence on sleep—nerves—nutrition—stomach and brain.

The mad rush of our time makes such an influence upon the vital functions of the body as to wreck the health of thousands before they attain the age of 30.

An important electric engineer of Buffalo, Mr. Karl Steiner, gives a clear view of the influences that shattered his once strong nerves. "It is one of the remarkable features of electrical construction, the frightful haste that is demanded. It involves mental reflection of great concentration, and the speed at which we work wears the mind and body almost like fire. When I was only 20 I was useless—brain weary—nervous—sleepless. Digestion was so poor, food did me little good. A short vacation at Toronto brought 'PERROZON' to my mind. I can say it is a marvellous remedy for such nerve waste and mental exhaustion as bothered me. The effect of Perrozone upon my system was like sunshine to the flowers in spring. My nervous build me up, has given me real health."

You are sure to be lifted from ill-health and weariness, certain to be brought back to joyous health by Perrozone, one of two Perrozone tablets with meals. All dealers, or Cattarhazone Company, Kingston, Canada.

Drunkards Saved Secretly

Any Lady May Do It at Home—Costs Nothing to Try.

Under the influence of Joseph Chamberlain, tariff reform was pushed forward as the Unionists' leading plank. On this question the party presents a very divided front. Austin Chamberlain and many unofficial influences in the party going boldly out for the taxation of food, and Mr. Balfour declining to commit himself beyond the pledge that tariff reform should not have the effect of enhancing the cost of living to the working classes. Mr. Balfour has led himself open to attack because he has not given the slight indication of the details of his intended tariff, except that he committed himself to the assurance that no duty would be placed on raw cotton.

The campaign has been notable for the enormous use of picture posters and similar devices. The tariff reformers even opened shops in different districts to display samples of foreign imports "dumped" into England. This led to amusing incidents. The discovery in one case that an alleged American chair really had been made in London. The question of the cost of food in the United States and Germany also was illustrated in a similar manner. There were displays of British and German bread, of object lessons, and there was much trouble over the Liberal allegations that the German poor subsisted on unpalatable black bread and horse flesh. Then a German baker in London came forward to testify that the alleged black rye bread was a luxury, and that he had a contract to supply it regularly to Buckingham Palace.

The Liberals tried hard to avoid one of their greatest dangers, triangular contests, due to the intrusion of Laborites, but despite their efforts, there still are 50 seats where there is a possibility of the Liberal constituency returning a Unionist member through this cause.

Standing of the Last House.

The House of Commons consists of 670 members. Three candidates were returned unopposed, today by the Unionists, leaving 667 seats to be filled during the general election. Of these England will return 462, Wales 29, Scotland 72, and Ireland 163.

When Parliament was dissolved last Monday the composition of the House was as follows:

Liberals	365
Labor	33
Conservative	31
Socialists	1
Total	500

Unionists

168

Ministerial majority

332

There were two Irish vacancies at the dissolution.

Total

500

Unionists

168

Ministerial majority

332

There were two Irish vacancies at the dissolution.

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Address

THE MISSISSIPPI ON A RAMPAGE

High Water Brings Avalanche of Ice Down on Boats at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 14.—The last of the ice gorges in the Mississippi River went out today, bringing high water and an avalanche of ice on shipping. The loss exceeds \$100,000. The river is rising rapidly and is clogged with ice banks eighteen feet wide. The ferry Madison was sunk at Madison, Ill., yesterday.

More than a thousand men worked along the levee last night to save the small craft. Scores of launches, barges and house-boats went to the bottom.

The steamer Saturn burned to the water's edge last night while caught in an ice jam, and Capt. Thomas and his crew of five men had a narrow escape.

WESTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN

Officers for Year Elected—John H. Scott is President.

St. Thomas, Jan. 14.—The sessions of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention have been largely attended. Among the distinguished speakers were C. C. James, deputy minister of Agriculture; J. R. Pargavel, M. P.; His Worship Mayor Guest, N. P. Hull, of Michigan; and Professor Harcourt and Thomas Ballantyne, of Stratford.

The directors met immediately after the report was submitted and the following officers were elected for 1910: President, John H. Scott, Exeter; first vice-president, William Waddell, Kerwood; second vice-president, D. A. Dempsey, Stratford; third vice-president, S. R. Wallace, John H. Scott, Exeter; western and northern creamery group, Wm. Waddell, Kerwood; London group, D. A. Dempsey, Stratford; Stratford group, J. N. Paget, Canboro; Brantford group, S. R. Wallace, Burgessville; Ingersoll and Woodstock group, W. S. Stocks, Brantford; Listowel group, J. B. Smith, Alton; eastern and southern creamery group, George McKenzie, Ingersoll; Stratford group, S. E. Fahey, Hagersville; Ingersoll and Woodstock group, J. J. Parsons, Jarvis; Simcoe group, J. A. Nelles, London; auditor, J. C. Hegler, Ingersoll; auditor, I. W.

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\$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Men—Free

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

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weak and exhausted, fading memory and loss of back, brought on by excessive, unnatural work, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many weak and nervous men every right in their own homes—without any ordinary help or medicine—that I think additional help or medicine is unnecessary. I should have a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and I am convinced it is the most effective combination for the cure of debility, nervousness and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow-men to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop struggling himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest acting, restorative, upbuilding, "GOLDEN REMEDY" remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quickly and easily. Just drop me a line like this: "Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3542 Glenn Building, Detroit, Mich.; and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain, ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge \$3 to \$5 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

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GEO. McBROOM, Inspector.
J. F. MAINE, Supt. Industrial Branch.

GEO. F. EMERSON, District Agent.

Plays and Players



THE VISIT OF A FAMOUS COMPANY OF PLAYERS TO CANADA—Reading from left to right, the players are: Miss Viola Allen as Giovanna in "The White Sister"; Mr. James O'Neill, who plays the part of Mgr. Sarcinella in "The White Sister"; Miss Minna Gale as the Countess Chiarmonte in "The White Sister"; Mr. William Farnum as Capt. Severi in "The White Sister."

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.

Today, afternoon and night "The Old Homestead"
Monday "Polly of the Circus"
Wednesday "A Stubborn Cinderella"
Thursday "East Lynne"
Friday
Saturday "The White Sister"
Sunday "Cohan & Harris Minstrels"
Wednesday, Jan. 26 J. E. Dodson

AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Thursday, Jan. 20 Douglas Stanbury
Tuesday, Jan. 25 Jessie Alexander



MASTER DOUGLAS STANBURY.
Of Toronto, Canada's Greatest Boy Singer, Who Will Appear at the Auditorium on Thursday Evening Next.

The announcements of coming attractions at the Grand this week shows what Mr. A. J. Small is doing for his Canadian theatres. With the choice of shows, such as a farce comedy, a musical comedy, a drama, an emotional drama, and a minstrel show, no class of amusement seekers should be dissatisfied.

This is not the end of good attractions, as some very choice shows are

coming within the next few weeks. Mr. Egan, the local manager, is delighted with the attendance so far this season. London stands high in the "attendance ranks" with the show managers. The record has been beaten in this city with more than one show. Good houses will attend next week, as the shows are all of a meritorious kind.

A Favorite Play Today.

When the curtain rises on the first act of "The Old Homestead," which appears at the Grand today, comes waiting over the footlights the sweet and wholesome fragrance of a pure New England home, the sunlight of an honest, upright character, reflected in mingled with this delightful and inspiring atmosphere of country life is a genuine strain of American humor. All the familiar scenes that have made the performance so attractive in the past will be seen in their characteristic picturesqueness, and will include the "Old Homestead" farm in its summer garb, the striking reproduction of Grace Church, New York, by moonlight, and the typical farmhouse kitchen.

"Polly of the Circus" on Monday. The dear old Yankee farmer, Gwendolyn Piers, one of the youngest leading women on the American stage, at the head of its presenting cast, will occupy the stage of the Grand Opera House, Monday night next.

In the amusement programme for the season there is nothing that looms larger with promise of pleasure and profit, than "Polly of the Circus." For one entire year the thronging population of New York found it to its taste, and for the last two years, players in almost every large city in the country have added their verdict of approval.

The production which Mr. Thompson has given the play is said to be remarkably realistic. In the last act, an excited fight show performance is presented, with all of the incidents and accessories of such an exhibition. A dozen animals and half a hundred people are concerned in this.

"A Stubborn Cinderella" Next Wednesday.

Theatregoers of London are about to have their curiosity gratified in the coming of the much-talked-of quality musical play, "A Stubborn Cinderella," which comes to the Grand, Wednesday, Jan. 19. This is the most stupendous production of Mr. Mort H. Singer, and was selected as the opening attraction at the New Princess Theatre, Chicago, where it played a phenomenal run of over 400 performances. It was written by the same authors as the other big Singer productions, "The Goddess of

Liberty," "The Time, the Place and the Girl," "The Girl Question," "Honey-moon Trail," etc.

The music is the most charming variety, with a host of pretty song numbers, interspersed throughout the action of the piece, the best number being, perhaps, "When You First Kiss the Last Girl You Love."

"East Lynne" Jan. 20. Local theatre patrons will be afforded an opportunity next Thursday, Jan. 20, at the Grand, of witnessing a highly artistic and enjoyable presentation of the emotional drama, "East Lynne." The intense scene, in which the unfortunate heroine's child breathes its last, is the dramatic moment of the play. Nothing has been left undone in the way of scenic aids and accessories and competent stage direction will insure a harmonious production.

Viola Allen in "The White Sister." When "The White Sister," which comes to the Grand Opera House, Friday, Jan. 21, was talked over prior to its presentation, it was unanimously decided by the managers and the authors that the big scenes of this drama should each have a separate motif in music to carry them through appropriately. Consequently, after considerable thought, Mr. Farnum selected as the best possible man to take up the theme of a play, and write about the theme a motif that would fitly express every sensation that was comprised in it.

For instance, in the first act, the motif throughout is that of despair, almost unadmitted at times, but always present when the need for it arises. In the second act the keynote is desperation, tragic and unbounded. In the third act resignation has been chosen as the fitting theme, and the music follows this emotion with great fidelity. The final act is pure hope—stirring, unbounded hope.

"The House Next Door." J. E. Dodson, the foremost character actor in America, will be seen in the latest play, "The House Next Door," under the direction of Cohan & Harris, at the Grand, on Wednesday, Jan. 26. The play, which is a play of under the personal supervision of the author, Mr. J. Hardy Manners. The production is a sumptuous one, being a faithful reproduction of scenes in London high life. "The House Next Door" deals with the social and married relations and finds an advertisement of a double matrimonial of an impoverished first-class family, and in the end, with the family of a newly-rich family. The fathers represent the prejudice of tradition, while their sons and daughters are the embodiment of the new generation looking only to the heart and brain in their judgment on men and women.

Merry Minstrel Are Coming.

When Cohan & Harris, organized their great minstrel company they realized that it was necessary to engage the best "black-faced" white men in the profession. The company gathered together by these able managers created an excellent impression with managers and audiences, and it was not long before the Cohan & Harris minstrel company commanded the attention of every theatrical manager in the country. From coast to coast and north and south this minstrel troupe has travelled, and with but two or three years as minstrel managers, Cohan & Harris have stepped to the front with their minstrel, George Evans, known as "The Honey Boy," is the real top-notch with the company, but the end men are all leaders. The singers and dancers are picked artists, while the scenery is magnificent. Londoners will have an opportunity of expressing

their opinion of these minstrels on Saturday next, Jan. 22, when matinee and evening performances will be given.

Notable Players, Past and Present.

The New York Clipper commenced a weekly review of "Notable Players, Past and Present," three weeks ago, and it promises to be the most interesting collection of stories of historical players ever written by a dramatic journal. The first article reviewed the life of Edwin Forrest, the second that of McCreedy, and this week's issue that of Charlotte Cushman. The Clipper never waits for competitors to inaugurate features.

Facts Not Generally Known.

That Irene Oshier, who plays Mrs. Howard Jeffries in the eastern comedy, "The Third Degree," was born in Munich, and made her New York debut with Anne Russell in a prominent part in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

That Alice Wilson, who plays Mrs. Jones March in Charles Klein's new play, "The Next of Kin," obtained her first professional engagement on the stage through Sir Henry Irving, who, by the way, was a distant relative of Miss Macbeth.

That George W. Barnum, who plays Baron Cosca in support of Elsie Ferguson in "Such a Little Queen," has translated and adapted no less than five German comedies and farces into English.

That Frederick Perry, who plays John Ricalby in "The Next of Kin," achieved his greatest success on the stage playing character old men, although Mr. Perry has just entered the thirties.

That Frankie Craig, who plays Mammy Melton in support of Frank Keenan in "The Heigans," was for many years a prominent member in the famous Drury Lane (London) company, her greatest characterization being Nancy Sykes.

That Monifree Johnstone, who plays John Crane in support of Robert Edson in "A Man's a Man," played the part of Cash Hawkins in the London (England) Lyric Theatre production of "The Sunbeam," in which Lewis Waller was the star.

That Helen Macbeth, who plays Jean Christie in support of Robert Edson in "A Man's a Man," made her debut on the stage in Chicago with Mrs. Fiske in "Tess."

Little Mary L. Clark, of Buffalo, N. Y., attended the matinee performance at the New York Hippodrome on Jan. 3, having made a special trip covering 80 miles, in order to see the show.

Little Miss Clark is the daughter of Thomas M. Clark, general manager of Norman E. Mack's publications, including the Buffalo Daily and Sunday Times, the National Monthly, etc. Little Miss Clark's visit to the Hippodrome was the fulfillment of a promise made to the child by her parents last 4th of July, on which day the little girl was badly burned while playing with fireworks, so that for months afterwards her life was despaired of. Many inches of skin were grafted on the child's body, and her submission to the painful operations which she was forced to undergo, was encouraged by her father's promise to take her to the Hippodrome on the day on which she was well enough to be moved. The little child had visited the big playhouse the spring previous to her accident, and throughout her illness talked constantly of Marceline and the other wonders of the show. Mr. and Mrs. Clark returned to Buffalo after the matinee performance, the fulfillment of the promise made to their little daughter costing \$150 for the one day's visit to New York and the New York Hippodrome. Mr. Mack, by the way, is a former Londoner.



GWENDOLYN PIERS.

The Fascinating Little Leading Lady Who Plays Polly in "Polly of the Circus" at the Grand on Monday Night.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE STAGE IN AMERICA

John Howard Payne was the first actor born in America who ever played Hamlet. He was the original boy Hamlet, having played the part at the age of seventeen years, at the Park Theatre in New York, in May, 1809.

The opera "Semiramide" was first heard in America, April 25, 1826, at the Park Theatre, New York.

Charles William Macready first appeared in New York, Oct. 2, 1826, as Virginia. The receipts for the performance were \$1,650.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" was first acted in America, on Nov. 8, 1827, with Mrs. Hilsen as Puck, Mr. Hilsen as Bottom, Mrs. Sharp as Titania, and Mrs. Hackett as Hermia.

Helen Lowell has doubtless had more "pieces" in the papers than any other living actress. She says so herself, but very modestly she attributes it to the fact that she played "Miss Hazy" in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," for so long a time.

"There was something in the character," said Miss Lowell at the Bijou Theatre the other evening, while she was resting between spells in "The Lottery Man," that appealed to newspaper men and women. "I'm sure half of the people who used to interview me never dreamed of such a woman as Miss Hazy. I'm sure they had never met her in real life. I suppose it was her pathetic life and crushed appearance that called for pity. Invariably the interviewers would say: 'And, although the reader will hardly believe it, Miss Lowell is really a pretty woman.' That always made Miss Hazy feel very badly."

They are saying the same kind of things about Miss Lowell for her

The last performance at the famous Nido's Garden in New York, which opened on Aug. 6, 1827, was given by George W. Monroe in "My Aunt Bridget," on March 25, 1895.

Until 1860 Sunday night performances were permitted in the theatres of New York.

On Sept. 30, 1857, the late Joseph Jefferson made his first appearance on the stage at the National Theatre, New York, at the age of eight, in a sword combat with Master Titus, and impersonated a pirate.

The first stage representation of "Rip Van Winkle" took place in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1825, with Charles B. Parsons as Rip.

Playing of the part of "Lizzie" in "The Lottery Man," in fact, "Lizzie" might be mistaken for a near relative of "Miss Hazy."

"I never imagined I should ever play such a part again," admitted Miss Lowell. "This should occasion no surprise. Do you recall that I have appeared in Shakespeare? I have also played in Gilbert and Sullivan's operas." Then, half-jokingly, she added, "You must remember that the papers used to say: 'She is really a pretty woman.'"

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Holiday Feasting is Over

You have had two weeks of feasting, heavy meats, rich pastries, puddings and sweetmeats. Now's the time to get back to the simple life. You cannot stand much of that rich diet, your stomach will revolt—indigestion and stomach dissatisfaction. Get back to good plain, healthful food that will restore the stomach to its normal healthy condition—

SHREDDED WHEAT

BISCUIT

the purest, cleanest and most nourishing of all wholesome foods. Made from the whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and twice baked. Builds up brain, bone and muscle, and fills the veins with rich, warm blood. Just the food for these cold winter days. It is delicious for breakfast with hot milk, a little cream and a dash of salt. Made in Canada. Try it. All the meat in the Golden Wheat.

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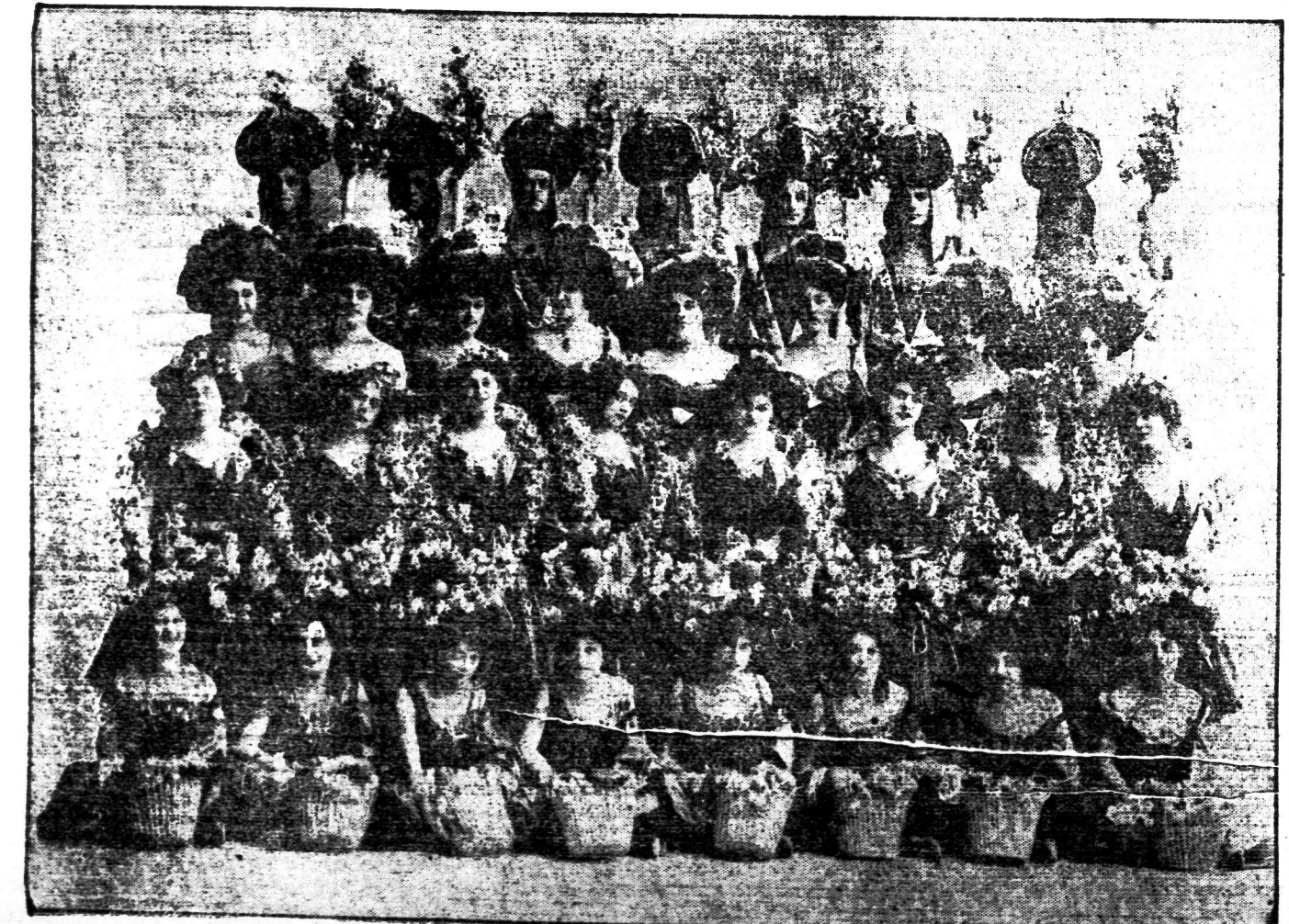
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DEATH OF JUDGE HODGINS.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—His Honor Thomas Hodgins, judge of the admiralty division of the exchequer court and master-in-ordinary of the supreme court of Canada, died suddenly at his home, 21 Bloor street west, this afternoon. Heart failure was the cause of death. Judge Hodgins was born in Dublin in 1828. In 1848 he emigrated to Canada.



The Orange Ballet in "A Stubborn Cinderella," the Musical Comedy to Appear at the Grand next Wednesday.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Capital, \$3,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$5,500,000.

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PROFIT AND LOSS.

1908. Dec. 31. By Balance	\$55,741.78
1909. Jan. 18. Provision for loss on Sovereign Bank reversed	30,000.00
Dec. 31. Net profits for current year; losses by bad debts estimated and provided for	604,123.37 8709,865.15
1909. Jan. 18. To Loss on composition with Sovereign Bank	\$25,000.00
Dec. 31. Dividends Nos. 157, 158, 159, 160 at 12%	360,000.00
Special bonus to Clerks & Junior Managers	30,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	25,000.00
Written off Bank Premiums Account	125,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund	100,000.00
Balance carried forward	44,865.15 8709,865.15

GÉNÉRAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1909.

LIABILITIES.	
Deposits not bearing interest	\$7,081,171.97
Deposits bearing interest	27,800,777.29
Interest accrued on Deposits	126,383.67 35,008,332.93
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	247,229.65
Deposits by other Banks in United Kingdom	23,343.91
Deposits by other Banks in Foreign Countries	672,150.31 942,729.87
Notes in Circulation	2,824,776.88
Drafts drawn between Branches outstanding	701,484.13 3,526,261.01
Capital paid up	3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	5,500,000.00
Reserve for loss in liquidating the Ontario Bank	50,000.00
Special bonus to Clerks and Junior Managers	30,000.00
Profit and loss, balance carried to 1910	44,865.15
Rebate of interest (6 1/2%) on Time Loans	149,057.13
Dividend Warrants outstanding	220.00
Dividend No. 160, payable 3rd Jan., 1910	90,000.00 8,864,342.28
	\$48,359,366.09

ASSETS.

Specie	\$2,169,766.49
Dominion Notes—Legal Tenders	2,830,791.20
Notes and Cheques on other Banks	2,128,272.29
Due from other Banks in Foreign Countries	1,533,548.11
Standing Exchange	1,107,672.30
Investments (Provincial, Municipal and other Bonds)	9,770,051.88
Call Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	6,650,161.59
Call Loans, secured by Grain and other Staple Commodities	2,812,500.60 26,127,336.54
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation	155,773.89
Loans to Provinces and Municipalities	238,129.65
Current Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	1,382,528.55
Current Loans, secured by Grain and other Staples	1,237,820.81
Overdrafts, secured	277,003.91
Overdrafts, authorized but not specifically secured	18,097.93
Notes and Bills discounted and current	17,806,421.21
Notes and Bills overdue	2,230.50
Bank Premiums	98,219.67
Stationery Department	22,286.40 22,238,129.55
	\$48,359,366.09

H. C. McLEOD, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We hereby certify that we have personally checked the cash on hand at Halifax, Toronto and Montreal. We have also verified the securities held as investments, personally examining those held by the Canadian branches of the Bank and procuring certificates by responsible business men, not in the employ of the Bank, certifying to the existence of the securities and the value thereof.

EMBRO ITEMS

Embroid, Jan. 13.—Mrs. (Rev.) James Barber is visiting with Toronto and Guelph friends.

Mr. Charlie Ross is on a visit to his parents after an absence of three years in the Northwest.

A very pretty wedding took place at the manse on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 5, when Miss Alice Murray, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Murray, was united in marriage to Mr. Fred Slater. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Jas. Barber. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Agnes Smith, of East Zorra, and the groom by Mr. John McDonald, of Guelph. Mr. and Mrs. Slater are spending their honeymoon in Buffalo and other places and on their return will reside on the 14th line, where they have the best wishes of the community for a happy life.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. B. Ross are visiting with friends in Woodstock and Bright.

Rev. Mr. Watson, of Thamesford, exchanged pulpits with Rev. Mr. Barber for Sunday services.

Week of prayer services are being held in Knox Church this week, followed by revival services for the coming few weeks conducted by Dr. Dickson, of Galt. Mr. McBratney will assist in the singing for revival meetings.

Mr. H. Cody, of Woodstock, is visiting in the village.

Mr. John McPherson, who has been attending Woodstock Business College, has secured a position in Toronto, and left for there Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenville Sutherland, of Saskatoon, are spending their honeymoon with friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. Page, of London, spent a few days with friends here.

Mr. Burns Smith left for Guelph where he will attend the Agricultural College.

Mr. Fred Howes has returned from a trip to the west and is renewing acquaintances in the village.

Mr. Shaw, of High River, Alta., is visiting at Mr. Dan. Kennedy's.

Miss Gertrude Matheson, of Chicago, is the guest of her friend, Miss Ella McKay.

Rev. W. T. Gunn, of Toronto, formerly pastor of the Congregational

SUNDAY SCHOOL PUPILS HELD CHRISTMAS TREE

Excellent Programme Carried Out in McKenzie Hall.

A very enjoyable time was spent in McKenzie Hall last night when the Sunday school of the Church of the Redeemer held their annual Christmas tree. Rev. W. Hill, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, was in the chair, and among the presents on the tree a Christmas tree was a pair of gloves, a gift from the Sunday school teachers to Mr. Harry Ashby, the superintendent. The programme opened by a Christmas carol by nine little girls, and included songs by George Jacobs, Lena Brown, Willie Brett, Dorothy Bell, Elsie Thompson, Winnie Jacobs, Hazel Berryhill, Violet Brett and Wilmer Morley; speeches by Newton Ashman, Willie Brett and Stephen Berryhill; a recitation by Laura Fisher and three choruses by the school. The programme concluded with a dramatic sketch entitled "Doctor Cure All," which was well received and greatly enjoyed.

All notes or legal papers executed in Mexico must bear revenue stamps, and all papers executed in the United States or other countries must bear these stamps before legal action can be commenced in Mexico.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., Battle Creek, Mich.

"I was never able to use my real ability to advantage until I learned to distinguish between what was good and what was bad for me to eat and drink—leaving the bad alone and using the good."

POSTUM solved the question of what to drink.

"There's a Reason."

MORE HELP WANTED WILL INVESTIGATE BY MR. GRANT THE SCHOOL RATES

Assessment Commissioner Makes a Recommendation to the Finance Committee. City Council May Ask the Legislature to Limit the Educationalists.

TRACTION CO.'S CHARTER RATES IN OTHER CITIES

City Auditor Heard City Solicitor's Opinion and Will Ask London's Member for Copies of the Bill.

The mayor's inaugural address occupied a large portion of the time of the minority meeting of the finance committee yesterday afternoon. A number of proposals were referred to this committee, but few of them were finally disposed of.

The clauses referring to the growth of the debt, economy, roads, railway matters, etc., were laid over for further consideration.

Orchestra Expenses. Mr. Maurice Poirer appeared before the committee and asked a grant for the purpose of defraying the expenses of an orchestra he had entered in the musical competition established by Earl Grey to be held in Toronto in April. The members of the committee expressed themselves as being in sympathy with it, and were willing to assist personally, but they did not think it would be wise for the city council to contribute. They suggested a benefit concert or subscription list.

Providing the Money. City Treasurer Bell suggested that a bylaw making provision for the usual loan for current expenses be prepared, and that local improvement debentures to the value of \$25,000 be offered for sale.

City Auditor Jewell asked leave to purchase \$8,000 worth on behalf of the trust fund for the hospital, and it was agreed that he should take the sum at par. The Police Benefit Association will also take \$5,000 worth at the current rate.

Traction Company's Charter. The notice of the Southwestern Traction Company regarding their application for charter was considered. The opinion of City Solicitor Meredith regarding the power clause was received, and he pointed out that it might be detrimental to the power project of the citizens, and had been opposed on former occasions. He asked for instructions as to whether or not the city opposed the granting of a Federal charter when the road now operated under a Provincial charter. There were some matters of detail that would not be here until a copy of the bill was received. He suggested that copies of the bill be secured, and placed in the hands of the council and himself for consideration. On motion of Mayor Beattie, London's member will be asked to furnish copies of the bill.

The Water Surplus. The request of the water commissioners that they be allowed to handle their own surplus was not favorably received. Ald. Richter thought that the city could not afford to allow the money received each year to be taken from them, and it was decided to file the request, and to call for tenders for a sewerage booklet to be issued by the city.

The bylaw for the establishment of a board of control was laid over until a later meeting.

Assessment Changes. A communication was read from Assessment Commissioner Grant recommending that Mr. Martin O'Sullivan be appointed chief clerk to succeed Mr. Arthur Jolly, and that two assessors be named to work half-time in Mr. O'Sullivan's place, and that a junior clerk be named to work up in the office.

The appointment of these officials rests altogether with the commissioner and myself," said Mr. Beattie. "However, to carry out the suggestion of Mr. Grant it will be necessary to have an extra official. That is the only reason this matter is brought to the committee."

Will Investigate. "I confess that I am not very familiar with the workings of the various departments at the city hall," said Ald. Richter. "I would suggest that the committee visit the various departments and familiarize themselves with what is right and proper."

"There is no immediate hurry," commented his worship, "I accept the suggestion, and consider it a proper one."

The various accounts were passed. Those presented were Ald. Richter, chairman, Ald. Eckert, Mayor Beattie and Secretary Baker.

TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST AT SASKATOON

Mother, Two Children and Four Boarders Were Burned to Death.

Saskatoon, Sask., Jan. 15.—As the result of a fire which broke out yesterday morning shortly after 7 o'clock in the shack of a homesteader named Henderson, situated on the west side of the town, his wife and her two children, together with the two children of a man named Alexander Reid, are dead.

Reid himself was so terribly burned trying to save the children that the lower part of his body is stripped of flesh, and his condition is hopeless. Henderson returned to his home yesterday, bringing Reid with him, as the two children of the latter boarded with the Hendersons.

Mystery surrounds the tragedy, but the fire is supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove. The fire department only reached the scene in time to draw out the charred remains. The coroner will hold an inquest.

Later reports state that Henderson only came home from his homestead a few days ago with his family. All retired as usual at night, and nothing unusual was noticed until the fire broke out in the morning while the family were still asleep.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Cough in 2 Days.

TRAFFORD'S BIG FURNITURE SALE

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS AT COST PRICES

\$13.00 for DINING CHAIRS—5 small, 1 arm, quarter-cut oak, polished; upholstered seats, were \$17.00. Two sets only.

\$16.00 for DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, quarter-cut oak, polished box seats, upholstered in leather, were \$21.00.

\$20.00 for DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, quarter-cut oak, polished box seats, upholstered in leather, were \$24.00.

\$22.50 for DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, quarter-cut oak, polished slip seats, upholstered in genuine leather, were \$30.00.

BIG SAVINGS IN SIDEBOARDS

\$11.50 for ROYAL OAK SIDEBOARD, 3 drawers and cupboard, B. B. glass, was \$17.00.

\$17.75 for QUARTER-CUT OAK FINISHED SIDEBOARD, 2 small drawers, 1 large, and cupboard, was \$23.00.

\$13.75 for QUARTER-CUT OAK FINISHED SIDEBOARD, 3 good-sized drawers and cupboard; a bargain; was \$18.00.

\$31.00 for QUARTER-CUT OAK SIDEBOARD, polished, 1 drawer lined, the best selected oak, was \$40.00.

50 Parlor Tables To Be Cleared Regardless of Cost

\$1.25 PARLOR TABLES, Royal oak, shaped legs, were \$2.00.

\$1.60 PARLOR TABLES, oak or mahogany, were \$2.50.

\$3.25 PARLOR TABLES, quarter-cut oak or mahogany, polished, were \$5.00.

\$4.25 PARLOR TABLES, mahogany polished round top, were \$6.00.

\$8.75 PARLOR TABLES, mahogany polished, pedestal leg, were \$11.00.

\$12.50 PARLOR TABLES, mahogany polished, pedestal leg, were \$15.00.

WE ARE OUT OF THE HIGH-RENT DISTRICT.

Wm. Trafford Furniture Co.

95 and 97 KING STREET, BETWEEN TALBOT and RIDOUT.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK BEFORE THE COURTS

Test Case To Decide Big Liability—Many Witnesses Called.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—A test case to determine whether Curator W. E. Stuvart, of the defunct Sovereign Bank, is entitled to collect from Directors Randolph Macdonald, Alexander A. Duggan, Donald Campbell, Albert E. Dymont, Wm. K. McNaught, M. P. P., Senator Donald McMillan, of Alexandria, and Duncan M. Stewart, of Montreal, the amount of notes given them for a total of about \$400,000 new stock advanced by J. P. Morgan & Co., was commenced yesterday before Chancellor Boyd, in the non-jury sittings. The defendant in this action is Senator Donald D. McMillan, of Alexandria, the other six directors having agreed that in order to save time and expense they would share among themselves the cost of meeting this test case. In proceeding against Senator McMillan on a note for \$25,488, and interest, Curator Stuvart contends that it was intended by the Sovereign Bank to him, and when it was presented payment was refused by the bank. Upon the result of this action will rest similar actions against the other directors. The total amount involved is about \$400,000 divided in about equal amounts among the seven directors.

The actions arise out of the action of D. M. Stewart, former general manager of the Sovereign Bank, in buying large blocks of stock for the bank's account. This was disclosed by the directors of the bank and J. P. Morgan & Co., who were largely interested, and they insisted on the matter being put in legal shape.

The defence contend that personally the directors are not liable, and that they were to have been fully indemnified by the bank. They also say that if the notes were made or endorsed they were illegal and void, and were not a device to cover up the fact that the bank purchased its own stock, and for enabling the third party (the bank) to continue the ownership of this stock.

The bank as a third party says in defence that there was no agreement that the defendants should not be sued, and if such an agreement ever was made they say it is void, and the authority of the bank's manager to make it, and that it is illegal.

Messrs. W. K. McNaught, M. P. P., and A. E. Dymont, directors, were called. They explained that they had been informed that the bank needed money to cover European liabilities, and the only way out of the difficulty was by the directors making a note, and upon these J. P. Morgan & Co. had advanced the necessary funds. They had been given to understand that no liability would be attached to the notes given by them.

Mr. C. B. McNaught, son of Mr. W. K. McNaught, stated that from March 4, 1907, till April 16, 1907, he had held in trust 751 shares, which he had accepted on condition that there would be no liability attached to them. He had received no benefit from the transaction in any shape or form, and he did not know what became of the shares ultimately. He had been told by his father that these shares had been purchased by the bank and would be taken over by the concern.

James Bicknell, K. C., and F. R. Mackenzie are acting for Mr. Stewart; W. J. Boland, I. F. Hellmuth, K. C., and W. W. Anglin, for the Sovereign Bank, and Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., H. S. Oiler, K. C., Frank Arnold, K. C., and John Wood, for Senator McMillan and the others.

MOTHER DID THE PLOWING. Detroit, Jan. 14.—"Father made mother go out and plow and pitch hay just like a man," said Mrs. Malloy, testifying in the divorce suit of her mother, Mrs. Janette Poole, against Stephen D. Poole, a Judge, in Horner's court. "He said that she was no better than anybody else, and if she was going to stay around she was going to work." When the other woman was around, he wouldn't pay any attention to mother. He used to be very fond of the other woman; but he did not care for mother. He was so cruel to her and to me that I was obliged to leave home several times before I was married."

"WETS" AND "DRYS" BOTH DISSATISFIED Result of Vote on Local Option in South Essex Is Unsatisfactory.

Leamington, Jan. 14.—Both the "wets" and "drys" are dissatisfied with the result of the vote in South Essex on local option, and both sides are considering the advisability of starting proceedings either to quash the bylaw or to secure a recount of the votes by the county judge, claiming many persons not legally qualified to do so were allowed to vote on the question.

In Essex, where the bylaw was defeated by 17 of a majority, the "wets" believe they can change the result on the ground that non-residents were allowed to vote.

In Kingsville, where local option carried by 17 of a majority, the "wets" are to make an effort to quash the bylaw, and the same course is being considered here, though the local option majority was so large there is little hope of overcoming it.

\$14,000,000 LOSS Disastrous Floods in Utah—Many Miles of Track Washed Out.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 14.—Advices from the flooded district of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake route filter in slowly. It is known that 32 miles of track have been washed out, and that practically washed out in long stretches. All trains, save four locals, have been abandoned. It is announced that there will be no through schedule made before September.

It is conservatively estimated that Minard's Liniment Company, Limited: Gentlemen,—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 effective in cases of inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

For Edison and Columbia machines and records, call on Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street, 2nd-f.

Pianos to Rent We will rent a nice piano for \$2 and up per month, and allow six months' rent on purchase. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Captain Quatrevaux, of the French steamer Thiers, who has arrived at San Francisco from Newcastle in Australia, announces that he has discovered a new island in the Pacific waters near the Galibiers group.

From Arctic to Tropics in Ten Minutes

No oil heater has a higher efficiency or greater heating power than the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device) With it you can go from the cold of the Arctic to the warmth of the Tropics in 10 minutes.

The new Automatic Smokeless Device prevents smoking. Removed in an instant for cleaning.

Solid brass font holds 4 quarts of oil—sufficient to give out a glowing heat for 9 hours—solid brass wick carriers—damper top—cool handle—oil indicator. Heater beautifully finished in nickel or Japan in a variety of styles.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest Agent of THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited TORONTO.

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited TORONTO.

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Captain Quatrevaux, of the French steamer Thiers, who has arrived at San Francisco from Newcastle in Australia, announces that he has discovered a new island in the Pacific waters near the Galibiers group.

ALL THE NEWS
THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON
MANY SPORTSSTRATFORD MIDGETS BEATEN
IN VERY SPEEDY GAME HERE
BY FAST LONDON JUNIORS

Locals Show Superior Speed and Stick Handling—
Leckie Plays Wonderful Hockey—Some
Rough Work on Both Sides—Last Half Best
—Teams Very Evenly Matched and Look
Like Champions.

London juniors trimmed Stratford by a score of 8 to 6 in one of the fastest games of hockey of the season at the Jubilee rink last night. London won by superior stickwork and skating, and from the commencement of the second half they set a pace that the Stratford boys found it absolutely impossible to keep up with. London's defense was a stone-wall, with McCall at point, and Parkinson in goal, and although the Stratford team tried their best, and made some splendid rushes, London scored five goals in the second half, and won handily.

MIDGETS START FAST.

Stratford started off fast, and for some minutes kept the puck at the London end of the rink, and finally Eason shot it through seven minutes after play had started. Again Stratford got the puck, and rushed it to the London end, and in a couple of minutes more Low shot it through. A moment later Leckie made a great rush, and scored London's first goal by a splendid shot. The play grew very fast, and McCall was put out for rough play. A moment later Dillon, the Stratford point, was laid out, and the game had to be stopped for a couple of minutes. Thompson, of Stratford, was put off for rough play almost as soon as the game resumed, and London rushed the puck to Stratford's end, and just 24 minutes after the game started, Leckie again shot it through. Low, for Stratford, duplicated the play a few minutes later, and at half-time the score stood 3 to 2 in Stratford's favor.

LONDONS SHOW SPEED.

London came out strong in the second half, and set the pace. The play was around Stratford's goal for nearly a minute, and then Thompson got the puck and rushed it through. London's goal by some clever work.

LECKIE HURT.

London again rushed the puck to Stratford's goal, and McCall shot it through. Leckie, of London, received a blow in the forehead from a stick, and play had to be stopped for some minutes. He came back into the game amid great applause, and made a great lift from the far corner of the rink behind Stratford's goal. The puck struck the top of the goal post, and bounced in. Thompson was again put out for rough play, and a couple of minutes after Eason was also put off for being rough. London was playing by far the faster game now, and the puck was continually in Stratford territory, and only the splendid work of their goalkeeper prevented London from scoring several times.

LEE STARS HERE.

Lee, for London, made a great rush, and scored the goal that tied the score. Avery, for London, scored another in less than a minute. Stratford played fast and scored, the puck being put through by Thompson. Gilles was hurt, and play stopped for a few minutes. Gilles had to stop and Thompson was put off by Stratford to even things up. Lee rushed the puck to Stratford's end, and shot it through. Low got the puck when it was faced off, and after some clever work put it through, and a moment later Lee scored again for London, about a minute before the gong sounded.

The teams lined up as follows:
London—Parkinson, goal; McCall, point; Avery, cover; Leckie, rover; Lee, centre; Wilson, left wing; McGinnis, right wing.
Stratford—Keller, goal; Dillon, point; Monteith, cover; Low, rover; Thompson, centre; Eason, left wing; McGinnis, right wing.
Frank Lloyd, of Stratford, and George Nightingale, of London, were the timekeepers, and Dr. Livingstone, of Toronto, refereed.

ALL APPEAR ANXIOUS TO
HAVE THE BIG FIGHT

San Francisco Will Offer No Objection
—Neither Will Utah.

[Associated Press.]
San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Official assurances have been given to Jack Gleason that he can hold the Jeffries-Johnson fight in this city on Jan. 20. Gleason, formerly Young Mitchell, a boxer, who is chairman of the police committee of the board of supervisors, before which the applications for fight permits are heard, said he believed Gleason to be sincere in his attitude of independence toward Tex Rickard, and that he would give the local promoter his support.

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 15.—Tex Rickard is in Ogden to meet a local committee that has been working to bring to Ogden the Jeffries-Johnson fight. It is said that the mayor will offer no opposition to the fight.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

IN WINTER

Atlantic City
NEW JERSEY

Is popular and attractive, and the mild equable climate, various pastimes and social diversions most conducive to health and pleasure.
Outdoor pleasures can be enjoyed at any time. The famous Boardwalk, always free of snow or slush, affords the delights of the promenade. Any of the many pastimes are every ready for your enjoyment.

The Leading Houses

Open all year will furnish information, quote rates, etc.
The Leeds Company
Hotel Dennis
Walter J. Buzby
Calen Hall
P. L. Young, Mgr.
Haddon Hall
Leeds & Lippincott
Marlborough-Blenheim
Josiah White & Sons
Company
The Pennhurst
Wm. E. Hoad
SUBURB RAIL SERVICE TO ATLANTIC CITY.
Via New York City over the Central Railroad of New Jersey or the Pennsylvania Railroad to Atlantic City. Via Philadelphia connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad or the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The Leading Resort House of the World
PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE DURING
Atlantic's Great Winter and Spring Season
(Extending from December to June)
The house holds 1100 guests. It has 400 private baths, each with sea and fresh water. White service in both American plan and a la Carte dinner rooms. Exquisite music, golf, rolling chairs, theatres, splendid motorizing roads.
Ownership Management
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

PARIS'ANS WIN
FROM GALT SEVEN

A Good Game—Galt's Fide in Second
Half—Fraser Shows Great Form
in Nets—Peebles Good.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Paris, Jan. 14.—The Parisians tonight won from Galt intermediates in an O. H. A. game by a score of 5 to 1. The half-time score was 1 to 0 in favor of the locals.
The game started off fast, and the visitors held the green-shirted crew down. In the second half the pace began to tell, and there was no doubt which was the better team. Fraser in goal did splendid work. Paris, while Peebles and Thompson formed a great scoring duo, Flannigan, Todd and Munro were best of the visitors. The line-up: Galt—McEaden, goal; Scott, point; Flannigan, cover; Todd, rover; Morton, centre; Walker, right; Munro, left.
Paris—Fraser, goal; Peebles, point; Thompson, cover; Kempthorne, rover; Galt, centre; Mogg, right; Gill, left.
Referee—Mason, of Ingersoll.

DAILY BULLETIN
O. H. A. REGISTRATIONS

Pictorial Films a Defence to Protest on
Jewell's Age—London Juniors List
Registered.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Picton has filed a defence to Jewell's protest as to the age of the film. They say that the protest was thrown out because notice was not served on them within the prescribed time, being fourteen hours late.
Secretary Baulter, of Picton, writes: "Before signing Jewell, I got his age from his mother, and a declaration from her, and I searched the clerk's office here but could not find his registration. If Jewell is over age I was not aware of it, and believe his mother honestly believed she was right."
Preston will play their intermediate O. H. A. game with Joseph Lyons tonight instead of last night, as scheduled.

Registrations today were:
Belleville (Int.)—W. Gilbert, St. Catharines (Int.)—J. Wedge, St. Paul's, Toronto (Int.)—C. Bennett, St. John's (Int.)—W. Pletcher, Desha's, London (Int.)—Gordon, A. Rundle, E. Chubb, Peterboro (Int.)—R. Glover, R. De-rocher, J. Seymour, P. Weatherstone, R. McLaughlin, H. McMillan, B. Susty.

London Juniors.
London (Jr.)—C. Parkinson, W. Avery, D. McIntyre, H. McGill, R. Wilson, L. Gilles, W. Lee, Toronto A. C. (Jr.)—H. Boulter, W. Anderson, F. Robinson, L. Auguston, P. Tuning, J. Finlay, P. Ritchie, A. Ronnerill, E. Repton, St. Catharines (Jr.)—G. MacDonald, P. MacRae, W. Munter, J. Smith, P. French, J. Orchard, C. Learmonth, L. Jackson, G. Mudge.

TURF RESULTS

At Jacksonville.
First race—Toson, 10 to 5, Mel-o-don 6 to 1, Albany 7 to 1.
Second—Geo. W. Lebold 2 to 1, Earls-court 5 to 1, Glen Bouchee 12 to 1.
Third—Sugor 2 to 1, Crossover 8 to 1, Pullit 15 to 1.
Fourth—Darius 2 to 1, Killcrankie 5 to 1, Schleswig 5 to 1.
Fifth—Wapona 12 to 1, Dr. Barkley 10 to 1, Chilla 7 to 1.
Sixth—Ottilo 4 to 1, Roseboro 3 to 1, Cowen 4 to 1.

At Tampa.
First—Kith and Kin, 11 to 5, Firebrand 5 to 1, Esther Brown 3 to 1, Belle of the Tribe 4 to 1, Miss Elliot 5 to 1.
Second—Lucille 4 to 1, Bonnie Bee 2 to 1, Dry Dollar 12 to 1, Tamar 4 to 1, Warden 10 to 1.
Third—Cassowary 9 to 1, Tamar 4 to 1, Warden 10 to 1.
Fourth—Cassowary 9 to 1, Tamar 4 to 1, Warden 10 to 1.
Fifth—Cassowary 9 to 1, Tamar 4 to 1, Warden 10 to 1.
Sixth—Cassowary 9 to 1, Tamar 4 to 1, Warden 10 to 1.

At Juarez.
First—Lady Parer 5 to 1, Maltese 14 to 1, Judith Page 8 to 1.
Second—Mel-don 11 to 5, Ann, Mel-don 4 to 1, Apogize 15 to 1.
Third—The Sticker 10 to 1, Margaret Russell 7 to 1, Assadell 20 to 1.
Fourth—Elizabeth Harwood 7 to 1, Sugar Mudd 2 to 1, German Silver 20 to 1.
Fifth—Camera 9 to 1, Kyle 8 to 1, Lady Cates 10 to 1.
Sixth—Lady Esther 3 to 1, Aquila 8 to 1, Fantastic 7 to 1.

At Oakland.
First—Paul Clifford 10 to 1, Gold Heart 5 to 1, Lady Renescent 10 to 1, L. Gold Heart 5 to 1, Rapid Water 7 to 1, Dovatia 3 to 1, Daily 15 to 1.
Second—Mel-don 11 to 5, J. C. Clem 9 to 1, Mel-don 4 to 1, J. C. Clem 9 to 1, Cocksack 8 to 1.
Third—Mr. Bishop 5 to 1, Bryce 9 to 1, Legatine 12 to 1.
Fourth—Right sort 20 to 1, Redwood 11 to 1, Lady Kitty 8 to 1.
Fifth—Banana 12 to 1, Roberts 8 to 1, Emma G. 8 to 1.

GRAHAM'S PETS AGAIN

Win a Handy Game From the Candy-makers—Close Play All Through the Piece.

Graham's famous Pets, of hockey fame, opened the season Thursday evening at the Westminster rink with the candy-makers of the D. S. Perrin & Co., Ltd. The game was a very close one, and the Pets finally winning by a score of 6 to 4.
The new man Lindsay showed up well. The team on the whole looks good. While they miss Beech in the line-up, they are strong in all points. The line-up was as follows:
Pets—Lindsay, goal; Woods, point; Mann, cover; Hill, left; Seltzer, right wing.
Candy-makers—Daniels, goal; Hyslop, point; Murray, cover; Henderson, rover; Saunders, centre; McCormick, left wing; Osburn, right wing.
Goal judges—Evans and McMillan. Referee—S. Seltzer.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE ST. CHARLES

Most Select Location,
Fronting the Beach.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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

NEWLIN HAINES
661-7-7-7

THISTLE RINKS UP
AT GALT YESTERDAY

Win Both Afternoon and Evening
Games From the Local Option
Rinks—Close Scores.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Galt, Jan. 14.—Five rinks from the Thistle Club, London, curled here today, morning and afternoon, winning on both occasions. The scores as a rule, were low, and some excellent curling was done by both clubs. In the afternoon every London rink was up, and in the evening all were up with the exception of Talbot's four. The scores:
Afternoon.
Pulton, skip... 8 McDougall, skip... 5
Strong, skip... 10 Kilgour, skip... 5
Heaman, skip... 13 Phelip, skip... 2
Talbot, skip... 11 Hunter, skip... 6
Furdon, skip... 7 Goldie skip... 5
Total... 49 Total... 23
London up 26 shots.

Evening.
Pulton, skip... 6 Hindmarsh, sk... 5
Purdie, sk... 10 Wilkins, sk... 5
Heaman, sk... 10 Turnbull, sk... 8
Talbot, sk... 4 J. Turnbull, sk... 10
Strong, sk... 7 Robertson, sk... 3
Total... 33 Total... 31
London up two shots.

GREAT PREPARATIONS
FOR A. B. C. TOURNEY

A Large Prize List for Detroit Con-
gress—Hundreds of Pin Pounders
Going to Attend.

Detroit, Jan. 14.—Very few people have heard of the A. B. C. tourney, which is required to prepare and conduct one of the annual tournaments of the American Bowling Congress, such as will be held in this city during February and March. Probably not 100 bowlers in the country could give any idea of the finances required to hold such a tourney, and make this big winter sporting event a success. To begin with it will require between \$10,000 and \$12,000 in the way of expenses at the Hotel Gardens and prepare that place for the coming of the pin pounders. All in all, the tourney will cost \$20,000 before the doors are opened.

But this is only a start on what it costs the bowlers of the country to conduct the tourney. From present indications, the entry list will reach 400 five-men teams, coming from as far east as Montreal and as far west as Portland, Me., and Denver and Salt Lake City. These men will spend from \$20 to \$30 in railroad fare, and probably twice that in hotel bills while in the city of Detroit. To the Detroit bowlers, it seems almost incredible to state that these enthusiasts will all this to go after cash prizes of \$200 to \$500. The tourney in Detroit will be something like \$30,000.

Detroit and Michigan have many thousand bowlers who have been unable in the past to attend this big international tourney, so this state will undoubtedly turn out a large one.

One of the National officials from Chicago, in the effort to make the tourney a success, is increasing the attendance to Detroit. Other cities known as a special train are Milwaukee, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Toronto. Washington, D. C. and St. Paul, Minn., promise to turn out the largest crowds that have ever sent to an A. B. C. tourney.

From these facts and figures, local bowlers, as well as others invited, can get some idea what it means to Detroit to have the tenth international tourney, which opens Feb. 26 and closes March 12.

Local bowlers working hard to secure the tourney, campaigning at St. Louis and Cincinnati before being successful at Pittsburgh last February. Also many bowlers have done much good work during the past few months to make the event here a success. The local bowlers are doing their best to make the event here a success.

HOCKEY RESULTS

Ontario Pros.
Galt 7, Waterloo 5.
O. H. A. Intermediates.
Simcoe 12, Tillsonburg 8.
Paris 5, Galt 1.
Welland 8, Grimsby 5.
Godrich 27, Clinton 2.
Port Hope 7, Belleville 6.
Drumbo 10, New Hamburg 4.

Junior O. H. A.
London 8, Stratford 6.
Belleville 15, Trenton 9.
Glenora 12, Homestead 2.
Picton 10, Kingston 1.
Barrie 11, Collingwood 6.
Alliston 6, Sudbury 5.

WHO WILL STAGE FIGHT

Chicago Tribune Man Ventures the
Prediction That Jimmy Coffroth
Will Handle Big Mill.

Chicago Tribune: If you will remember, it was observed in these parts just prior to the signing of the articles in New Jersey that after all the vainglorious promoters and town site boomers who said they would stage the fight, it was Jimmy Coffroth, a brief hours, diplomatic, even-gaited, smooth, and steady James Coffroth who stepped in at the psychological moment and grab the staging of the championship battle, if such were to be had. If the psychological moment has not arrived, it is on the fire. Tex Rickard, the sage brush rip snorter and practical success bidder, is as far up in the air as Paulhan went. He can't pull it in Utah, Nevada, is out of the question, and in California he doesn't belong, and that is the stiffest hurdle of all.

Jack Gleason, his partner in the enterprise, qualifies as a native son, but he can't do business with Rickard in Jonathan L. Horget says he can't, and the whilom "Young Mitchell" pulls a mighty strong stroke. Gleason must ditch Rickard, and Rickard is the "money guy" in that firm.

What's the answer? Coffroth and carry one, as plain as the snow on Mount Shasta.

TILLSONBURG LOSES
TO SIMCOE SEPTETTE

Pan-Drieds Taken In by a Score of 13
to 8—Hogarth Misses Train,
and Six Men Play.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Simcoe, Jan. 14.—The Pan-Drieds, of Tillsonburg, were defeated here tonight in an O. H. A. fixture by a score of 13 to 8. The game was fast, both teams showing up well. Hogarth, of Tillsonburg, missed his train, and the match was played six men aside.
The Simcoe forwards showed great speed and scoring abilities, and are playing much better hockey. The Pan-Drieds are also showing improved form. Peart and Crockett, for Tillsonburg, and Andrews and Oatman, for Simcoe, showed up well. The teams:
Tillsonburg—Kington, goal; Weather-wax, point; Foulds, cover; Crockett, Thayer, Peart, forwards.
Simcoe—Piller, goal; Raney, point; Nichol, cover; Oatman, Chase, Andrews, Foran.

BOTH MATTIES WIN
AT LINDSAY RACES

Mattie Chimes Captures Fast Event,
and Mattie Bryson Takes the
Slower One.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Lindsay, Jan. 14.—Mattie Chimes won the fast event here today in straight heats from the very first start. The mare is going fast on the snow tracks, and is a hard nut to crack. Charlie Barrett's good mare Mattie Bryson was the class of the slow race, and won in straight heats. The weather was stormy and the attendance was the poorest of the meet. The results:
Free for all:
Mattie Chimes, W. Tarr, Danville, 1 1 1
Matter Brims, W. Hodgson, Mon-treal 3 2 2
McAdams, J. R. Van Woodruff, Odessa, 2 2 2
Walter G. A. Dufor, Foxboro, 4 3 4
Tom Raitt, G. Lipsitt, Peterboro, 5 5 5
Time—2:20, 2:20, 2:20.

225 class:
Mattie Bryson, F. Barrett, Parkhill 1 1 1
L. L. Lait, Naperville, 2 2 2
Zippor, Roy Dwyer, Port Huron, 3 3 3
Bud Bryson, Collins, Sunderland, 4 4 4
Norma Lee, Hazelwood, Toronto, 5 5 5
Time—2:28, 2:28, 2:28.

ILLUSTRATING PHASE OF
SHARKEY'S CHARACTER

Harry Tuthill Tells a Good Story at
Expense of the Sailor Pugilist.

While they were building the big tunnel in New York city, Patsy Corigan sauntered along one day and stopped to wonder.
The excavation where Corigan made his lair was an immense one. There was an improvised bridge, on which Patsy stood to watch the crew of workmen below, says a writer in the Detroit News. Mr. Corigan was in none too genial a mood when a man asked him:
"Begging your pardon, sir, but I'm a stranger in the city, and would like to know where much what they are doing down there?"
Mr. Corigan turned to the stranger, snarled bitterly, and replied:
"Tom Sharkey lost a quarter here last week. That gang's digging for it."
Tom Sharkey was known as a spendthrift. On the other hand, he has a wide reputation as the antithesis of one. This caused Harry Tuthill to tell the above story as an illustration to more fully prove the fact that a dollar is as dear to the head of Mr. Sharkey as a million is to John D. Rockefeller.

MIDDLESEX AND
ORIENTS WINNERS

Two Games Last Night in the C. O. F.
Carpetball League.

There were two games played on Thursday night in the C. O. F. Carpetball League. Court Middlesex defeated Court Orient by a score of 34 to 26, and the Orients defeated Court Victory by 61 to 45, thus putting London City in the lead.
On Monday night Courts Victory and London City played off on Thursday night. Courts Victory won by a score of 61 to 45, thus putting London City in the lead. The standing in the league is now as follows:
Played Won Lost P.C.
Court London City... 9 6 3 64
Court Middlesex... 11 7 4 58
Court Orient... 10 5 5 49
Court Victory... 10 6 4 49
Court Middlesex... 10 7 3 39
Court Robin Hood... 10 7 3 39

STRATHROY WINS

Strathroy, Jan. 14.—Three Patroba rinks visited here yesterday for a friendly game and lost by 12 shots to the local club. The curling was good. The scores:
Strathroy... Patroba...
Atkinson, skip... 21 Jackson, skip... 6
Mithel, skip... 6 Cooker, skip... 15
Dampier, skip... 15 Walker, skip... 9
Total... 42 Total... 30
Majority for Strathroy, 12 shots.

How to Tell Catarrh

AN EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN
SAYS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS ARE SURE SIGNS:

You can always tell catarrh by the following well known signs:
Eyes red and watery?
Difficulty in breathing?
Are the nostrils stuffy?
Do you sneeze frequently?
Is your throat hoarse?
Do you spit phlegm?
Oppression in the chest?
A ringing in the ears?
If you have any of these indications of Catarrh cure the trouble now—stop it before it gets into the lungs or bronchial tubes—then it may be too late. The remedy is "Catarrhazone," a direct cure for all the places attacked by Catarrh, and healing medication on every spot that's tainted by catarrhal germs.

There can be no failure with Catarrhazone for years it has successfully cured cases that resisted other remedies. "No one can know better than the enormous benefit one gets from the very first day's use of Catarrhazone," writes T. T. Hopkins, of Westvale, P. Q. "I had for years a stubborn case of Bronchitis. Catarrhazone cured it. I had a severe cold, and either Doc White, 'horstons de luxe,' or Ed Walsh, 'tenor robust,' of the White Sox, were the attractions already in sight, while Charley Doolin, manager of the Phillies, and Dick Cooley, part owner of the Topeka Western League club, are others who have won spurs on the stage and may be available.

For Columbia and Edison machines records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street. 261-2

BOVRIL
Is Concentrated Nourishment

For years Beef tea was in every sick-room. It was thought to be nourishing but doctors have shown that it has no food value.

BOVRIL has replaced it because:
BOVRIL nourishes where beef tea only stimulates—

BOVRIL enriches the blood where beef tea only pleases the palate—

BOVRIL is always ready, but beef tea requires great care and hours of preparation.

BOVRIL costs a mere trifle compared with its value—beef tea is expensive.

Economize by buying the 1-lb. or 1-lb. bottle.

"30" Model R
\$2,200
Standard Equipment
\$2,350
Fully Equipped

The greatest value in the automobile field—
BAR NONE

THIS statement is provable. The Russell "30" has nothing to hide and everything to show. It is a great car—great in the character of its power plant—great in the thoroughness and strength of construction—great in the quality of its material. It has the standard features of the world's most famous makes. Such quality in a car cannot be marketed at a lower price. Such a price was never before known to buy such quality.

ASK US FOR A
DEMONSTRATION

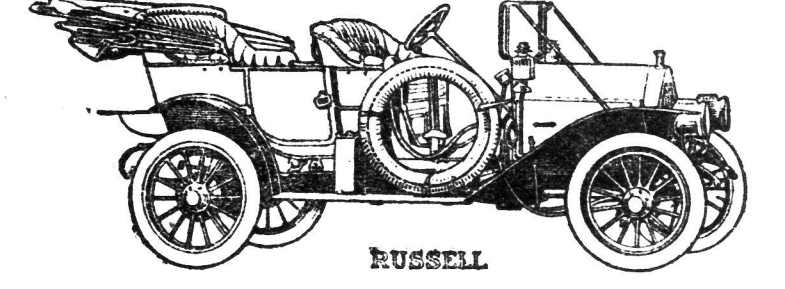
Let us prove that the Russell "30" is the greatest value in the market. We can. We will. Ask us.

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., LTD.

West Toronto

Makers of High-Grade Automobiles.

Branches: Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Melbourne, Australia.



RUSSELL

BOYS' CANADIAN CLUB

Banquet Was Held Last Night in the Y. M. C. A.

The Boys' Canadian Club held a banquet last evening at the Y. M. C. A., at which a large number of the students of the Collegiate Institute attended. After the lunch had been disposed of a programme was introduced. There was a debate of the "Squawville Debating Society," a very amusing number. Recitations were given by Bert Hannah and W. Moulton, a piano solo was rendered by R. Tingley, and a solo by R. Moulton.

BASEBALL VAUDEVILLE.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Plans to bring together in the same vaudeville bill as much as possible of the baseball talent that has acquired footlight fame, the being made by the Majestic Theatre, the idea being to make the week beginning Jan. 24 a baseball week. Joe Tinker and Miss Sadie Sherman in their sketch, "A Great Catch," which was brought out last week; Jimmy Callahan in his minstrel monologue, and either Doc White, "horstons de luxe," or Ed Walsh, "tenor robust," of the White Sox, were the attractions already in sight, while Charley Doolin, manager of the Phillies, and Dick Cooley, part owner of the Topeka Western League club, are others who have won spurs on the stage and may be available.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

LADIES
and Their Escorts

Can now make arrangements for the use of PRIVATE BOWLING ALLEYS.
"Phone 2323, or call and see the manager, Mr. R. M. Graham. Instruction freely given.
SPECIAL: Seats for ladies on match game nights.

Ideal Bowling Alleys

195 KING STREET. wlv

SOME HORSE PUZZLES

English Statistician Works Out Some Problems on the Color of Colts.
Who ever saw a bay colt whose sire and dam were chestnut in color? From a study of the stud book for British race horses an English statistician has found that out of 1,194 foals by chestnut stallions out of chestnut mares, 1,995 were chestnut in color. Discounting the possibility of one mistaken entry in 100 he concludes that when both sire and dam are chestnut the foal is always of the same color. He found also that many prepotent stallions in color always get bay foals out of chestnut mares. Three hundred and seventy foals by six such sires out of chestnut mares were all bays.

Lives there a woman with a soul so dead Who does not want nice hair on her head?

Certainly not! Every woman admires beautiful hair and wants it. Every woman can have nice hair. Not the kind that may be purchased at the store, but real live hair growing on her own head. There is nothing quite as handsome as a nice head of natural, fluffy hair.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE MAKES THAT KIND OF HAIR.

It is no trouble to have nice hair. If not interfered with the hair will grow long and luxuriantly. The most destructive and most prevalent form of hair trouble is dandruff.

Herpicide kills the germ which causes this annoying accumulation, keeps the scalp clean and prevents the hair from falling out. This allows the follicles not already atrophied to spring into life, shooting forth from the tiny bulb, new, healthy hair.

The effect of Newbro's Herpicide is truly marvellous. The terrible itching which characterizes dandruff stops almost with the first application. The hair takes on a shine and lustre, beautiful to look at, and indicative of a clean, healthy scalp.

This preparation is now recognized as the standard and original remedy which kills the dandruff germ and makes all hair beautiful. Send 10 cents in postage to The Herpicide Company, Department 2B, Detroit, Mich., for a nice sample and booklet telling how every one may have good hair.

Herpicide is sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Applications obtained at good barber shops and hair-dressing parlors.

C. McCallum & Co., 194 Dundas Street.

Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas Street

Special Agents.

LONDON CAT FANCIERS ELECTED THEIR OFFICERS

The London Cat Club's Is To Be Formed to Promote Interest Here.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the London cat fanciers was held last night in the Western Fair offices.

The officers for the ensuing year are elected as follows:

Honorary President—W. J. Reid, President—T. C. Knott, Vice-President—G. M. Gunn, Secretary—Miss M. Lee, Executive Committee—Mrs. Niven, A. H. Keene, H. Clarke, Miss E. Knott and Miss March.

Bylaw Committee—T. C. Knott, Dr. Weir, Miss Lee and A. H. Keene. The annual meeting will be held during the first or second week in January, and the first meeting on the first Monday in each month.

Many schemes were considered as to the best course to pursue in increasing the interest in cats in the vicinity.

A Cat Club.

It was unanimously voted to form a club to be called "The London Cat Club." The aim of the club will be to protect stray and unfortunate cats, find homes for those, good, strong, healthy kittens that run at large, and to increase the interest in the breeding of Persian and other fancy breeds in and around London.

The report of the Western Fair cat show was received, showing that the event had been a decided success from every standpoint. The surplus funds were about \$100. Many cats were shown from other Canadian cities and more still from American cities.

The club decided to host London by holding another cat show in connection with the Western Fair, as this has made the city and fair known in many places in the past.

The monthly meeting will be a great help to all lovers of cats. Every member is expected to bring a cat, and a little show will be held among the members of the club. A cordial invitation is extended to all to join the club.

DEATH OF MRS. LEIGH

Young Lady Assistant of Public Library Passed Away Suddenly.

The somewhat sudden death of Miss Emma Leigh, of the London Public Library, will come as a great shock to her many friends. Miss Leigh was not feeling well on Thursday and remained at home. On Friday, however, she was taken into the hospital, where she was given up, and she passed away peacefully at 8:30 this morning.

She is survived by one unmarried sister, who is the wife of a Mr. Leigh, and two married sisters, Mrs. Chester, of Sarnia, and Mrs. Hyde, of New Westminster, B.C. A brother, Mr. B. W. Leigh, is in Columbus, Ohio.

The sadness of the death of Miss Leigh is the greater because of the death of her mother but a few weeks ago. She was a member of the Memorial Church, and the funeral, which will be private, will be conducted by Rev. Canon Hague.

DEATH OF GEO. K. HEARD

Strathroy, Jan. 15.—George K. Heard, a prominent lumber merchant of this town, passed away yesterday after a week's illness. Mr. Heard is survived by a wife and young family. He was 50 years of age, and a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Secret Skin Sores

Have you on some part of your body a sore, or eruption, or ulcer, or eczema patch, which, hidden from sight, yet causes you hours and hours of pain and inconvenience? Many persons suffer agonies in secret from such sores! Perhaps you have tried this and that and the other remedy, but all in vain, and are feeling disheartened and discouraged? If so, try Zam-Buk, the great herbarial healer!

Zam-Buk is strongly antiseptic—more so than any other remedy—and it causes no pain. On the contrary, it soothes pain, reduces inflammation, and heals. No matter how obstinate the sore, Zam-Buk in the end will be found a cure. Many cases support this. For eczema, ulcers, eruptions, pustules, blisters, fistula and piles sores, cracks, chapped hands, cuts, barbed wire scratches, etc. All druggists and stores at 50c a box, or post free in plain wrapper from Zam-Buk Company, Toronto, upon receipt of price.

Pianos to Rent.

Planos to rent from \$2 per month upwards, six months' rent allowed in case of purchase. Williams Piano Company, Limited, 261 Dundas Street.

COURT HOUSE IS A DISGRACE TO COUNTY

Chief Justice Meredith Handled the Middlesex Building Without Gloves.

THE JURY SAID NOTHING

But His Lordship Felt It Incumbent Upon Him to Express His Opinion in Regard to the Matter.

The following is the presentment of the grand jury at the winter assizes, as read to his lordship by Foreman Campbell:

We recommend that a more simplified procedure be instituted for dealing with the naturalization of foreigners than at present in use, and that the applications be dealt with before the judges of the county court or judges in chambers.

The Jail.

We visited the jail and were delighted with the cleanliness of that institution, and found the prisoners well cared for. There are at present confined therein 26 persons. Within the last week one prisoner was removed to the Mercer Reformatory, while another sentenced to that institution has been retained to assist in the laundry, and the prisoners are to Central Prison is awaiting removal on the next visit of the proper official.

Ventilation.

In regard to the ventilation and heating of the jail and court house, the matter is at present in the hands of a special committee of the county council, with power to engage experts and to report at the January sitting of that body.

Classification of Prisoners.

Crime	Male	Female
Murder	1	1
Theft	1	1
Drunk	10	1
Assault	1	1
Default of Police	1	1
Rape	1	1
Violation of liquor act	1	1
Total	26	4

At the Asylum.

We visited the asylum for the insane and were very courteously received and conducted through the grounds and buildings by Dr. Robinson, and we were satisfied with the order and cleanliness of the institution, and the attention shown to the patients. The recent improvements to the building, viz., the extension of the main building, and the new west side of the main building, we consider will add much to the general health and comfort of the inmates. We were impressed with the comfortable and home-like appearance of the cottages.

Asylum Population.

Average population last year	1,100
Population today	1,002
At beginning of 1909	1,102
At end of 1909	1,002
Admitted during year	107
Discharged	122
Deaths	4

Victoria Hospital.

We also visited Victoria Hospital, and were received and shown through the different wards by Superintendent H. H. and assistants, and found everything in excellent condition. There are at present a total of 100 patients.

His Lordship's Reply.

In replying to the presentment, his lordship said:

I shall take care that your recommendations regarding the jail and the asylum shall be forwarded to the proper authorities. I am glad to learn that the county council is taking steps to consider the heating and ventilating system of the jail.

It is a discredit to a county of Middlesex's standing that the conditions here shall obtain.

I learn from the sheriff that there are twelve cases. This is a dangerous situation. I am glad to hear that the inmates of the jail, I learn, too, that there is no means of heating the room in which the male prisoners have to be washed, and this, too, I think, is a very discreditable thing.

Insanitary Conditions.

No one who has had occasion to be in the court, crowded as it was during most of the session, could but believe that they were here under insanitary conditions.

I hope that when the council come to deal with it they will not treat the matter in any cheese-paring manner, which in the end would mean an increase in the cost of the institution.

I am glad to hear you speak so highly of the condition of the insane asylum. The number of insane persons in the country is appalling, and it is a grave question, those who are in charge of the matter are considering many changes.

A psychopathic hospital has been suggested, such an institution would be of great importance to this country. There is only one such institution in the world, and that is in Germany.

The importance of the study of this disease, and the efforts made to restrict it is of great importance. And I hope that for the reason of ultimate economy such an institution may be inaugurated. It would be of the greatest credit to the country.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

For 75 years the Bank of Nova Scotia has stood the strain of financial life and, to judge by their annual statement published in this issue, the institution is still young and lusty.

High earning power and exceptionally strong reserves are ordinarily hard to combine in the management of a bank, but the Bank of Nova Scotia is the happy possessor of both. The net profits amount to \$604,123.37, to which is added \$25,000 recovered from an appropriation of \$50,000 made last year against possible loss in connection with the Sovereign Bank liquidation, and distribution is made as follows:

Dividend to stockholders	\$360,000
Bonus to stockholders	30,000
Officers' pension fund	25,000
Written off bank premises	125,000
Added to reserve fund	100,000

The Bank of Nova Scotia sets a good example in this publicly providing for their officials.

The bank has \$35,000,000 on deposit, and its total assets amount to \$48,358,366.09. A reserve fund of \$5,000,000 guards the shareholders from the "double liability bogey," and enhances the attractiveness of the statement from the depositor's viewpoint. Independent audit by two Edinburgh bank auditors is again a feature of the report; the general manager evidently believes in practical business methods.

The record of the Bank of Nova Scotia continues to read like a bright example for others.

Mrs. W. W. Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their children while teething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLEVIATES ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.

MAKE COLLEGIATE SELF-SUSTAINING

School Trustees Are of Opinion That This Can Be Done.

HIGHER GRADES TO PAY

For the Cost of Education—Information Being Secured From Other Places.

No definite plan for the investigation of conditions in the Collegiate has as yet been formulated.

The inaugural address of Chairman Gammage pointed out that there was so much discussion regarding affairs at the institute that the board could no longer disregard them.

These rumors had to be heard largely with the crowded condition of the school, and the unsatisfactory results at the recent departmental examinations.

No Specific Charges.

According to Chairman Gammage, no specific charges against any person was laid, and only the vaguest sort of rumors were alluded to.

However, the result has been that the trustees have been drawn to the expenditure of the Collegiate.

It is freely predicted that the ultimate result will be that the institution will be made self-sustaining.

A number of the trustees, principally Mr. Gammage, Mr. Graham and Mr. Weekes, also considered the possibility of the citizens can be saved a great deal of money and more efficient work would be done if the institute were made to pay its way.

Chairman Speaks.

"The majority of the children of the poorer grades pay, and only the second year at the Collegiate," said Chairman Gammage. "Few go past that. Those who do can well afford to pay their way, and if they do not, they are compelled to do so, and if they do, the burden of taxation would be decreased considerably."

"It would cost a number of those now in the higher grades to go to the university, where they would have to pay for their advanced education. It would also cost a number of those who do not deliver the goods, as they say, would be compelled to leave school. It would remove a class of idlers."

Save Money.

"We can save money every year by making the scholars in the upper grades pay," said Trustee Graham. "Those who go beyond the lower grades are going into the professions and can pay."

Collegiate education elsewhere was for the purpose of securing information as to the best method of making the school self-sustaining," said Trustee Weekes. "The problem, then, should deal with it. We want efficient service at the least possible cost to the community."

Secretary McElhuran is obtaining the required information and it will be submitted shortly.

The board will go into the Collegiate matter very carefully.

WESLEY SCOTT TO CONTEST THE WILL

Sequel to the Killing of Aged Harvey Scott in Missouri Last November.

WILL LEAVE DISTRICT

Scott Family Will Reside Near London Until the Legal Battle Is Concluded.

The end of the Scott case did not come as the acquittal of Mrs. Wesley Scott. It is stated that Harvey Scott, it is stated, will leave the district.

According to information received by The Advertiser there will be a contest over the will of the late Harvey Scott. It will be remembered that Mr. Scott, who was killed in the fall of 1909, left a large estate, although he had been given to understand that his father would give him a share of the property. The bulk of the property was given to a grandson, son of Wesley's brother, Alfred Scott.

Now it is alleged that Wesley will seek to break the will and claim his share of the land and personal effects.

A Legal Fight.

No writ has been issued as yet, but it is said that a lengthy litigation will follow for the property.

Wesley Scott is as yet undecided about the future of the property. He will remain near London, or perhaps in London, for the next five or six months. After that he will probably leave this vicinity and go elsewhere.

His furniture is still in the house where Harvey Scott was killed.

House Is Unoccupied.

Since the tragedy no person has lived in the house. Mr. Scott will remove his belongings, and it is understood the house will be closed up at least until the lawsuits certain to come are settled.

The Scotts left yesterday for Thorncliffe to make preparations for moving. It was their intention to go in the morning, but the storm on the railways made it impossible for them to go there.

"We do not know what we will do," said Mr. Wesley Scott. "We will live near London for a time at least, possibly four or five months."

Something Going to Happen.

"Something is going to happen that will demand our presence here."

Every nursery should be provided with a bottle of

Strong's Carminative

Gives instant relief in cases of colic. Invaluable for babies during the teething period. Indorsed by the medical profession. Price, 25c. Strong's Baking Powder costs half as much and goes twice as far as other kinds. Pound, 25c.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.

Our Cook Book is free for the asking. Get a copy next time you are in.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MR. BERT WEIR, ACCOMPANIST, 433 Adelaide street.

MR. THOMAS MARTIN HAS RESUMED teaching. Studio, 423 Queen's avenue, and Conservatory of Music. 433 King street. Phone 1521.

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 433 King street. Phone 1521.

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER of elocution. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 261 Dundas street.

J. LAMONT GALBRAITH, VOICE AND advanced piano forte. Heintzman's studios. Home address, 239 Oxford street. Phone 1521.

MR. CHARLES E. WHEELER HAS resumed teaching. Studio, 423 Waterloo street. Telephone.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5% AND 6%—Knott & Sangster, Room 10, Messico Temple, London.

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

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

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

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

"You are going to contest the will," he was asked.

He was loath to admit that such was the case, but did admit it eventually. It is understood the case is being prepared at the present time and will be entered at the spring assizes.

ANOTHER QUIET DAY IN DOMINION HOUSE

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 14.—There was little doing in the House today.

Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, Alberta, condemned Mr. Fielding's attitude regarding the German surtax.

T. W. Crothers, West Elgin, suggested that Dr. Clark should hold a series of revival meetings and get his Liberal friends back to the principles of 1896.

C. A. McGrath, Medicine Hat, with reference to Mr. Fielding's announcement of the surplus from the postoffice department, challenged the policy of the administration.

Mr. Piquet, L'Esperance, hoped that a French Canadian would be appointed to the I. C. R. board of management, and Mr. Turcotte, Nicolet, approved of the Government's naval policy.

Mr. John Best, of Dufferin, Mr. Congdon, of the Yukon, and Mr. Sharpe, of Lisgar, also spoke.

CAR ROBBERS SENTENCED

One of the Gang Gets Three Years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 15.—The quintette of car robbers appeared before Magistrate Fraser for sentencing yesterday, having pleaded guilty to the charge preferred.

H. R. Bentley, this being his first offence, and he having a wife and four small children, was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Ben Warren, who had been in the business some time, received a sentence of one year in the Central Prison at Toronto.

Wm. Leach, charged with receiving goods known to be stolen, and having several convictions registered against him at Toronto, received a sentence of six months in the Central Prison.

Charles "Kid" Stevens, who seems to have been the master mind of the gang of young thieves, and who has had several convictions registered against him, and has served time in the Central, received three years in the Kingston Penitentiary.

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Of those corpuscles in your blood that have been called "Little Soldiers," is to fight for you against the disease germs that constantly endanger your health.

These corpuscles are made healthy and strong by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is a combination of more than 20 different remedial agents in proportions and by a process known only to ourselves and it has for thirty years been constantly proving its worth. No substitute, none "just-as-good."

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NO piano is better made or finished in every detail than the Newcombe.

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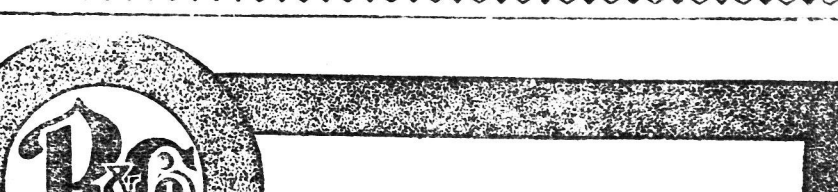
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ASK THOSE who have banked with us for years whether or not they like our business methods. You wish to cross the ocean in a ship that has ridden through many storms? Rather than keep your money yourself, don't you want to put your money in a bank that knows nothing but success?

We will pay you 3 per cent interest on your money and compound the interest every six months.

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CORNER KING AND RICHMOND STREETS.
CORNER ADELAIDE AND DUNDAS STREETS.
CORNER RICHMOND AND JOHN STREETS.



Monday Starts

Another Week of Bargains at

Our Sweep-Out Sale

Four days of steady selling has made only a slight impression on our most complete stock of high-grade ready-to-wear clothing.

Come in and convince yourself of the real nature of these bargains that prevail throughout the store, with specials for each day.

Specials for Monday Only

Ladies' Skirts

Walking skirts of good, durable materials, new in style, perfect in fit and finish, all sizes and colors, with values up to \$5.00. Special for Monday 98c

Men's Suits

Men's Suits of all-wool tweeds, in nice patterns. These suits are the balance of \$10 and \$12 lines and must be cleared. Special price for Monday only \$3.95

FARE REFUNDED to purchasers of \$25 or more residing within 25 miles.

Open Evenings Raphael & Co. Dundas St. 236

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KID GLOVES CLEANED

IF YOU WERE

a clothes expert you could pick out the good dresses in a crowd as easily as you could pick a fat man from a crowd of thin ones. We want to impress you with the fact that clothes made by us have all the good points. Good clothes do not indicate a proud man, but they do a wise one. Exercise your wisdom by placing your next order with us.

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A WELL-FITTING CORSET
that has style and comfort will add charm and comeliness to the figure. You can have the individual requirements of your figure suited in a corset-to-measure by Woolnough, of Toronto. Only London representative, MISS L. QUINN, 24 Dundas street.

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London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution
Winter term begins Wednesday, Nov. 10. Pupils may enroll at all times. Exams. at end of term.
Certificates and diplomas granted.
Phone 1101. Address, 354 Dundas street, P. L. WILCOX, A.R.C.O., Mus. Bac., zxt.

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Selling MURRAY, ANTHRACITE CHESTNUT COAL. No smoke, no clinkers; burns bright; best burning coal in the city, and only \$6.50 per ton.
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KINDLING WOOD \$1
Per Load, or 2 Loads for \$1.50.
Delivered to All Parts of the City.
LONDON BOX CO.
309 BATHURST ST. 'Phone 528.

Beattie Elected Mayor for 1910
Hurray! Winnet's customers unanimously voted that

D. L. & W. SCRANTON COAL
Is the best Coal for Heating and Cooking to be had in the city. If you have not tried it, try it and see if our customers have not voted O. K. All sizes. Prompt delivery.
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TO CALIFORNIA.
The electric-lighted Overland Limited, only three days from Chicago to the coast, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western line. Drawing-room and private compartment sleepers, composite buffet-library and observation cars, dining cars, Pullman tourist and standard sleepers from Chicago to California points. Illustrated literature, maps, rates, etc., on application to B. H. Bennett, general agent, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont.

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Premises centrally situated, suitable for light manufacturing or storage. Rent cheap.
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Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.

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Merchant Tailor

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OUR RECORD
Is before the public for some years. Here it is:
GOOD CLEAN COAL.
GOOD DELIVERY.
COURTEOUS TREATMENT.
Make one of our customers.
MAY BROS.
685 YORK STREET.
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**Going Some!**

It's one of our wagons answering

A HURRY CALL FOR COAL

from a customer whose "fire alarm" came just now over the phone. Any time you are alarmed about your fires remember:

OUR WAGONS.
OUR HORSES.
OUR DRIVERS.

are built for hurry calls and our coal is medium for your fire alarms.

Webster & Kernohan
'PHONE 1383.

While the year is young is a good time to start eating

JOHNSTON BROS.' XXX BREAD

The bread for health, delicious and appetizing.

Johnston Bros. 'Phone 944

LONDON AND DISTRICT

Ald. Eckert Buys a Factory.
The Havana Cigar Company, of which the late Joseph Firstbrook was proprietor, has been taken over by Ald. R. C. Eckert, who will conduct it in future.

"Existence After Death."
Mr. R. McMurdo, who speaks at the Auditorium Sunday night on the important subject of "Existence After Death," has been giving some interesting addresses in Gospel Hall, Hamilton road, this week, on "The Tabernacle in the Wilderness," as it illustrates the gospel of the grace of God. He is to stay another week.

Missionary Anniversary.
The First Methodist Church will

RESSY MEN

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LEHIGH COAL IS
HARDEST, HEAVIEST,
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TRY IT—IT
WILL PLEASE YOU.
John Mann & Sons

Parnell's Home-Made Bread

A pure, sweet, wholesome loaf. Full of nutriment—just what is needed in this cold weather.

Ever Tried It?

Then there is our high-grade bakers' bread for toasting. It takes such a delicate brown when toasted, and has such a delicious flavor, that you know you'll like it.

Call us up and we'll have a driver call.

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FACE CHAMOIS. 5c and 10c.

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216 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

hold two weeks' of missionary anniversary. Tomorrow Rev. Dr. Bishop, a former pastor, will preach, and on the 23rd Rev. W. L. Armstrong, B. A., pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, will occupy the pulpit. Last year this congregation contributed \$1,790 to missionary purposes, and it is proposed to exceed this amount this year.

Pay Your Water Rates.
The quarterly water rates are due, and notices are being sent out. The office will be open evenings to accommodate the public.

Ministerial Alliance.
At the Ministerial Alliance meeting to be held on Monday at 10:30 a.m., Rev. F. A. Stevens, of the China Inland Mission, will read a short paper entitled "The Pew to the Pulpit." A discussion of the subject will follow the reading of the paper.

Foreman Campbell Banquetted.
A banquet was last night tendered by the members of the grand jury of the winter assizes to Mr. M. Campbell, the foreman, at the Mahon hotel, on King street. Rev. A. K. Hodgins, of Blenheim, presided, and as toastmaster introduced number of speeches, songs, etc. A very pleasant time was spent by all. Excellent music was supplied for the occasion by the Mahon orchestra.

A Surprise Party.
A surprise party was given in honor of Edmund Moorhead last evening at the home of his father, Mr. Charles G. Moorhead, 477 Elizabeth street, East London. The girls and boys arrived laden down with good things, and spent a happy and enjoyable evening. The party comprised mostly pupils of the Lorne avenue school, where Edmund attends. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead spared no pains to have all enjoy themselves in every way, and all went away well pleased.

Colborne Street Methodist Church.
The culminating day of the missionary campaign in Colborne Street Methodist Church will be observed on Sunday, when Rev. Frank Longford, B. A., of Malden, a volunteer for the mission field, will preach in the morning. Rev. Sam Small will be the preacher in the evening. Colborne Street Church last year contributed \$1,516 for missions, and it is hoped to exceed this sum this year.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Forty-third Annual Statement is One of Progress and Stability.

The forty-third annual statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which appeared in yesterday's issue of The Advertiser, is certain to be read with deep interest. Nothing reflects the state of the country's business like bank reports, and if the present report is any criterion, Canada is in splendid condition.

During the past year the bank has gone ahead with wonderful rapidity, 25 new branches established during the year being eloquent of a wonderful advancement.

The branches established are as follows: In Ontario—Oak Lake, Gungah, College and Dovercourt (Toronto), Gerrard and Pape (Toronto); in Manitoba—Virden; in Saskatchewan—Hawarden, Shellbrook, Wilcox, and Yorkton; in Alberta—East Calgary, South Calgary, Carmangay, Olds, Provost, Strathmore and Warner; in British Columbia—Nanaimo, and Victoria; in the United States—De Lorimer, Que., and Vann Ness and Eddy (San Francisco)

have been closed. A branch has been opened at Milk River, Alta., since the close of the last year.

The following directors have again been placed in control of the bank's affairs: B. E. Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., Robert Kilgour, Hon. George A. Cox, James Crathern, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., J. W. Plaville, LL.D., A. Kingman, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Z. A. Lash, K.C. LL.D., C. B. Wood, Hon. J. M. Gibson, K.C., LL.D., William McMaster, Robert Stuart.

Mr. Byron E. Walker, who for some years has been president, was unanimously selected for this most important position. Prosperity and success is read in every line of the report.

LONDON IS BEHIND WESTERN UNIVERSITY

Will Ask Government to Assist Higher Education in This City.

At the first meeting of the finance committee held yesterday afternoon it was decided to recommend the council to petition the Ontario Government to give substantial aid to the Western University.

Mayor Beattie explained that the University of Toronto, Queen's University and others were given large grants each year to maintain them. The revenue was obtained from the succession duties, to which the people of Western Ontario contributed handsomely.

Western Has Every Claim.
"The Western University is entitled to the very best that can be given it," said his worship. "It is situated in the centre of a very fine district, and as we contribute largely to the fund for the maintenance of the other universities we are entitled to our share for the Western. The university has a brilliant future if properly aided, and we should do what we can. We should send down a strong deputation to urge the Government to aid the university. There will be the need of some aid—men to go to Toronto in connection with the city bill, and it would be just as well to make it strong to impress upon the Government the necessity of aiding the university."

Certain to Get Aid.
"The board of governors and the senate will take the matter up also with the Government, and will have deputations down. We should act in unison. If we make a strong enough demand of our case we are certain to get substantial aid."
"We are certainly entitled to our just share," said Ald. Eckert. "I think the suggestion of the mayor is a proper one, and I will heartily support that. We should make it as strong as possible."

"We should be fairly dealt with," commented Ald. Richter. "We are not unreasonable in our demands."

It was recommended to the council that a petition be sent to the Government, and that a deputation be sent.



MR. J. L. JOHNSON.
The above is one of London's best-known business men. Mr. J. L. Johnson, of the large crockery importing firm of Johnson & Barbour, 193 King street, East London, claims that his firm has the largest direct importing crockery, china and glass business of any crockery firm in the Dominion of Canada, and of which London should be proud.

Mr. Johnson, who is the founder of this business, started out for himself in 1884, and success has crowned his every effort. The name of J. L. Johnson is well known to every large dealer in the crockery line throughout the Dominion. To begin with he started out in a small way and by dint of hard work, perseverance and straightforwardness has succeeded in building up the large business he has today. About three years ago he branched out on a much larger scale and took in as a partner, Mr. A. E. Barbour, of this city, formerly of the London Crockery Company, who is a man of splendid business ability and well known to the trade generally.

Mr. Johnson has the honor of bringing the greatest number of buyers to the city of London. The "Businessmen's Excursion," now under discussion, is ancient history to him, as he has been doing this independently since 1885. For the past fifteen years, buyers from the most important cities and towns throughout Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have made periodic visits to his show-rooms. When you take into consideration the number of manufacturers this firm represents in Canada for England and the United States, it is not to be wondered at, as it is greatly to the buyer's advantage to see the complete lines of the different goods fully displayed. The up-to-date business man knows what this means, and we find no difficulty whatever in getting our customers to come here to see our goods, and judging from my own personal experience I am quite sure if the businessmen of this city would only co-operate, the plan being discussed would no doubt prove a great success and a benefit to our city.

If you do know your own city, and your own business, and if you are a business man, who will? It is time we woke up and adopted twentieth century ideas. There is no doubt but what it would be a great advantage both to the buyer as well as to the seller, if the businessmen in smaller towns would come direct to the firms with whom they do business, as they get acquainted and are thus able to transact business on a more satisfactory basis. The merchant of today who is afraid and does not venture out from his own town to go to headquarters to buy, is a back number, and does so greatly to his own detriment.

Mr. Johnson wishes the "Buyers' Excursion Scheme" every success, and trusts that it will prove a great boom to our fair city.

**ROSS'**

Store for Women

LADIES! Winter Coat Clearance

EVERY GARMENT RIGHT UP-TO-THE-MINUTE IN STYLE.

WE NEVER SACRIFICE QUALITY FOR PRICE.

There is satisfaction in the knowledge that if you get it at Ross' you may be sure IT IS CORRECT.

We are convinced that "NO BETTER VALUES ARE OFFERED IN ANY MARKET."

Visit our store and see garments that are right in



783 DUNDAS STREET
STYLE QUALITY PRICE

MOCK PARLIAMENT IN LIBERAL CLUB

Premier Fowler Has Chosen His Cabinet and Is Ready for the Fight.

MANY IMPORTANT BILLS

Will Come Before the House and Will Be Dissected by the Opposition Leader and His Critics.

The Mock Parliament on Tuesday evening at the Liberal Club promises to be very interesting. The speech from the throne will be presented, and it will be debated.

Among the measures to be considered are the navy bill, establishment of national technical schools, prohibition of gambling on race tracks, the nationalization of railways, a bill to establish a compulsory eight-hour day, the deepening of the Welland Canal, and other measures.

A petition will be presented from the cabinet to His Majesty's Government to make the Senate elective. Other measures will be introduced later.

It is expected that Dr. J. B. Campbell and Mr. Alex. Calder will move and second the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

The Cabinet.

The Premier announced today that his cabinet would be the following: Premier and President of the Council—J. H. Fowler.
Minister of Justice—John M. Gwynne.
Minister of Agriculture—H. B. Archer.
Minister of Militia and Defence—E. V. Hoesly.
Minister of the Interior—E. J. Carty.
Minister of Finance—Wood Leonard.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Gordon Ingram.
Minister of Public Works—Alex. Calder.
Minister of Labor—A. E. Pocock.
Minister of Customs—Dr. J. B. Campbell.
Minister of Inland Revenue—Thos. Rowe.
Minister of Railways and Canals—Alex. Calder.
Postmaster-General—Chester Butler.
Secretary of State—G. N. Weekes.
Solicitor-General—George S. Gibbons.

The Opposition.
Mr. Jared Vining, leader of the Opposition, has a strong debating following, including Mr. Angus Elliott, J. A. Widdicombe, J. Cheney, and a score of others.

Everybody is invited to attend the Mock Parliament on Tuesday evening in Hyman Hall.

For Edison and Columbia machines and records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street, 2nd fl.

Closed, heated carriages for all occasions. Hurston's Livery.

The examination of over 400 flies at the Connecticut agricultural experiment station showed that they carried an average of 1,250,000 bacteria each.

WHAT THE SYSTEM HAS DONE WITH HNU'S COAL TRADE

The system of delivery we mean. Once we take an order it goes as promised, if it takes all night. This system has given us a lot of business, because people are absolutely sure.

OFFICE: 363 RICHMOND ST. Phone 123.

YARD: WATERLOO-M. C. R. Phone 412.

After-Inventory Furniture Sale

Stock-taking is over, and we have found many odd pieces in Dressers, Parlor Chairs, Tables, Mission Furniture, and in every department there are odds and ends that we intend clearing out at once.

Look below, and if there is anything there that you are in need of be sure and come early and take advantage of the great reductions, which range from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent.

Dressers 12 odd Dressers, in oak and mahogany, from \$8 to \$40, at 1-3 off.	Parlor Chairs 15 Parlor Chairs, odd pieces, in neat silks, to be cleared at once.
Mission Furniture Tables, Chairs, Footstools, Lamps, etc. Odds and ends to be cleared out at 1-3 off.	Brass Beds 40 different styles, all Quality Beds, 25 per cent off. Be sure and see these.
Springs 25 per cent off our full line of Springs all next week.	Mattresses \$12 Felt Mattress...\$8.50 Our \$6 Mattress...\$4.50 Our \$4.50 Mattress...\$3.00 Our \$3.50 Mattress...\$2.50
Extension Tables 10 Extension Tables to be sold at once at 1-3 off. If you need one see these.	Buffets and Sideboards 6 Buffets and 8 Sideboards, all splendid styles, to be sold at 1-3 off.

We prepay freight charges on out-of-town orders.

THE ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.
LONDON'S LARGEST HOMEFURNISHERS.**MASTER DOUGLAS STANBURY**

Young Contralto Comes of a Line of Vocalists.

If there is anything in "hereditary predisposition," Master Douglas Stanbury certainly has that in his favor. His grandfather, Professor H. F. Morgan, was an accomplished vocalist, while his mother, "Fairy Morgan," both as a child and as a young lady, delighted audiences all over Canada and in many of the cities of the United States.

Master Stanbury has a contralto voice, which is rich, sweet, powerful and expressive, and he sings with a soulfulness that is particularly effective in sentimental and sacred selections and certainly wonderful in one so young. He has sung a number of times before large audiences in Massey Hall, Toronto, during the past sea-

son, and is enthusiastically received wherever he appears. Master Stanbury will appear at the Auditorium Thursday evening, Jan. 20, along with Miss Elizabeth Shea, a talented young educationist from Toronto. Also Mr. Frank Webster, baritone soloist, of this city.

While the forests of the United States are increasing at the rate of 7,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood a year, the country is using 22,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood each twelve months.

EVANS' ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES
IMMEDIATELY RELIEVES Coughs, Colds, etc.
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. (LIMITED)

CHAMBERLAIN ISSUES A MANIFESTO

Lays the Emphasis on Tariff Reform and Defends the Action of the Lords—A Blast Against Home Rule.

Mr. Chamberlain's address to the electors of West Birmingham, issued recently, is as follows:

Parliament has been prorogued as a preliminary to its being dissolved early next year, and the committee of the Unionist party have unanimously invited me to stand more as their candidate for the representation of the division. I accede to their request with pleasure, and I rely upon your consideration once more to return me triumphantly as the member for a part of Birmingham with which I have been connected for so many years.

The election will probably decide several questions. In the first place, it will settle once for all the fate of the budget, which has been presented to us by the Government. I cannot think that this budget will secure your support. It professes to tax the rich more than the poor, but it takes unequally men of equal means, and throws the whole burden of taxation on our people without even attempting to secure any contribution from the foreigners who use our market so largely, whilst doing their best to exclude us from their own. I believe that in this action the House of Lords is going beyond its duty as a second chamber.

The Chance of Tariff Reform.

Secondly, the budget is offered to us, as the prime minister says, as a substitute for tariff reform. Now, having studied the question, I believe that the time is ripe for a tariff based on other principles than those Cobdenite views which have prevailed during more than sixty years. If they were good for the time when we had a monopoly of production, they are certainly not good when the policy of free imports is repudiated by all foreign kinsmen across the seas. The time has come, when, without inconsistency and without changing our aims, we may safely pursue a method more suited to our present circumstances.

Thirdly, we have now an opportunity of securing more largely the trade of our sister states. Our colonies are willing to meet us if we consent to a reciprocal system equally advantageous to them and to us. The present Government have shown themselves opposed to any concession, and for this reason, even if there were no others, I should still hold that they are incapable of governing us to our advantage. They are apparently actuated by prejudice alone, and are resolved to maintain the Cobdenite system, in spite of its proved unsuitability to modern conditions. If you defeat them at the present election, we shall be able to try the new arrangement which we urge upon you as the only remedy for the want of employment which now prevails to so alarming an extent, and as a great step towards the closer

union of the Empire. But if we throw away this opportunity I do not think that any other will come to us, and we shall have lost altogether the chance that is now ours.

The "Danger" of Home Rule.

But we have to consider not only what the Government will not do but also what they will do if again returned to their present position. The prime minister has told us that they will take an early occasion of granting home rule to Ireland, and that they will undoubtedly do it if we are returned to give them the power that they want, and at the same time enable them to curtail the right of the Lords to check their proceedings. Not only is home rule for Ireland likely to disturb our position there and to injure once more the friends of England in that country, who are only preserved from destruction by our present control, but it is undoubtedly a danger for this country, all the more grave as we are now threatened by foreign nations as we have never been before. The electors have twice declared that the predominant partner will have nothing to do with home rule. Yet Mr. Asquith has not hesitated to tell us that if he is placed again in power he will use the opportunity to press forward what we believe to be the greatest danger to which the United Kingdom has ever been exposed. This is done for the sake of the Irish Nationalist vote, and not, as I believe, for the sake of English party. So great and so urgent is this danger, that even if it stood alone every person who cares for the British name ought once more to render the conspiracy impossible.

The Navy Cry.

Besides the action of the Government in reference to tariff reform and home rule, their policy is altogether unsatisfactory in not making the requisite preparation to meet any danger that may in the future present itself. In my opinion it is beyond doubt that preparation for defence, and especially for naval defence, is no longer adequate to our need, and there is no remedy but the relegation of the present Government once for all to a position of less responsibility. Owing to their neglect it will be long before we occupy the place of security which we held four years ago, but nothing can justify us in leaving ourselves in the unguarded condition in which we now stand.

Of these great issues you have now to pronounce. You will decide whether you wish to be governed by one chamber or by two, whether you wish to destroy the union of this kingdom or to maintain it, whether you wish our national defences strengthened or neglected, whether you wish our agriculture and industry developed and employment extended or capital and enterprise discouraged, unemployment aggravated and distress increased. Last, but not least, you will decide whether you will accept or reject the invitation of our kinsmen across the seas to join with them in promoting our mutual trade and common power by the adoption of a policy of imperial preference. When these issues are clearly placed before you, I am confident that you, in common with the majority of our countrymen elsewhere, will choose the path of national progress and imperial unity, and reject the attitude of obstruction and destruction which forms so large a part of the policy of the present Government.

Dunsmuir Millions at Stake

British Columbia Millionaire Called Upon to Defend His Riches a Second Time in Court—Heirs of Joan Dunsmuir Bring Suit.

One of the greatest will contests ever fought out in America is expected to come to trial at Victoria, B. C., within the next two or three weeks. The contest is between the heirs of the late Joan Dunsmuir and James Dunsmuir, who has just retired from the post of Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. A fortune valued at between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 is involved in the fight.

Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir was the widow of Robert Dunsmuir, who made a colossal fortune by developing the family coal mines at Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island. The coal deposits were not only of great extent, but of excellent quality. So superior was the Vancouver article that it was able to go down to San Francisco and be sold at a profit, while the coal of other mines in the United States had to be shipped to the coast and then transported to the market. It was exported to Japan and wherever it came in competition with other American or English coal it more than held its own. When Robert Dunsmuir died, twenty years ago, this great export trade in coal had attained huge proportions. It demanded a fleet of vessels and several lines of railway, all of which were owned by the coal magnate, and by him bequeathed to his widow.

James Made Defendant.

Mrs. Dunsmuir decided to put James, the elder son, in charge of the actual mining work and all the business which arose on Vancouver Island, while Alexander, the younger, went to San Francisco to see to the distribution of the coal in its chief market. Later Mrs. Dunsmuir sold her interest in the entire business to James and Alexander. Less than two months later on Jan. 21, 1900, Alexander Dunsmuir died in New York. His will left all his property to his brother James.

Now other members of the family of the late Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir have sued James Dunsmuir, alleging that he and the late Alexander Dunsmuir, his brother, obtained the Dunsmuir estate from their mother by false representations, having prevailed upon her to sell them the estate, including the Vancouver Island coal mines, the Esquimault and Nanaimo Railroad lands, steamers, etc., for \$400,000, when its value was, they assert, fully \$15,000,000.

This is the second time that James Dunsmuir has been called upon to protect his ample fortune against an

BULGARIA'S TRIBUTE TO GLADSTONE

Deputation Brings Silver Wreath to Place Upon His Tomb.

A party of delegates sent by the Bulgarian Parliament arrived in England the other day to place a silver wreath valued at \$240 on Gladstone's tomb in Westminster Abbey. It was brought by M. Doreff, the ex-premier of Bulgaria, the deputation consisted of M. Kiroff, the mayor of Sofia, M. Mitcheff, M. Madagoroff, M. Passoff, and M. Mischeff—all members of the Bulgarian Parliament. They were received on their arrival at Charing Cross by the Bulgarian charge d'affaires and the leading members of the Bulgarian colony in London, amongst whom were M. V. V. Christoff, M. G. Plavinsky, M. Boueff, and M. Schapinoff.

In an interview M. Plavinsky, who has spent twenty-five years in England, said it would be difficult to describe the great admiration that was felt by all Bulgarians for Gladstone. "We think of him," he said, "as the best statesman England ever had. His

unblemished record and his fearless denunciation of oppressors and tyrants have won the abiding admiration of all true Bulgarians. As a great humanitarian he seems to us to have been equal among the statesmen of any country. The Paris Peace Conference has produced no grander son. He rendered signal service not only to his fatherland; he was a champion of the Bulgarians at a critical time when the burden of the Turkish yoke had become intolerable."

THE SUPERFLUOUS WOMAN IN ENGLAND.

According to the estimates of the census statisticians the superfluous women for whom the delegates to the National Conference of Women Workers at Southsea tried to plan a happy future numbered 1,244,553 at the middle of the present year.

The problem of the superfluous woman by no means troubles every town. In Devonport, for instance, there are 881 women for every 1,000 men; in Barrow-in-Furness, 828, and in Rhondda, only 825, while the feminine element is in a minority in other important centres of industry—the city of London, Southwark, Woolwich, Poplar, Stepney, West Bromwich, St. Helens, etc.

The superfluous woman makes her

GROWTH OF BRITISH NAVY

Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, Speaks Reassuringly—Ships More Powerful than Dreadnought.

Mr. McKenna, speaking in the House of Commons, said he was going to tell them something which must give them confidence for the future. Great and powerful ships were being built which they saw anchored at Southsea, there were at this moment eight dreadnoughts, or about to commence trials, three more ships, the Collingwood, the St. Vincent and the Vanguard, and the Dreadnought, all of which would be in commission before the close of the present financial year. "There were beyond these the ships of the fleet, the Indefatigable, the Neptune and the Indefatigable launched at the royal dockyards at Portsmouth and Plymouth. Further, in the private yards, two other great ships, the Colossus and the Hercules, were now going to the dockyards were still two more, the Orion and the Lion. Beyond this lengthy tale, he had to tell them that the orders would very shortly now go forth for the preparation of materials for the machinery and armaments for further great ships, all of which would be completed before the 31st of March, 1912.

Not a Party Question.

He mentioned these matters to them,

THE PASSION PLAY OF 1910; BAVARIAN PEASANTS REHEARSING

The Solemn Drama at Oberammergau Begins in May—An Interview With Anton Lang, Who Impersonates Christ—Play Given in All Weather and Without Stage Illusions.

After a lapse of nearly ten years one may say without exaggeration that eyes and thoughts from all parts of the world will be turned toward the little village of Oberammergau this year.

On a cold and foggy morning I left Munich at 8 o'clock, reaching Murnau at 9.45. Here one changes and gets into a toy-like train that goes slowly but surely, puffing and grunting, and nearly always ascending till it reaches Oberammergau at 11:03. The village consists of 1,400 inhabitants, and the chief industry is wood carving. It lies surrounded by mountains; its highest the Kofel, upon the summit of which a giant eagle stands, is 1,334 metres high and appears almost unclimbable, yet some pious and devout peasants managed to place a cross there.

The Passion Play dates back to 1633. In that year Oberammergau was visited by the plague, or black death, as they called it, and the inhabitants took a solemn vow that if the black death would quit devastating their village they would perform a Passion Play every ten years as an act of gratitude and thanksgiving. The plague diminished and eventually ceased completely, and the inhabitants, true to their word, produced their first Passion Play in 1669. From that time onward every ten years has seen a repetition of it, with the exception of the year 1870, when nearly all the male performers were called to arms for the Franco-Prussian war. But the following year peace had been declared, so not to break their vow, the Passion Play was performed.

The village itself is very quaint. Most of the houses are in baroque style, covered with painted life-size figures of the Blessed Trinity or of saints, and some of the massive oak doors are wonderfully carved. I had been to Oberammergau several times before, but never just before a Passion Play, and what struck me most was that 90 per cent of the men, young and boys had long hair, some reaching the shoulders and others half way down the back. They start letting it grow in good time in anticipation of the Passion Plays. If they were draped, instead of wearing peasant costumes, they would certainly give a scripture-like aspect to the scene. On the way back to the station, however, I met a man with a head exactly like the Johannes in Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," but as he was gloriously drunk and smoking a long pipe, I could not be sure of the resemblance. I saw a man with a head exactly like the Johannes in Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," but as he was gloriously drunk and smoking a long pipe, I could not be sure of the resemblance.

Anton Lang.

I sent my card over to Anton Lang, the impersonator of Christ, and was shortly afterward received by him. He was tall and thin, with a wonderful expression in his face. He was something almost uncanny in his reserve, but the picture of Christ as the latter is represented to us by the old masters. He and his wife speak English fluently. He is 34 years of age, has three children and it will be the second time he has played the central figure, having done so in 1900.

Rehearsals began in December, and take place every day until the beginning of the plays in May, 1910. The whole play is not, of course, rehearsed at once, but taken in sections. Half

home in pleasant places—in Bath, in the south coast, in the city of London, and in the royal borough of Kensington, where there are 1,557 women to every 1,000 men. In Bournemouth the disparity between the sexes is even greater, the women numbering 1,709 to each 1,000 men.—London Daily Mail.

BLEAK HOUSE LITIGATION.

Dickens' old house at Broadstairs was mentioned in the chancery division lately in connection with a prolix action over a smoke nuisance. The death of the defendant caused an adjournment of the action.

Bleak House is now occupied by Mr. Thomas William Barry, silk importer and manufacturer, who is also its owner, and he instituted a suit against Mr. J. H. Lloyd Verney, of Cossy Nook, Broadstairs.

Bleak House stands on the top of a cliff, and Mr. Barry sought to restrain an alleged nuisance by smoke from Cossy Nook, which is at the bottom of the cliff. Mr. Verney was in court when the hearing of the case was started.

His lordship adjourned the case until the new owner of Cossy Nook had been made a defendant.—Lloyd's Weekly.

I asked Anton Lang if the crucifying part was at all painful. "Not exactly painful," he replied, "but I am very, very numb for long afterward." He is 22 minutes hanging on the cross. During his fleshings he wears a kind of harness which is of course unseen in the play, which there are two on his shoulder blades that look into two rings on the cross; his feet rest on a narrow ledge of wood and his wrists are quite imperceptibly tied to the arms of the cross. The mail in each hand is bent between the fingers in such a manner that the head of the palm comes right in the centre of the palm and makes it look most realistic. In this position he is slowly raised from the ground until the cross stands upright.

The Rush for Rooms.

The demand for room is already very great, and the proprietor of the hotel where I had luncheon told me he was full up for the whole of next season, and he has 72 beds. I can only advise all who are not tied down as to time to go either in June or September—those who intend staying the night in Oberammergau—for the rush is not quite so great as in the other months. But nine years ago there were no motor cars in Munich; now there are plenty, and for people who don't mind starting at 5 a.m. this is the pleasantest way of doing it. It takes a little less than three hours to get there, and one can be back for late dinner in Munich at 9 p.m. One thus does away with the fearful crush there always is in the toy train that runs from Oberammergau to Murnau.

Munich will be very crowded this year so it is advisable to book rooms well in advance.

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682,000 Old People Made Happy

Anniversary of the Introduction of Old Age Pensions in Great Britain—A Wonderful Achievement—MacLinery Has Moved Smoothly.

Old age pensions in Great Britain were one year old on New Year's Day. Their birthday was celebrated in every town and village of the United Kingdom by tens of thousands of freemen, in hundreds of thousands of hearts, with such simple expressions of thankfulness as welcome most fittingly a gift which is also a right.

It was a little after midnight on Jan. 1, 1909, that the first old age pension under the Liberal Government's national scheme was paid by the nation. "Mrs. Blenkinsop happens to reside at the Battersby Lane postoffice, Warrington, London, of which Miss Lily Green is in charge, and she was able to secure the further favor of a promise from the post-mistress that if she stayed up to see the new year in she should be paid her pension as soon as pension day had arrived. She was cheerfully stayed up, and at twenty minutes to 1 o'clock received the money to which she was entitled."

So ran the unadorned account of what, regard to how it was one of the most significant incidents in the social history of England. The day was one of mingled sorrow and joy for a number of pensioners who had received their checks before the day of payment dawned, and several fell dead—it is believed from excitement—on reaching home with their money. Approximately, fourteen tons of silver money were handed out the postoffice counters between 7 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock at night, at the rate of over a ton an hour, in England and Wales. The irrigating stream thus brought to the surface has been flowing steadily ever since, through the parched land of poverty, and at the present time nearly 700,000 old folk are being refreshed. On Sept. 30 the official figures, as given in Parliament, were:

England and Wales	421,432	£3,472,741
Ireland	10,000	1,732,000
Scotland	15,168	657,007
Totals	682,768	£5,861,748

In London alone the various sub-committees of the old age pensioners' committee have granted 43,698 pensions, at a cost of £37,471 for the full sum of 5s a week, at an annual cost of £258,798.

It was inevitable that many difficulties should arise in the inauguration of so vast a scheme. There were wanting "experts" who foretold the collapse of the machinery immediately after its start was made. Thus the Charity Organization Society declared in September, 1908, that "the only thing which can be postulated with certainty about Mr. Asquith's and Mr. Lloyd-George's pension scheme is its absolute uncertainty in every and all its details." The organization of the pensioners is left uncertainly; the methods that should be taken to prove these uncertain qualifications are not clearly defined; the action of the local authority in respect to these uncertainly qualified pensioners cannot be predicted at all. What the pension will cost has been left quite undecided, while the sources from whence the money is to be derived are hidden in even deeper obscurity.

Falsified Predictions. Such melancholy predictions provoked a smile on the first birthday anniversary of old age pensions.

From the beginning the act has worked with unexpected smoothness. Its very simplicity—its freedom from the complicated regulations favored by the Charity Organization Society—has been its triumph. In twelve months the machinery has become automatic.

Franklin claims there have been, of course, but no suggestion that the machinery provided is inadequate for dealing with this class of imposture. Under no conceivable system would it be possible to prevent entirely the fabrication or falsification of evidence of age or the suppression of facts relating to a claimant's income.

Apart from such problems there

were physical difficulties to be faced—difficulties not without a romantic interest. In the Scilly Isles, the commissioners of inland revenue report, "to which the act extends, and which have hitherto been free from excise supervision, there were about 50 claimants out of a population of 2,000. The prevailing rough weather made access to the islands very difficult. The claims in the Shetland Islands and in the Hebrides were very numerous, and there was considerable difficulty in reaching claimants in some of the islands. The Scottish fishery board gave some assistance in allowing, where practicable, the fishery cruiser to take the officers to the islands. The islands off the west coast of Ireland, from which a number of claims were received, were also found to be very difficult of access. Some of them lie from ten to twelve miles from the mainland, and the passage across is usually made in open rowing or sailing boats.

Every endeavor was made to deal with Welsh, Gaelic and Erse claimants. Some of the fixed officers in Wales spoke Welsh, and we were able to find a number of young Welsh-speaking officers who were sent to act as interpreters where necessary; paid as interpreters were also employed in a number of instances in North Wales, but elsewhere there appeared to be little difficulty. In Scotland, in the Gaelic-speaking districts, we had a number of officers and preventive men with a good knowledge of the language. In Ireland we had some of the best men in the west, and ministers, priests, schoolmasters, and others very willingly assisted as interpreters where necessary. So far as is known, no claimant in any district in the three countries was prejudiced by a want of knowledge of the vernacular by the pensioning officer.

Mr. Chamberlain's Record. This in the remotest corner of Great Britain, as well as in the great centers of her population, a national scheme of old age pensions, so eagerly postulated, has taken root, and is flourishing today as an integral part of the social system.

Take first the case of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, whose name has been closely associated with pensions. In 1898, when he was one of the Liberal party, he helped to help or hinder.

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July 3, 1902—Says he "would not look at tariff reform unless he 'felt able to promise old age pensions.'"

November, 1905.—Tells a trade unionist that he "does not propose to make the question of old age pensions a part of the programme of tariff reform."

1908—Liberal Government grants old age pensions.

SUCCESS DEPENDS UPON SALESMANSHIP.

Salesmanship is an important element in the practical affairs of life—it may almost be considered a vital element.

Sermon From Shakespeare

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"Oh, war, thou son of hell!"—Henry VI. Part II, Act V, Scene 2.

A great general of the American Civil War forcibly remarked, "War is hell." He knew from experience the evils of war, the sufferings endured, the sorrow left in its wake, the permanent injury done the parties or nations engaged. His expression was not strikingly original. Shakespeare three hundred years ago formulated the same sentiment in almost the same words. It is true that it is not Shakespeare, but one of his creations who speaks of war as the son of hell, but so often do passages sternly condemning war appear in his dramas that it can be taken for granted that Shakespeare himself is here speaking.

There is no present-day subject that more demands the thoughtful consideration of the patriot than that of "contumacious, beastly, mad-brain'd war." As the nineteenth century closed it was hoped that the time was drawing nigh when men would convert their spears into plowshares. Peace conferences met, emperors and presidents talked universal peace, but while the echo of the peace orations was still in the air, the two most highly civilized nations found themselves engaged in war—the United States with Spain, and Great Britain with the Boers.

Scarcely had the sound of the "devilish cannon" been heard when Russia and Japan were at each other's throats. To all of these nations war proved to be hell. It desolated homes, it filled the workhouses, it drove thousands into exile, it vastly increased the burdens of the toilers. The suffering caused, the losses endured, should have turned men's thoughts to peace. Instead of this the dogs of war are abroad. Never before had militarism such a grip on the race. Europe is an armed camp; Japan is ready to do battle with any power that challenges her; and even China is waking from her sleep of twenty centuries and more, and her cities are noisy with preparations for war. The world of ships of the civilized powers are turning out monster battleships. The inventive geniuses of the race are devoting their time to producing new explosives and more effective guns. In Europe and America and Japan, daring experimenters are striving to conquer the air, mainly in the interests of war. Where will it end? Must the nations meet in one bloody last battle before peace is to be declared?

War is the child of selfishness, it is greed. It is brought about largely by men who will never be targets for bullets. Can they sit on their thrones or in their offices and stir up strife that is likely to lay the summer's dust of their country "with showers of blood." If the politicians were placed at the head of the armies in conflict, or on board of the battle-ships in a death grapple, there would be no war, less building of Dreadnoughts, they brought into the presence of battle they would "Put armor on their ears and on their eyes."

Blood will have blood! One war is but the breeder of another. Russia failed in her purpose against Japan. The Russians agreed to what was to them a humiliating peace. They will feel the disgrace until they have wiped it out or suffered more in another war. They are but biding their time. France had the strength she could gladly precipitate a war with Germany on account of past defeats.

Scholars and statesmen have met together with the hope of establishing peace among the so-called Christian powers. Their efforts have been in vain. War, that son of hell, is still abroad. In spite of mothers' tears and prayers of the public, platform outpourings of the powers are ready, apparently eager, to let slip the dogs of war. Is there no way to bring them to their senses? Their people are groaning under a burden of taxation, their sons are fleeing to foreign lands to begin life under more favorable conditions. They care not! Their battle strength must be maintained, though their people starve. Their excuse is that in order to maintain peace they must be ready for war. Would it not be fitting that these powers, so anxious to maintain peace that they pour out treasure like water and draw down productive industries to battle-ships and warships, should get together and devise ways and means of maintaining peace without burdening their subjects to the breaking point and multiplying engines of war? If they could only fully realize the awful effects of war, realize them as Shakespeare realized them, they would bring about speedy conditions of peace.

There is a fatherly war is necessary for giving a nation character. Man has nature to battle with. His character can be grandly moulded in bridging great rivers, constructing useful canals, stringing railways across continents, and through mountain passes. The energy put forth, the money expended in such undertakings, the lives of the thousands of lives sacrificed in war are but an offering poured forth to that insatiable idol of the nations, which Shakespeare has appropriately termed the "son of hell."

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There is a fatherly war is necessary for giving a nation character. Man has nature to battle with. His character can be grandly moulded in bridging great rivers, constructing useful canals, stringing railways across continents, and through mountain passes. The energy put forth, the money expended in such undertakings, the lives of the thousands of lives sacrificed in war are but an offering poured forth to that insatiable idol of the nations, which Shakespeare has appropriately termed the "son of hell."

War is the child of selfishness, it is greed. It is brought about largely by men who will never be targets for bullets. Can they sit on their thrones or in their offices and stir up strife that is likely to lay the summer's dust of their country "with showers of blood." If the politicians were placed at the head of the armies in conflict, or on board of the battle-ships in a death grapple, there would be no war, less building of Dreadnoughts, they brought into the presence of battle they would "Put armor on their ears and on their eyes."

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MADAME'S WARD

BY PAULINE BEVERLY.

Too savage at my sudden hope and disappointment to wait and see if mademoiselle was following, I left off Styles with his last words hardly uttered, and hurried across to the library. The inspector might have something to say about Yorkie, after all, although I knew that it was not likely. And it was not so, I found. To the inspector the stolen jewels and the substantial reward attached thereto were far more interesting than the misery which had fallen upon all who cared for Roger Yorkie. And old Styles was altogether wrong in fancying that the thief was run to earth, for Blake, I found, still clung obstinately to his belief in the guilt of Virtue Dent, had come to ask if either my mother or I knew the address, in London, of that ill-fated, penniless brother of hers—just to clear the ground a bit," as he phrased it.

No, my mother did not, nor did I, and moreover, I did not believe that Virtue knew either. Blantly questioned by the inspector as to why I thought so, I told him, Ben Dent had told his sister on the day of the robbery, when she had come to see him at Bridgely Norton, that he meant on account of his poverty and ill-luck in general to move from the lodgings which he was then occupying, and Virtue had not yet heard from him as to his new place of abode. All this, in fact, the girl had told my mother with plentiful tears and sobs on the day when the inspector's suspicions had first fallen upon her, vehemently declaring that, if she did not know where to find her brother, so that someone could go to him, they would

very soon see that she had not stolen Miss Natalie's jewels to give to him, poor fellow! This Madame now corroborated as I repeated it, obviously very little to the inspector's satisfaction.

Mr. Blake had mentioned Miss Orme's governess, Mlle. Valdin. Would he like to see her?

No; it appeared the inspector had intended to ask a question or two, but perhaps, all things considered, it would be well not to trouble the lady at present. As to the jewels, he was sorry that Mr. Chavasse should have fancied that he had either traced them, or had a fresh clue to the thief. He regretted to say that so far he had not the least. With that he bowed himself out and took his departure, leaving Madame and I went back to the morning-room.

Mademoiselle was not there. I do not know that I should have noticed that, if in crossing to the fire I had not happened to catch my foot in the great heap of knitting which I had seen her let fall as I left the room—a piece of clumsiness which nearly threw me forward on to my nose. The noise I made in removing my foot once made Madame look round, and she inquired languidly what that was.

"Only this blessed knitting!" I answered, stooping to pick it up. "If I have got it into a tangle, I can't help it. Mademoiselle shouldn't make a trap of it. I wonder where she is."

"Perhaps she has gone to sit with Natalie," my mother suggested, indifferently.

"That I knew she had not, since Natalie could not bear the sight of her—a fact

of which it struck me the astute governess was well aware.

"Perhaps she has one of her headaches?" I suggested. I looked pretty pale just now, I thought.

"Did she?" I did not notice; but then I am really too much worried and upset to notice anything properly. Madame declared, almost irritably, "I hope she is not ill, poor thing. But really it is difficult to judge, for she never complains unless she is absolutely obliged; and it is not like her to drop her work about like that. Is that Styles in the hall, Ned? Ask him where she is."

It was Styles, as I knew by his short heavy steps and the fashion in which he puffed and blew as he went. Going to the door, I called him, and he presented himself in the doorway. Madame put the inquiry. Did he know where Mlle. Valdin was?

I think his reply astounded us both equally.

"Mademoiselle has gone out, Madame," he said, respectfully.

"Gone out?"

It was no wonder that my mother echoed the words. Why, it was pitch-dark now, and one of the most abundant evenings I could remember—bitter cold, with a cutting east wind, and sleet falling fast—and mademoiselle—with an awful cold in her head, by the way—had gone out to it!

"Are you sure, Styles?" asked Madame.

"Quite, ma'am; I saw her go."

"When was it?" I asked.

"About five minutes after Inspector Blake came, Mr. Ned. I thought she was going after you into the library, but instead of that she went upstairs—ran up, I may say. It was not more than three minutes after that that she came running down again, all muffled up in her cloak and bonnet, and ran across the hall and went out. She didn't give me time to get over to the door, and she left it wide open behind her."

"How very strange!" my mother said, giving me an astonished look. "I cannot understand it. It is unlike mademoiselle to behave in such an eccentric way. How fortunate that Blake did not wish to see her! Did you notice which way she went, Styles?"

"Yes, Madame. I went to the door to shut it, and watched her. She ran across the drive as fast as could be, down the slope, and into the Lady's Walk. I never saw any one go faster in my days," continued the old man garrulously. "She ran, ma'am, as though there were a score of people hunting her."

"Very strange!" said Madame, again.

"That will do, Styles," who accordingly withdrew. "To rush out for no sort of reason on such a terrible evening is really almost an act of madness. Do you understand it, Ned?"

I did not at all, and merely thought that this latest development of mademoiselle's "queerness" capped all the other exhibitions of the quality which I had seen in her. But the thought put another into my head, too, which the horror and misery of the past two days had swept out of it for a time—the memory of that mysterious foreign-looking man with the red scar across his forehead whom I had twice seen. Should I tell my mother? I looked at her handsome face, so worn, pale, and haggard with worry and anxiety, and decided not to do so yet. I would tell her, of course, but some other time; it was of no use now to give her anything else to perplex her. So I only said—

"Oh, that mademoiselle's mother fond of running out into the park and about—

always has been! She'll be in by dinner-time, no doubt. Perhaps she didn't fancy the prospect of letting Blake badger her with his blessed questions. I am sure I don't wonder at that. Must have been half-cracked to rush out on such a night as this, though, as you say. Whew—how it blows!"

But dinner came and mademoiselle had not returned; and, as the evening grew seriously alarmed when eight o'clock struck; and I, partly to soothe her, and partly because I began to wonder myself, put on my hat and coat, hunted up Jim the groom and a stable-keeper, and went out to explore the park.

But all in vain! Since old Styles had seen her disappear in the darkness down the Lady's Walk, no one had set eyes upon Lucille Valdin. The lodge-keeper and his wife, whom I questioned, to their evident astonishment, had seen nothing of the governess. We explored almost every yard and the snow-covered park, shouting and calling until we were hoarse and our hands and feet half frozen. Finally I got indoors again just as the hall clock was striking ten, and comforted my pale mother with the remark that I believed mademoiselle had bolted.

Not that I meant it, of course, for even a moment I expected to see the slim figure come sweeping into the room as we had so often seen it. It was not until twelve o'clock struck that my alarm began to keep pace with my mother's. But once, two, three, and four followed it—five, six, and seven; and the pale morning light came, to find both Madame and myself sitting anxiously awake, and still mademoiselle had not returned.

As soon as it was broad daylight, Jim, the groom, the coachman, and a couple more were dispatched to Whitford and Market Wexford to make inquiries, they being told not to return without having gathered some news of the missing governess. Breakfast was over and luncheon on the table, but none of the messengers had come back when I walked the rector and Alice. To them, to their complete bewilderment, my mother and I imparted this new perplexity.

"I am at my wit's end to know what to do, Mr. Depling," Madame said. "What would you advise?"

"I really don't know," returned the rector, puzzled. "The whole affair is unaccountable. Was she in any trouble?"

"None that I know of. She has never mentioned any."

"And do you know," he was beginning again, when I cut him short, a sudden horrible suspicion flashing into my mind.

"She was always fond of strolling out into the park," I faltered, knowing that I turned pale—"used to do it at all sorts of queer hours. I couldn't help wondering whether she might have wandered down to the lake last night. It was very dark, and it is so awfully slippery round the edge, perhaps—"

Alice, standing by the window, stopped my halting speech with a scream. Madame turned whiter than she had been yet, and the rector looked horrified.

"Oh, surely there is no fear of that!" he said, looking at my mother.

"I don't do to think of it. But it would be as well perhaps—What on earth has she got to do with you, child?"

For Alice had called out again, loud enough to make us all three start, and now turned round from the window exactly.

"There is someone coming. Ma-

dame," she cried—"and running, too! There must be some news. Who is it, Ned? I'm too short-sighted to see."

I looked, and saw that it was not one of the messengers, but Darley, the station-master of Whitford. Hurrying out, I met him as he entered the hall.

"What is it, Darley?" I asked.

"If hardly and sir," he replied, panting with the haste he had made; "but the train from London this morning brought this letter for Madame Chavasse. It's got 'immediate' on it, you see, sir; and the guard, who is a friend of mine, and brought it, says it was given to him by a lady who—"

"A lady?" Not waiting to hear a syllable more, I snatched the envelope held out to me by the astonished station-master, and rushed back with it to my mother.

"Look here, mother—read this! I don't know, but I fancy—"

"What I fancied I had not time to say, for Madame snatched the letter from me almost as quickly as I had snatched it from Darley, and, very pale and with trembling fingers, tore it open.

She read the first few lines, uttered a stifled ejaculation, and, turning over the closely-written pages, glanced at the signature, and the letter, dropped from her shaking hands, went fluttering down.

"She—she has stolen the diamonds!" cried my mother.

"She?" I caught up the paper, and, hardly daring to believe my eyes, looked at the name which was signed at the end—"Lucille Valdin!"

(To Be Continued.)

A PICTURE OF WINTER

Continued From Page Eleven.

who, no doubt, "for all his feathers, was a cold," hooted in the ghostly woods, and the sound boomed and echoed weirdly.

"Who-hoo-hoo-who-hoo!"

It seemed the only sound that would be appropriate in the frozen stillness. As the moon rose higher a perfect storm circle that almost broke into rainbow colors formed around it. All night the spectacle lasted, but the wind that came with the dawn shattered the light frost flakes and mingled them with the drifting snow, but all who loved beauty had a chance to see the matchless artistry of

"The goddess of the Northland! That teach the gulls to scream, That dance the autumn into dust, The ages into dream."

It is worth while to take a trip along the side roads where they still have rail fences to see the snowdrifts. The bare and wintry golden-rod stalks form shelters where the drifts can form and be carved into wonderful shapes by the driving wind. Along the main roads where wire fences are still in use the drifts do not have a chance, but on the side-lines they can gather and lie undisturbed save for the tracking of the wild creatures that now move there at any other season hardly.

So seek their meat from God, Occasionally one sees the jumping track of a weasel or mink that finds in the drifts an ideal hunting-ground. Everywhere flocks of snowbirds swoop down among the weeds to feed, and add their tiny tracks to the strangely-written history of the winter struggle for existence.

A few mornings ago the predatory members of the family, who, if there be truth in Spencer's lucid observation that the ontogenesis may be traced in the philogenesis, must now be in the stone age, came in with the news that there were rabbit tracks in the garden. Of course, that meant a rabbit hunt to be organized at once. With outward signs of reluctance but secret joy I took a squirrel rifle and joined in the chase. While we were trying to unravel the tangle of tracks and find the freshest a neighbor told us where a rabbit had been seen not five minutes ago. Following the direction we found the tracks and started wolfishly on the trail, giving the best imitation we could of:

"The long, hard gallop which can drive the hound's deep hate, the hunter's fire."

We had not travelled far before it was apparent from the tracks that the rabbit was frightened about something. His easy lope had changed to frenzied jumps. In some places he had cleared fully fifteen feet at a spring. We increased our pace, climbed fences, impetuously floundered through snow-filled ditches, and tried to get through a thorn hedge, but after due consideration, induced by some ugly scratches, decided to walk around the end of it. Finally we came to the tracks of three people, and found that the rabbit had started along this broken path. Just then we realized that the tracks were our own, and that the rabbit had led us around a circle. Although we had not seen him, he had seen us, and it was at our pursuit he had been frightened. Feeling sure that he could not be far ahead of us, we kept on, and finally he left the ditch and hopped off through the woods. But the pack was on his trail, and would not be shaken. By actual count we climbed eleven wire fences, floundered through a Government drain twice, crossed three farms, and then found that the rabbit was leading us around a larger circle. Once more we followed our own tracks to where he had hopped off again. This time he ran into brush heaps and then doubled back on his own trail to throw us off. As last he struck off across a field, and, observing the curve of his path, I made a hasty calculation and decided that he was going to circumnavigate the earth on his next circle. So I pantingly called a halt, and let my protesting young barbarians stretch home. We had not seen him nor had the rabbit, but during the chase, though he had certainly seen us, it was disappointing, of course, to the ravaging of the snowdrifts. In a Toronto restaurant we would have been bankrupt before being satisfied, but in the country they like to see one well fed. It is a proof that the food offered is being appreciated. Having no ill-will against the rabbit, we hoped that he found a good supper and enjoyed it as much as we did ours.

It is said that fowls and birds in a state of nature are never sick, only when we confine them in close and unsanitary quarters do they become so. The teaching is to follow nature as closely as possible.

GYPSY SMITH

Continued From Page Eleven.

face my audience I assume that they know the theory of the gospel; that they know all about the cross. What I have to teach is the conscience."

"Are you bothered much by cranks and fanatics?"

Mr. S.—"I do not let the cranks bother me. There are more of them to the square inch in America than anywhere else in the world."

"As a people are set to urge the restoration of the lost unity of the body of Christ. Naturally we are interested to know whether or not there is a growth of union sentiment among Christian workers."

Mr. S.—"There is a widespread desire to draw nearer together; to draw very much nearer together. I find no difficulty in those union meetings. The beauty of this movement is that I do not know which minister is which. They all pray alike, they all sing alike. I don't know one from another. The nearer we get to one another, the more we are alike."

"How far is the new theology a help or a hindrance to general evangelism? Do the masses know or care about it?"

Mr. S.—"I do not care a scrap for it. The new theology is no theology. We want less theology and more Jesus. The people don't come to church to see Jesus. They want us to pulverize the rocks in their skulls. They don't come for intellectual gymnastics. They are hungry for the living God."

ANIMAL SUPERSTITION.

The natives of the island of Bali, in Dutch East Indies, have peculiar superstitions about animals. Dogs, for instance, are never destroyed, and, much to the annoyance of the European residents, the pariahs are allowed to interfere to an unlimited extent. According to Balinese ideas, dogs are the reincarnation of those of their poorer brethren who were buried after death instead of being cremated, which is the more luxurious method of getting rid of the dead. To kill a dog, therefore, is as great a sin as killing a poor fellow creature. With regard to a poor fellow creature, Balinese believe that the natives believe that that animal is the reincarnation of another one of the community, and nothing will induce them to shoot it. They tell, with great impressiveness, the story of an old Balinese man who came face to face with a tiger in the jungle, finding at the moment, having he addressed the monster, "What have I come to thee for? Have I ever done thee any harm; and art thou not my brother clad in the skin of a tiger? I pray thee go thy way in peace, and leave me alone." The tiger then bowed and turned tail and walked away majestically, to the disgust of the English and Dutch sportsmen.

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MISS H. C. POWELL, Accounts Branch P.O., Dept., Ottawa, Ont. . . 40.00
MRS. ANDREW JOHNSTON, Box 102, Roblin, Man. . . 40.00
MR. NORMAN ROBINSON, Milford Haven, Ont. . . 40.00
MDE. J. B. GIROUARD, 684 Malcomson St., Montreal, Que. . . 35.00
MRS. A. FERGUSON, 10 St. Mary's St., Winnipeg, Man. . . 35.00
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MISS E. A. KENNEDY, 14 Kallway St. N., Hamilton, Ont. . . 35.00
MONS. JULIUS VASCONSELES, Goulais River, Ont. . . 35.00
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Opposite will be found three sets of mixed or jumbled letters. The first set when placed in proper order spells the names of a popular fruit. The second set spells the name of an article in every kitchen. The third set spells the name of an article we all wear.

Can you place the above sets of letters in proper order, so as to spell the words wanted? It is not easy, but with pen and paper and perseverance it can be done. It may take a small amount of your time, but as there are cash prizes and valuable premiums given away as an advertisement, it is well worth your time to make an effort.

It is just possible that you may have entered contests before and have not been successful, but please remember that in this instance hundreds prize a reliable firm and that there are over 500 prizes to be distributed.

Herewith will be found the names and addresses of a few persons who have lately won cash and other prizes in our late competitions. We have no doubt that if corresponded with, any of these persons will testify regarding the fairness with which our contests are carried out. If corresponding with any of these persons, please be sure to enclose postage for a reply. These persons are unknown to us, as all are all persons entering our contests. We give herewith a number of names of persons in different parts of Canada. You are at liberty to correspond with any of them, but we would suggest that you correspond with the one nearest to you.

Write your answer to the above sets and plainly on a slip of paper, and send it to us at once. Both writing and neatness count in this contest. If you do not have a pen and ink, you may use a ballpoint pen, but the prizes are handsome and valuable, and worth many times the amount of time that anyone will give to the above.

Should you read this advertisement and yet not desire to enter the contest yourself, please point out the advertisement to some relation or friend who might be interested. This is an opportunity of a lifetime, and should not be missed.

This contest is not open to children under 14 years of age. We propose to hold a contest for young people very shortly, but will not accept entries from children in this contest. The prize for the most correct, best written and nearest solution of the above:

1st Prize - \$50.00 in Cash
2nd Prize - \$40.00 in Cash
5th to 5th Prizes, five prizes of \$10.00 each

10th to 14th Prizes: Five Ladies' or Gents' Gold Filled Hunting Watches
15th to 19th: Five Family Dinner Sets (97 pieces)
20th to 24th: Five Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Plated Watches
25th to 29th: Five Sets of half dozen Silver Plated Knives and Forks (Rogers)
30th to 34th: Five Ladies' or Gents' Solid Silver Watches
35th to 39th: Five Handmade Violins and Bows
40th to 44th: Five Handmade Accordions

45th to 49th Prizes: Five Magnificent Fur Ruffs
50th to 54th: One Hundred Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Filled Rings
55th to 59th: One Hundred Fountain Pens
60th to 64th: One Hundred Sets of 6 Silver Plated Tea Spoons (Rogers)
65th to 69th: Forty Ladies' Hand Bags
70th to 74th: 110 Sets Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives (Rogers)

WE DO NOT ASK YOU TO SPEND ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY
In order to enter this contest
DO NOT DELAY CONDITIONS
The judging of the above will be in the hands of three gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity, who have no interest in this contest. No employees of ours, nor any of their relations will be allowed to compete.

THERE IS A SIMPLE CONDITION THAT MUST BE COMPLIED WITH, WHICH WE WILL WRITE YOU ABOUT ABOVE AND HAVE YOUR ANSWER TO THE ABOVE CONDITION DOES NOT INVOLVE THE SPENDING OF ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY.

When replying to this advertisement, be sure to write your name very plainly in the space opposite. Mail this coupon to us, together with the slip of paper on which you have written your solution to the puzzle. When received we will write you at once in regard to the simple condition mentioned above.

Here are the sets:
PAPET VOTES AHT
(The name of a popular fruit!)
(An article in every kitchen)
(An article we all wear)

3rd Prize - \$35.00 in Cash
4th Prize - \$25.00 in Cash
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COUPON
I wish to enter the above contest, and agree to accept the decision of the three judges appointed by the Bovel Manufacturing Co., whose decision will be final.

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Address

ADDRESS

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Queen Marie Antoinette, who begged it—Beheaded.
Princess de Lamballe, who wore it—Torn to pieces by a French mob.
Louis XVI, who owned it—Beheaded.
Wilhelm Fals, who recut it—Ruined.
Henrik Pals, his son, who stole it from his father—A suicide.
Francis Beaulieu, who sold it—Died in misery and want.
Henry Thomas Hope, who bought it—Suffered a long series of misfortunes, including death of favorite son.
Lord Francis Hope, his grandson—Bankrupt, scandal and unhappy marriage.
May Hope, his wife, who wore it—Scandal and unhappiness.
Simon Frankel, New York broker, who bought it—Financial difficulties.
Jacques Colet, another owner—Madness and suicide.
Prince Ivan Kanitovski, next owner—Killed by revolutionists.
Mlle. Laurence Ladue, to whom he was sold—Murdered by lover.
Simon Montherlant, who sold it to the Sultan of Turkey—Thrown over a precipice while riding with his wife and child, all killed.
Abd. Sabir, who polished it—Tortured and imprisoned.
Kulub Bey, the Sultan's chief harem-keeper, who guarded it—Hanged in the street by a Turkish mob.
Keeper of its vault—Strangled.
Selma Zubaya, the Sultan's favorite—Shot by her master.
Sultan Abdul Hamid, who owned it—Dethroned.
Selim Habib, who bought it from the Sultan—Drowned in wreck of steamship La Seyne off Singapore.
M. Rosenau, of 9 Rue Chateaufort, Paris, now owns it.

(By David Edgar Rice, Assistant Professor of Psychology in Columbia University.)

The extraordinary series of catastrophes associated with the famous Hope diamond is arousing widespread curiosity and credulity.

Under the baleful influence of this remarkable stone, it is asserted, European dynasties have been overthrown, and assassination, madness and destitution have been the portion of the unhappy individuals who came under its magic spell.

This hoodoo, as it has proven itself to be, was started on its pernicious career about the middle of the seventeenth century by a French traveller, and merchant, who brought it to Paris from the East, and sold it to Louis XIV. How Tavernier first obtained possession of the jewel is not at all certain. According to his account it had been stolen from the shrine of an Indian deity, and it is precisely in this mysterious origin, as we shall see later, that the sinister influence which the diamond exerted in its subsequent history.

Tavernier himself was the first victim of the diamond's spell. He is said to have died in misery, and with the advent of the stone among the crown jewels began the dark and terrible French tragedy, by name, the Marquis de Montespan, and his treasurer, Nicholas Fouquet, fell into disgrace after temporary possession of the stone. Some years later it passed, along with the other crown jewels, into the hands of Louis XVI, and his queen, Marie Antoinette, and shortly thereafter both died under the guillotine.

The Diamond Still at Large.
With the overthrow of the monarchy, the great diamond disappeared, and remained in obscurity for more than forty years. In 1830 it turned up in London, reduced almost one-half in size, in order to conceal its identity. It was brought to light and offered for sale by a dealer named Eliason.

The dealer, Eliason, sold the diamond to the English banker, Henry Thomas Hope, and it was thereafter known as the Hope diamond. This owner seems to have escaped the evil influences of his dangerous possession, but when it was passed on at his death to his grandson, Lord Francis Hope, it again resumed its evil working career. Lord Hope was overwhelmed with misfortunes, social and domestic as well as financial, culminating in the scandalous elopement of his actress wife, May Hope, with Putnam Bradley Strong.

After inhering in several other owners, the text and the relentless hoodoo in the possession of the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, during the strenuous days of his dethronement, and still more recently certain dispatches from the Far East asserted that it had been responsible for the sinking of the present owner, Selim Habib, together with the ship in which he sailed, in the Malacca Strait. It was hoped that this was the end of the stone's fatal career, but later reports indicate that it was not involved in this disaster. It still remains in Paris in the hands of a dealer, its unsavory reputation frightening off would-be purchasers.

Now, here we have a series of facts which, to say the least, strike us as rather uncanny. In spite of our professed freedom from superstition, we are likely to find ourselves instinctively asking the question whether, after all, there may be in the same apparently inanimate object of the physical world a mysterious and sinister power, which is capable, under certain conditions, of bringing misfortune and tragedy into the lives of human beings.

Whatever answer we may be disposed to give to our problem, the fact is that in considering it we are dealing with one of the most primitive and fundamental beliefs of the mind of man. The feeling that there exists between animate and inanimate nature a most subtle and intimate connection, and that the happiness and destiny of mankind are enormously influenced by unseen powers embodied in material objects finds expression in the literature and history of every age in the land. It is, in fact, one of the hereditary and instinctive convictions of the human race. Its expression in various forms gives us our ancient mythology and folk-lore. It lies at the very basis of all primitive religions, the ceremonies of which are nothing more than magic rites by means of which

good spirits may be propitiated or hostile ones appeased.

The Power of Superstition.

To the unenlightened mind every object in nature, be it a stone, a tree, a stream or an animal, is or may easily become the abode of an indwelling spirit, and any violence done to the object will bring down upon the head of the perpetrator the injury the wrath of the offended deity. In some cases even the innocent may share the same fate as intentional wrong-doers. A striking illustration of this belief may be found in the scriptures which most of us accept the vehicle of divine revelation. To the Hebrews the ark of the covenant represented the dwelling place of Jehovah among his chosen people, and therefore was not to be profaned by the touch of human hands. On one occasion when this ark was being moved by cart over a rocky road, one of the attendants, fearing that it was in danger of falling, attempted to steady it by putting his hands against its side. He was struck dead on the spot, the victim of an offended deity, according to the views of his associates, a victim of his own suggestion, if we look at the incident from the standpoint of modern psychology.

When we find ourselves imbuing such ideas of the magical powers of things even with our religion, we can hardly be surprised at the grosser forms of the same belief, which exist among the less enlightened, even at the present day. In many sections of the country, for example, it is a common belief that if an onion, a lemon, or the heart of a pig be stuffed with pins or small nails and placed in the dwelling of an enemy, the object will prove an effective hoodoo and bring misfortune or even death to the person intended.

Instances of this sort, which might be cited by the hundreds, did space permit, are apt to pass over as rank superstition, but in reality they are all of a piece with beliefs which have become less grotesque to us by reason of their familiarity. Not many of us, perhaps, would take much trouble to procure the left hind foot of a rabbit, killed in a cemetery under the light of a crescent moon, but comparatively few would pass by a four-leaved clover without stooping to pluck it just for luck.

The Belief in Charms.

It may be that the lady who wears a pendant cross or locket at her neck, or a ring on her finger, or the man who has a charm dangling from his watch guard does not expect any magical effects from them, but even these carry with them the memory of a period not so very remote, when objects of a similar sort served the highly useful purpose of protecting their wearers from the evil influences of devils or witches.

Of all natural objects with which magical beliefs are associated, the precious stones seem to be regarded as especially potent. This may be due to the fact that through their brilliancy they make an especial appeal to the eye. This organ is commonly regarded as the most direct avenue of approach to the mental life. In insects the effect of a bright light on the eye is to draw the insect irresistibly to its destruction. Snakes are said to have the power, by the brilliancy of their eyes, to fascinate their victims and render them incapable of movement. The same power is attributed to human beings in the well-nigh universal belief in the "evil eye."

Again, in the practice of scrying, we have well attested evidence of the fact that long-continued gazing into the clear depths of a vessel of water, or a crystal results in the mysterious mental phenomena known as clairvoyance. Under these conditions many persons have the power of becoming cognizant of scenes or occurrences from which they may be separated by hundreds of miles of space or many years of time.

When we come to examine the bizarre incidents which go to make up the history of the Hope diamond in the light of this universal belief which we have pointed out, we find that there is considerable ground on which to justify the opinion that it did actually exert an uncanny influence over some of its possessors, at least. It must be admitted, of course, that some of the tales may be exaggerated and inaccurate, and that others may be satisfactorily accounted for on the theory of mere coincidence. Excluding these, there yet remains a number in which may be found the essence of the great principle of superstition—the principle

which will go far toward explaining the great mass of facts commonly to be met with in the sphere of occultism.

The mystery surrounding the origin of the famous gem will give us a good starting point for the baneful suggestion associated with it. Regardless of the truth of the fact, in the mere assertion of Tavernier that it was stolen from the shrine of an ancient deity, there is sufficient material for the imagination to work upon. Later, when it was sold, it was in the mind of the thief or of the person to whom he transferred the gem the idea of the god whose votive offerings had been violated, pouring out his wrath upon anyone into whose possession the stone might pass. This fear of vengeance having once taken possession of a human mind could readily be passed on through the whole line of owners, and exert its influence upon them even without their conscious knowledge.

A striking illustration of the way in which an idea may be thus unconsciously transferred, especially in connection with some material object, is afforded in the life of Robert Browning, the poet. The story has been duly authenticated by the Society for Psychical Research, and is related in Gurney's "Phantasms of the Living."

"Mr. Robert Browning reports that when he was in Florence some years ago an Italian nobleman, Count Guinast, was brought to his house without previous introduction by an intimate friend. The count professed to have great memories or clairvoyant faculties, and declared, in reply to Mr. Browning's avowed skepticism, that he would undertake to convince him, somehow or other, of his powers. He then asked Mr. Browning whether he had anything about him then, and there which he could hand to him, and which was in any way a relic or memorial of the past."

"This, Mr. Browning thought, was perhaps because he habitually wore no sort of trinket or ornament, not even a watch-chain, and the challenge might, therefore, turn out to be a perfectly safe one. But it so happened, by a curious accident, that he was then wearing under his coat sleeves some gold wrist-studs to his shirt, which he had perfectly forgotten to wear, in the absence of his ordinary wrist-bands. He had never before worn them in Florence or elsewhere, and had found them in some old drawer where they had lain forgotten for years. One of these studs he took out and handed to the count, who held it in his hand a while, looking earnestly at it through his eyes, and then he said, as if much impressed by this idea being transmitted to the mind of the new purchaser with undiminished power for evil in his life.

Thus we see that the Hope diamond, though a mere lifeless piece of carbon, may really have brought misfortune to those who have worn it, through the action of these two great principles of mental life—the universal belief in the supernatural, and the power of suggestion, transmitted subconsciously from mind to mind.

Chat With Shing Kung Pao; China's Pierpont Morgan

Something About His Banks, Railroads and Steamships—He Discusses the New Steel Industry and the Railroads—Talks About Opportunities for Foreign Capital and the New Banks and Bank Notes—He Favors the Modern Civilization, and Says Opium and Foot-Binding Will Be Abolished—How the Richest Man of Asia Looks, Acts and Lives.

(By Frank G. Carpenter.)

I have just returned from an interview with one of the richest and ablest men of all Asia, I refer to Shing Kung Pao, the Pierpont Morgan of China, and I might say, the Rockefeller as well. Shing is worth his tens of millions. Like Pierpont Morgan, he started life rich, and like him, he has multiplied his inherited fortune many fold. All his life he has been the organizer of great enterprises, and today his financial fingers are mixed up in every profitable undertaking on this side the globe. He owns railroads, factories, mines and steamships.

He has a great plant growing into the Yangtze River, which is capitalized at \$15,000,000, and has mountains of iron and great beds of coal not far away. It was Shing who had much to do with organizing the telegraph for China. It was he who built the railroad from Hankow to Peking, and he is the chief organizer of the Chinese American Bank. He is by all odds the best financial authority among the Celestials, and his ideas as to the present conditions are of great value.

Shing Kung Pao is one of the leading officials of this empire. He succeeded Li Hung Chang as the Government Minister of Commerce, and he is now the vice-minister of the Imperial board of communications. He is also a chief officer of the China Merchants' Steamship Company, and is largely interested in the Chinese Imperial Bank. He is by all odds the best financial authority among the Celestials, and his ideas as to the present conditions are of great value.

It was at Shing Kung Pao's home that I met him. This is a section of Shanghai where the land is so valuable that one has to almost plate it with silver to buy it. Shing's establishment consists of a half-dozen great buildings, any one of which would be a mansion in Washington or Chicago. Its grounds cover more than ten acres, and are surrounded by walls so high that you cannot see over them. Wide highways lead through the lawns, and the whole is kept like a park. One of the buildings, devoted to Shing's business offices, is as large as that of a Government department. Among the others are residences occupied by Shing and his wife, and his relatives and servants. All are beautiful, and he had a large hall in which he had the rim of which was turned up all around, and out of the back of which extended a broad waving feather. He wore a white turn-over collar, and his coat had buttons of gold.

The great financier smiled as he greeted me. He led me across the room and motioned me to sit down at the table, giving me a chair at his left, which is the seat of honor in China. As we sat there, our elbows almost touching, he rested his left hand on the table, and as he became interested in the talk, now and then tapped the board with his nails. As he did so I could not keep my eyes

off his hand. The nails on the last three fingers—that is, on all of the fingers except the index finger—were at least three inches long, and the thumb nail stood out like a spoon. When not tapping his excellency's hand, resting on the nails, had the tips of the fingers raised above the table itself to the height of an ordinary glass tumbler, and the wrist was well up off the table. The finger nails were as white as ivory, and it struck me that it must be a troublesome matter to keep them so clean.

The occurrence of my great-uncle's murder was known only to myself of all men in Florence, as certainly was also my possession of the studs."

Here we have occurring under test conditions, controlled by a person who had no interest in the outcome of the experiment—who was, in fact, skeptical of the existence of the power under demonstration—precisely the process by which we may account for the pernicious influence exerted by the Hope diamond.

This process is commonly called "telepathy," thought-transference, or mind-reading. Little as we know as to the manner by which it is carried on, of its actual existence, there can be no doubt in the mind of one who cares to look into the facts connected with it. There is a power of direct communication of one mind with another, other than through the normal operation of the recognized sense organs—that is, without the use of ordinary means by which we voluntarily communicate with one another.

By means of this mysterious power the Italian count upon sight of the gold studs was made conscious of the incidents associated with them, even though almost a century had elapsed since the occurrence. The knowledge of these incidents reposed in the mind of Mr. Browning alone, and as he was careful to give no clue to his thought by any outward action, the idea must have been transmitted to the count by some subconscious process. In the case of the Hope diamond we have an idea transferred from mind to mind in the same manner. The only difference between the two incidents is that with the studs were associated only the knowledge of their history, while with the diamond was coupled the superstitious belief in its power for evil, based primarily on the malevolent influence of the deity from which it was stolen.

Each successive owner of the stone would be traced to the possession of the stone would strengthen this superstitious belief in subsequent owners, until finally it would become so overpowering that none could escape its influence. Nor would the mere temporary withdrawal of the stone from public knowledge be sufficient to relieve it of its bad reputation. Let him recit it into whatever form he might please, the owner would still have in his mind the intense fear associated with it, and when looking earnestly at it through his eyes, and then he said, as if much impressed by this idea being transmitted to the mind of the new purchaser with undiminished power for evil in his life.

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THE NEW COLOR NAMES.

It is not easy to name a new color, and there is a curious fashion in such matters that is entirely controlled by the great fashion makers who direct the vagaries of La Mode in Paris and Vienna.

There is a tendency in the nomenclature of this season's novelties in color to describe more or less accurately the color named, which is a decided assistance in choosing one's tints.

For instance, the new brown is called caramel, and lichen green tells its own story. Not so easy to guess at is the hue named aeroplane. We find it to be a subtle grey green with a tinge of blue in it.

Wearied of elephant grey, this year some such shade is known as mammoth—and Thames grey.

Cresson, as one expects, is rather a dark full green, and malachite explains itself; a color, by the way, to be used with great discretion unless the skin of the wearer be of milk and roses.

Burgundian indicates a range of red wine colorings, and rubarb, one of the favorites of the moment in Paris, is a light red with green tints.

Who will deny the charm of a pretty name? Half of the popularity of charmeuse satin lies in its soft texture; the other half in its seductive title.—London Mail.

LIBERAL ANGLICANS ISSUES APPEAL

Church of England Organization Out in Favor of the Government.

The following statement has been issued by the committee of the Church of England Liberal and Progressive Union, of which Lord Alford is president and the Rev. D. R. Fotheringham honorary secretary:

On account of a difference between the hereditary and representative chambers, Parliament elected in 1906 has come to an untimely end, and much of the legislation projected by the ministry, and clearly in the electors' minds at the time of the last election, has consequently failed to obtain the royal assent. Still, an immense amount of work has been done, and the satisfactory settlement of the South-African problem, together with the social amelioration following on the grant of old-age pensions, will stand to the lasting credit of the Government.

The question of the budget itself has been largely overshadowed by the constitutional issue raised between the two Houses of Parliament, but we adhere to the principle that free trade is essential to the purity of public life and to the maintenance of a high standard of political morality. Nor can it be supposed that any artificial fostering of certain favored industries will ever result in permanent benefit to the community.

Though no important change has taken place in the law of education, the existing law have worked more smoothly and successfully under Liberal administration than under Conservative. It is not likely that any drastic change will be effected by the next Parliament. But we look forward with confidence to a time when it will be possible for every child in every school to receive instruction in its father's faith.

The most immediately pressing question of social reform is that of the poor law, which in its existing form tends to increase rather than diminish pauperism. We earnestly hope that strong legislation, based on the minority report of the recent royal commission, will be one of the earliest achievements of the new Parliament.

Members of the union gratefully acknowledge the fact that on the principal issues raised during the course of the last Parliament (such as the licensing bill, the budget and the attempted educational settlement of 1908), the preponderant voice of the archbishops and bishops has been on the side of the Liberal Government.

We appeal to our fellow-churchmen to give these subjects their most earnest consideration, and to express their views confidently in the policy of Mr. Asquith and his colleagues.

WM. EWART GLADSTONE.

[By G. K. Chesterton.]
We never saw you, like our sires,
For whom your face was Freedom's face.

Nor know what office-tapes and wires
With such strong cords may inter-lace;
We know not if the statesmen then
Were fashioned as the sort we see,
We know not if they had your ken
Did England laugh at liberty.

Yea, this one thing is known of you:
We know that not till your voice
Dumb,
Not till your course was thundered through,
Did Almon see his kingdom come,
The sons of the sword, the sword of hire,
The clerks that raved, the troops that ran.

The empire of the world's desire,
The dance of the dirt began.
The happy Jewelled alien men,
Worked then but as a little leaven.

From some more modest palace than
The soul of Dives stark to heaven,
But when they planned with lip and leer

Their careful war upon the weak,
They smote your body on its bier,
For surely that you could not speak

A hero in the desert died;
Men cried that saints should bury
The dead, giving him a sick bed

And round the grave should guard
And ride,
A chivalry of cherubim.

God said: "There is a better place,
A nobler trophy and more tall:
The breasts that fed before his face
Shall come to make his funeral."

"The mighty vermin of the void
That hid them from his benedict bow
Shall crawl from caverns overjoyed,
Jackal and snake and carrion crow,
And perched above the vulture's eggs,
Reversed upon its hideous head
A blue-faced ape shall wave its legs,
To tell the world that he is dead."

AN IRISHMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA

[By T. P. O'Connor, M.P.]

A few weeks ago I went to an American theatre to see a play in which the chief part was taken by my old friend, Mr. W. H. Crane, and which was written by Mr. George Ade, the well-known American humorist. It was a curious experience. There were frequent moments when I did not understand a single word of the dialogue. This was especially the case with the language of a character who represented the betting tout. Even the locus in quo in which this person appeared was called by a name singularly unlike our own name for the same place. He was on "the race track," which is the American name for "racing course," and when this creature began to pour out a long vocabulary of racing slang it was to me one of the most bewildering and one of the most amusing things in the world. I say nothing of the sons who leave their elderly fathers to work, of youths who keep motor cars, of that curious attitude of Americans to women, half of comradeship, half familiarity, and half of medieval devotion—I say nothing of these things—they form part of that wondrously difficult atmosphere which you find in America, and which makes you realize how entirely new a race has been created by American conditions.

I.

There is growing, too, an essentially American literature. I remember one day being taken by an eminent and successful publisher to see the beautiful new plant he had created. It was a beautiful plant. Some scores of printing presses—bright, shining, almost glittering, working away with the deadly certainty and the lightning celerity of something uncanny—were being used at their top speed. But when I looked at what these beautiful machines were producing I had a certain pang, perhaps even a little sentiment of disgust, when I discovered that it was printing copies of Eliot and Dickens and Thackeray, which were being poured forth by the tens of thousands into the American market. I found it difficult for a while to be quite as nice to that publisher as I had been before. He seemed to me the embodiment of unscrupulous wealth. Times have changed. International copyright has been secured, with results that the English author is not pained—at least, if he take certain easy precautions. This has had a very curious result. One can date from that epoch the growth of a whole new school of American literature. The reason is simple: the new American author need not get any market and no income so long as the publisher was free to get his books for nothing from the best English writers.

The other day I had an opportunity of meeting one of that new race of writers which is coming into existence in America. At a table surrounded by a crowd of intelligent and distinguished people I was particularly struck by one face. It was a face that was a curious reminiscence of that of Mr. Gladstone. There was the same ivory pallor of complexion; the eyes, too, were dark; and the features extraordinarily regular—more regular than those of Mr. Gladstone, though the well-shaped nose of the people of intelligence and distinction was alike in the two. The expression was like, and yet unlike, for there was similarity in the curious suggestion of unworried spirituality; and, on the other hand, the expression of the American had none of that fighting force of the face of the Englishman; it was the face of a poet and not of a politician. I learned that this was Edward Markham, the poet, the novelist, the dramatist, the man of letters, writing the chief reviews in a daily paper, and now and then issuing a volume of poetry. I learned to know the man as well as his life in a very short space of time; and never did I meet a character more sweet, simpler, more immediately winning, more transparently unworldly and honest.

II.
His theme is the agricultural laborer, as we should call him. There are millions of them in the United States, though they are most of them owners of land. And they represent a certain dreariness of outlook, a terrible loneliness amid the vast spaces of America that would be hard to understand in our own little islands, with their teeming of humanity and their narrowness of space. This is being whom Mr. Markham took up and portrayed; the being who stands out with a loneliness from the lines which have gone the round of the world, but which I may reproduce without hesitation as illustrative of American life and American literature.

The Man With the Hoe.

[Written after seeing Millet's world-famous painting.]
God made man in His own image,
In the image of God made He him.
—Genesis.
Bowed by the weight of centuries he
Leans.
Upon his loe and gazes on the ground.
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back the brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within his brain?
Is this the thing the Lord God made to share
To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens for power?
To feel the passion of Eternity
This the dream he dreamed who shaped the suns
And marked their ways upon the ancient deep?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last

gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—

More tongue'd with curse of the world's blind greed—
More filled with signs and portents for the soul—
More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of the peacock?

What the long reaches of the Pleiades of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?

Through this dread shape the suffering Ages look;
Time's tragedy is in that aching stare;
Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
Plundered, profaned, and disinherited
Cries protest to the judges of the world.

A protest that is also prophecy.
O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing distorted and soul quenched?

How will you ever straighten up this shape?
Touch it again with immortality;
Give back the upward looking and the light;

Rebuild in it the muscle and the dream;
Make right the immense and infamous,
Perfidious wrongs, immediate woes?
O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
How will the future reckon with this Man?

How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb terror shall reply to God.

After the silence of the centuries?
I turn to another and quite different theme. All my readers know the vast emigration from Ireland to America. It is difficult for anybody who does not know America to realize how large a part this emigration has played in influencing the thought and even the speech of the American continent. A certain lightness of heart, a readiness to see the humorous side of things—the characteristics which you find in so many Americans—are partly due to this vast commingling of millions of Irish with the American people. Things are changing with the Irish, as with other races in the United States. Being as the navy and the hodman when they fled from hunger and eviction in their own land, illiterate in mind and untrained in hand, the second and third generations have now got several stages higher. They have become teachers, engineers, mine owners, great railway contractors; often they take a creditable, and sometimes a questionable, part in the political life of great cities. The rise of the humble and not well-educated Irishman from poverty to wealth has been the theme of the dramatist and the poet in America for a generation or two. But I do not mean to deal with which brought out this transformation with such haunting tenderness as the following, which I heard recited by the lips of Margaret Anglin, who occupies on the stage of America the same supreme position as an emotional actress that is held on our stage by Lena Ashwell. The poem was published anonymously in a New York journal. It was immediately taken up, and is now a familiar and welcome recitation. I should explain that the "mornin's mornin'" is a familiar expression which means the first dawn of the morning—what I believe is called in English slang the "eye-opener." I should explain also that the cathedral which appears in the poem is one of the vast and most magnificent buildings in the world, and is frequented mainly by the wealthy Irish of New York. The Archbishop of New York is somewhat related to the cathedral, and occupies the first dais in the choir, not merely ecclesiastically, but socially. His presence at any banquet gives to it the cachet of supreme social success. This is the poem.

III.
The Mornin's Mornin',
This is the tale that Cassidy told
In his ballad-shed with purple and gold.

"Told it," he sprang in an easy chair,
Cheering chairs at a dollar a pair,
"Told it with a slich and perchance a tear."

As the rough soul slaved through the years,
Cracked and creaked,
"Told it as he gazed on the walls near by."

When the groans and a Millet were hung on high,
With a rude little print in a frame between—
A picture of Shanahan's old shebeen.

"'Tis drinkin' me mornin's mornin'—but it doesn't taste the same,
Though the glass is to most crystal, an' the liquor slips down like cream."

An' me cockney footman brings it on a sort of a silver plate—
Sherry an' bitters it is, whiskey is out if data.

In me brain new brownstone punshin'—
"Pit' avnue over the way,
"Til' cathay'd round the corner, an' the Lord Archbishop to say."

Sure I could be shiff wid it, an' more, but me tastes are mighty mean,
An' I'd rather a mornin's mornin' at Shanahan's old shebeen.

"Oh, well, do I mind th' shanty—th' rocks, an' th' field beyond,
The dirt floor yellow wid sawdust, an' th' walls on a three-inch shant,
(There's a novie-story that on the site now—twas meself that builded th' same)

An' they called it 'Th' Mont-mornin'—though I wanted th' good old name."

Me dinner pail under me oxtier, before th' whistles blew,
Did banish th' dramas from me eveless and a novie-story or machie two;
An' oh! 'twas th' illigant whiskey—its like I have never seen
Since I went for me mornin's mornin' to Shanahan's old shebeen.

"Tis disremember th' makers—I couldn't tell you the brand;
But it smiled like the golden sunlight, and it looked an' tasted grand,
When me throat was caked wid mortar.

Continued on Page Fourteen.

BRYCE'S MEMORIES OF DARWIN; MODEST, NOBLE AND UPRIGHT

The British Ambassador's Tribute to the Great Scientist—Education Formed on Voyage—How His Nose Nearly Lost Him the Opportunity.

Among the famous men whose natal year was 1809, and whose contemporaries have occasioned a pouring forth of anecdote and reminiscence, Mr. James Bryce notes "four men likely to be remembered among the English-speaking races as long as English is spoken—two statesmen—Abraham Lincoln and William E. Gladstone; one poet, Alfred Tennyson, and one man of science, Charles Darwin." The British ambassador goes on to observe, in his article on Darwin in Harper's Magazine for December, that while "the last named of these was the one whose influence spread most widely over the whole of civilized mankind during his lifetime, and continues to be felt with undiminished force today," he was "the one among these four who was least known personally." Although his books and his theories were being discussed all over the world, his personality remained unfamiliar even to his own countrymen. His life was uneventful, or, as Mr. Bryce puts it, it had in it only one event, his voyage on the exploring ship Beagle. Pursuing the conventional classical education at Shrewsbury, his home town, and later at Edinburgh and Cambridge, intending to take orders in the church of England, he began to manifest an interest in birds and insects, and became known to Prof. Henslow, an accomplished botanist and geologist, and other scientific men in Cambridge. To continue from Mr. Bryce's narrative: He had not quite dropped the notion of taking orders when Professor Henslow told him that Captain Fitzroy, who was to command the Beagle on the voyage already referred to, was looking out for a naturalist to accompany the expedition. Henslow remembered his young friend, then twenty-two years of age, Darwin jumped at the proposal. Captain Fitzroy accepted him, though at first attracted by the shape of Darwin's nose, which he thought indicated a want of force of character!

The voyage lasted from 1831 till 1835. It was Darwin's education, and furnished the basis for his famous theory. The look in which he recorded his observations, and which established his reputation as a scientific student, is a delightful book which, although how- ever scanty his knowledge of the world may read with pleasure, even today, when we know so much more about the places and the subjects of which it treats. Never did five years yield a richer harvest to any man than those years to Darwin and to the world. But while they gave knowledge and brought fame, they took away health. He had been a strong man when he embarked. But the almost constant seasickness from which he suffered when the little vessel was tossing on the waves, so told upon him that when he landed his nervous system was permanently weakened, and he was never thereafter the same man physically, never capable of such continuous hard mental work. In 1839 he married Miss Wedgwood, and in 1842, being in fairly easy circumstances, he bought the small estate of Down, nearly twenty miles from London, and settled himself there for the rest of his life, giving to his scientific observations and reflections all the time that his physical weakness permitted. He was tended with the most loving care by his wife and helped in his investigations by his sons, some of whom have themselves achieved high distinction in different branches of science.

It was there, at Down, that I saw him not long before his death. He was nearly six feet high, but did not look his height, having, for years contracted a slight stoop. Every one has seen engravings or photographs of him. They give a very good idea of his face, for its features were well marked; and in elderly men the expression seems to become a part of the features. The form of the head, high and dome-shaped, was characteristic, and it showed all the more because nearly bare in front. A long and snow-white beard gave him a venerable aspect. The nose, which had nearly caused him to lose the voyage on the Beagle, was rather blunt, more like that of Socrates than that of Julius Caesar. But the feature which struck one most was the projecting brow with its bushy eyebrows, and deep beneath it the large gray-blue eyes with their clear and steady look. It was an alert look, as of one accustomed to observe keenly, yet it was also calm and reflective. There was a pleasant smile which came and passed readily, but the chief impression made by the face was that of tranquil, patient thoughtfulness, as of one whose mind had long been accustomed to fix itself upon serious problems. With this there was also a benignity and serenity which reassured the visitor, and put him, however deep his reverence, at his ease in the great man's presence.

ONE DOSE WILL RELIEVE INDIGESTION STOMACH GAS, HEARTBURN OR HEADACHE

Take a Little Diapiesin Now and Your Stomach Will Feel Fine in Five Minutes.

Every family here ought to keep some Diapiesin in the house, as any one of you may have an attack of indigestion or stomach trouble at any time, day or night. This harmless preparation will digest anything you eat and overcome a distressed, out-of-order stomach five minutes afterwards. If your meals don't tempt you, or what little you eat seems to fill you, or lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

presence. One could not feel constrained or timorous, because his manner was perfectly simple and natural with nothing to indicate any consciousness of exceptional powers. The weakness of his health reduced his writing time to little more than three hours each day, sometimes, indeed, compelling an intermission of all work. Accordingly his interviews with visitors had to be short. After some twenty or twenty-five minutes of conversation, one of his sons came in and carried him to his down and rest. Talking fatigued him, and it had become necessary to save every moment of strength that he possessed for his scientific studies. Each hour was apportioned, whether to exercise or to rest. Exercise was taken by pacing alone, in the long cloak familiar to us from his pictures, along a circular walk which ran round the grounds adjoining the house. Rest and distraction from scientific thinking were found in listening to the reading aloud of novels. This gave him contentment, provided that the story ended happily. A tragic ending gave him positive pain.

Darwin, while regretting his comparative slowness of apprehension, thought that in some ways it had benefited him. He has recorded a singular result of the exclusive devotion he had given to his studies in natural history, which at the same time shows how much besides a naturalist nature made him. "Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave me great pleasure, and even as a schoolboy I took intense delight in Shakespeare, especially in the historical plays. Formerly pictures gave me considerable and music very great delight. But now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have tried lately to read Shakespeare, and found it so intolerably dull that it nauseated me. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music. I retain some taste for fine scenery, but it does not cause me the exquisite delight which it formerly did. My mind seems to have become a kind of a machine for grinding general laws out of large collections of facts, but why this should have caused the atrophy of

THE BIGGEST "CATCH" IN BRITAIN

The Marquis of Stafford, Heir of the Duke of Sutherland and of Nearly 1,400,000 Acres—Will Be Britain's Largest Land Owner.

All the Englishwomen have their eyes on him. The eligible girls are after him. The ambitious mammae are planning campaigns to capture him.

Well they may. He is the Marquis of Stafford. Some day, if he lives long enough, he will be the largest landowner in Great Britain.

By birth he has been favored in more respects than any other of the most beautiful and brilliant women of her day. She is a charming hostess, and an author of no mean attainments.

The marquis turned 21 last August. Recently his coming of age was duly celebrated at Dunrobin Castle, the historic Scotch seat of the Sutherland family, of which he is the oldest son and heir.

King Edward was there in honor of the occasion. Thirty-seven years ago, as prince of Wales, he paid the same courtesy to the present duke.

The estate includes such stately and famous homes as Dunrobin Castle, Trentham and Stafford House, the London residence of the Sutherlands. George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, marquis of Stafford—for such is his full name—was born at Trentham, August 29, 1838. He has a brother, Lord Alister, born 1890, and a sister, Lady Rosemary Leveson-Gower, born 1893.

His father, fourth Duke of Sutherland, is one of the most powerful peers in the realm. He succeeded to the title in 1892. With it he became master of 1,400,000 acres of land, which makes him one of the three or four largest landowners in Europe. The private estates of the Czar and the Esterhazy family are probably the only ones that surpass his in size.

In Scotland alone he owns estates that take in one-fifth of the total area of that country. His estates in Staffordshire and Shropshire aggregate 50,000 more acres. He owns almost every square mile of Sutherland County, which he has represented in the House of Commons as a Liberal.

Altogether this dual estate would cover about 2,000 square miles. The Sutherlands have five great country houses, of which the most interesting are Dunrobin Castle, Golspie, and the House of Tongue, Sutherland. Dunrobin Castle cannot be bought for love or money, as it has for the last 700 years been associated with some of the most stirring incidents in Scot-

land history. The ancient fortress still stands, but is only a small part of the structure as it appears today. Here Robert Bruce, Mary Stuart and other Scottish rulers were entertained. The late Queen Victoria fell in love with the place.

Trentham Hall, the birthplace of the marquis, was elaborately pictured by Lord Beaconsfield in his novel, "Lodging for Lord." Unfortunately, the grounds of this historic home have been polluted by sewage, so the duke gave it over to the Cripples' Guild, to be used as a workshop. The place was formerly a treasure house of art. The duke still retains the grounds. Here he gave a series of garden parties when the marquis attained his majority.

Then there is Stafford House, which has been the town residence of the Sutherlands for the last sixty years. It is situated right across the corner from the Palace of St. James, and is one of the most imposing private residences on earth. It was begun by the Duke of York in the early part of the last century, but when he died, leaving it unfinished, the late Marquis of Stafford took it over on a lease and completed it. The total cost of the building has been estimated to be \$1,500,000.

The halls and rooms of this palace are stocked with a fabulous collection of "old masters" and superb statuary. It has always been the envy of the royal princes, for located in the Palace of St. James looks like a stable. But it is built on crown land, and when the lease expires, about thirty years from now, the crown will take it over. There is a tradition that the Sutherlands, who come of the ancient Gower family, always married the right girl. In fact, the dukedom and the five baronies, which belong to the family, were practically all acquired by marriage. They brought with them the vast territorial possessions. And all this has been gathered together since the reign of King Charles I.

Such is the vast fortune which the young marquis will inherit and which the chosen one of his heart will share with him. Naturally, the family has always held a magnificent position among the English nobility, and it is no small matter to be Duchess of Sutherland.

A Romantic Attachment. The marquis' mother, by the way, was Lady Millicent Fanny St. Clair Erskine, daughter of the fourth earl of Rosslyn. The duke married her in 1834. She had been summoned from the schoolroom, when but 16 years of age, to fill in a dinner party of thirteen. The duke, who happened to be present, fell in love with the maiden at sight, and two weeks later asked for her hand.

She is considered one of the most beautiful and charming hostesses in England. She is a fervid sportswoman and a most active worker in the interest of charity.

The marquis' education was acquired at Eton and Oxford. He is at present an officer of the famous Scots Greys, a peculiarly Scottish cavalry regiment. He is a dashing young blade, made of the right sort of stuff. He is decidedly democratic and not the least "puffed up" at the idea of the position he is destined to fill.

Now the question is: Who will wed the most desirable young marquis in England? The chances are that we will know before very long. But when he does marry you may rest assured that it will be a love match. The Sutherlands are in the habit of doing it that way.

Two young men who were arrested in a concert hall at Paris for firing their revolvers at the ceiling, pleaded that the music was deadly dull, and they wanted a diversion.

Wonderful Gains In British Wealth

The Economist Analyzes the Figures of Trade, Railways and Shipping—A National Stock-Taking—Enormous Expansion in Business and Growth of Net Income.

Conditions in Great Britain which gave rise to the recent budget, the chief source of contention in the coming parliamentary election, form an engrossing topic in the affairs of that country. It is often asserted that Great Britain instead of retrograding commercially is still becoming year by year a richer nation. Investigations of statistics by competent hands make the fact clear. The Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords, recently declared that "there is a vast increase of wealth visible in the income tax, in the death duties, in the inordinate and wasteful luxuries we see around us in the home." He declared further that when tried by every test one may like, this increase will be found to have "extended to the great majority of the people."

The subject is taken up for discussion in The Economist, which finds in the records evidence of increasing prosperity and an industrial advance, contrasting most favorably with that of the other leading nations of the world. The Economist's article is based on a blue book, recently issued by the board of trade, which really constitutes a national stock-taking. It shows, says the Economist, "the inherent soundness of our commercial system," and that Great Britain has not fallen behind in international competition. Nor have her resources failed to be used to the best advantage. What is especially to the point as affecting the budget, are the figures as to internal wealth. These show that "British backs are broad enough to bear the burden of social reform." The time has therefore come, says the writer, when the nation should recognize that the social evils now clamoring for relief have been "accelerated, and in some cases entirely created, by the rapid industrial reorganization of the nineteenth century." It has become a matter of national conscience "to see that, out of the wealth which commerce has brought to England, provision should be made for those who have suffered while the nation as a whole has prospered." The writer confines himself, in the statistics presented, to results affecting the period beginning in 1885 and extending to 1908. The first table, as given below, shows the growth in foreign trade:

	1885-9	1890-4	1895-9	1900-4	1905-8
Imports (net).....	£ 8 14 2	£ 9 7 1	£ 9 16 5	£ 11 2 2	£ 11 16 8
Manufactures only.....	1 16 6	1 19 8	2 7 2	2 14 1	2 16 11
Exports (domestic).....	£ 6 3 8	£ 6 2 11	£ 5 18 11	£ 6 14 9	£ 8 7 11
Manufactures only.....	5 7 7	5 4 5	4 19 10	5 7 1	6 14 4

	1885-9	1890-4	1895-9	1900-4	1905-8
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof.....	24.3	23.6	25.2	33.3	45.1
Machinery.....	12.1	14.8	17.3	19.5	28.2
Cotton yarn and manufactures.....	69.9	68.4	65.9	71.7	59.2
Woolens.....	20.1	17.4	16.5	15.8	20.4

These figures are commented "most warmly" to the attention of social reformers, especially the figures relating to exports of manufactures, which, during the last three five-year periods rose from £4 198 10d per capita to £5 78 10d per capita in 1900-4, and to £6 148 4d per capita in 1905-8. The Economist regards the increase of £1 78 4d per capita as the reply of Great Britain to Mr. Chamberlain's statement that British industry was "going." Although Germany and America in recent years have made rapid progress, these countries, the leading competitors of Great Britain, are still far behind. The next table presented relates to internal and external transportation, that is, the business of the railroads and ships and is as follows:

	1885-9	1890-4	1895-9	1900-4	1905-8
Miles open.....	19,567	20,429	21,449	22,231	23,056
Passengers carried (million).....	725	862	1,012	1,179	1,241
Goods conveyed (million tons).....	272	308	371	434	489

	1885-9	1890-4	1895-9	1900-4	1905-8
Tonnage entered and cleared at ports.....	66,539	76,027	88,989	101,384	121,387
Tonnage on register.....	7,470	8,527	9,026	9,958	11,252
Tonnage built and added to register.....	415	599	562	678	678
Tonnage sold to foreigners.....	108	141	218	219	256

The above figures are accepted by The Economist with a good deal of satisfaction, since they show for home, as distinguished from foreign transportation, an expansion "very nearly as large as the returns of shipping." Next is given a statement as to the consumption of commodities per capita:

	1885-9	1890-4	1895-9	1900-4	1905-8
Raw cotton, pounds.....	29.6	41.7	42.0	38.2	42.6
Wool, pounds.....	19.7	11.8	12.1	10.7	11.1
Coal, tons.....	3.61	3.69	3.85	3.95	4.00
Pig iron, tons.....	.18	.17	.19	.19	.19
Wheat, pounds.....	356	367	358	358	361

Here is found evidence that the consumption of the four leading industrial materials used in Great Britain "has at least kept pace with the increasing population," while in two cases it has "grown even more rapidly." The figures of vast resources of iron and coal in Germany and the United States, in spite of which Great Britain has maintained the position she acquired when she monopolized the world's iron and coal trades.

The Economist regards none of the figures presented in the blue book as so striking as those which give "direct evidence of the internal wealth of the country." These "show enormous expansion in business and in the growth of net income," as follows:

	1885-9	1890-4	1895-9	1900-4	1905-8
Number of companies carrying on business in the United Kingdom.....	10,456	16,057	23,523	33,534	42,256
Do. paid-up capital.....	£ 580	£ 941	£ 1,278	£ 1,781	£ 2,448
Clearings of London clearing bankers.....	6,410	6,789	7,981	9,847	12,462
Income tax.....	642	697	770	914	974

Coming to the final test of social well-being, which is the question of the distribution of the nation's income and the use to which it is put, The Economist presents statistics of wages, employment and health. These are derived from a blue book dealing with public health and social conditions, as follows:

	1885-9	1890-4	1895-9	1900-4	1905-8
Wages in leading industries (dunrobin).....	£ 4.7	£ 9.8	£ 9.2	£ 8.6	£ 10.0
Employment (based on trade union unemployed returns).....	99.1	100.1	102.0	101.2	100.0
Retail prices in London.....			90.6	97.0	100.0

The inference of The Economist from these figures is that there has been "a continuous and satisfactory increase in wages," and that the proportion of men in employment is as great as it was in the first two quinquennials. It is not so good, however, as it was from 1885 to 1904. It remains to be added that retail prices have while showing "a steady advance, due to the same causes which have induced wholesale prices." Such a rise is "a frequent if not invariable condition of expanding trade, increasing profits, and raising wages, but it inevitably means, like a rise in rents, a set-off against the very improvement from which it results."

A PEN PICTURE OF KING EDWARD

William D. Howells Sees Him at Doncaster—Easy-Going Behavior.

In his new book, "Seven English Cities" (Harper & Brothers), Mr. W. D. Howells draws a striking portrait of King Edward as he saw him, in holiday mood, driving through the streets of Doncaster on a St. Leger Day. After reference to the military escort and pomp seen in Germany, Mr. Howells writes: But how different was the behavior of that easy-going majesty of England! All kings are bad, I knew that well enough; but I also knew that some kings are not so bad as others, and I had been willing to accept at their face the golden opinions of this king, which, almost without exception, his lieges seemed to hold. Of course, it is not hard to think well of a king if you are under him, just as it is not hard to think ill of him if you are not under him; but there is no use being bigotedly republican when there is nothing to be got by it, and I own the fact that his subjects like him tolerably well. Probably no man in his sidewalks. He was very stout, and he



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Extra Granulated Sugar, you secure the results of the latest process, of modern machinery and of years of experience.

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OXO

spread on brown bread makes the most delicious sandwiches. A teaspoonful of OXO to a cup of hot water makes an appetizing, nourishing drink. Children love OXO.

was quite like the pictures and effigies of him, down to those on the postage stamps. He has a handsome face, still bearded in the midst of a mostly clean-shaven nation, and with the white hair prevalent on the cheeks and temples, his head is bald atop, though hardly from the unconsciousness of wearing a crown. It was difficult to realize him for what he was, and in the unimpaired keeping of a few policemen he was not of the high historic presence that those German majesties were. The good-natured crowd did not strain itself in cheering, though it seemed to cheer cordially; and it did not stay long after the trap rolled comfortably away.

Mrs. Arthur Side, of New York, is the president of the Ely Club, which has just opened a clubhouse where young women studying for a profession can find a home in New York. Recent experiments on showy flowers like the poppy, and to show that insects are attracted to flow-

ers by the brightly-colored petals, but rather by the perception—doubtless by means of smell—that there is honey or pollen.

Cats are subject to a form of influenza which is communicable to human beings, and they can catch it from man just as readily.

Feel "Tagged Out"? It's Unnecessary. Take

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MONEY FOR JUST BEING GOOD FRENCH ACADEMY'S PRIZES

Virtue Awards of the Forty Immortals—French Girl Gets 1,500 Francs for Waiting Upon a Demented Mother—Other Notable Gifts.

Just before Christmas every year, the Forty Immortals of the French Academy meet in solemn public convocation to give away money.

"Eight thousand francs they gave to Henry Rollet, a broken-down Paris lawyer; 5,000 francs they gave to Widow Marie Deuillet, near Cantal; 2,000 francs to Julie Francon, an old maid of Bourges; 2,000 francs to Marie Linas, another old maid of Cahors.

And so on, 2,000 francs, 2,000 francs, 1,500 francs, 1,000 francs, 500 francs—the list read like a lottery drawing: in all, 116 big cash Christmas gifts to men and women all over France, whom these academicians never saw.

Why did the most elegant and aristocratic audience of all Paris, thundering applause with tears in their eyes, give the Vicomte de Vogue read out the name, "Laureline Armenton, 1,500 francs?"

Has Laureline written poetry? painted pictures, explored, invented, discovered, or done a heroic, brilliant act? Is she beautiful and charming? Was she there in strength, to triumph in the praise they gave her with the money?

No, Laureline, once fair, is close to fading. She has awaked, after fifteen years of sordid toil, to something of mild joy and peace, because a brave man waited for her, but that is a mere accident.

Laureline gets 1,500 francs for merely being good, and so the others, worth years, who have had no one waiting for them. These cash prizes are the strange, touching "virtue prizes" of the French Academy, initiated over 100 years ago, by Robert Auguet, Baron de Montyon, governor of Provence, in 1763, state councillor in 1775, and chancellor of the Comte d'Artois (Charles X.), in 1780. He amassed a vast fortune in the public service, emigrated to England in the revolution, returned in 1815, and lived until 1820, always occupied in good works.

Baron de Montyon, in his will, left money at interest to the French Academy in trust to pay money prizes annually to poor French persons having accomplished the most virtuous action prolonging itself over the two preceding years.

Every Christmas there are nineteen such Montyon prizes. Other French philanthropists admired the plan and swelled the funds, which bear their names, and these funds run into the millions—the Souriau prize, the Marie Lasne prize, the Honore de Sussy prize, the Prizes Gemond, Lasusat, Leleuvin, Camille Favre, Lange, Bousson-Robin, Pelletier de Lamoignon, Boussy, Gailly, Dujardin, Varrat-Laromere, Peron, Echalle, Savourat, Solomon, Gassien, Pillot, Griffard, Genin, Rigot, Deschamps, Maugeot, Leiz, and so on, gift-edged investments bearing steadily interest, streams of gold that never dry or vary.

The annual prizes range from 500 to 500 francs apiece. Some are to reward "the most virtuous acts," or "recompense good actions." Others specify "the best examples of filial piety," "proofs of devotion to family," "acts of probity," "acts of courage and devotion," "devotion long devoted to their employers," or "devotion to serve their masters during and after adversity," "kindness to old people," or "fraternal devotion." In particular there are numerous prizes for sons or daughters who "by their manual labor alone have supported father and mother," or "supported a sick parent," or "supported a brother or sister." There is even one for the Frenchman, poor and hard-working, who has "admirably supported his mother-in-law."

Throughout the year the French Academy receives memorials and petitions from all parts of France, giving the committee asks for "confirmation and details from local mayors; classified, investigated and votes the prizes to the worthy, and, turn by turn, one of the forty makes the great oration at their distribution.

The oration is always a great event in Paris. The entire Forty gather, in their gaudy costumes, sword by side, packed in the circling seats and high-up tribunes are the cream of fashion and old families. The Immortals are aristocrats of literature and learning, leading lives of mild and serene ease, far from the vulgar. Their official task is to keep the French language pure—and compile a dictionary on which they have been working for 80 years past. They are now at the letter "G." Their audience is filled with high-bred women, in their furs and jewels and splendid toilets. What have they all to do with the poor humble people they have met to honor?

"We meet to abuse ourselves before a hundred living, breathing saints!" said the Vicomte de Vogue, the orator of the past year. "I have always shrunk from this task," he continued, "Who

has not felt shame and pain, on hearing a professional politician orate over the grave of a hero! It seems almost as if I had been asked to read a list of names, in the pomp of an academic ceremony, not to talk letters, but to measure virtues, weigh transcendent merits and distribute crowns to those whose lives we would do better to humbly meditate in silence."

The Vicomte de Vogue told of how he shut himself up with the report of the virtue prizes committee, and of the documents. Wearily, he began to glance through letters and certificates of every form and handwriting, of all degrees of ignorance and education. After fifteen minutes he was ravished.

Listen to the tale of Laureline Armenton, seventh of a family of seven children. The youngest being stolen by gypsies, the mother went crazy. While the father earned food in his fields, Laureline took direction of the household. During ten years, alone, she cared for, cooked for, dressed and brought up fourteen children; during five years more, when all had gone away, grown up, she stayed and cared for her demented mother. For ten years she refused to marry the man she loved. And if the academy's Christmas gift of 1,500 francs is also to be her wedding portion, it is only that her mother does not need her, having at last died.

Henri Rollet, the Paris lawyer, neglected his practice to rescue wayward boys from the police courts. He has been at it all his life, and has a record of 3,000 budding apaches turned safely into the French army as loyal young soldiers. The widow Deuillet took up the work of Father Robert, who, as a young man, inherited a lonely house in the gorge of Aveyron. There, one by one, he collected all the crippled, epileptic and rickety children of the surrounding peasantry. Today, 500 incurable live in the house and its annexes. An old mill has become transformed to a weaving factory, makes a little colony almost self-sustaining. The peasant Robert, recently died—a saint, according to the whole countryside; the widow Deuillet takes the 5,000 francs as his successor.

When only 7 years of age, Marie Linas walked fourteen miles a day for schooling at Cahors. Working in the fields, she studied at night and conducted classes for her comrades. During twenty years she was the unpaid, unofficial school teacher of the remote mountain commune. Ten years ago she got a state appointment and a salary. Every dollar of this salary she has spent in clothing and in giving lunches to poor pupils.

Julie Francon, the old maid of Bourges-Argental, supported her infirm parents, a blind sister and a feeble-minded niece during fifteen years. When the latter had died she opened her house to the pauper incurables of the town. At Bourges, Antoinette Desser, factory hand at 20 cents a day, brought up three young sisters, and supported her old parents till their death. Bathilde Leclerc, another factory hand and an orphan, brought up nine little brothers and sisters. Today Bathilde is 39 years old; the elder brothers and sisters are grown up. One tertiary service has taken over the farm, and Bathilde can at last think of herself. A neighboring farmer demanded of her hand in marriage, but little Paul, the remaining of her brothers, cried:

"If little mother marries who will take care of me?" and the match was off.

"What is virtue?" asked the Vicomte de Vogue of his fashionable, luxurious audience. "The etymology of the word declares virtue to have originally been a virtue quality. Now the meaning has been softened, some will say weakened. In distributing these Christmas gifts we are certainly far from the state of mind of the Lacedaemonian general, who had laid his thumb while he was running in a basket of figs. 'You see,' he observed, 'there is no animal so weakly that it cannot save its life if it has the virtue to defend itself.' Virtue in those days meant to know how to bite."

"At present," continued the orator, "we tend to recompense on the contrary, the sacrifice of self and the most perfect abnegations. The virtue we celebrate demands moral rather than physical force."

The brilliant audience listened in astonishment. There was probably not a single aristocrat or millionaire who had not cinched his or her inviolable situation by the daily practice of the earlier virtue of biting. It made no difference. Tears rolled down their faces at the story of the peasant farmer, Auguste Mattin.

It did them good to hear of Auguste. Jointly with his three brothers he had inherited four acres of land. The brothers, though all over 40 years of age, have always been feeble-minded, feeble-bodied and helpless. From morning till night, therefore, the elder brother tills the four acres, working like four men to support four men.

When at night he crawls to the house dog-tired there is no supper waiting for him. He must get the supper for himself and his feeble-minded brothers—and the breakfast and dinner—because no woman of the countryside will work beside those feeble-minded cranks. For fifteen years Auguste has acted as father, mother, sick nurse, servant girl and hired man for these troublesome, good-for-nothing degenerates. He has never complained, never sought to shift their responsibility to the community.

Years ago he was engaged to a farmer's daughter. They never married, but she waited for him. The French Academy when it does things does them well. It forcibly removed the three brothers to asylums and handed Auguste \$800 cash. He is only 45 years old. Now he will marry the girl he waited for.

In his majestically turned oration

under the dome of the institute, the Vicomte de Vogue had the audacity to claim Bathilde and Auguste, the Widow Deuillet, Old Maid Julie Francon, and 114 others like them for so many esoteric brothers and sisters of the Immortals.

"Despising the good things of life, giving themselves wholly to the saving of others, they realize offhand the long dream of the greatest souls," he said. "In presence of their obscure lives the most effulgent of the sun, and in them we find a new witness to the saying of Montaigne, that naive ignorance and perfect science sometimes run across each other in the truth. The French Academy would not fulfill its destiny if among all those who serve the ideal it should neglect the best."

To praise an aged servant girl, Yvonne Gry, who, working without wages twenty years, buried her employers and brought up their five little children, the Vicomte de Vogue humbled the poet, the artist, the statesman, savant and philosopher. Even the hero and the martyr fell short of Yvonne's merit.

"Doubtless there is relationship between the great thought and the beautiful act," said the immortal, "yet the noblest action does but invite; and if a great work suffices to show genius a single beautiful act is not sufficient to realize virtue. Heroism, martyrdom even, may be of a moment; virtue is duration!"

STERLING HEILIG.

WIFE-SELLING.

The frequent reports of wife-selling at Smithfield in the early nineteenth century were, it is believed, the result of our war with France. The struggle ended in 1815 many of the soldiers found that their wives had married again in the belief of being widows. The formal selling of the wife was regarded among the ignorant as a legal solution to the problem thus presented, and it is said that the authorities of the day deemed it best to shut their eyes at the proceeding.

A certain amount of formality had

to be observed, however, before the sale was considered legal, even by the most ignorant. A Yorkshire writer mentions two conditions which must be carried out to make a satisfactory sale. The price of the wife must be less than one shilling, and she must be delivered to her purchaser with a new halter round her neck. The same writer records the case of the woman who zealously preserved the receipts for herself as a proof of respectability.

CULTURE AND CLIMATE.

The busybodies who look after children's bare legs might as well understand that we have got to have culture, and culture knows nothing about climate. Culture originated in Greece and never got very far away, possibly because people north of Greece would not sacrifice comfort for it by giving up garments of barbaric warmth, and people farther south felt no need of any clothing. Therefore, culture was limited to the genial climate of Attica, Lacedaemonia and especially of Boeotia. Even in that favored land culture has declined, and people wear trousers and shirts.

Culture is a matter of chitons and peplums and sandals. Possibly one or two elements of the ancient Greek costume, the strophos and peplos, have escaped us, but probably not for the items in the wardrobe of a cultivated Greek were not numerous. "Ah, take the clothes and let the culture go," wrote Josephine Daskam several years ago in some lines entitled "Omar for the Ladies." At that time the advent of a highly cultured and therefore highly clad fashion drove the Hellenic character had not raised the issue of the amount of clothing consistent with true culture. But Miss Daskam felt instinctively the antithesis between clothes and culture. We are bound to have culture regardless of the difference in the climate between Athens and Philadelphia, and we can only have culture by dressing like Greek statues.—Philadelphia Record.

THE MAN WITH THE CLEAVER— A LESSON FROM LIFE

[Detroit News-Tribune.]

People say this is an era of wonder-

ful prosperity and unparalleled progress. This is undoubtedly true in several particulars, but it is not true in all. That there was never a time when millions could be made and lost with such celerity is true, and the power of millions, when ably directed, may well inspire awe. But man may sacrifice too much in the pursuit of dollars. In the Christmas number of Everybody's Magazine, Ernest Poole has an article on the "Blind Revolutionist," or the modern development in iron and steel, and its reaction upon all industry. He goes from industry to industry, to give the reader a momentary glimpse of its internal operation and its effect upon the operators.

In one of the huge abattoirs of the meat trust, he points out a giant Pole, mighty of arm and shoulder, but dull of countenance. He wields a massive cleaver. Every moment the frozen carcass of a hog rolls in front of him. He gives one single cut at it, always landing at the same point, and invariably cleaving the carcass clean in two. As fast as he hurls a cleaver a newly-sharpened one is thrust into his hand by a boy immediately behind him who has been every minute at the sharpening. The man of the cleaver is but one of a long line of men, each bent upon a single operation. It is wonderfully expert and rapid work, but the men engaged are conscious that it has its limitations for them. At his home the Pole expresses his vague misgivings, and his appreciation that mere dollars do not count for everything.

"Twenty years ago in Poland I was one whole butcher. I kill a cow, pull off his hide, cut him up and sell him. I do the same for pig and sheep. Den I come to Chicago, an' now what has happen here? Very slow, dis packing house where I work grow full of more little. My job grow more and more little. No cows, no sheep for me—only pigs. No, not even one whole pig. I make only many ten cents—An I must cut very quick. Den only five cents, an I must cut very quick. Den ten cents, an I must cut very quick. Den twenty cents, an I must cut very quick. Den thirty cents, an I must cut very quick. Den forty cents, an I must cut very quick. Den fifty cents, an I must cut very quick. Den sixty cents, an I must cut very quick. Den seventy cents, an I must cut very quick. Den eighty cents, an I must cut very quick. Den ninety cents, an I must cut very quick. Den one dollar, an I must cut very quick. Den one dollar and fifty cents, an I must cut very quick. Den two dollars, an I must cut very quick. 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Den four hundred and twenty-six dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and twenty-seven dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and twenty-eight dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and twenty-nine dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and thirty dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and thirty-one dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and thirty-two dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and thirty-three dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and thirty-four dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and thirty-five dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and thirty-six dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and thirty-seven dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and thirty-eight dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and thirty-nine dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and forty dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and forty-one dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and forty-two dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and forty-three dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and forty-four dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and forty-five dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and forty-six dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and forty-seven dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and forty-eight dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and forty-nine dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and fifty dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and fifty-one dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and fifty-two dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and fifty-three dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and fifty-four dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and fifty-five dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and fifty-six dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and fifty-seven dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and fifty-eight dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and fifty-nine dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and sixty dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and sixty-one dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and sixty-two dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and sixty-three dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and sixty-four dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and sixty-five dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and sixty-six dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and sixty-seven dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and sixty-eight dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and sixty-nine dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and seventy dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and seventy-one dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and seventy-two dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and seventy-three dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and seventy-four dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and seventy-five dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and seventy-six dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and seventy-seven dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and seventy-eight dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and seventy-nine dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and eighty dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and eighty-one dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and eighty-two dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and eighty-three dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and eighty-four dollars, an I must cut very quick. Den four hundred and eighty-five dollars,

