4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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46TH. YEAR. NO. 19589 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1909.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INSANITY IS NOT PREVALENT

Local Doctor Thinks Crown-Attorney McKay Exaggerates

NOT 3,000 WHO ARE DEMENTED

And Who Are Circulating With Others and a Danger to Society.

The statement of Crown Attorney McKay, made regarding the Shelburne murder case, that there are 3,000 persons in the Province of Ontario who are mentally deranged, and who are likely to become a menace to the community, is, according to Dr. Robinson, of the asylum, and several physicians whom The Advertiser interviewed today, exaggerated.

Dr. Robinson's Statement.

"There may be 3,000 persons in the Province who are feeble-minded," said Dr. Robinson, "but as far as being a menace to other people in the way that Mr. McKay infers, I do not think they are. If they were, there would certainly be more murders, assaults or crimes of a violent nature from these persons than at present.

"It is only occasionally that a case of this kind occurs, and it is the exception rather than the rule.

Direct Contradiction.

"I do not think that among all the inmates of asylums in Canada there are 3,000 persons of whom it could be said with certainty that they would be a menace to the community. Of course, conditions may be different in the part of the country where Mr. McKay was speaking of, but in this district, at least, I should say the figures were exaggerated.

Insanity on Increase.

"Statistics seem to indicate that insanity is on the increase. That is a fact that is generally conceded. At the present time in London Asylum for the Insane we are treating 1,067 patients, one of the largest numbers we ever had here.

"The percentage of female patients is very slightly greater than that of the male. It must be remembered, however, that people now have in a large measure overcome the dread they had of asylums, and send their relatives or friends to the institution to be treated much more willingly than they did in former times.

"They realize more and more that the asylum is the place where the patient can be best cared for and looked after in every way."

A Little Exaggerated.

"I would think Mr. McKay's figures are too large altogether," said a physician who has had considerable experience in treating cases of mental trouble. "There certainly is not anything like such a large percentage of the population in this part of the Province who are deranged.

"My experience would lead me to estimate that for every three persons in the asylum here, there is one not confined there.

"Of those who are not confined, very, very few could be regarded as a menace to any persons. A large majority of them are perfectly harmless, and are content to stay at home and molest no one, and do as they are told, and cause little or no trouble even to the members of their own family or anyone else.

Temporary Attacks.

"Many have temporary attacks of insanity, and during the time the attack lasts they have to be watched more or less.

"My experience would lead me to believe that many persons who are counted sane are liable to be much more of a menace to society when they become excited."

PITTSBURG FIRM LOOKS TO LONDON

Mayor in Touch and May Get a Canadian Branch for City.

That the council's decision to campaign for industries is meeting with success was amplified this morning, when Mayor Stevely received a communication from a large factory in Pittsburg asking for information about the city, its inducements, shipping facilities, and such things.

The company is one of the largest in the Smoky City, and does a large business in the manufacturing of machinery. It is pointed out in the communication that their Canadian trade is growing so rapidly that it is necessary to establish a branch on this side of the border. Last year alone they had to sub-let $300,000 worth of orders on this side, as they could not manufacture the goods there.

"I am getting in touch with them," said Mayor Stevely, "and I have written for further information as to the goods they manufacture, and other things. From what I have learned so far the company have a large plant, and are well situated financially."

TOBOGGANERS HURT

Two Kingston Boys Terribly Injured While Coasting.

Kingston, Feb. 13. — Thomas Hunter, aged 14, and Henry Hunter, aged 11, sons of Capt. Hunter, Bagot street, were terribly injured this morning by a street car. They were tobogganing down the Bogan street hill and ran into the car. Thomas Hunter's arm was badly mangled and may have to be amputated. The boys were removed to the Hotel Dieu Hospital.

JOHN JEFFERY'S CASE IS HOPELESS

Appin Boy's Death Is Expected at Any Moment.

John Jeffery, of Appin, is in such a critical condition at Victoria Hospital that his death is likely to occur at any time. The boy is suffering from the most intense pain, notwithstanding that the physicians have done everything possible to relieve him. The form of blood-poisoning which resulted from the bullet wound in his foot is one of the most malignant known to medical men, and is as well one of the most painful. Jeffery's relatives have been at his bedside ever since it was known that the injury was likely to result fatally.

A BATTLE OVER THE EXEMPTION

Casket Company Bylaw Before Council on Monday Night.

WILL HAVE HARD ROW TO HOE

Some of the Aldermen Are for It and Some Are Against It.

There is sure to be a big debate on the Globe Casket Company exemption at the council meeting on Monday night.

There is no doubt the question will be opened again, as several who voted for the motion at the special meeting will not vote to give it reconsideration.

However, there is still some difference of opinion on the question, and there will be a stout battle.

The company have not changed their attitude, but will insist that the bylaw, as drafted by the solicitor for the city, Mr. T. G. Meredith and Mr. C. H. Ivey, of the company, pass as it stands.

There is no doubt that the exemption would be ratified if the company would agree to have the bylaw amended to limit the assessment to the present premises, but the company think that this is unnecessarily limiting them, and will prevent expansion, and so will refuse it.

Mayor's Position.

Mayor Stevely thinks it should go through. He states that it is up to the council to hold what industries they have or drop in the race, as large establishments are being built up everywhere, but London is getting few new ones.

"It is not a question with us, whether or not bonusing is right or not," said Mayor Stevely. "The fact is that we are out-bid for this industry. I know that we could not begin to offer the inducements they have been offered. The company, however, have agreed to remain for considerably less than they could get elsewhere, and it is up to us to say whether or not we will give them that. If we get one new industry we will get more. If we lose one, we will lose more. I do not think for one minute that the company will enter any land speculative business, so the arguments of those opposing the exemption are not sound. I hope the council will see that this company should not be allowed to leave here."

How They Stand.

Ald. Stevenson, Ald. Beattie, Ald. Fitzgerald, and Ald. Ferguson are much in favor of granting the exemption as asked for.

Ald. Parsons, Ald. Rose, Ald. Cooper and Ald. Gerry will oppose any exemption, except it is limited as much as possible.

Ald. Moorhead is not decided, and Ald. Saunders is wavering also. Ald. Garratt and Ald. Stewart will probably support the request.

There is plenty of room for a change of opinion on the subject between now and council-time.

"I have not followed the question closely," said a prominent merchant this afternoon, "but I see the real estate owners are against it, so it must be right."

DUKE'S SON DEAD.

London, Feb. 13. — Edward George Hugh Grosvenor, aged 5 years, eldest son of the second Duke of Westminster and heir to the dukedom, is dead after an operation for appendicitis.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—VERY COLD.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Feb. 13—8 a.m.

Today — Northerly winds; becoming much colder.

Sunday—North and northeast winds and decidedly cold; snow by night.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Today. 8 a.m.	Yesterday. Min.	Max.
London	28	27	42
Victoria	32	28	34
Calgary	—16	—34	—12
Winnipeg	—24	..	..
Port Arthur	—20	0	3
Parry Sound	8	10	38
Toronto	28	16	42
Ottawa	16	4	34
Montreal	26	8	30
Quebec	26	0	20
Father Point	22	..	..
Port Simpson	..	2	28
Vancouver	..	22	38
Kamloops	..	—4	2
Edmonton	..	—26	—6
Battleford	..	—30	—18
Prince Albert	..	—36	—8
Moosejaw	..	—27	—9
Qu'Appelle	..	—34	—12
Minnedosa	..	—32	—12
St. John	..	18	28
Halifax	..	26	32

Minus (—) means below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

The temperature continues extremely low in the Western Provinces, and the cold wave is spreading eastward across Ontario and Quebec.

A disturbance now over the Southwestern States is not unlikely to move across the Middle States and cause snow in Ontario on Sunday night.



DEAN MAHONEY,

Hamilton Priest, Who, It Is Said, Is To Be Elevated to the Bishopric of London.

CROWS FLY NORTH PROBS SAY COLD

Sign of Good Weather Is "Knocked" By the Latest Forecasts.

A large flock of crows, numbering in the thousands, flew over the city early this morning in a northwesterly direction. This is an indisputable sign of good weather for a time, at least, according to ancient tradition.

The sleighing is fast disappearing in the country and many farmers drove in wagons to market this morning. In some instances the roads were barely covered with ice, making sleighing an impossibility.

The registrations at the local observatory were as follows, today: Highest, 28.5; lowest, .27 above above.

The probabilities for tomorrow, despite the crows, are very cold and fair.

PHILIP POCOCK IS NEW CHAIRMAN

Was Chosen on Friday by the By the Court of Revision.

At the inaugural meeting of the court of revision held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Philip Pocock, president of the London Shoe Company, was chosen chairman.

As soon as the meeting was called to order by Secretary Baker, Mr. A. T. McMahen, who has been chairman for the past two years, nominated Mr. Pocock. Sheriff Cameron seconded the motion, and Mr. Pocock was selected without a dissenting voice.

This is Mr. Pocock's second year on the board, he being chosen by the council last year. He has always taken a keen interest in the work.

In accepting the office, Mr. Pocock thanked the members for their kindness, and hoped that the sessions would be as pleasant in the future as in the past. There was little business done.

Among those present were Mr. Philip Pocock (chairman), A. T. McMahen, Sheriff Cameron, Assessment Commissioner Grant, and Secretary Baker.

Mrs. Fred Walker Dead.

The many friends of Mr. Fred. Walker, of Port Huron, formerly of Thorndale, will regret to learn of the death of his wife on Friday, after a few days' illness. Deceased was formerly Miss Mauda Houck, of Harrington, Oxford County. Besides her husband she leaves one son, Fern, aged 10 years. Mr. Walker's brothers of this city and Thorndale, with a number of friends, left today to attend the funeral, which will be held in that city on Sunday.



MR. PHILIP POCOCK,

Who Has Been Chosen Chairman of the Court of Revision.

DEAN MAHONEY FOR NEW BISHOP?

The Local Catholics Expect an Announcement on Sunday.

NOTHING OFFICIAL ON THE SUBJECT

Local Priests Have Received No Word As Yet—Dean Is Now in Hamilton.

There have been various announcements from time to time of possible successors to Archbishop McEvay, as bishop of London; but it is said in Hamilton, London and Toronto, that Dean Mahoney, of Hamilton, will be the priest to be selected. It is stated in a special wire to The Advertiser from Hamilton that in that city tomorrow his grace the achbishop will announce that the dean will be bishop of London.

Not Father Hand.

Some weeks ago the statement was made in Toronto, and in this city, that Rev. Father Hand, one of the most brilliant priests in Canada, was to be selected, but it is now asserted that Dean Mahoney has superior qualifications for the handling of the different peoples of the diocese, and that he is to be the man. Thus far there is nothing absolutely official. The authorities of the Roman Catholic Church are not in the habit of making announcements, except through the pulpit, and consequently it is expected that there will be a tremendous congregations in St. Peter's and St. Mary's on Sunday, in anticipation of the announcement of a new bishop.

Priest of Great Ability.

Dean Mahoney is a priest of great ability. He is an Irish-Canadian, gifted with rare tact, fluent speech, and the faculty of making friends of all those with whom he comes in contact. He is a large man of benign countenance, and with a keen appreciation of a jest; a great organizer, and in short, a priest who would be sure to be a success in the local diocese.

Local priests informed The Advertiser that there was nothing official as yet.

BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET

Third Vice-President Fitzhugh, of the Grand Trunk, To Be a Guest.

Preparations are already under way for the board of trade banquet, to be held about the first of March.

Mayor Stevely wrote to Mr. Chas. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, inviting him to be present, but word was received from him today to the effect that he would be in England at the time. He promised, however, that Third Vice-President Fitzhugh would represent him on the occasion.

His worship's term as president of the board will soon expire, and Mr. A. T. McMahen will succeed him as head of the board.

There are several names mentioned for the vice-presidency, among the most prominent being Col. W. M. Gartshore, and Mr. Warren W. Thomson.

"Dickybirds" Rush the Season.

Stratford Beacon: On Feb. 3, as Walter Ronchey, driver for Greenwood & Vivian, was out to the farm of John Krug, near Wartburg, he witnessed a very unusual incident for this time of the year. A few feet above his head passed six or seven canaries, flying joyfully about and finally perching on a treet, seemingly quite pleased with the mild weather.

TRACK ELEVATION IN BACK GROUND

Hope Is Killed By a Letter from Mr. McHugh.

TORONTO WORK HAS PRECEDENCE

Nothing Doing Here Until the Queen City Has Been Attended To.

Mayor Stevely received word from Vice-President Fitzhugh yesterday afternoon regarding track elevation, but it contains nothing of a definite nature. He merely pointed out that the engineers of the department were busily engaged in preparing plans for the work ordered by the railway commission in Toronto, and as a result, the London matter was deferred.

Nothing This Year.

This is not regarded as a very hopeful sign about the city hall, and it is thought that there will be nothing accomplished this year. One of the arguments used when negotiations were commenced this time was that the company were anxious to finish the work here before they undertook the great improvements wanted in Toronto.

As a result of the railway commission's decision, it is said, the Toronto improvements must be made first, and if such is the case, then London will have to wait for some time, before any serious negotiations are entered into with the city council.

Aldermen Despondent.

Among the aldermen there is none too hopeful a feeling. It was stated by one of them that the company did not intend to do anything this year, owing to the large expenditures necessary at other points. He declared that if the company intended doing any work this year, they would have entered into negotiations long before this, in order that something could be done this spring. As it is now, it will be spring before negotiations can be commenced, not to say concluded, and it will be impossible to do anything for several months at least.

Mayor Still Confident.

Mayor Stevely is confident that the company are anxious to go ahead with the improvements.

"I think the company are sincere," he stated. "Their engineers are busy on some other work, and as soon as they have finished that we will have them here. I will see Mr. Fitzhugh in Stratford next week, and will talk the matter over with him. I am hopeful of getting negotiations under way soon."

The feeling about the city is not quite so sanguine as that of his worship, and it is thought that the Grand Trunk will put off negotiations until some more convenient season.

PRICE OF BREAD WILL NOT ADVANCE

Recent Rise in Wheat Will Not Affect Staff of Life.

According to the leading bakers in the city, the price of bread will not advance, owing to the rise in the cost of flour.

A few days ago wheat in this district struck the dollar-mark, and in some cases even more money is being charged. As a result the local millers have added ten cents to the cost of one hundred pounds of flour.

This will not affect the bakers, although grocers and householders will have to pay the higher price. All flour is purchased by bakers by a contract, and any fluctuation in the wheat market is not felt.

"Even were we affected by the wheat market, it would be very awkward to charge six cents a loaf, as for convenience we charge the straight nickel," said one man. "There will be no immediate change in bread-prices, at any rate, and wheat will probably be easier before the present contracts expire."

MEETS DEATH IN JAIL CELL

Bed of Port Elgin Prisoner Afire and No One to Help.

Port Elgin, Feb. 13.—Joseph Kellier met a terrible fate, while a prisoner in the lock-up here last night. Shortly after his arrest on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, flames were seen issuing from the cell window, but before anyone could reach the unfortunate man he was dead. When the body was taken out there was a handcuff on one wrist. It is thought that in some manner fire caught the mattress on which the prisoner was lying. Death, it is believed, was caused by smothering. Kellier was about 25 years of age and had come here from Guelph some months ago.

ASK PHILLIPS' RELEASE

York Loan Ex-President May Not Serve Full Time.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—A petition of over 3,000 names will be presented to the Minister of Justice in two weeks' time asking for the release of Joseph Phillips from Kingston Penitentiary, where he is serving a five-year term for the failure of the York County Loan Association. According to T. C. Robinette, K.C., who started the petition in circulation three months ago, the most prominent shareholders have signed the request for release.



REV. W. J. CLARK,

The popular clergyman, who is being welcomed by a host of London friends and who will occupy his former pulpit at the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow.

BRUTAL ABUSE OF ABE LINCOLN

Londoner Moralizes on the Differences of Fifty-Two Years.

HEARD PRESIDENT ADDRESS PEOPLE

Emancipator Called "The Illinois Ape" —How He Won Over All. Interesting Story.

There are few men living in Canada who have heard the voice of Abraham Lincoln, the martyred president, speak. But such a man is Mr. Edward Clissold, editor of The Weekly Advertiser, who has been connected with this journal over 40 years of the 46 years of its life.

Saw Him in New York.

Mr. Clissold was working on the New York Tribune before and during the American war, when Lincoln addressed a tremendous gathering in that city, from the balcony of the Astor House. He describes the president as a man of rare oratorical qualities, and with the power of bringing home his utterances to his hearers. Lincoln's heart was wrapped up in the freeing of the slaves and his every word and gesture bespoke the burning desire of his life. Mr. Clissold says he well remembers the long, gaunt figure of the president, who appeared a rather homely man. But when he spoke, his face became illuminated, and handsome, in its rugged honesty and fearlessness.

Set Dickens' Stories.

Mr. Clissold in early life was a printer, and from time to time set up the proof-sheets of Dickens' stories, particularly those of "Little Dorrit," which was published by the Tribune in serial form, from week to week, as the story was written by the author. He has set pages of Horace Greeley's copy, and tells some amusing stories of the great editor's fearful handwriting.

Now and Then.

"In looking over the Lincoln editions of the American newspapers today," said Mr. Clissold, "as a man who lived in New York City 52 years ago, I could not help moralizing a little on the changed tone of some of the 'Democratic' and 'Copperhead' sheets of those earlier days.

'Strange, isn't it, how the admirers of a great man reserve their bouquets until the subject of their praise is in his coffin, instead of handing them out while he can enjoy their beauty and fragrance,

A Great Change.

"Times certainly have changed since supposed respectable newspapers referred to Lincoln as 'The Illinois Ape,' and described his personality as 'a cross between a windmill and a derrick.'

A Wonderful Man.

"True, Lincoln was not an Adonis in face or figure, but in intellect and sound judgment he was like Israel's first king — a head and shoulders above his fellows. No one who saw and heard Abraham Lincoln as I did," said Mr. Clissold, "when the president-elect spoke from the Astor House balcony, to the thousands of eager listeners on Broadway, could help being inspired by the manly and patriotic words he uttered in that then hotbed of pro-slavery.

Won Over All.

"All thought of homeliness in form or feature vanished as his not only honest and brave but logical and eloquent utterances fell on the ears of his audience, winning applause from many who had before been his opponents.

"Yes, the 'Illinois Ape,' who worsted his opponent Douglass in every place where they spoke from the same platform, is now accredited as the peer if not the superior of his illustrious predecessor, Washington."

THE TEACHERS' REUNION

Invitations Are Out for Pleasant Event of Feb. 22.

Invitations for the reunion of the teachers and members of the board of education, to be held on Feb. 22, are being issued.

It is expected that there will be a large attendance, and the affair promises to be a decided success.

Inspector James L. Hughes, of Toronto, will be present and deliver an address.

Windsor Tunnel.

Through an error it was stated that the tunnel under the Detroit River will be completed this spring, instead of in 1910.

TRIP TO EUROPE LATEST COUNT

The Results of Contest Up To Thursday Night.

SOME CANDIDATES MADE BIG ADVANCES

No One Necessarily Outdistanced at This Stage of the Contest.

The vote in the Free European Trip contest is published herewith. These are the results up to Thursday night. It was impossible to get Friday's votes counted in time for publicatio ntoday.

It will be seen that many of the candidates have made a very decided increase.

In several of the districts the vote is exceedingly close, and it is possible that the next vote published will turn the tables completely. Indeed, none of the candidates have such a lead as to make their position anything like sure at this stage of the contest, and even those who at present seem to be at somewhat of a disadvantage have plenty of time in which to retrieve the situation, and bring themselves into the front rank.

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE.

All that territory within the city limits, north of and including both sides of Dundas street, and west of and including both sides of Wellington street.

Miss Katie McLaughlin, 226 Hyman street	41,095
Miss May T. Mountjoy, 126 Mount Pleasant avenue	21,159
Miss E. Ball, 664 Talbot street	10,262
Miss Maude Underwood, 209 Queen's avenue	2,552
Mrs. Norman Roberts, Richmond and John streets	2,313
Miss Vera Rowe, 245 Queen's avenue	750

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO.

All that territory inside the city limits, east of, but not including Wellington street, and north of and including both sides of Dundas street.

Miss Velma Hayes, 574 Adelaide street	25,646
Miss Ella Dickie, 860 Hellmuth avenue	8,772
Miss Annie Fitzpatrick, 763 Maitland street	5,873
Miss Annie S. Stevenson, 391 Dundas street	5,088
Miss Nellie Weston, 868 Dundas street	5,253
Miss Mabel Connor, 474 Princess avenue	4,684
Mrs. M. Callander, 772 Hellmuth avenue	2,010
Miss Lillian Gaze, 696 Colborne street	608
Mrs. Ronald Emery, 338 Dundas street	57

DISTRICT NUMBER THREE.

All that territory inside the city limits, south of, but not including Dundas street, and east of, but not including Wellington street.

Miss Edna Calhoun, 318 Grey street	39,920
Mrs. Ida Willis, 398 Adelaide street	15,763
Miss Margaret Edgar, 130 Dreaney avenue	5,165
Miss Marion D. Porteous, 374 York street	3,666
Miss Gertie Foley, 543 King street	3,633
Miss M. Wells, 196 Inkerman street	....
Miss Lena Griffin, 562 King street	....

DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR.

All that territory inside the city limits, west of and including both sides of Wellington street, and south of, but not including Dundas street.

Miss Edith Glanville, 153 Wharncliffe road	25,365
Miss Vera B. Hewer, 8 Ingleside street	19,412
Miss Winnie Grimason, 229 Richmond street	11,918
Miss Maude Wheatcroft, 254 Hill street	8,814
Miss Eva McDowell, 240 King street	6,251
Miss Louisa Babbage, 253 Grey street	5,870
Mrs. H. Hundertmark, jun., 150 Bruce street	2,075
Miss Mollie Fox, 213 King street	37
Miss Margaret F. Holman, 128 Simcoe street	68

Continued on Page Twelve.

AMERICAN CLUB HONORED LINCOLN

Met in Their Room on Carling Street Last Night.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was appropriately observed by the members of the American Club, at their rooms on Carling street last evening.

Addresses were made by Messrs. F. Buzzell, President T. J. Hutchinson and members of the club giving brief outlines of the principal events in the life of the great emancipator, after which a short programme of music and songs was given by lady members of the club. The balance of the evening was spent in an enjoyable manner with cards.

LADY DIES AT NINETY-TWO YEARS

Demise of Mrs. Christina Ross, of Queen's Avenue.

Mrs. Christina Ross, relict of the late William Ross, died at the home of her daughter, Miss Marion Ross, 355 Dundas street, last evening, after an illness extending over several weeks.

Mrs. Ross was 92 years old, and came to this country from Scotland. For many years she lived near St. Marys. She is survived by three daughters, Miss Marion, of this city, Mrs. McKenzie, of New Ontario, and Mrs. Castel, of Brandon, Man., and three sons. The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon to the Grand Trunk station, interment being made at St. Marys.

KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

SUNSHINE PARK. THE BEST LOTS JUST OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS. WE INTEND TO OFFER PART OF THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE THIS SPRING. THESE ARE THE BEST LOTS OFFERED FOR SALE IN RECENT YEARS. THEY ARE THE LARGEST LOTS. THE HIGHEST LOTS. THE DRYEST LOTS. THE CHEAPEST LOTS. GRADED STREETS. FREE DEEDS. FIRST CLASS TITLE. NO TAXES THIS YEAR. A NATURAL PARK. CALL AND GET A PLAN OF THE LOTS. $5.00 DOWN AND A SMALL PAYMENT EACH MONTH WILL BUY A LOT. CALL AT ONCE AND GET YOUR PICK OF THE BEST LOTS.

CHELSEA GREEN.—WE ARE GOING TO START SELLING THESE LOTS SOON. NOW IS YOUR TIME TO CHOOSE A LOT. $5.00 DOWN AND A SMALL PAYMENT EACH MONTH WILL SECURE A LOT. CALL AND SEE PLAN.

CARFRAE CRESCENT.—THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT AT $12.00 PER FOOT. WILL BE RAISED ON MARCH FIRST. BUY NOW.

SURREY PLACE.—THERE ARE ONLY THREE LOTS LEFT ON THIS SURVEY. TWO ON SURREY AVENUE AND ONE ON WILSON AVENUE. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LOTS IN WEST LONDON. $5.00 DOWN AND A SMALL PAYMENT EACH MONTH WILL SECURE A LOT.

WATERLOO STREET—(Central.) 2-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, front and back stairs, good cellar, veranda, furnace, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, good barn. Only $3,500.

The best lot on Talbot street, 50x120 feet, $1,800.

Store to rent. One on Dundas street, central. Call at once.

PRINCESS AVENUE — Just east of Quebec street. New story and half brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences. Lot 37.6x127 feet. Will sell very cheap. Call and get particulars at once if you want a bargain.

MILL STREET—2-story semi-detached brick, double parlor in one and single parlor in other, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom in one and furnace in other, barn in rear of one. Lot 60x198 feet. Will sell cheap on very easy terms. Splendid investment.

ENGLISH STREET.—Story and three-quarters and attic, brick veneer, cellar under all, double parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, 5 bedrooms, 3 pantries, 4 clothes-closets, veranda, outside entrance to cellar, all modern conveniences, hot air and hot water combination furnace, cement floor in cellar. Lot 44x125 feet. Call for price.

ELMWOOD AVE. — 1½-story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, veranda, $2,350.

PRICE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, fruit trees, two-fifths of an acre. Call for particulars.

MARYBORO PLACE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, water inside, cellar, lot 40x140 feet. $1,500. Easy terms.

GREY STREET — Frame cottage, 7 rooms, good brick cellar, veranda, water and sink in house. Lot 25x198 feet. Price $1,800.

WILLIAM STREET — Frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms, all grained, water inside. $1,500. Easy terms.

BRIGHTON STREET—1¼-story brick veneer, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, large pantry, hard and soft water, gas and fixtures. Lot 37½x107 feet. Price $1,850.

SMITH STREET—Story and half brick veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, good well and pump. Lot 35x105 feet. Call for price. Will sell on easy terms.

SURREY AVENUE — New 1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, furnace, water and sink in house; lot 33x105 feet. $1,800.

BRUCE STREET — 1½-story brick veneer, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences, veranda, barn, fruit trees. Lot 40x150 feet. $2,300.

OTTAWAY AVENUE—1¼-story brick, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, piped for gas and furnace, cellar, fruit trees. Lot 32x165 feet. Call for particulars.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, cement foundation, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, 2 cellars; lot 31x216 feet. Price, $2,050.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, barn, verandah; lot 37½-198 feet. Call for particulars.

GREY STREET—1½-story frame, 7 rooms; lot 29.6x165 feet. Price, $1,800.

NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, stable, chicken coop; right on city limits; 3 acres of land.

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry; water and sink in house, small barn. Lot 40x125 feet to lane in rear. Will exchage for 50-acre farm.

WANTED—Farms for sale, near London. We have a great number of inquiries. If you have a farm you want to sell list it with us.

WATERLOO STREET—Brick cottage, stone foundation, slate roof, 8 rooms. Price, $1,800.

WATERLOO STREET—Half an acre of land with frame house, fruit trees. Price, $800.

FOR RENT—We have a number of houses to rent at a reasonable rental. Call and see us.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD — Story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, bathroom complete, mantel and grate, cistern; lot 40x133 feet. Call for particulars.

COLBORNE STREET — Two - story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, veranda; lot 33x144 feet. $2,700.

FLORENCE STREET—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, cellar, veranda; lot 32x167 feet. Price, $1,300.

WATERLOO STREET—1½ acres of land, with frame house, fruit trees. Price, $800.

SIMCOE STREET—Large brick cottage, 6 rooms, good cellar, cement floor, gas and fixtures, hard and soft water, front, side and back verandahs; lot 40x198 feet. Call for price.

ST. JAMES STREET—1½-story brick, concrete foundation, 7 rooms, piped for gas, cellar; lot 31x144 feet. $1,550.

REDAN STREET—New brick-veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 6 rooms; lot 34x126 feet, fruit trees. Call for particulars.

HILL STREET—Brick cottage, 7 rooms, cellar, gas, hard and soft water; lot 60x198 feet, small barn. Call for price.

YORK STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, stable; lot 25x200 feet. Price, $1,600.

ONTARIO STREET—Brick veneer cottage, 5 rooms, soft water pump inside, well; lot 56x168 feet, fruit trees. $1,500.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—Two-story red brick, 4 bedrooms, laundry; choice residence. Lot, 40x144 feet. Call.

HYMAN STREET—Fine residence. Call.

EGERTON STREET, south of Hamilton Road—1½-story frame; lot 64x180 feet; $1,000. 1½-story brick; lot 54x180 feet; $2,000. Frame cottage, $700.

Lot on Queen's avenue, 45x100 feet, $50 per foot.

ST. JAMES STREET—1½-story brick, modern. $3,000.

SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES. $5,500 to $14,000.

FORWARD AVENUE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, cellar, woodshed, poultry house, fruit. Lot 66x170 feet. $850.

FLORENCE STREET—Frame story and half, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar under all of house, furnace, hard and soft water in kitchen, fruit trees; lot 122x167.9 feet. Call for price.

MAITLAND STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, cement foundation, 6 rooms, gas, hard and soft water, piped for furnace, veranda. Call for price.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story brick, 9 rooms, mantel, large verandah; lot 33x210 feet. Call for particulars.

KING STREET—New double brick house, 4 bedrooms in each. Will rent for $25 per month each. Good investment. Call for particulars.

FRANCES STREET—Story and half brick, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, hard and soft water, gas, cellar under all, back verandah; lot 33½x127 feet. Call for price.

HYATT AVENUE—Story and half red brick, cement foundation, 7 rooms, modern conveniences. Call for particulars. Will sell on easy terms.

ADELAIDE STREET—New two-story red brick-veneer, slate roof, cement and block foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, 3 mantels, hardwood floors all downstairs; lot 25x80. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, verandah, good barn; lot about 45 feet frontage. A snap, $3,300.

STANLEY STREET—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, hot water heated. Call for particulars.

PRINCESS AVENUE—New frame cottage, cement foundation, 6 rooms. Call for particulars.

LOTS ON KENNETH AVENUE—Call for price and size.

EDWARD STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, cement foundation; lot 38x120 feet. Price, $1,350.

OXFORD STREET—Two-story brick, 8 rooms modern conveniences, good cellar, verandah; lot 23.6x120 feet. Price, $3,000.

BRUCE STREET—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, furnace, gas; lot 45x98 feet. Call for particulars.

FLORENCE STREET—New frame cottage, cement foundation, 7 rooms, cement cellar, gas in cellar, water inside, verandah; lot 25x169 feet. $1,300.

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 rooms, cement cellar, porch; lot 30x115 feet. Price, $1,500.

EVERGREEN AVENUE — 1½-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, cellar under all; lot 50x160 feet. Call for particulars.

ST. JAMES STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 87x339 feet; a splendid lot. Call for particulars.

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

CHOICE CORNER, north, with good frame cottage; lot 133x135.

CORNER OF WILLIAM AND OXFORD streets—Best corner in north end. Also lots in every part of city.

RICHMOND STREET—Two vacant lots near Oxford street, and one near College avenue. The best vacant lots in the north end. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, 7 rooms, modern; lot 40x145 feet. Call for particulars.

TO LET—No. 970 Princess avenue, modern, $15, no water rates.

TO LET—No. 4 Seale Terrace, York street, $15, no water rates.

WATERLOO STREET—Brick cottage, 5 rooms. Lot 49x130 feet. $2,000.

DREANEY AVENUE—Brick veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 6 rooms, good cellar. Lot 33x132 feet. Price, $1,550.

EASY TERMS—We have a number of properties that we can sell on easy terms, $20 to $100 down, and balance in monthly payments. Call and see us if you want a property on easy payments.

WILSON AVENUE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, pump, barn; lot 50x114 feet. Only $1,600.

INGLESIDE PLACE—Two splendid lots. A chance of a lifetime. $350 each.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story and attic red pressed brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 11 rooms, modern conveniences, all mud and back stairs, verandas; lot 37.6x200 feet. Call and get price.

OXFORD STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, cement foundation, 6 rooms, water and sink in house; lot 27.6x110 feet. Price, $1,450.

VACANT LOTS—Wilson avenue, West London, 32x140 feet, $250; facing on breakwater, 40x140 feet, $200.

COLBORNE STREET—Splendid lots, $10 to $14 per foot.

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

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

FORTY-SEVEN ACRES, adjoining city limits; good brick cottage, bank barn, root cellar, driveshed, hogpen, implement house, etc.; good orchard, soil clay loam and black muck. A splendid place for a market gardener. Owner raised 100 bushels of first-class corn to acre, and some of the best celery on market. Call for particulars.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, two miles from city; first-class land, good frame cottage and barn, good fences. Immediate possession. Call for particulars.

FORTY-THREE ACRES—A splendid property to subdivide. A money-maker.

Real Estate

If there were no sellers there would be no buyers and this city would be a stagnated community. It is the exchanging, either for cash or other property that indicates activity. The following properties seek buyers, viz.:

BUILDING LOTS.

Ridout street—desirable locality, sewer, $30 per foot.

Dame street—40 feet, $200 cash.

King street—Central, northwest corner. Price $1,600.

Homehurst survey—Lots in this survey facing on Lovett street, Kitchener and Roberts avenues. This is the great building centre in the east end. Buy a lot and money will be advanced to build a house.

DWELLINGS.

Van street—New 1¼-story brick, 7 rooms, modern plumbing. Price $1,800.

Richmond street — 2½-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern, suitable for physician's office and residence. Price, $6,000.

Oxford street—2-story brick, modern plumbing. Price $3,250.

St. George street—2½-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern. Price $5,500.

Adelaide street—1½-story brick, 7 rooms, all modern. Price $2,700.

Central avenue near Victoria Park, 2½-story, 10 rooms, all modern. Price $5,700.

Waterloo street—Pair semi-detached 2-story bricks, all modern, corner lot. Price $5,800.

Grey street—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 7 rooms. Price $1,800.

A large number of houses ranging in price from $1,000 to $10,000. If you are looking for a property about those values, kindly call and will be pleased to give you full particulars.

LOANS.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. Campbell

Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
428 RICHMOND STREET,
LONDON, ONT. 39tf-t

FOR SALE—100 ACRES IN COUNTY OF Lambton; good buildings; valued at $4,300; for immediate sale, will accept $4,000; $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage at 5%; immediate possession. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 418½ Talbot street. ywt

FOR SALE—150 ACRES, LOT 32, CON. 9, Township of London; about 120 cleared; bank barn 36x94, brick house 24x30 (two-story), frame woodshed, two good wells, well fenced. For other particular address R. H. Scott, Vanneck, Ont. 71h-t

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. BENTLEY, DENTIST, OVER Sovereign Bank, Dundas and Adelaide. Phone 2463.

WOOLVERTON & BROWN, DENTISTS, 218 Dundas street, over Craincross & Lawrence. Phone 823.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation natural teeth. 163½ Dundas. Phone 976.

No. 25 February 13, 1909
VALUE, ONE VOTE.

EUROPEAN TRIP CONTEST OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER

This Vote Is Cast For

.....
(Name of Candidate.)

As the most popular lady in District No..... of The London Advertiser European trip Contest.

VOID AFTER 15 DAYS FROM DATE.

Farming As a Business.

In order to be a successful farmer a man must have intelligence and business ability. He must know how to increase the productiveness of the soil by the application of the best and most successful methods of culture, and he must have the business training and ability which will enable him to determine the most profitable products to handle and the best markets to reach. Without these qualifications a man had better remain a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for someone else, until he does acquire them. With these qualifications an industrious man can become not only independent, but even wealthy on an Ontario farm. We have for sale or exchange farms of all sizes, suitable for all kinds of farming in every county west and north of Toronto. These farms are owned by men whose sons have gone to the West, or who have made a competence, or who on account of old age are retiring from active work. We have a number of farms to exchange for larger or smaller farms, or for city or town property.

The following are a few of the farms we have for sale or exchange:

No. 5789—Two acres in the Township of Barton, County of Wentworth; soil sandy loam, quarter-acre of orchard (raspberries and other small fruits), 1½-story frame house, cellar under house, frame barn 22x24, other outbuildings; 2½ miles to Hamilton.

No. 5790—150 acres in the Township of Nelson, County of Halton; soil clay and black loam, 140 acres cleared, all slightly rolling, 3 acres of orchard, 2 wells, 1½-story frame house, frame barn 50x82, on stone foundation, other outbuildings; four miles to railroad station, twelve miles to Hamilton.

No. 5794—200 acres in the Township of Dawn, County of Lambton; soil clay loam, 160 acres cleared, 1 acre of orchard, two sets of buildings; half-mile to school, seven miles to market and railroad station.

No. 3590—50 acres in the Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex; soil clay loam, watered by spring well; one-story brick house, frame barn 20x50, other outbuildings; situated on splendid gravel road, quarter-mile to school, two miles to churches, five miles to Glencoe. Will exchange for smaller property or house and lot in London.

For further list see today's Free Press, or send for our list of farms in any county in Western Ontario.

WANTED---HUSTLERS

We want three or four energetic men to establish and organize our business in several counties in Ontario, to appoint sub-agents, superintend their work and to send prospective purchasers into these counties. We will pay good salaries for the right men. Write or apply at once, if you have the qualifications, as the organization of these counties must be completed within the next few weeks, in order to be ready for the spring campaign.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd.

78 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT. TELEPHONE 696

D. H. TENNENT, President. JAMES BURROWS, Manager.
E. R. TALBOT, SAMUEL WILSON, Valuators and Inspectors.

ANDERSON & HATCH

Room 22, Bank of Toronto Chambers. : Phone 2322.

40 ACRES—Just east of the city, in the Gore of London. The buildings on this farm are fine, except the house, which is not so good. Call for full particulars.

50 ACRES—Two miles from city. Inquire.

25 ACRES—Close to the city, handy to car.

45 ACRES—Two miles from the city; a beautiful summer home; good buildings, fine soil and the finest spot around London.

50 ACRES—Up-to-date, six miles to city.

86 ACRES—Eight miles to city; beautiful brick residence, fine outbuildings and good soil.

55 ACRES—To exchange for small grocery stock or store; or for sale; close to city.

75 ACRES—Close to London. For $5,500.

74 ACRES—Ten miles to London, to exchange or sell. A first-class farm. Must be sold.

60 ACRES—Near Lambeth P. O., Westminster Township.

50 ACRES—Seven miles to London; good barn and orchard; house not much good. $2,600.

100 ACRES—On the car line, in Lambeth Village.

60 ACRES—Five miles out; good buildings, good soil. For $4,500. This won't last long. Ill-health cause of selling.

100 ACRES—Near to Birr P. O., London Township, which we would exchange for city property.

50 ACRES—Three miles to London; good brick house, two barns on cement walls, cement silo, new windmill, icehouse, roothouse, farm clay loam, clean and well improved.

62 ACRES—Three miles to city; large solid brick house, good bank barn, fitted bush, good water, etc.

50 ACRES—Seven miles out of London; bank barn, frame house, orchard, land level, good soil.

175 ACRES—Good frame house, two new bank barns, water in all the buildings. This farm can be bought for $9,700.

100 ACRES—One of London Township's best farms; two-story frame house, modern barns, large silo, 3 acres orchard, 7 of bush, land level, clean. This is worth investigation.

8 ACRES—With one of the finest residences upon it; beautiful drive barn and stable; running water in the pasture.

10 ACRES—A change of a lifetime for a man who wants to get out of the city on a small home only seven miles out. Can be bought for $1,000; part cash.

63¾ ACRES—Close to the city; good frame 1½-story house, barn and chicken coops, good orchard and pastures. Easy terms.

65 ACRES—Close to a thriving town, north of London, good buildings and well improved. For $2,700.

50 ACRES—Six miles to London market. For sale or exchange Westminster Township.

40 ACRES—Close to Lambeth. Good buildings.

50 ACRES—Lobo Township, up-to-date, 7 miles to London.

50 ACRES—Lobo Township, brick house and barn and stable, 6 acres fall wheat, 6 acres of bush, $3,200.

75 ACRES—Lobo, 50 acres cleared, 25 acres bush, frame house, barn 30x40, $3,000. Will exchange for house in city.

150 ACRES—Owned by A. E. Cutler, 34 west lot 21, con. 4, Warwick.

120 ACRES — Owned by William Milne, lot 10, con. 2, Delaware Township.

115 ACRES — Owned by John Hooper, lot 4, con. 3, Delaware Township.

150 ACRES—Lot 18, con. 10, Howard Township, near Ridgetown, owned by J. W. McKenzie.

100 ACRES—Owned by D. Gillies, lot 16, con. 1, East Williams Township.

We have several nice grocery businesses to exchange for farms or for sale.

A grocery business not far from London, good buildings, good trade, price right.

11 ACRES—Close to the city, not far from the car, brick cottage and good outbuildings.

320 ACRES western land, not a break in it, to exchange for a small place near London.

160 ACRES in the west, broken, house and barns upon the property. Would exchange.

200 ACRES—Nine miles to London market, 2-story frame house, large barn on stone wall, large wall, large silo, good water and mill, new hog pen and fowl house, choice land.

We have a nice new modern house in South London which the owner would exchange on a farm.

50 ACRES—New frame house, good barn, granary, fowl house, piggery, soil rich sandy loam, 5 acres bush, hedge in front of house, young orchard in full bearing, good water; one mile to high school. Price, $2,500. Terms, $600 cash or more.

If you want a farm now is the time to look sharp. Spring is right here now, you have no time to lose.

If you have property, city or farms to sell, list them with us. You have no binding contracts to sign to list with us. Our terms are: No sale, no charge.

If you have properties you cannot readily sell, we will offer them by auction and not charge you unless we sell them. See the Free Press of this date for city properties.

All kinds of auction sales solicited.

J. G. ANDERSON, G. A. HATCH,
Money to loan. Auctioneer.
Insurance effected.

P. Walsh's Bulletin

RIDOUT STREET LOTS are the best and cheapest in South London. We have good lots all over the city.

ASHLAND AVENUE AND FLORENCE street—A new 1½-story frame, cement foundation, 7 rooms, large cellar; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $1,500.

HAMILTON ROAD—A new 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, all modern improvements, large lot. At bargain to close.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, frame stable; lot 74 feet 5 inches by 330 feet. Price, $1,350. Cheap property.

CHEAP LOTS on Egerton, Cheapside, Victoria, Hamilton road, Wharncliffe road, West London, Waterloo and Wellington street north. We have lots in all parts of the city.

PRINCESS AVENUE near Waterloo street—A splendid two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, four bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, verandah; lot 33x210 feet. Price, $4,200.

MAMALON STREET—New two-story brick, 10 rooms, clothes closets; lot 33x132 feet. Must be sold. Owner in the west.

CENTRAL AVENUE, opposite Victoria Park—Two-story brick residence, hot water heating, up to date. $6,000 for a quick sale.

WATERLOO STREET—A new two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, frame barn; lot 33x264 feet. Only $2,600. Owner going on a farm.

LORNE AVENUE—A large frame cottage on brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, frame barn; lot 50 by 150 feet. $1,850.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements; lot 33x120 feet. Price, $2,600.

ST. GEORGE STREET, near John street—A new 1½-story brick, up-to-date in every respect. Price, $2,800.

We have one of the most up-to-date residences in the city. Inspection invited.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,700.

PICCADILLY STREET—New brick cottage, 7 rooms, large lot. Price, $1,700.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms; sewer connections. Price, $1,500.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two - story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements. Call for price.

A NEW RED PRESSED BRICK house, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, furnace, up-to-date and central. Price, $5,300.

QUEEN'S AVENUE, CENTRAL—1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern improvements. Price, $3,000. Inspect at once.

THORNTON AVENUE—A new two-story red pressed brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, hot water, all modern improvements; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $3,400. Secure it at once.

KING STREET, near Burwell street—Two-story solid brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements. Price, $2,500. Cheap.

IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. NO EXPENSE UNTIL SOLD.

We have a large list of other properties. Call and see us.

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

WEATHER PROBS: SLEET.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

SATURDAY, FEB. 13

IN THE ART DEPARTMENT

Pretty, new and attractive designs in Art Needlework are now being shown at this counter. The Craftsman designs in Pillows, Centres and Table Scarfs. These are very artistic in both color and design, and with a few touches from the needle are really beautiful. Also new designs in Wallachian, Eyelet, French Laid Work, Coronation Braiding, etc.

For All Classes of Needlework Use D. M. C. Threads

These beautiful French Threads which have been improved and brought to such perfection of color, finish and texture, by the machinery of modern times, while they have been in use in France, where they are made, for over a century, are only now becoming popular in Canada, no doubt owing to the perfection recently attained, as Canadians are quick to reward merit and recognize superiority, and D. M. C. Threads are now considered superior to all others.

"THE MOWLINE SPECIAL"—A mercerized White Thread, in fine strands. There is no more beautiful Thread for solid work or initialing than this floss. Large hanks ..... 55¢ Small, each ..... 12¢

"MOWLINE SPECIAL"—In small skeins, white and all colors, perfectly fast-washing and used for so many different purposes. This season its particular use will be for the colored embroidering on white blouses, which is going to be very popular ..... 2 skeins 5¢ Per dozen ..... 25¢

Transfer Patterns in pretty designs for these at pattern counter. Each ..... 10¢

"COTTON PERLE"—A heavy Mercerized Thread, in white, black, cardinal, green, blue, brown, etc., for crocheting ties and motor scarfs, gentlemen's vests, etc. Large hank ..... 55¢ Small skein ..... 12¢ (Five of these in large hank).

Cotton Perle—A finer size, in small skeins, for the hardanger darning of towels. per skein ..... 4¢ Per dozen ..... 40¢

D. M. C. CROCHET COTTON—A very superior Thread, particularly beautiful on Irish crochet, per ball ..... 15¢

ART—WEST AISLE, MAIN FLOOR.

Standard Fashion Sheets—March Designer and Spring Fashion Books Are Here

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DESINGER, NOW 50c A YEAR.

By commencing your subscription now, you may for 10c extra have the New Spring Fashion Book which sells for 20c, and contains a coupon good for any Standard Pattern free. Therefore, for 60c you will receive the Designer for twelve months, value $1.20; the Standard Fashion Book, worth 20c, and a Standard Pattern, 15c; total value, $1.55; all for 60c. Subscribe now.

If mailed to customers out of city, 25c must be added for postage.

Have you seen the Designer in its new form? It has been doubled in size, and is now one of the best 10c Fashion Magazines published. Ask at Pattern Counter.

DRESS TRIMMINGS Gold Tassels have arrived Dressmakers and others have been looking for these for dress trimmings and ties. Get your supply while they are here, each ..... 8½¢

Also White Net Rouchings, suitable for children's bonnets and neck trimmings at, per yard ..... 15¢

Pretty Honiton Insertions, in silk, with gathered edges, 1½-inch width. Pretty for trimming evening dresses, bandings, etc., in pink, ivory, black, brown. Yard, 18¢

DRESS TRIMMINGS—REAR EAST AISLE.

Store closes 6 p. m. daily Saturday included.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

Dundas and Richmond Streets.

COLBY & CO

117 MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES.

CLARENCE STREET — Nine - room frame cottage; cash or easy payments. $1,600.

MAPLE STREET—Ten-room modern brick. $3,400.

MAPLE STREET — Ten-room brick house, modern. $5,000.

DUNDAS STREET — Fine business block; rentals, $3,700. Call for order and price.

RICHMOND STREET—Cigar and news stand, with billiard room, three tables. A snap, $2,000.

HILL STREET—Two-story frame, one frame cottage and one brick cottage. A bargain.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story and a half brick, every convenience. $3,600.

MAITLAND STREET — Seven - room brick-veneer, modern. $2,200.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story red brick-veneer, modern. $3,000.

ST. JAMES STREET—Nine-room brick-veneer, modern, fruit trees and small fruit. $3,100.

BRICK-VENEER COTTAGES — Easy payments, London South. Call and see. $1,500.

ELIZABETH STREET—Eleven - room frame cottage, barn and storage house. Call for price.

BRUCE STREET—Nine-room modern brick; large lot. $2,500.

HORTON STREET—Ten-room brick; fine home; corner lot. $3,000.

CHARLES STREET—Brick cottage, 7 rooms. A bargain, $1,100.

PICCADILLY STREET — Ten - room modern brick, with barn, deep lot. $4,500.

KING STREET—Nine-room modern brick. $2,800.

YORK STREET—Nine-room modern brick, with large barn. $2,600.

YORK STREET—Eight-room frame cottage, deep lot. $1,500.

FINE TERRACE, on Queen's avenue; $3,000 rental. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOTS in all parts of city and suburbs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—WHY GO WEST? Good land, London Township, 140 acre; con. 16, near Proof Line. W. Guest, 86 College street, Toronto. 76ba 50t

A LITTLE FARM OF SIXTEEN ACRES, across the road from Chelsea Green; good-sized brick house, spring water and orchard; just the place for market gardener; cheap at $2,500. The London Soap Company.

FARM FOR SALE—OWING TO ILL-HEALTH I have decided to sell my farm, consisting 100 acres, in good condition; sugar bush, plenty firewood, good water, apple orchard, small fruits; two-story house, 12 rooms, summer kitchen, cellar and woodshed, two barns, stable, shed and other outbuildings; suitable for two 50-acre farms, if desired; situated on gravel road, lot 7, second range south Longwood road; terms easy. Apply William Mather, Melbourne. 83k-t

The London Real Estate

ROOM 13, GREENE-SWIFT BUILDING.
J. A. LAWSON, AUCTIONEER.

For sale, 150 acres in Lobo, 25 acres bush, good buildings, close to school and postoffice. $10,500. This is an A1 farm. Call for particulars.

280 acres, one of the best farms in Oxford County, 25 acres bush. Price $14,000. One mile from city of Woodstock. Move quick if you want a snap.

50 acres in Lobo; 10 acres bush, $2,600. A snap you don't always pick up.

100 acres Westminster, 8 acres bush, 5 miles to city. Good buildings. No better farm.

40-acre farm for sale, price $2,200; $400 down.

50 acres 8 miles to London, Ont. Good buildings. See the farm at once.

House on Central avenue $1,800, or will exchange for 50 acres of good land not too far from London.

Brick house on Dundas street, price $3,800. A snap.

Lots on Ridgeway, price $15.

Lots on Thornton avenue, $10 foot.

Lots on Dundas street, $10 foot.

Lots on Florence street, $4.50 per foot.

Lots on Princess avenue, 150x165. Price $325, a snap.

Lots on Ottaway avenue.

Lots on Elmwood avenue.

Lots on Lorne avenue.

Lots on Laura street, $5 per foot.

Brick cottage on William street, three minutes' walk to McClary's works; $550 down, balance on mortgage at 5 per cent. See this.

Red brick cottage on Rectory street. Price $1,400.

Hotel, Crumlin, for sale at a bargain.

Grocery store, brick, and brick dwelling for sale or exchange for small farm, 5 acres. Brick house and stable, a lovely home, five minutes' walk to cars. Would sell or exchange for 15 or 25 acres close to city.

100 acres in Lobo township. Price $7,000.

Forty acre farm close to school and postoffice. Good frame house, bank barn, a good clay loam. For price call at office.

House in London South to exchange for farm; ten minutes' walk to market. Good sized lot and fruit. Would suit a retired farmer. Exchange for 50 or 75 acres.

Twenty-five acres, 2 miles out, $2,800.

Four acres on traction line, 2 miles to market. Frame cottage and stable, $2,000. A cheap property.

1½ acres on Waterloo street. Frame house and stable, lots of fruit.

1½ acres on Colborne street. Lots of fruit. Price right. Owner leaving city.

Five acres on Hamilton Road. Good frame house, $2,600.

Fifty acres 2 miles out, $5,000. Good buildings.

Red pressed brick house on Adelaide street, $2,600; new. On easy terms.

Two houses on Waterloo street. Price right. Owners going west.

Two lots on Marmora street, $10 per foot. Cheap.

67 feet on Wortley Road. Price right. You want a quick sale. List your property with us. Auction sales of farm and city property conducted.

The London Real Estate

Room 13, Greene-Swift Building.
Phone 1895K.

FOR SALE—LOTS 77, 78, KNOLLWOOD Park. Apply 468 Ridout street. 86n-xtz

FIFTY-ACRE FARM, WITH BUILDINGS, lot 18, con. 6, Westminster Township, seven miles from London. Mrs. George George, Shetland, Ont. 87n-wt

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES AND lots of the estate of the late John Christie. For particulars apply to Mrs Reid, 554 Waterloo street. Phone 1648. 79n-ywt

Executors' Notice To Creditors

In the Estate of Jas. A. Blair, Late of the City of London, Gentleman, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 129, Section 38, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above-named James A. Blair, who died on or about the 5th day of December, 1908, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned solicitors for the executors, on or before the 1st day of March, 1909, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and statements of their accounts, and the nature of their securities (if any) now held by them, duly verified. Dated at London, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1909. PURDOM & PURDOM, solicitors for executors. 77k-30,6,13,20

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

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

WONG WOO—THE HAMILTO NROAD Laundry. Al hand work. Goods called for and delivered promptly. 190 Hamilton road.

DERMATOLOGY.

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

COMBINGS WANTED — SELL YOUR combings any shade. 226½ Dundas street. ywt

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

Condensed Advertisements.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

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

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

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

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—At Flint, Mich., on Feb. 11, 1909, James R. Allen, beloved husband of Eva M. Allen, aged 27 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. A. E. Reeves, 448 Woodman avenue, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

ROSS—On Feb. 12, 1909, Christina Ross, relict of the late William Ross, aged 92 years.

Funeral on Tuesday from her late residence, 355 Dundas street, to G. T. R. station, leaving London 2:45 p.m.; service at house at 1:30. Interment at St. Marys. 88u

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

GRAND—TWICE TODAY
THE GREAT **CORELLI & CO.**
PRICES { MAT., 10c and 20c. NIGHT, 10c, 20c, 30c.

ALL NEXT WEEK
POWER STOCK CO. MONDAY, "GARDEN OF THE GODS." AND VAUDEVILLE.
SEATS NOW **10c, 20c, 30c**

PLAY FESTIVAL
Under the Auspices of
The London Playgrounds Association
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, FEB. 23.
Tickets, 25c and 50c. b

"The GRIGG" SUNDAY DINNER
1 to 2:30 p. m.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
"You Will Enjoy Our Service." 29-t

Mineral Baths
OPEN DAILY, 1 p.m. to 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, 7:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Phone 2198. ywt

C. P. R.
Empress Ships—Lowest current rates at F. B. CLARKE'S. Appointed direct by the Montreal and Toronto head office to sell tickets by the C. P. R. Atlantic lines to and from the Old Country. Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

VARSITY PLAY
THE JOURNALISTS
AUDITORIUM, TUESDAY, FEB. 23. Tickets 75c, 50c and 25c at Mallagh's Bookstore. b

ANNIVERSARY CONCERT AND OLD-FASHIONED supper, Chalmers Church, corner Waterloo and Grey, Monday, Feb. 15. Supper, 6:30 to 8. Splendid programme. Tickets, 25c. b

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, BROUGHDALE—Sale of work and entertainment, afternoon and evening. Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks. Tuesday, 16th. 10c. 89u

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight and Monday night. Admission: Gentlemen, 15c; ladies, 10c. b

DRAMATIC RECITAL BY
Jean Robb and Her Students
Auditorium, March 2 and 3, at 8.
Admission tickets, 25c, at Mallagh's and 250 Queen's avenue. Reserved seats, 10c extra. 89g-13,20,24,27,M1,2,3

A GRAND CONCERT, VOCAL AND instrumental music, will be given on Monday at 8 p.m., in the basement of All Saints' Church, Hamilton road. Admission, 10c. 89u

SIMCOE RINK — BAND TONIGHT. Young ladies of Helena Costume Company, guests at rink Tuesday night. b

SIMCOE RINK—YOUNG LADIES OF Helena Costume Company, guests at rink, Tuesday night. Everybody welcome. Phone 1608. b

COMEDY DRAMA, "ONE HUNDRED Thousand Pounds," under the auspices of the St. Mary's Dramatic Society, St. Mary's Hall, Monday, Feb. 22. Admission, 15c and 25c. b

DANCING—VALENTINE HOP, MONDAY evening, Feb. 15. Classes: Gentlemen, Tuesday; advanced class, Wednesday evening; children, Saturday afternoons. Private tuition any hour. Call or phone. Dayton & McCormick.

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

Traction Company
Hourly Service
London to St. Thomas, 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. Every two hours to Port Stanley, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

$20.00
BERMUDA AND RETURN.
Lowest fares are always obtainable at De La Hooke's Railway and Steamship Office, "Clock Corner."

LEARN TO DANCE—RAPID TEACHING. Low rates. Special attention waltz and two-step. R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1285. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK PURSE, CONTAINING key and loose change, between Maitland and Adelaide streets, on Grey. Reward for return, 728 Simcoe. 87c

LOST, ABOUT DEC. 18, 1908—PAIR gold-rimmed nose-glasses. Reward for return, 641 Dundas street. 87c

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CORNER GROCERY AND dwelling, brick; all modern conveniences; in central location; terms easy. Box 88, Advertiser. 89o

MEETINGS.

MEETING OF THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday, 16th, at 8 p.m. Business: Election of officers and other matters. E. T. Essery, president; H. Pratt, secretary. 89u

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF Court Middlesex, No. 118, Canadian Order of Foresters, are requested to meet in Sherwood Hall on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2 p.m. sharp, to attend the funeral of the late Bro. James Allen. Sister courts cordially invited. A. G. Evans, recording secretary. b

HISTORICAL SOCIETY — TUESDAY evening over public library. Papers: "An Ojibway Village," by Mr. Stevenson; "The Earliest Land Grants," by Mr. Landon. Public cordially invited. 89u-ty

EMERGENCY MEETING, KING SOLOMON lodge, No. 378, A. F. and A. M., G. R. C., will be held on Monday, Feb. 15, at 7:30 p.m. sharp. Conferring degrees. Visitors welcome. Hugh McPherson, worshipful master; W. Nichols, secretary. b

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD in the City Hall, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Thames River Angling Association branch of the Ontario Forest, Fish and Game Protective Association, to protest against the re-issuing of net licenses in the River Thames, Lake St. Clair and Mitchell's Bay. Hon. Dr. Reaume, Minister of Fisheries, will be present. Mr. A. Kelly Evans, secretary Provincial Association; Mr. Edward Harris, Toronto; Mr. N. H. Stevens, president, and Mr. Caleb Wheeler, Chatham branch; Mr. Marshall Graydon, barrister, London, and others will address the meeting. Hon. Adam Beck, M.P.P., has consented to act as chairman. Our motto: "Cheap Fish Food for the People." Every citizen should attend. W. H. Chittick, J.P., president; James O. Weldon, secretary-treasurer. 88u

MALE HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED AS STUDENT FOR architect's office, Talbot Hennessy, Room 9, Oddfellows' Building. 88tf

TWO BOYS WANTED, ABOUT 18 years of age, for wireworking department. The Dennis Wire and Iron Works Company, Limited, foot of Dundas street. 87c

ROUTE MAN WANTED APPLY Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

ERRAND BOY WANTED. LAWSON & Jones. 88c

BE A RAILROAD TELEGRAPHER—Earn from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars monthly the year round. Send for particulars. Dominion School of Telegraphy, Toronto. t

CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH WANTED. Apply to John Campbell & Son, King street. 88c

LONDON COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 355 Richmond street. Regular commercial shorthand and academic courses of study. Day and evening classes. Students may enter at any time. W. N. Yerex, principal. 85n-ywt

LET ME REPAIR YOUR SHOES—THE job done quickly. Famous Shoe Repair Shop, 304 Dundas street. Phone 2378. ywt

A CANADIAN RAILROAD WRITES: "We hope to get a supply of competent men from your college." There's a reason: We teach agents' work, telegraphy, freight, tickets and baggage. The railroads receive their revenue from the freight and ticket departments. Free booklet describes work and wages paid College of mail courses. Railroad College, 179 Dundas, London. 25tf-tzx

A GARDENER WANTED TO WORK on five acres on shares, South London; must know how to sell; preferably has his own horse; board himself. Box 82, Advertiser. 88c

MEN WANTED TO LEARN THE BARBER trade; new system; eight weeks complete; tools donated; graduates earn from twelve to eighteen dollars weekly; write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, Toronto. 70tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, for thriving business; steady work. Apply Box 43, Hyde Park. b

WANTED—CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 380 Queen's avenue. 89c

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework. One to go home at night preferred. Apply 29 Peter street, corner Dufferin avenue. 89c

WANTED—MARRIED WOMAN, WITH spare time, to take orders for quick-selling household necessity. Box 68, Advertiser. 85c-ywt

WANTED—A GIRL TO FEED PLATEN presses; one with some experience preferred. Lawson & Jones, Limited. 88c

GENERAL SERVANT—SMALL FAMILY; references. Apply 700 Waterloo. 87c

YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply 331 St. James street. 84n

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, TO go west; good home. Write Mrs. A. H. Hawke, Newbury, Ont. 84n

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MARRIED MAN WANTS SITUATION as farm help; three years' experience. Apply W. Pulliam, Evelyn P. O., Ont. 88c

YOUNG MAN WITH THE BEST OF references, desires position with wholesale or factory, or contract delivery of goods. Apply Box No. 88, this office. 87c

EXPERIENCED MAN, WITH TWO boys, seeks position on farm; can take charge if necessary. Address James Carroll, Ealing P. O. 84n

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHOE BUSINESS FOR SALE—GOOD location in eastern part of city. Could give possession at once. Good reasons for selling. For particulars apply Box 87, Advertiser. 89c

CASH GROCERY BUSINESS, BOOTS and shoes. Property for sale or rent. Apply Box 58, Dorchester, Ont. 15tf-t

CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS FOR sale, central location; very reasonable figure; good paying business; reason for selling, failing health. Box 51, Advertiser. 79n-ywt

TWO SNUG FORTUNES MADE IN A few years in tinsmith shop—To rent, cheap, Jan. 1; suitable any business; central. 348 Talbot, below King. 59tf-t

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR SALE, IN suburb, on main road, consisting of groceries, drygoods, hardware and provisions; good references regarding the business. Apply Box 78, Advertiser. 86n

WELL-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING business for sale, with first-class machinery; an A1 opening for young man wishing to start with about $1,000 or $1,200 capital; good reason for selling. Apply Box 61, Advertiser. 82h

ARCHITECTS.

TALBOT HENNESSY, ARCHITECT, London Loan buildings (formerly Oddfellows' Hall), Dundas street. Telephone.

REMOVAL—GEORGE CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT, 461 Talbot.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 114 (second floor) Masonic Temple.

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

MOORE, HENRY & MUNRO, ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, ALBION BUILDING.
JOHN M. MOORE. FRED. HENRY. J. VICAR MUNRO.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

STEAMSHIP STOCK FOR SALE—Thoroughly organized and up to date steel steamship line is offering some of its capital stock to the people of London. Steamers fully insured. Dividends from past records, 15 to 25%. Write and get particulars. Box 31, Advertiser, or phone 2226.

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, thoroughbred, Fishel strain. Apply 25 Woodward avenue. 89c

PRIVATE SALE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, any time during day or evening. 473 Colborne street. 89c

BLACK FUR-LINED COAT, WITH sable collar, for sale, cheap. Address Box 85, Advertiser office. 89c

AUDITORIUM — RUMMAGE SALE, last day. More goods, carpets, toys, furniture, sewing machine, coats, lots of things, new and old. b

BRINDLED BULL TERRIER, PRIZE winner. Address Box 86, Advertiser. b

FOR SALE—JEWETT TYPEWRITER; cheap if sold at once. 250 Dundas street. b

FOR SALE—A WISDOM COLT, RISING five. 965 Colborne street. 88u

HORSE, HARNESS AND BUGGY FOR sale. Apply Box 84, Advertiser office. 88c

FOR SALE—A FEW NICE LAMP shades, cheap. 468 Ridout. 88c-yzx

BERLINER GRAMOPHONE, SLIGHTLY shop worn; regular price, $45; special this week, $25. Nordheimers, Limited, 188 Dundas street.

BARN BOARDS
Hemlock and pine, fine quality. Sure to please if you're a bit cranky. The price is fine, too. Come and see them.
GEO. H. BELTON.
Rectory St., north Grand Trunk Railway. xt

KEEP WARM AT SMALL COST—GOOD hard coal, $6.50; good wood, $2 load. Strict attention. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1788.

FOR SALE—HORSE, QUIET AND sound, suitable for delivery or a driver. 820 Princess avenue. 86c

FIFTY-EGG INCUBATOR AND BROODER for sale cheap; have no further use for it. 596 Piccadilly. 86k

ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 1-3 OCTAVES, AT $100. Handsome upright piano at $175, and a beautiful French burl upright piano, nearly new, at $225, payable $3 to $6 per month, at Heintzman & Co.'s, 242 Dundas street.

FOR SALE—GOOD MILK ROUTE. FOR particulars address Box 72, this office. 85-1

THE OLD STAND
LIME, CEMENT, TILE, FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE, ETC.
WM. COPP
(Successor to E. E. Skuse.)
93 YORK STREET. PHONE 1044.

$1.50 INVERTED GAS LIGHT, 98c, THIS week. McMurtry's Hardware and Stoves, 111 Dundas street.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF LADY'S snowshoes, in good condition; small size; price, $1.50. Apply at this office. 81tf

LAUNCH FOR SALE — AMERICAN built; nearly new, with cabin; length, 29 feet; 9-horsepower gasoline engine and dynamo, electric lights; for salt or fresh water; underwater exhaust. H. J. Stephens, Grand avenue. Phone 2226. 85c-ywt

ACCOUNT BOOKS FOR 1909
Order them now. For low price and best quality phone 370.
The CHAS. CHAPMAN CO
91 DUNDAS STREET.

THEY ALL SAY FISHBEIN'S, 628 DUNDAS for furniture, on easy terms. Open evenings. Also ladies' raincoats, skirts and jackets. ywt

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

BUY IT. TRY IT.
KING SHOE POLISH
PRICE, 10 CENTS; WORTH $10.
KING DRESSING COMPANY
LONDON AND NEW YORK. ywt

BILLIARD TABLE AND TWO COUNTERS, or will exchange for horse and buggy. James Gleeson, 631 Dundas.

FOR SALE—ONE SPEEDING CUTTER, one half-speeder, jogging cart, almost new; also good second-hand buggies. Smith's, Maple street.

Kodaks and Supplies
Everything for Amateur and Professional Photographers.
W. A. McKenzie
OVER STAR THEATRE.
Phone 346. Opposite City Hall. tx

NEEDLES FOR ALL KINDS OF SEWING machines at New Williams office, 247 Dundas street. ywt

FOR SALE
ELECTRIC MOTOR, 10 H. P., 250 VOLTS.—74 FULLARTON STREET.

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF GLASS partition, suitable for office. Apply Canadian Electric Heater Company, in rear of London Brass Works, 94 Carling street. 75tf

YOUR BICYCLE CLEANED AND stored for winter, $1. Gurd's, 185 Dundas street.

FOR SALE
Two bedroom suites, one roll-top desk and bookcase combined, pictures, 100 yards Brussels carpet, etc. These goods must be sold. Apply CENTRAL STORAGE AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, 534-536 Clarence street.

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

GAS LIGHTERS (AUTOMATIC), NEW line fancy chandeliers and glassware, gas-piping and fitting. Cody inverted and upright arcs. London Gas Fixture Company, 392 Clarence. 11tf-t

House For Sale
$1,400 up—Cash or monthly payments.
R. H. SMITH
15 BRIGHTON STREET. tf-tyw

YOUR BICYCLE THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED, stored and insured for the winter, $1. Enamelled and stored, $2. Cunningham's, East London.

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

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

FOR AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES, they all say Mitchell's Garage, London. A few good second-hand cars left. Get our prices. 27tf-t

GOOD COAL CHEAP—GREEN & CO., 495 York street, sell free-burning Lopez anthracite stove and chestnut coal, well screened and dry, at $6.25 per ton. Good dry mixed blocks, $1.75 per load. Phone 1391.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

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

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS AT REASONABLE prices for cash or on installments. Stoves, beds, dressers, hallracks, rugs, etc. Barnes & Co., 264 Hamilton road.

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

YOU CAN KEEP YOURSELF WARM these nights by buying a good pair of woollen blankets from Goldberg; $6.50 for $5; $7.50 for $6. We also have a good stock of ladies' cloaks and furs. Come and see our stock before you purchase. Your credit is good. O. Goldberg, 251 Wellington street.

WATCH REPAIRING—L. W. THOMAS, 120 Dundas street, in Emerson's Drug Store.

CANARIES
Roller Canaries, Hen Canaries, Breeding Cages, Bird Nests and Nestings, Song Restorer. Use Morgan's Bird Seed. It is the best. Pop Corn and Corn Poppers.
A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

CLEARING SALE OF STOVES AND Winter mitts. Langford's Hardware, Hamilton road.

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

PERSONAL.

CARL & ROLLIN, TRUTHFUL, RELIable, convincing clairvoyants, fortell your future for dime, stamp and birthdate. 490 N. Clark street, Chicago. b

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

TWO FRONT BEDROOMS, COMFORTably furnished. Apply 68 Hamilton road. b

WANTED—YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE or two ladies as boarders. Apply 9 Ingleside street. b

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FURS OF all kinds. Apply H. Dark, Ealing P.O. b

WANTED — ONE OR TWO GOOD young new milch cows, or oats or other grain, in exchange for one almost new Deering binder, in first-class running order. Also other farm implements at private sale. Address H. E. Pinch, Box 25, Ealing P. O., London, Ont. 89c-txt

LADY WISHES TO DO SEWING AT home. Address Box 69, this office. 85c-ywt

WANTED BY APRIL 1—GENERAL store, with postoffice, in country or town. Apply to Box 46, Advertiser office. 77c-t

GENTLEMAN'S BICYCLE, HIGH grade, in good repair; must be bargain. Apply Box 83, Advertiser. 88c

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN WILL pay highest cash price for your warrants. D. S. Robb, 426 College street, Toronto. 32tf

WANTED—SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' land grants. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie, Man. 79bu

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED double parlors. 424 Park avenue; suitable for dressmaking rooms. 89c

TO LET—EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, WITH or without barn. Apply 259 Hill street. 89c

COTTAGE, 6 OXFORD STREET; IMMEDIATE possession. Alex. Harvey. 89c

THIRTEEN DOLLARS — TWO SIX-roomed brick houses, practically new, cellar, gas, water. Apply 162 Hyman street. b

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, $67½ Waterloo street. Apply next door north. 54tf-xty

TO RENT—OFFICE, WITH VAULT, IN Carling block. Apply to T. H. Carling or F. J. Hammond 47tf-ywt

HOUSE, 638 DUFFERIN AVENUE, $10 per month. Apply 70 Byron avenue. 89c

TO LET—123 HORTON STREET, EIGHT rooms, bath, closet, gas; $13. Apply next door west. b

TO LET AT 179 DUNDAS STREET—Large upper room. Heated. Apply Rogers Electric Co., 445 Richmond street. 89u-ty

LARGE FRONT ROOM OVER 355 RICHMOND street to let, suitable for club or office; low rental. W. G. R. Bartram, barrister, Bank of Toronto Chambers. 87c-wty

TWO ROOMS TO LET, WITH CONVENIENCES; separate entrance; will rent cheap. Apply 281 William street. 88c

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, gas, water; only $10.50. 293 South street. 88c

HOUSE TO LET—EVERY CONVENIENCE. 230 Hyman street. 87c

TO RENT—TWO OR FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms, central. Apply Box 76, this office. 86n

TO RENT—A HEINTZMAN UPRIGHT piano. Apply 474 Ridout street. 76tf

FOREST CITY UNION MOVING VANS—Largest improved vans in city. Furniture and pianos carefully moved. W. A. Broughton (successor to John Biggs). Storage, 97 Carling street. Phones: 1162; residence, 1444.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED. APPLY Kilgour Couch Company. 48tf

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

NO. 181 ST. JAMES STREET, WEST OF Richmond; choice locality and fine house, all conveniences, four bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, reception hall, two kitchens, pantry, nice lawn and garden.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

NOBBY GOODS FOR MEN
Neckwear .....25c to 75c
Newest designs in Mufflers.....50c to $1.50
Overcoats and Children's Clothing at cost.
LOU PALADINO,
435 HAMILTON ROAD,
Bourne Block. Phone 2766K.

FURS MADE TO ORDER OR REMODELLED with artistic skill, correct style, perfect finish; prices reasonable. Miss Courtenay, 194 Dundas street, upstairs. ywt

CARPETS REMODELLED, CLEANED and laid promptly; all hand work. W. Thorne, 630 York street. Phone 1764.

ELECTRO-PLATING, NICKEL AND antique finishing our specialty. Bicycle parts renickeled. Beltz, 94 Carling.

PAINTING AND RUBBER-TIRING AT reasonable prices. First-class job. Gould & Mohan, rear 253½ Dundas.

HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO QUALIFY as telegraph operators or ticket agents; railroad wires and railroad system operated in school; day and evening classes. London College of Telegraphy, Molsons Bank buildings. F. L. Goodwin, successor to F. E. Osborne. 78tf-nxt

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS EASILY EARN $3 DAILY selling "Yol-Peek" Granite Cement. Greatest seller ever offered; every housewife buys; over 100% profits; mends holes in graniteware, etc. Write for special agents' proposition. R. Nagle, 95 Hallawell, Westmount, Que. 86n-xt

AGENTS—WE WANT A GOOD MAN OR woman in every county in Canada to sell our Medicated Toilet Soaps and Family Remedies, in combination packages. From one to four sold in every house. The greatest sellers ever offered to agents. One hundred per cent profit. Write today for full particulars. The F. E. Karn Company, Limited, corner Queen and Victoria streets, Toronto, Canada. tf-tyw

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

JAMES P. HINEY, LATE ARMY bandmaster. Teacher of all military band instruments, 459 Colborne street. b

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 493 King. zxt

MISS JEAN ROBB, ELOCUTIONIST and soprano vocalist, teacher of elocution. Accepts concert engagements. 250 Queen's avenue.

MISS BEATRICE HUNT, SOPRANO soloist, First Methodist Church, teacher of voice culture, Toronto College of Music. 259½ Dundas street.

NEW STUDIO, 261 DUNDAS STREET—J. Lamont Galbraith, licentiate Royal Academy of Music, London, England. Voice production in song and speech. House, 870 Wellington. Phone 2671.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, PIANO, organ, harmony, counterpoint and singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo. Telephone.

VERNE L. HEWER, CONCERT BARITONE — Vocal instructor, Alma College; leader Wellington Methodist choir. Absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Headquarters, Hewer's Male Quartette and Concert Company, 211 Dundas street, London.

J. PARNELL MORRIS, ORGANIST AND choirmaster, Dundas Centre Methodist Church. Voice culture, solo singing, piano, organ, theory. 445 Colborne. Phone 1561.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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.

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services, 11 and 7. Men's Bible Class, 9:45 a.m., led by Mrs. J. J. Baker, of Harding Hall. Pastor's evening subject, "The Scarlet Thread." Rev. E. E. Shields preaches in morning.

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Morning subject, "Growth in Grace"; evening, "Born Again."

AUDITORIUM, SUNDAY, 4 P.M. SHARP—J. Mohammed Ali, of India. A brilliant, thrilling story, "The Transformation of Hamid." All men invited. b

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

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 a.m. Matins, 11; preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue, M.A. Evensong, 7; the precentor.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. Mr. Mohammed Ali, the converted Hindu, will preach on Sunday morning; subject, "The Transformation of Hamid." Evening, the pastor; subject, "A Princely Prisoner and a Cowering Ruler." Evangelistic services each evening next week, except Saturday.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. Anniversary services. Morning Rev. Thomas Mitchell; evening, Rev. John Smith. Bible Class and Sabbath School, 3 p.m. Special music both services.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN—SERVICE, 7:30 p.m. Pulpit will be occupied by Rev. W. Delos Smith.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. R. S. W. Howard, rector. Services as usual.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET—Hear our new pastor, Rev. George Mackenzie. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "The Model Church"; evening, "The Model Home." Special music by a choir of 125 voices. All welcome.

CRONYN MEMORIAL CHURCH—11 a.m., Canon Hague, on Matthew iv., 1-4; 7 p.m., Canon Hague, on Romans iii. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Rev. G. A. Andrew, assistant.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor. 11 a.m., Mr. C. E. German; 7 p.m., Rev. Alfred Brown, of St. Thomas. Morning—Anthem, "O Jesus, Thou Art Standing." Evening—Anthem, "Break Forth into Joy" (Barnby); solo, Miss Annie Reid. Bible School at 2:45.

EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, led by McCombe Brothers. Begins SUNDAY, FEB. 14, 1909. Special music. Large chorus choir. Non-churchgoers specially welcomed. b

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. Morning, "The Lily"; evening, "Three Beautiful Sisters."

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor. 10, fellowship; 11, "A Genuine Revival"; 7, "A Timely Message." Special services continued, Monday to Thursday.

EVANGELIST BELCHER'S SUBJECT. "Saved by an Earthquake," Sunday night, York Street Mission. Special music and singing by our new choir. Morning, workers. Sunday School, 10 a.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev. D. S. Hamilton; evening speaker, J. Mohammed Ali, of Lahore, India; subject, "India's Millions." All welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Sunday services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Subject, "Soul." Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Reading rooms open week days from 2 to 4:30. All welcome. Literature for sale.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. W. L. Rutledge, B.A., pastor. The McCombe Brothers begin their evangelistic campaing, preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preparatory meeting in Wesley Hall at 10 a.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., Westmount, former pastor, will conduct services both morning and evening.

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD, corner Grey street—Special meetings by William Pinches, of Pittsburg, 3:30 p.m., address to Christians; 7 p.m., Gospel meetings. Come.

HAMILTON ROAD PRESBYTERIAN Mission—Rev. Mr. Moffat will preach Sunday evening.

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. R. Redmond, pastor. Special evangelistic services during the coming week.

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

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—The pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird, will preach at both services. Morning, "A Woman Who Gave Her All"; evening, "A Young Man Who Ran Away From Home."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor, will preach. Morning, "Be Merciful"; evening, to young people, "How It Works." Strangers welcome.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS'—PREACHING at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—C. M. Carew, pastor. The pastor will preach. Seats all free. Obliging ushers. Everybody welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—11 a.m., Rev. Mr. Moffat; 7 p.m., the pastor, Rev. Thomas Mitchell.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, Rev. T. T. Shields will preach; evening, Rev. Edgar E. Shields will preach on "The Cross from the Wilderness." Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p.m. Special evangelistic service in the evening.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "The Source of Strength"; evening, "The Call to the Ministry." Men's Bible Class at 3; "The Miracles of Christ in the Region of Nature."

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Services, 11 and 7

London Advertiser.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

LINCOLN DAY.

The centenary of Lincoln's birth was celebrated yesterday by millions of his countrymen. Canadians mingle their homage with that of their neighbors, not only because Lincoln was a majestic and heroic figure, but because he was distinctively a product of the new world, of the continent to which our destinies are joined, and which is molding us as it molded him.

Perhaps he died at a moment and in a manner fortunate for his own fame. He was stricken down at the close of a successful war, and before the problem of reconstruction had to be faced. His assassination also has thrown the halo of martyrdom round his head. But if Lincoln's fame gained something from the time and circumstances of his death, his country suffered incalculable loss by the disappearance of the man most fitted to heal the wounds of the war. The statesmanship of his immediate successors failed to meet the test. It was harsh and crude, and needlessly offended the proud spirit of the southern people. It is inconceivable that Lincoln would have permitted the carpet-bag regime with its train of evils. His sympathy, patience and tact would have hastened the reconciliation, and reorganized the union on a sounder basis. The breach between the north and south has been almost healed, but there is a deepening gulf between the whites and the blacks.

The citizens of the republic may well pray for a re-baptism of Lincoln's spirit and ideals in their national life. Never was hero-worship more worthily bestowed, and meditation upon the character of this noble man and of the lessons he taught, must have a steadying and uplifting influence upon the American people, and help to keep them true to his aim.

THE GOVERNANCE OF EMPIRE.

The Standard of Empire has begun an interesting series of articles on "the governance of empire." In the second of these, Mr. Sidney Low, an authority on constitutional subjects, opens a wide field for discussion. He describes the self-governing colonies as really separate kingdoms, but with the same king as the parent groups and not exercising full autonomy in regard to foreign affairs. The view that the colonial Parliaments are not subordinates to the imperial body, that the latter could not pass an act which the colonial courts would be bound to enforce, and that the King governs Canada with the advice of his Canadian ministers and Parliament, he maintains to be right in practice, although technically wrong. No more, he says, could the British House of Commons venture to pass a bill altering the Canadian tariff or the Australian marriage laws, than could the Dominion Parliament legislate on London tramways.

In the opinion of Mr. Low, the name empire is a misnomer, for the power of sovereignty over the whole Empire resides nowhere. The elector in Canada or Australia has no more control over the Government of India than has the elector in Chicago. Proceeding, the writer says:

"In the administration of the dependencies, as in the conduct of foreign policy, one part of the Empire may inflict upon the other liabilities to which they have been no consenting parties, expose them to perils and inconveniencies which they themselves would have avoided. Let us assume—to put cases at present happily outside the practical sphere—that we quarrel with the United States over China or with Japan in connection with some conflagration in India that might set the whole East aflame. Here Canada and Australia would be open to the gravest dangers, though their own statesmen and peoples had never even been consulted as to the policy which produced the disasters."

With this lack of organization, Mr. Low expresses dissatisfaction, and while admitting there are difficulties in the way of improvement, he believes the question is one which sooner or later must be faced.

CANADA'S FISHERIES.

Next to agriculture probably the most important industry with which the Federal Government directly concerns itself is the fisheries. Though as yet far from being fully developed, it yields $31,000,000 annually, and no doubt could be made vastly more productive. That the value of the fisheries as a national asset is becoming more generally recognized is shown by the adoption by the House of Commons recently of a resolution calling for the appointment of a standing committee of the House to deal with the subject. This action meets with general indorsation, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, where a considerable proportion of the population depends on the fisheries for a livelihood. It has long been felt in the East that the fisheries are entitled to equal recognition by Parliament with agriculture, and the proposal to establish a standing committee whose duties shall be confined exclusively to this important interest is a move in the right direction. There are those who would go so far as to make the marine and fisheries two distinct ministerial departments, as well as have a thorough reorganization of the departmental staff.

The popular feeling in the provinces down by the sea is probably voiced by the Halifax Chronicle when it urges the appointment of a commission of experts, representing the various branches of the industry, to make a searching investigation of the condition and needs of the Atlantic coast fishery. That paper points out that while there is practical agreement that our fisheries are declining there is lack of authoritative information as to the causes thereof, and still greater lack of unanimity as to the remedy required. It is evident that a competent commisison authorized to investigate every phase of the fisheries on the spot, to ascertain wherein and why there are failures, what improvements are necessary, and how they are to be effected, would be able to perform a service of inestimable value to those engaged in the industry, and to the whole country. The Government would be in a position, having the guidance of an authoritative report, to adopt such progressive measures as would insure the largest possible return from this great natural resource.

The Irish landlords in convention have denounced Mr. Birrell's new land bill. This is pretty good proof that the measure will benefit Ireland.

When some virulent problem confronts the country, thoughtful Americans wonder what Lincoln would do if he were alive. It is the highest tribute to the great emancipator.

It is always perilous for a newspaper writer to make a classical allusion. The phrase "Charon ferrying over the Styx" was printed yesterday in these columns, "Ferrying over the Sty!"

Senator Marc Anthony is one of the California statesmen who is concerned in the anti-Japanese legislation. There is not much in his conduct to suggest his illustrious namesake or the Senatus Romanus.

King Edward made a favorable impression upon the German people. In this role the King is unexcelled, and fitted to give a real lead to his people without overstepping his prerogatives. His visit was a rebuke to the mischief-makers of both countries, and was probably designed to be such.

Another great man born a hundred years ago yesterday was Charles Darwin. Lincoln and Darwin had many characteristics in common—devotion to truth as they saw it, courage, humility, simplicity, gentleness, and an infinite patience. One made history, and the other opened a new epoch in thought and science. Both were reviled when living, and both achieved immortal fame.

The second section of today's Advertiser was printed on the supposition that the whole issue would contain 18 pages, but a crush of advertising made it necessary to expand, at the last moment, to 20 pages. Hence the page numbers on the second part had to be cut off, and the continuation lines will be found misleading. Readers will find no difficulty in following an article continued from one page to another if they look for the headlines.

A DIRECTOIRE FROCK.

[Punch.]

Long languid lines unbroken by a frill,
Superfluous festoons reduced to nil;
A figure like a seal reared up on end
And poking forward with a studied bend.

A shortish neck imprisoned in a ruff,
Skin-fitting sleeves that show a stint of stuff,
A waist promoted half-way up the back,
And not a shred that's comfortably slack.

A multitude of buttons, row on row,
Not there for business, merely made for show;
A skirt whose meager gores necessitate
The waddle of a Chinese lady's gait.

A "busby" toque extinguishing the hair
As if a giant hand had crushed it there—
Behold the latest mode! And write beneath:
"A winter blossom bursting from its 'sheath.'"

THE OUTSIDE SERVICE.

[Ottawa Journal.]

The civil service of Canada comprises nearly eight thousand persons. To two thousand four hundred resident in Ottawa a measure of justice has been extended in the shape of increase of compensation to meet the increased cost of living in these days. But to more than five thousand persons in the "outside" service, two hundred of whom live in Ottawa alongside the inside service, justice has not been done, and is called for.

THE SPOILT BARBARIANS.

[Punch.]

Lady Dorothy—"I wonder if you'd be good-natured enough to come down to us for the week-end on Friday. We shall be shooting the coverts."

Young Blood—"Ah, yes. I know 'em. Cocks only, I presume. Well, to be quite frank with you, Lady Dorothy, it ain't good enough."

Lady Dorothy—"Then perhaps you wouldn't mind coming later on for a few days' hunting?"

Young Blood—"Sorry. Never hunt out of Leicestershire."

Lady Dorothy — "Well, thank you for listening to me, anyhow; it's awfully good of you."

BARKER'S NEW LEGS.

[Lippincott's.]

"Have you seen Barker lately? He's on his last legs."

"No. Are they as bowed as his first ones?"

SOMETHING WORTH TALKING ABOUT.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"Keats had won fame at 24."

"That's nothing. The man who led our state league in batting last season was only 19."

A PATRIOTIC WORK.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

It is announced that Hon. L. P. Brodeur has renewed the arrangement with the express companies which his department had last year by which reduced rates were given to fish shipments from the Maritime Provinces consigned to the western provinces, and especially to Ontario. No more patriotic work could be conceived in the interests both of the fishermen of the sea coast and of the consumers of the interior.

There can be no doubt but that too little fish is eaten in what may be called Central Canada, and that the households of Ontario and of the prairie provinces would be benefitted materially if a supply of fresh fish were available at reasonable prices.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

[Hamilton Times.]

New Zealand is being taught a lesson that Canadians should long ago have learned. At North Canterbury the birds have been destroyed in wholesale fashion by the farmers owing to the damage they do to the crops, and this year the harvest happened to be a particularly heavy one. A plague of caterpillars has now descended upon the district and practically ruined the crops. There is no doubt that the destruction of Canadian wild birds has cost our agriculturists and horticulturists millions of dollars.

A BIBPED.

[Boston Transcript.]

"Mamma, what is a biped?"

"Anything, Willie, that goes on two legs."

"A pair of overstockings, mamma?"

PECULIAR DISEASE.

[The Sketch.]

The doctor (to patient who is married to a wife who is wealthy, but about twice his age and the possessor of a temper that makes his life unbearable)—You know, my dear sir, you're suffering from a very peculiar disease, "matrimonial dyspepsia." Your wife's too rich — she doesn't agree with you.

AT THE THEATRE.

[Punch.]

She—Most improbable. There's been a lapse of two years since the previous act—and they've got the same servant!

TEMPER-TESTING GOLF.

[Westminster Gazette.]

Golf tries and tires the temper. It supplies a more severe test of control than any other game gives, perhaps more than any other circumstance in which our mortal life is likely to entangle us.

BURDENSOME.

[Puck.]

Mrs. De Flashleigh (dressing for charity ball)—I suppose I'll have to wear all my diamonds, Livingstone?

Mr. De Flashleigh—Do as you please, dear; but if they fatigue you, don't expect me to lug them around.

CONVIVIAL COLOR SCHEME.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

A red room is not so common now as in former days when its value for promoting jollity—at dinner in especial—was well understood. Liquor flies to one's head with disconcerting swiftness in a red room. Our forefathers were acquainted with this scientific fact, and took advantage of it.

SCIENTIFIC MODERN FARMERS.

[Evening News, London.]

The modern cattle farmer is a very different person to what he was comparatively few years ago. He is a man of far wider knowlege and with a reverence for established principles of science as great as the contempt which his predecessors showered upon such things a generation ago.

SPECULATING ON THE MARKET.

[Meggendorfer Blaetter.]

"How is your rich uncle, Tommy?"

"Very ill; I'm afraid he won't last long."

"Then you can lend me that $10 I asked you for last week."

A LOCAL FEELING.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

The Government has spent $795,000 in making beautiful the capital. Here is where we all say, "Let Laurier finish his work."

A DANGER.

[Washington Star.]

"Why don't you read up on scientific farming?"

"I started that once," answered Mr. Corntossel. "It didn't pay. I got so interested readin' that I forgot to go out and farm."

HURON AND ERIE MOST PROSPEROUS

Forty-fifth Annual Report Is Very Setisfactory.

The forty-fifth annual report of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company is but another chapter of the many recording remarkable progress and great success. There is no safer and better financial institution in Canada than this company, and its record is one of which the city should be proud.

The profits during the year amounted to $243,646 91, which, with the sum of $34,944 47 carried over from last year, made the net balance $278,591 38.

Of this sum, $173,367 67 was paid out in two half-yearly dividends of 9 per cent per annum. The sum of $70,000 was transferred to the reserve, and $35,223 71 was carried forward.

The reserve fund now amounts to $1,725,000, which amounts to over 90 per cent of the paid-up capital, a most remarkable total.

The volume of business during the year showed a satisfactory increase in spite of the depression.

During the year mortgage loans aggregating $1,500,000 were made, and $639,430 in municipal debentures were purchased. Of this amount $125,000 had been loaned in the Northwest on exceptionally good security.

The total assets of the company now amount to nearly $12,000,000, making the company an exceptionally strong one.

The shareholders expressed themselves as well pleased with the fine showing made during the year. The following directors were selected: T. G. Meredith, K. C., Robert Fox, F. R. Eccles, M. D., John Labatt, F. E. Leonard, A. T. McMahen, William Saunders, C. M. G., Hume Cronyn and H. E. Gates.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. T. G. Meredith, K. C., was elected president, and Mr. Robt. Fox and Mr. F. E. Leonard, vice-presidents.

FINED $30,000,000.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 13—"I'll go Judge Landis one better, and make the fine $30,000,000," said Recorder Picquet, yesterday in imposing sentence upon seven negroes convicted of violating the health ordinances in allowing garbage to accumulate on their premises. The fine was imposed upon each of the defendants. Appreciating their ability to pay any such fine the negroes sank to the bench with groans and staring eyes. When the laughter, which the court's decision caused, had subsided Recorder Picquet suspended sentences upon condition that each of the defendants deposit one dollar with the clerk. The ordinance under which the sentence was imposed provides that the court "may impose any fine he sees fit."

HISTORY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

Hon. R. F. Sutherland's Brilliant Address Last Might.

A LARGE CROWD IN HYMAN HALL

A Peep Into the Past—George Brown's Sacrifice for Confederation.

A splendid address was delivered at the Young Liberal Club last evening by Hon. R. F. Sutherland, M. P., North Essex, on "Liberal Leadership, Its Characteristics and Its Suggestions." There was a large audience, and all were highly pleased with the speech. Mr. George S. Gibbons, president of the club, presided.

In introducing the speaker, Mr. Gibbons pointed out that this was the first of a series of addresses that would be delivered to the members of the club by prominent Liberal legislators. New conditions had arisen in Canada, giving rise to new problems. It was the intention of the club to hear first-hand of these problems and their solution, in order that a broader patriotism and keener interest in the conduct of affairs in Canada should be developed. It was not the intention to develop a Liberal machine. It was proposed to expound the principles of Liberalism to the young Liberals. In Mr. Sutherland the club had one of the leading speakers in the House, and there was no doubt that he would greatly please the audience. Western Ontario was particularly proud of Mr. Sutherland, his victory in the last election being one of the most notable in the campaign.

Mr. Sutherland's Address.

Mr. Sutherland was given a hearty reception on rising. He thanked the club for the invitation to be present. It was indeed an honor to address the Liberals of London. Mr. Sutherland pointed out the difficulty in choosing a subject, but he considered that it would be well worth his time to speak of the characteristics and suggestions of Liberal leadership in Canada. There was a feeling of pride in the hearts of the young men of the Dominion in the resources and potentialities and resources of Canada. With young Liberals there was an inherent feeling of pride in belonging to a great empire, and to a great historic party. It would be well to take a brief look at the history of the party during the past 50 years.

Two Great Nationalities.

Canada is composed of two great nationalities, the British and the French, and both are here to stay. The aim of the Liberal party throughout its history was to recognize that fact, and then unify them and weld them together into one strong, contented people. The leaders of the party have had this in mind at all times. It has been their chief aim to deal with the two nationalities with that moderation and skill that would result in them being formed into one nation.

Mr. Sutherland referred to the days of Papineau and McKenzie. They were patriots of the best kind, fighting for the removal of the disabilities under which they suffered. They took rough and ready and unconstitutional means to right their wrongs, as they had despaired of working a peaceful revolution. They were followed by Lafontaine and Baldwin, working for the same end, but in a constitutional manner. Then in 1896 Laurier and Mowat fought for the same purpose, and since that time, the Liberal party has been following out the policy of moderation and justice. Mr. Sutherland declared that he was tempted to deal with the work done by Papineau and McKenzie, and Lafontaine and Baldwin, but he intended to deal with the time just prior to and after the confederation.

Condition in the Sixties.

He traced conditions prevailing before 1864. Owing to the keenness of the struggle, and the closeness of the numbers of each party, the Government was vacillating, terminating in a deadlock. The patriots of that time saw the situation, and were fully aware of the danger of shattering the relations between the provinces at that time with an interminable train of dangers in its wake.

"I have come to the deliberate conclusion, after careful study, and after conversations with many who took part in those stirring times, that the man who did more for unity than any other man was George Brown," said the speaker. "He sank personal and political enmity for the sake of his country. Both sides subverted their personal feelings, and as a result a conference was called at Quebec, which resulted in the confederation, and the British North America act."

The Historic Meeting.

Mr. Sutherland pointed out that Brown went into the conference with John A. Macdonald against the advice of his best friends, including Alexander Mackenzie. However, he, with McDougall and Howland, took positions in Sir John's cabinet. Brown, after a time, found conditions intolerable, and resigned, although Howland and McDougall remained. History will record no greater sacrifices for his country than that made by George Brown, who, fully aware of the great difficulties in mind, joined with John A. Macdonald to make confederation possible. Mr. Sutherland also mentioned his struggle for representative government, a struggle worthy to be classed with his great efforts for confederation.

Mackenzie and Blake.

Mr. Sutherland dealt with Alexander Mackenzie and Edward Blake at some length. Their position was somewhat unique. Mackenzie served under Blake in the provincial cabinet, and when legislation was enacted doing away with dual representation, both went to the Federal House, and Oliver Mowat was selected as leader of the party. Alexander Mackenzie, a brick mason, was selected as leader of the Liberal party, and he justified the claims of his friends. The selection of this man did honor to Liberals, and bore out the claims of the party, that position, nor creed, nor race, was essential to leadership. This was also more deeply impressed when the Liberal party placed a Frenchman and a Catholic as head of the party, and today, through his great ability, he is classed as one of the leading statesmen in the Empire.

Many Difficulties.

The speaker traced the difficulties met by the party. Mackenzie was premier from 1873 to 1878, but was defeated at the polls. After a time sickness and discouragement led him to resign, and his place was taken by Hon. Edward Blake, perhaps the best debater and greatest intellect Canada has yet produced. He, too, resigned after a time. Then followed the selection of Wilfrid Laurier, brilliant orator and statesman.

Mr. Sutherland declared that the policy of the Liberal party today is progressive. It always was, and will continue to be.

He gave some excellent advice to young Liberals. He told them to read widely of Canadian biography, reading the lives of both Liberal and Conservative leaders. He also advised them to be prepared to sacrifice themselves for their country's good, and to be patriotic in the broadest and best sense of the term.

Mr. Sutherland traced the record of the Government for the past twelve years, pointing out the salient features of that record.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Sutherland by Mr. J. H. Fowler.

London Life
POLICIES
"GOOD AS GOLD"
Because
Every desirable feature is contained in the special Reserve Dividend Policies issued by this Company. See a sample copy of our Endowment at Life Rate; it protects your estate and makes provision for your future. Do it to-day.

Geo. McBroom, Inspector.
W. A. WinterStein, Geo. F. Emerson } District Agents.
J. F. Maine, Sup't. Ind'l Branch.

IRISH HUMORIST AT COLLEGIATE

Large Audience Heard Thomas Augustine Daly Last Night.

There was a large audience at the Collegiate Institute last evening to hear Thomas Augustine Daly, the poet-humorist of Philadelphia. As on all his previous appearances here, Mr. Daly pleased greatly. He read a number of his own poems, both Irish and Italian dialect, and in all he scored. He was compelled to recite several of his favorites, especially the one describing the ball game between two Italian teams, an extremely funny poem.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Daly, by Senator Coffey, who spoke of the great pleasure Mr. Daly had given Londoners in coming here.

During the evening Miss Jessie Hamilton-Strong gave several piano solos in excellent style, Mr. E. A. Webster also sang some songs most pleasingly. Miss Edith McBride contributed several numbers in good form. One, "Moonlight," was written by a former students at the Collegiate, Mr. Bertram McKenzie, now of Montreal.

Mr. J. W. Westervelt, chairman of the board of education, presided.

Queries Answered.

THURSDAY.—Is there any definite width for wagons. From the centre of the tire on one wheel to the centre of tire on opposite wheel? Must all ordinary wagons be the same in width? Answer.—No. That is a matter which regulates itself on ordinary roads. The city bylaws provide for the width of the tires..

POINT EDWARD.—Where or from whom can I find out if money was left to my mother about thirty years ago. At that time she did not think it was intended for her, but since then has every reason to believe she is the person. If so, can she claim it now? Answer—If the money has been paid into court she can obtain it by proving her right to it, but otherwise it may be doubtful. You had better employ a solicitor, giving him particulars as to names, place, etc., so that a search could be made either at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or in the surrogate court of the county in which the will was proved.

BRIDE FOR MANUEL.

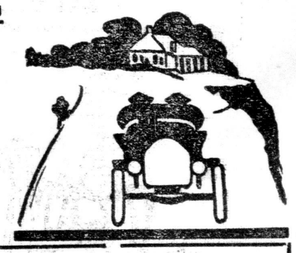
Lisbon, Feb. 13. — A newspaper here prints a report that the engagement of King Manuel to Princess Beatrice, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, will probably be announced shortly.

Redpath

Sugars of this well-known brand are put up in packages of a size convenient for family use.
EXTRA GRANULATED, BAGS 20 LBS.
PARIS LUMPS, BOXES ABOUT 5 LBS.
Equal, if not better, than anything produced.
Ask your grocer for them, and refuse substitutes.
Manufactured by
THE CANADIAN SUGAR REFINING CO. Ltd.
MONTREAL
tx

Place Your Order for GENUINE GAS COKE
DO IT NOW!
Furnace Size $5.50 Per Ton
Crushed Size $6.00 Per Ton
CITY GAS CO.
PHONES 364-821
86u-xt

HIGH-GRADE? YES!
HIGH-PRICED? NO!
A High-Grade Car At a Low Price...



BUY A
RUSSELL The Car of the Year

MODEL "L" RUSSELL sells for $2,000 (a low price for a four-cylinder car), but its splendid quality places it away beyond the $2,000 class.

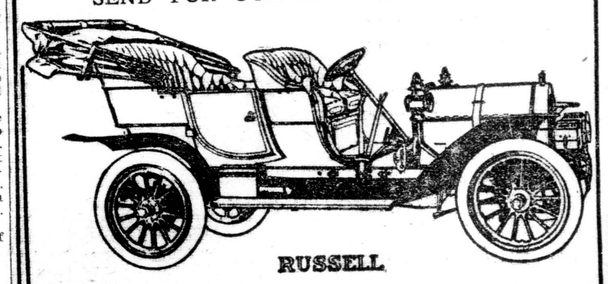
It brings features of construction now standard in the best practice—metal-to-metal clutch, shaft drive, selective transmission, F. & S. ballbearings, nickel steel driving mechanism, floating type of rear axle, all found in the most expensive cars made.

And yet with all this high-grade quality it costs no more than ordinary cars.

RUSSELL "THIRTY" MODEL "H"
$2,500

Is the de luxe car. All the solid dependability of the RUSSELL construction with greater size and power than Model "L" and an added degree of luxury and elegance in finish and appointments.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE.



RUSSELL.
Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited, West Toronto
MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILES.

INSPECTOR SANDERS SPEAKS OF LIARS

Says He Meets Them Every Day and Is Growing Tired.

Inspector Sanders is worried about fibbing.

He has been basely deceived by a man, who the inspector states, was "one of the sweetest liars" he has yet met.

"I wish I knew an antidote for fibbing," said Mr. Sanders this afternoon. "I meet with so many in my office who are accomplished yarn spinners. Yesterday I went down to the jail to see a man who is to be deported. He had told me lies about the boat he came over on, his name, and I do not know what else. I told him that if he had not lied so much to me he would not be now lying in jail."

Mr. Sanders didn't see the joke here.

"I am afraid lieing is on the increase," he continued. "No liar is successful. He cannot be and why people continue to do so is more than I can understand."

Mr. Sanders is also much concerned about the matrimony questions, and states that there would be fewer hasty and ill-advised marriages if the good old-fashioned method of "calling" approaching marriages, or publishing the banns, was adhered to.

AFIRE TWICE.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Fire broke out twice this morning in the Jones Block at the corner of Richmond and Sheppard streets. The total damage done was in the neighborhood of $5,000, mostly to the material of the five firms affected. Jones Bros.' were the heaviest losers, their loss being about $3,000. The building in both fires suffered only to the extent of about $800. The first fire broke out at 5:40, and the second fire about 7:30.

Exhaustive tests have proved the new torpedo nets of the navy able to withstand the attacks of torpedoes fired at the highest speed yet reached.

SAM LOYD'S PUZZLES.

[Copyright by Sam Loyd, New York.]



GREAT PICNIC PUZZLE.

When they started off on the great annual picnic every wagon in town was pressed into service. Half-way to the grounds ten wagons broke down, so it was necessary for each of the remaining wagons to carry one more person. When they started for home it was discovered that fifteen more wagons were out of commission, so on the return trip there were three persons more in each wagon than when they started out in the morning. Now who can tell how many people attended the great annual picnic?

ANSWER TO REAPER'S PROBLEM PRINTED FRIDAY.

In that problem of the three reapers, Ben could have done the work in 12 and 12-29 days, and Bill would have required 48 days, while if they both worked together, they could have completed it in 9 and 63-73 days. Jake, who could do the job in nine days, is evidently worth ten shillings for the five days. Ben who should have received 40 shillings, got three shillings and ninepence less, as that was given to Bill, which establishes his rating, so that it would take him 48 days to earn 90 shillings.

A ROYAL WARD

By Percy J. Brebner, author of "Princess Maritza," "Vayenne," etc.

Dubuisson looked at Sir Rupert, but he was contemplating Evertsen, with a smile upon his lips. This young soldier was evidently the man who had commanded in the attack upon the smugglers, and, in spite of his foolish boasting, he went up in Dubuisson's estimation. On duty he was a much better man than anyone, seeing him now, would have given him credit for. Was Sir Rupert aware that he had made known to each other the hunted and the hunter? Dubuisson wondered. Truly, he was in a very maze of difficulty and without a real friend.

"But this can hardly interest you, Mr. Dubuisson," said Evertsen, turning from the mirror, still uncertain, it seemed, whether his coat was everything it should be. "I promise you that your affairs shall have a great deal of my attention. I will take you to the clubs, I will see that you are invited to the Duchess of Petersham's, and I will endeavor to interest her grace in you so that you can obtain the entree to Almacks. If in these places you cannot find the man you want, he is either dead, or you have been misled with regard to his position."

"I can only thank you now, but shall hope for the opportunity of repaying your courtesy."

"It is nothing, Mr. Dubuisson, nothing, I assure you. Give me the address of your lodging."

"Mr. Dubuisson is hardly settled in town yet. Address him here," said Sir Rupert.

"You are——"

"That also is nothing, Mr. Dubuisson."

"An item of news, Sir Rupert, that I warrant you have not heard at the clubs," said Evertsen.

"Concerning the prince?"

"No, and yet in a way it does; but not so nearly as it does me. My Lady Betty Walmisley comes to town."

Evertsen's back was towards Dubuisson, so he did not notice the start which this piece of news caused. Sir Rupert smiled, as though he had noticed it.

"And Walter Evertsen rejoices," he said. "You will find rivals in half the men in town."

"Would you have me marry a lady no other man is dying of love for? She will be the toast from Carlton House to the Pavilion at Brighton."

"Let us hope she is amongst those who do not think all other men ill-looking beside the Prince Regent," said Sir Rupert. "He might object presently to her being toasted anywhere but at the Pavilion and Carlton House. Ah, Walter, you fly at high game, take care you do not fall."

"I trust you have few relations, Mr. Dubuisson," said Evertsen; "they are a very plague. You shall see my Lady Betty before you are much older, and I should not wonder if you became one of my rivals."

"That would be too great an honor."

"Faith, Mr. Dubuisson, they did not forget to teach you the trick of paying compliments in the north. I foresee pleasant times in your company. You have been courteous enough to consider yourself in my debt; it may be that you will amply repay it by having an opportunity of doing me some slight service with the lady. I have known a friend's praise do much for a man before now."

"This is clipping a rival's wings with a vengeance," laughed Sir Rupert.

"I but acknowledge Mr. Dubuisson's power," said Evertsen.

"I may have the good fortune to serve the lady as well as the gentleman," Dubuisson said.

"You will be one of the few, then, that ever found a reward in such a double task," laughed Sir Rupert.

So Lady Betty Walmisley was coming to town, and he would see her. This was the thought uppermost in Victor Dubuisson's mind as he walked away from Bury Street. For a time the difficulties which faced him, the tangled maze of intrigue into the very centre of which he seemed to have stepped were forgotten. He was unconscious of the streets through which he passed, of the men and women about him, of the busy, throbbing world; he was standing bareheaded upon a silent terrace, the misty light of a watery moon about him, and there was a girl looking into his eyes, endeavoring to read his very soul through them.

She was coming to town, and this coxscomb of a soldier had already marked her for his prey. Would she even look a second time at such a man? Perhaps. Who can tell what a woman will or won't do?

"Le bon Dieu understands them," he murmured, "but he has not given such an understanding to men. I shall see her, perchance carry a message for Monsieur Evertsen. Bah! It is too much."

He spoke and thought in French—sure sign that he was excited, and he quickened his pace as though he would leave all such disagreeable considerations behind him. To some extent, he succeeded, but the thought of Lady Betty was pleasant, was persistent, and remained with him, even when he went to meet Finley Baxter presently at the Golden Cross. It was curious that Baxter had made the appointment for the ostensible purpose of discussing the winning of a woman, for before they parted that night Victor Dubuisson, although he did not name her, had asked his companion to honor a toast.

"To the lady of my dreams," he said quietly, and Baxter raised his glass, asking no questions.

CHAPTER VIII.

A Perplexed Man.

Walter Evertsen was as good as his word, and gave a considerable amount of his time to Dubuisson's affairs. He began by helping him to select a suitable lodging in King street, and laughed when his companion expressed some doubt concerning the requisite depth of his pocket.

"If we all paused to consider such a trifle as that," said Evertsen, "a vast number of us might as well be dead and buried. If you would catch a fortune, you must make the bait attractive, and forget the cost. You will never find the man you are seeking unless you are in the world, and to all right-minded gentlemen the world means this Parish of St. James's."

There was no combating the air of conviction with which he spoke, and, since money was not of paramount consideration with him, Victor allowed his objections to be over-ruled. Neither did he refuse to be put into the hands of Evertsen's tailor in Bond Street, who was, apparently, the only man in the world who could cut a coat in such a fashion that a gentleman could wear it complacently. And, these preliminaries settled, Evertsen introduced Victor to some of his friends, took him to the clubs, arranged that he should receive a bow from the Prince Regent at Carlton House, and brought him generally into contact with men of fashion and position. Without gambling much and without drinking to excess, vices which were foreign to his nature, Victor Dubuisson managed to impress his new companions as being an acquaintance well worth cultivating. Of course, such friendship was all on the surface, a veneer merely, but it served the purpose of unlocking the gates of the world of fashion into which he must enter if he would have success.

It must be admitted that Evertsen's help was given unselfishly; he had little to gain by it, and perhaps his feeling towards Dubuisson had rather more depth in it than his sentiments toward his fellows usually had. There was a certain quiet force about Dubuisson which was attractive; he could be frivolous, but it was more natural to him to be serious, to get down under the surface of things and to see the real earnestness of life. Evertsen realized this, and at those times when there was any semblance of seriousness in himself found especial satisfaction in Victor's company. He was serious about Lady Betty Walmisley, who had come to town, and whom he had already met on several occasions, and he made Victor the recipient of his confidence. Dubuisson had not yet chanced to meet her in London, for although Evertsen had pointed her out driving one day, she had passed before he had caught a glimpse of her face.

"You will see her at the Duchess of Petersham's reception," Evertsen said on one occasion when Lady Betty was the subject of conversation, "and you will admit that I have not praised her too highly."

"Others praise her as highly," Dubuisson remarked.

"I am not looking for an easy victory," Evertsen answered, "but I have advantages which others do not possess."

"Indeed!"

"Oh, I am not thinking of those which my mirror shows me, although I am not ill looking, and looks go far with a woman, however much she may deny it; nor am I thinking of advantages of birth, although I am very likely, in course of time, to succeed to an ancient and honorable title. No, I speak of the advantage of having a friend at court whose word is certain to impress the lady. I have two friends, in fact; nay, three, for you have declared yourself in my debt."

"I hardly think I should—"

"You do not believe your services would be of much use," interrupted Evertsen, with a laugh. "Perhaps not. A word in my favor, should opportunity occur, pays your debt, Dubuisson; but it is hardly likely that Lady Betty will give much thought to your opinion. No; my other two friends are more valuable in this affair, and one of them I am strenuously playing now, as an accomplished fisherman does a fly. Lady Betty has a companion—an elderly woman—who is never tired of being flattered. Jove! I have exhausted myself of compliments to please her, and she is still greedy for more."

"Is that the royal road to success?"

"One of them," answered Evertsen, with a meaning which Dubuisson could not appreciate, since he was ignorant of the fact that Lady Betty was the king's ward. "One of them, for the lady has much influence with her young relation; has brought her up, in fact, is a depository for all her secrets."

"And they are delivered to you second-hand?"

"They will be, when I have sufficiently flattered the depository. Besides, does not this elderly person keep the key, as it were, of Lady Betty's house in Pall Mall? Win the guard of the city to your side, and the siege is nearly at an end."

"There is a savor of treachery in it, isn't there?" asked Dubuisson.

"There are few women's hearts that are not won by deceit, my dear Dubuisson; the better the woman, the greater the deceit. For what man amongst us is really worthy of a good woman? yet he will perjure himself to prove the contrary. Even if he bemoans his unworthiness, and makes a sort of half-confession to her, he does it in such a manner as will excite her pity, and so he wins, for pity and love are twin sisters and ever go hand in hand."

Dubuisson looked at him reflectively. "I did not know you could be so serious," he said.

"A little while ago I did not know it myself," was the answer. "If ever you are called upon to answer for my truthfulness in this matter, you can speak with a clear conscience. But talking of love makes us sentimental, which is bad for digestion. Where do we dine tonight? Let us, for once, seek company where there is no talk of mistresses."

"Is such a company to be found in St. James's?" Dubuisson asked.

"If not, we'll dine alone and toast Lady Betty together," Evertsen answered. "For the nonce, you can imagine that you are in love with her."

Into the circle of his artistocratic acquaintances Finley Baxter did not come, and if he chanced to be in Dubuisson's lodgings when any of these friends arrived he always took his departure at once. Still, Dubuisson saw a good deal of him; he met him constantly, often climbed the rickety stairs to the crooked little room overlooking the river, and perhaps felt more real friendship for Baxter than for any other man of his acquaintance. No explanation of Sir Rupert's visit had been asked or given, nor had Dubuisson told Baxter that Sir Rupert was the man who had recommended him to go to the Brazen Serpent. The first words towards a full confidence ought to come from Baxter, he argued, and they were not forthcoming. The game of double-dealing was not an easy one for Victor Dubuisson to play, but in this, as in so many matters, careful persistency often defeats natural brilliancy, and he was rapidly acquiring that practice which would fit him to pass as an accomplished schemer. He was, in fact, prepared to trust nobody, yet, in spite of Baxter's reticence, he came nearer to trusting him than anyone else, and it seemed evident that the American had taken some trouble on his behalf.

"I have set one or two men making careful inquiries," he said, when Dubuisson had climbed the rickety stairs one day. "In every plot there is always someone who does the dirty work, and they can often be persuaded to talk about it."

"Did you mention my quest to the man who interrupted us on the occasion of my first visit to your lodging?"

"No; I know too little about him. At that time I didn't even know his name."

"Oh, I thought he greeted you as an old friend," said Dubuisson carelessly.

"We had met twice; some months ago for the first time, and again on the previous day. I have since found out that his name is Sir Rupert Ashton."

"Yes; I have met him," Dubuisson returned.

"You might find him useful," said Baxter. From what I learn, he is not much in town in these days, but was well known a few years since. He might have known your father."

"Is he a man to be trusted?" Dubuisson asked.

To Be Continued.

GRAND TRUNK DIVIDEND

Two Per Cent on First Preference Shares.

London, Feb. 12.—The G. T. R. half-year report shows gross receipts, £3,382,800; working expenses, £2,422,400; net receipts, £960,400; net revenue, charges less credits, £478,700. After deducting for a deficiency in Canada Atlantic, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, there is a surplus of £443,000 available for dividend, which will admit the payment of a dividend for the half-year of 4 per cent on guaranteed stock, and full 5 per cent for the year on first preference stocks.

A dividend for the year 1908 of 2½ per cent on second preferred is declared, carrying forward £12,000. The market was expecting a full declaration, consequently stocks have fallen heavily.

CANADIAN SUICIDES.

New York, Feb. 11.—Despondency over his inability to get work, is the reason ascribed by the police for the attempted suicide of Abraham Isaacs, a well-groomed young Canadian, who was found unconscious in the streets of Brooklyn early today. A letter addressed to his mother by the would-be suicide is all that there is to explain the man's act.

10 Years Rheumatism In Left Knee.

Treatment at Hot Springs and Years of Experiment with Noted Physicians Failed.

"NERVILINE" CURED QUICKLY.

Nearly every old person is troubled more or less with rheumatism, and few actually escape its manifold tortures. Some it may deform, others it disables, many it completely destroys.

"I was born with a strong and predisposing tendency to rheumatism, my father and mother both having had it for years," writes J. H. Hunter, from Saratoga. "The aches, the pains, the throbbing muscles,—I endured them all,—but it was in my left knee that the disease had the worst hold. Pains of the most agonizing kind shot through my knee as if hot irons were piercing my flesh. Nothing did me any good till I used Nerviline. I rubbed it over the sore place four to six times each day and bound on warm flannel cloths. Every night I took half a teaspoonful of Nerviline in hot sweetened water. My cure was completed after several months and I have never since had a single twinge. I strongly urge every sufferer from any rheumatic disease, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, toothache, or earache to test Nerviline. I know its power over pain is simply magical."

There is not an ingredient in Nerviline that isn't good for pain. Young and old can use it, internally or externally. Safe, sure and 50 years in use. Beware of the dealer who offers you a substitute on which his profit is larger than on Nerviline. Large 25c bottles at all dealers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the Monarch Fire Insurance Company, with power to take over the business of the Monarch Fire Insurance Company, Cash Mutual and Stock, a company licensed under the Ontario Insurance Act, and with power to carry on the business of fire insurance in all its branches throughout the Dominion of Canada, and with all other necessary and usual powers, and having its head office at the City of London, in the Province of Ontario. Dated the 16th day of January, A. D. 1909. McKILLOP & MURPHY, London, Ontario, solicitors for applicant. 77k-t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an act to incorporate a company to be named THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, with the following powers: (1) To construct, equip and operate a line of railway from a point in or near the City of London to the Town of Sarnia, passing through the Townships of London, Lobo, East Williams, Adelaide, Warwick, Plympton and Sarnia; also from a point in or near the City of London to a point on Lake Huron, in the County of Huron, passing through the Townships of London, Lobo, East Williams, West Williams, McGillivray, Stephen, Hay, Stanley and Goderich, with power to build branches or extensions from the main lines not exceeding in any case fifteen miles, such branches not to extend beyond the limits of the Counties of Middlesex, Lambton or Huron. (2) To construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along its railway, and to collect tolls for the transmission of messages thereon. (3) To acquire and utilize water and steam power for the purpose of compressing air or generating electricity, and to dispose of surplus power not required for the purposes of the company. (4) To acquire electricity or other power or energy, and to transmit the same to any place in the municipalities through which the railway is authorized to be built, and to dispose of any surplus not required for the purposes of the company. The said railway and works are declared to be for the general benefit of Canada. IVEY & DROMGOLE, solicitors for the applicants. London, Ont., Feb. 2, 1909. 83-1-t

TENDERS

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned, up to noon, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1909, for the following work in the ALTERATIONS TO THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE COMPANY'S BUILDING, CORNER OF MARKET LANE AND DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.:

Masonry, carpentry, ornamental terra cotta, tile, plastering, painting and glazing, structural and ornamental iron, light metal, sheet metal, plumbing, heating and electric wiring.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. MOORE, HENRY & MUNRO, architects, Carling street. 91c-wty

The Value and Economy of Bovril

BOVRIL is a very concentrated preparation and contains all the stimulating and flavoring qualities of beef plus the Fibrin and Albumen.

The Fibrin and Albumen of the beef give to BOVRIL its high nutritive value and make it entirely different from meat extracts.

BOVRIL is so rich in food value and its nourishment is so easily absorbed that, when used in making soup, preparing stews, ragouts, etc., it renders the use of a large quantity of meat unnecessary, at the same time building up a reserve of health and strength in the system.

A 1-lb bottle of BOVRIL will make 50 portions of good nourishing soup at a cost of 3½ cents a portion.

For giving strength and vitality to the system and warding off colds, grip and other ailments BOVRIL is without an equal.

Order from your dealer. The 1-lb. bottle is the most economical.

Why Baby's Own Soap Preserves Your Skin in Winter.

Baby's Own Soap is made of vegetable oils which have been purified and carefully refined.

When you wash with Baby's Own you obtain a fragrant creamy lather permeated with minute globules of oil.

The absorption of these oils by the skin preserves its soft, smooth texture, increases its beauty and health and prevents it from becoming chapped or dried up.

Baby's Own Soap

is so pure and of so fine a quality that it can be used for the sensitive skins of babies and young children without danger.

Many medical men recommend it for this very purpose. While the experience of Canadian mothers is that "Baby's Own" is the only soap that ought to be used in the nursery.

Ask your dealer for Baby's Own Soap because there is no other just the same or just as good.

Baby's Own Soap—"Best for baby, best for you."

ALBERT SOAPS LTD., Mfrs., Montreal.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 26th February, 1909, for the conveyance of his Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Arkona and Watford, from the 1st of April next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the postoffices of Arkona, Birnam, Watford and Wisbeach, and at the office of the postoffice inspector at London. G. C. ANDERSON, superintendent. Postoffice Department, mail service branch, Ottawa, 13th January, 1909. 77c-t

ALLAN LINE SAILINGS

TO LIVERPOOL

	From St. John.	Halifax.
Tunisian sails	Feb. 19	Feb. 20
Corsican sails	Mar. 5	Mar. 6
Hesperian sails	Mar. 13	
Virginian sails	Mar. 19	Mar. 20

TO GLASGOW

Ionian, from Boston	Feb. 18
Corinthian, from Portland	Feb. 25

TO LONDON

Pomeranian, from St. John	March 4
Sardinian, from St. John	April 1

Full particulars on application to F. B. CLARKE, E. DE LA HOOKE of W. FULTON, local agents, London. zxt

REDUCED RATES TO BERMUDA

The most delightful winter resort in the world. Ideal climate.

The Garden Spot of the World

Less than two days from New York by the superb nineteen-knot twin-screw ocean flier "Prince George." Sails every Thursday. The fastest and most comfortable boat to Bermuda. First-class round trip fare, including stateroom, berth and meals, $40 and up. Handsome booklet and full particulars of your local ticket agent, or

The Bermuda-Atlantic S.S. Co., 21-24 State street, New York, N. Y.

C. P. R. Atlantic Service

East.	Liverpool.	West.
Feb. 12	Empress of Ireland	
Feb. 26	Empress of Britain	Feb. 12
Mar. 6	Lake Manitoba	Feb. 17
Mar. 12	Empress of Ireland	Feb. 26

Rates and complete sailings on application to W. FULTON, E. DE LA HOOKE, F. B. CLARKE, or E. RUSE, or direct from S. J. SHARP, 71 Yonge street, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

You Will Find Our Service TO THE NORTHWEST Satisfactory in Every Respect

Our trains run through without change, by a route that is more direct and interesting than any other, and of course make faster time. Daily service from Toronto.

Apply to W. FULTON, C. P. R. agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, for tickets, reservations and all information.

WABASH

For Mardi Gras Festivities

NEW ORLEANS, LA., MOBILE, ALA., PENSACOLA, FLA.

Will sell round trip tickets from all Wabash stations in Canada to New Orleans, La., $22 50; to Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., $30 50.

Tickets on sale Feb. 16 to 21 inclusive, valid to return March 4. Upon payment of $1 and depositing ticket before March 1, tickets will be extended to March 17.

For full particulars see your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street (Traders' Bank building), Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

CARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Corrected to Jan. 10, 1909.

Arrive from the east—*3:48 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:35 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:40 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:38 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m., (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations.

Depart for the west—*3:50 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:18 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:25 a.m., 4 p.m., *6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *8:10 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—5:40 a.m., *7:10 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m.

* To and from Walkerville without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east—*11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., *10:52 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., **8:35 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—*4:40 a.m., 8:43 a.m., *5:28 p.m. For the west—*11:38 a.m., ***8:10 p.m., *11:00 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. **From Chatham only. ***Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., *10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.

DOMINION LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers.
Montreal — Quebec — Liverpool (Summer).
Portland—Liverpool Direct (Winter).

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.

RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.

E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON OR F. B. CLARKE, AGENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Resorts

Round-trip tourist tickets now on sale to all principal winter resorts, including California, Mexico, Florida, etc.

The New and Attractive Route

To Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is via Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth. Baggage checked through in bond—no examination.

Full information from E. de la Hooke, City Passenger and Ticket Agent; E. Ruse, Depot Agent.

Royal Mail Trains

VIA

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Famed for the excellence of Sleeping and Dining Car Service.

Maritime Express

Leaves Montreal 12:00 (noon) daily, except Saturday, for Quebec, St. John, N. B., Halifax.

Friday's Maritime Express

Carries the European mail, and lands passengers and baggage at the side of the steamship at Halifax the following Saturday.

Intercolonial Railway uses Bonaventure Union Depot, Montreal, making direct connection with Grand Trunk trains.

For timetables and other information apply to Toronto Ticket Office, 51 King street east, or General Passenger Department, Moncton, N. B.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

"Mardi Gras Celebration"

February 18-23, 1909

Round trip excursion tickets will be sold to MOBILE, ALA., NEW ORLEANS, LA., PENSACOLA, FLA., going Feb. 16 to 21, 1909, inclusive, returning not later than March 1, 1909. If desired return limit will be extended till March 13, upon payment of $1 at destination. The quickest time made by close connections with fast through trains. No delays.

Full information gladly furnished upon application. City office, 418 Richmond street. Phone 205. THOS. EVANS, C.P.A.; S. H. PALMER, D.P.A., St. Thomas; O. W. RUGGLES, G.P.A., Chicago.

ADVERTISER PATTERNS

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



NO. 8384—A MODISH PRINCESS GOWN.

The princess modes are in the height of popularity this season, and promise to remain in fashion for some time to come. Perfection of style and simplicity are united in this smart model, shown in a development of rose-colored veiling, all-over lace forming the yoke and bertha. The closing is in the back, and a graceful round length and sweep are both provided for in the pattern. If intended for evening wear, the neck may be cut low, and provision is made for a corsage skirt, and for elbow or full length sleeves. Several materials are adaptable, such as eolienne, chiffon broadcloth, cashmere, silk, voile, crepe de chine and lace. For 36-inch, bust measure, 8¼ yards of 44-inch material will be required for the making.

Ladies' Princess Gown.—In medium sweep or round length, with full length or elbow sleeves, and high or low neck, also available as a corsage skirt. No. 8384, sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches, bust measure.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to:

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement: Bust Waist

Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is ten cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

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

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

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

G. F. WORDEN.

St. John.

LONDON APPEAL IN POWER CASE

Heard Yesterday Before Judge Anglin, Who Has Reserved Judgment.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The municipalities of Toronto and London are appealing today to the divisional court, with Mr. Justice Anglin presiding, from Mr. Justice Latchford's dismissal of the motions to set aside the Beardmore and Smith statements of claim, or stay the actions until such time as the hydro-electric commission should be added as a defendant.

Toronto's grounds, with London's reasons much the same, are as follows:

"The plaintiff, in effect, is endeavoring to bring an action that, under the provisions of 8 Edward VII., chapter 19, section 23, cannot be brought without the consent of the Attorney-General, and such consent has been refused.

"Unless the hydro-electric is a party to this suit, no relief can be granted at the trial, and the action, therefore, is a frivolous and vexatious one, and should be dismissed or stayed.

Frivolous and Vexatious.

"If relief to the plaintiff's claim could be granted him at the trial, it is in effect of such an unsubstantial character as to make this action frivolous and vexatious. No judgment could be given in this action that would free the defendants from their liability to the hydro-electric commission in the contract referred to in the statement of claim. Therefore, no such judgment could relieve the plaintiff and the other ratepayers on whose behalf he sues, from the liability to pay through the corporate funds, or under an execution levied, or a judgment for specified performance, to the said commission.

This action, in effect, was an action by a principal to have it declared that a contract made by his agent with another party is invalid, and no such action can be properly brought without the other party being before the court."

Is Legislature Supreme?

In the course of argument, Mr. Fullerton suggested, "Wait to see what the Legislature will do; they're the supreme authority in this country."

"Here's a case involving millions," said Mr. Justice Magee to Mr. Fullerton, "Shouldn't any party be able to take the matter to the privy council?"

"Certainly," assented the corporation counsel, "and all parties should be there."

Mr. Justice Anglin asked, "Is there a question of fact? Isn't it one of law?"

Barred by Legislature.

Mr. Justice Magee again inquired: "Should the plaintiff be barred from going to the highest court in the realm?"

"If he is barred," answered Mr. Fullerton, "it is because of the Legislature. Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., has said that the hydro-electric commission can be added, but he hasn't added the commission."

When F. R. MacKelcan was arguing, also for the city, Mr. Justice Magee queried: "Do you argue that, if the commission was willing to appear, and came here and consented, this court could not go on?"

"Certainly," was Mr. MacKelcan's answer.

"Surely that is not so," dissented Mr. Justice Magee. "If the commission represents the crown its coming here and consenting would be equal to a fiat.

Judgment was reserved.

VERDICT OF SUICIDE.

Bowmanville, Feb. 12.—The finding of the jury at the inquest last night into Dr. Charles Harnden's death was that Charles Harnden, dentist, came to his death by strangulation on Feb. 9 by his own hands, while in an unsound state of mind. No blame is attached to any one. Dr. A. S. Tilley was the coroner.

KILLED IN TUNNEL.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 12—Two men were killed and one so badly injured that he may not recover by an explosion in the McAdoo tunnel, along the Hudson River here today. The accident is supposed to have been the result of a premature blast. The three men were members of a gang engaged in building a spur to connect the two tunnels on this side of the Hudson River. The dead men are Martin Cleaver, 25 years old, and Charles Miller, 33 years old, of this city. Charles Coleman, of New York, the injured foreman, was taken to the St. Francis Hospital.

BOTH GAINED

BY CHANGE TO POSTUM.

"We have given Postum over a year's our only regret is that we did not try our only regret is that we di not try it before. Previously we used coffee twice a day and were very fond of it.

"My husband had been subject to severe attacks of sick headache for years and at such times could not endure the sight or smell of coffee. This led me to suspect that coffee was the cause of his trouble.

"I was also troubled very much with acidity of the stomach and heart palpitation after meals. I had been doctoring for this but had not suspected that coffee was the cause.

"Finally we purchased some Postum and it did for me what the medicines had failed to do. The first day we used Postum I noticed less of my trouble, the second day was entirely free from it and have never been troubled since.

"My husband has been entirely free from attacks of sick headache since he quit coffee and began to use Postum.

"I have heard people say they did not like the flavor of Postum, yet I have served it to them without detection, because it has the color and snappy coffee taste, similar to mild high-grade Java. This shows they had not made it right. When made according to directions on package, it is as delicious as coffee and besides it is wholesome."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of humar interest.

LINCOLN'S MEMORY MONUMENT MARKS

Roosevelt Lays Cornerstone of Magnificent Statue of Emancipator.

Hodgenville, Ky., Feb. 12.—Henceforth the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln is to be marked by a pile of stone. The emancipator of a race, and the liberator of the negroes of a nation, builded his own monument in the heart of the world, and appropriately the physical structure which has now found a beginning at the place where Lincoln first saw the light, takes the simpler name of a memorial. It is to be a simple, classic building of granite, and it is hoped that it may be completed some time next fall, when the then President Taft will officiate in dedicating it as the President, Theodore Roosevelt, today officiated in laying its foundation-stone.

The cornerstone-laying took place after appropriate forensic ceremonies, which were participated in by the President of the United States, Governor Augustus E. Willson, of Kentucky, Former Governor Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, president of the Lincoln Farm Association; Hon. Luke E. Wright, secretary of war, who spoke as an ex-confederate soldier; General James Grant Wilson, of New York, who represented the union soldiers, and I. T. Montgomery, of Mississippi, a negro and an ex-slave.

With one exception the orators, representing not only the conflicting sides in the great struggle, but the present generation as well; the two political parties and the white and black races as well as the different sections of the country, spoke from the same platform over which fluttered a splendid new specimen of the stars and stripes.

Not the least interesting feature of the ceremony was the character of the crowd which composed the audience. There were probably six or eight thousand people present, many of whom had come in on special trains from Louisville and other Kentucky states. The majority, however, were from Larue and adjacent counties.

Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm, the only surviving sister of Mrs. Lincoln, 92 years old, who had expected to be present, was kept at her home in Louisville by her infirmities.

The exercises were conducted under an open-sided tent, erected beside the cabin in which Lincoln was born 100 years ago today. The weather was somewhat disagreeable, but raw and damp though the atmosphere was, the large throng stood with bared heads during the hour and three-quarters consumed by the ceremonies.

President Roosevelt and his immediate party arrived shortly before 1 o'clock, after a drive over a heavy clay road from Hodgenville, and five minutes afterwards Governor Willson called the assemblage together. Rev. Dr. E. L. Powell, of the First Christian Church at Louisville, offered prayer.

The speakers' platform accommodated few except the participants in the exercises and the President's party. The President was cordially and deferentially received. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

A STARTLING STATEMENT

Dufferin Prosecutor Says Thousands of Lunatics Are at Large.

Shelburne, Feb. 12.—Crown Attorney McKay today said, "There are 3,000 people mentally deranged and who are a possible menace to the public safety, at large in the province of Ontario."

This startling statement he based on conditions in his own county.

"There are at least thirty persons in Dufferin County who should not be at large," he said. "That is about an average of three in each township." Dufferin County is not exceptional. The same might be said safely of each of the ninety constituencies of Ontario.

Mr. McKay said his estimate was most conservative.

"Some place the number as high as 5,000," he said.

Rumor sare coming in from all parts of the county about people of unsound mind. It is hardly safe to have a peculiarity in the county at present.

NEW TURKISH CRISIS

Plot To Dethrone Sultan Unearthed at Constantinople.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—The recent changes in the Turkish ministry are due to the discovery of a plot against the Sultan that had for its object his deposition, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung. The plan was to dethrone the Sultan today, while he was riding to the Solamlik celebration, and proclaim as sultan Prince Yussof Izzedin, the eldest son of the late Sultan. The publication of the correspondence with Prince Yussof is expected in a few days, and this undoubtedly will clear up the incident.

The Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, was fully informed of this conspiracy last week, and he consequently wanted the Sultan to at once appoint Nazim Pasha to the post of minister of war. The Sultan, however, was opposed to this, because years ago, he had degraded Nazim Pasha and made him serve ten years as a common soldier. Owing to the threatened danger, the Sultan finally yielded, and made the appointment.

It is reported that the ministers of foreign affairs and just, the correspondent concludes, resigned last night.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

Editor of Chronicle Denies That It Has a Political Aim.

London, Feb. 12.—Robert Donald, editor of the Daily Chronicle, writes to the Canadian Associated Press re the cable of Jan. 11. Mr. Donald says the imperial press conference is absolutely non-party, and has no reference to politics, no question of politics or the fiscal policy has arisen, or is ever likely to arise.

A committee has been appointed to organize private conferences between visitors and prominent public men in this country. This committee has not been selected for their opinions, but because of their representative positions.

At the merchant tailors' dinner in the Hotel Astor, New York, some of the men wore grey and blue evening dress.

OUTDOOR STAFF IS APPOINTED

Hospital Trust Held a Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

At the regular meeting of the hospital trust, held yesterday afternoon in the city hall, Drs. Angus Graham and G. J. A. Thompson were appointed general practitioners; Dr. E. Seaborne, gynecologist, and Dr. E. P. Bucke, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist for the new out-door staff which has recently been arranged for in connection with the out-door treatment system adopted at Victoria Hospital.

Dr. Shaw was appointed by the trust to take the place on the in-door staff made vacant by the death of Dr. Hodge.

A Visiting Nurse.

The visiting nurse for consultation and instruction in tuberculosis cases will be appointed right away," said Chairman Screaton, "and will be ready to commence her work on Monday. We ask that all cases of tuberculosis wishing treatment be reported at the hospital as soon as possible in order that the visiting nurse may go right on with her work. Her services are entirely free and she will visit all patients reported and do everything possible for them."

Memorial Hospital.

The chairman also announced that the Meredith Memorial Hospital was complete now, and that the outdoor treatment of patients will commence next week. The rules have been drawn up and were approved. Among the more important are those in which it is stated that no proprietary medicines will be supplied at the free dispensary, and that no medicines shall be prescribed except by the physicians in attendance at the regular hours, from 8 to 2 and from 2 to 5.

Mr. Heard's Report.

Superintendent Heard's report for the month showed that the number of patients admitted was: Males, 45; females, 76; children, 38; making a total of 159. Number of patients discharged: Males, 41; females, 61; children, 24; making a total of 126. Number of births, 13; number of deaths, 4; number of operations, 43; number of patients receiving treatment on Jan. 31 was 126, and the total receipts for the month, $1,845 60.

Trust Are Grateful.

The trust wish to thank the following friends for cash and other contributions for a Christmas cheer for the inmates of the hospital.

Mesdames Stevely, Judd, Yarker, T. G. Meredith, Beck, Copeland, Graham and Dorothy Stevely, Messrs. Morgan, Nolan, Hayward, Jones, Whiskard, Cairncross & Lawrence, Grade I. Princess avenue school, Drs. John D. Wilson, Meek, Eccles and Drake, unknown friend, 200 carnations; friend, 48 carnations; Bible Flower Mission, cut flowers.

The Ambulance.

Superintendent Heard reported that it would cost $175 to place the old ambulance in shape. It was decided to let this matter stand for the present.

There were present Chairman Screaton, Trustees Judd and Turnbull, Mayor Stevely and Secretary Heard.

EMBRO INCIDENTS GOOD GRIST OF NEWS

A Fine Lot of Horses Change Hands—Concerts and Lectures Billed.

Embro, Feb. 10.—The annual meeting of the Embro Bible Society was held in Knox Church on Wednesday evening.

Rev. Mr. Bright, of Ingersoll, occupied the pulpit of Knox Church, on Sunday last, Rev. Mr. Barber preaching in Ingersoll.

Mr. D. R. Ross is the recipient of a number of Oriental articles, in the line of sashes, table covers, beads, etc., from his son, James, who is now in Asia Minor.

Mr. W. E. Saunders, of London, is billed to lecture in the town hall on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th, subject, "Our Native Birds." This is the fourth lecture of the series under the auspices of the fifth class and Public School Literary Society.

The managing committee of the Curling Club announce a band concert in the skating rink on the evening of Friday, the 19th. The Woodstock band has been engaged for the occasion.

The Farmers' Institute meetings were held in the town hall on Tuesday, and notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather, were well attended. The addresses were very interesting and practical. In the evening a splendid programme was rendered by local talent.

D. A. McLeod, of Brooksdale, has bought the Murray (Mason) 100-acre farm.

Mrs. (Dr.) Green and children were over-Sunday guests of London friends.

Rev. F. H. Langford, of Toronto, visited his brother, Rev. F. W. Langford, for a few days last week.

Messrs. John F. Brown and Robert Marshall are attending the agricultural convention in Toronto this week.

Miss Alleyne, of Whitcomb, is visiting with her brother and sisters at present.

Mr. Roy Porter was the guest of St. Thomas friends over Sunday.

Dr. D. Smith, of Stratford, was a visitor at his home here on Sunday.

Messrs. Dawes and Bland shipped two loads of cattle on Saturday last.

Mr. Wesley Kent on Tuesday last delivered his 2-year-old gelding Dan, weighing 1,540 pounds, to Mr. Robert McGee, of Beachville, the price being $225. On Wednesday he shipped his handsome 1-year-old, Luckenough, weighing 1,330 pounds, to Mr. J. H. Webster, of Cartwright, Manitoba, the price being $300.

Mr. Wallace, our most noted horse buyer, purchased a number of very valuable horses in West Zorra last week, securing three handsome black teams, viz.: Mr. John McIntosh's (of Maplewood), for which we understand he paid in the neighborhood of $800; a matched black team from Matheson Bros., and another from Hugh McKay, 4th line.

Mr. William Youngs, of Youngsville, has disposed of his fancy greys to Messrs. Allan & Cudmore, of Seaforth. Mr. Prouse, of Ingersoll, also picked up a number of good ones. West Zorra is the home of the Clyde.

AN ALDERMAN SUICIDES.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Alderman Joseph F. Kohout, long a Democratic leader in the city council, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the head in the basement of his home, 787 Douglas Boulevard. His wife found the body.

Alderman Kohout was a candidate for re-election. He was a participant in a spirited contest to obtain the nomination. Disappointment over the failure of his ward club last night to indorse him for re-nomination is supposed to have prompted the suicide.

REAL ESTATE MEN FOR LAW REFORM

Two Resolutions Passed at a Meeting Held Last Night.

"Resolved, that this association learns with pleasure that it is the intention of the Ontario Legislature at its approaching session to introduce a measure of law reform. We feel that in no department of the public service is reform so much needed as in that of the law. Our laws are extremely antiquated and in their present shape are better adapted to piling up fees for the lawyers than for dispensing justice, to the public. It seems ridiculous to the average lay mind that the law costs in a case can be heaped up far beyond the amount involved. The limitation of appeals and the simplification of the machinery of the law would be appreciated by every lover of justice and fair play and we feel that the Ontario Legislature will receive the thanks and gratitude of the people of Ontario for their efforts in this direction, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Legislature."

After a great deal of discussion on the part of the members, the above resolution was passed at last night's meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association. Numerous instances were related in which the costs had greatly exceeded the amount involved. Several lawyers who were at the meeting stated that the law, as it reads at present, compels them to charge certain fees. They instanced the discharge of a mortgage, where for just making a few strokes of the pen, a fee of $2 50 is collected.

Another One.

The following resolution was also passed:

"Resolved, that this association approves of remitting the taxes for the Globe Casket Company for the year 1909, and that the matter of an exemption for twenty years be submitted to the electors for approval at the next municipal elections, as the law provides."

THINKS THE BYLAW IS SURE TO CARRY

Ald. Stevenson Speaks of the Globe Casket Company Exemption.

Ald. Stevenson, chairman of the manufacturers' committee, is sanguine that the bylaw giving the Globe Casket Company a fixed assessment of $7,000 will carry in the council on Monday night.

"I have had nothing to do with the company since Tuesday night," he stated. "We have not come together, but we are waiting to see what will be done on Monday. I am personally opposed to exemptions, but we must go into the open market and bid for them against other corporations until we get our rights, and put a stop to the practice. This company does not compete with any other firm in the city, and I think we are perfectly right in making them this offer.

Mr. Jos. Lawrence, of the Real Estate Owners' Association, informed The Advertiser that he had an option on two factories in the city which he will turn into a casket factory the minute the Globe Casket Company leaves here.

DELIRIUM TREMENS CASES

Hospital's Government Grant May Prevent Refusal of Patients.

Speaking of the report that Victoria Hospital would in future refuse to accept patients suffering from delirium tremens, a prominent local physician stated that he did not think they could take such action without endangering their Government grant. He thought that the condition on which the grant is made that all patients needing treatment should be cared for. This being the case, to refuse admittance even to a patient suffering from delirium tremens would jeopardize the grant.

The physician agreed that taking such patients without the necessary accommodation might cause considerable detriment to the other patients, but he considered that four or five separate cells should be furnished, not of the padded variety—that sort of idea was characterized as nonsensical—but merely cells where the patient could be restrained, and where he would find no means of injuring himself.

As far as the actual disease was concerned, the physician thought that a patient could be cared for as well at the jail as at the hospital, but this particular disease carries with it other phases that make this method of treatment insufficient, however. The patient, before he reaches the stage of delirium tremens, is in the nature of things on the verge of a physical collapse, and this collapse might come at any moment, and only prompt action can possibly prevent fatal consequences. And it is only at a hospital where such immediate relief can be given, and hence the hospital is the only place for such patients.

The Square Deal Pays.

And square with the enemy every man gets when he separates himself from his corns by Putnam's Corn Extractor. For fifty years "Putnam's" has cured every man it treated—use "Putnam's" only—It's painless and sure.

The American Caramel Company, York, of which Congressman D. F. Lafean, of York, is president, will build a new plant in Chicago.

The second jury trial in a case involving 25 cents was begun in a Chicago court.

A western railroad sent a request to the charity employment bureau, Altoona, Pa., for workmen, and in one day six men applied for every office.

James Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, is in Tokio. He has presented letters from the state department to Ambassador O'Brien and the foreign office.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

At Florence, S. D., because his wife chided him for running away after a quarrel, H. H. Schleuder, aged 25, drank carbolic acid and died.

Marketable copper on hand in the United States on Feb. 1 was 144,130,045 pounds, according to the Copper Producers' Association.

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

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT —OF— The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company.

The forty-fifth annual general meeting of the shareholders was held at the company's office in London, Ontario, on Wednesday, February 10th, 1909.

Present: Messrs. J. H. A. Beattie, H. C. Becher, F. P. Betts, George T. Brown, Dr. F. L. Burdon, Edward Cronyn, Andrew Dale, Dr. F. R. Eccles, William Ellis, H. W. Givins, Griffith Griffiths, Andrew Greenlees, F. G. Jewell, J. F. Kern, M. J. Kent, John Labatt, F. E. Leonard, J. E. Magee, Henry Macklin, A. T. McMahen, T. G. Meredith, K.C., J. P. Moore, J. W. Morrison, R. W. Puddicombe, Ven. Archdeacon Richardson, M. H. Rowland, Ven. Archdeacon Young, the manager, and others.

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

The annual report and financial statement were submitted.

After defraying the expenses of management and all other charges, and writing off anticipated as well as actual losses, the balance available for distribution is $278,591 38, as follows:

Brought forward from the previous year's accounts	$ 34,944 47
Net profits upon the past year's business	243,646 91
	$278,591 38

of which the following disposition has been made:

Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, and Government and business tax	$173,367 67
Transferred to Reserve Fund	70,000 00
Balance carried forward	35,223 71
	$278,591 38

The Reserve Fund now amounts to one million seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or over ninety per cent of the paid-up capital.

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

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

All of which is respectfully submitted.

London, Ontario, January 28th, 1909.

J. W. LITTLE, President.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities Dec. 31, 1908

Liabilities to the Public:			
To Sterling Debentures	$2,717,017 54		
" Canadian Debentures	3,037,577 11		
" Deposits	2,088,042 19		
" Interest accrued but not due	67,973 38		
		$ 7,910,619 22	
To the Shareholders:			
To Capital Stock paid up	$1,900,000 00		
" Dividend No. 89, due January 2nd, 1909	85,500 00		
" Reserve Fund	1,725,000 00		
" Balance	35,223 71		
		3,745,723 71	
		$11,656,343 93	

By Cash Value of Mortgages	$9,851,455 84		
Less amount retained to pay prior Mortgages	42,593 10		
		$ 9,808,862 74	
" Office Premises		15,000 00	
" Provincial and Municipal Debentures	1,037,222 00		
" Canada Trust Company Stock (Value on basis of reserve, $282,537 50)	182,375 00		
" Other Bonds and Securities	165,796 00		
" Cash in Office	$ 8,114 43		
" Cash in Banks	437,963 76		
		446,078 19	
		1,832,471 19	
		$11,656,343 93	

HUME CRONYN, Manager.

We hereby certify that we have audited the books and accounts of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company for the year ending December 31st, 1908. The Cash and Bank Accounts have been audited monthly; the postings and balances of all the company's ledgers examined quarterly; and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statements. We have also examined the company's securities and find them in order.

London, January 29th, 1909.

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

The vice-president in moving the adoption of the report, said:—

The position of the Huron and Erie as shown by the report just read is one with which the shareholders of the company may well be satisfied. The total assets amount now to nearly twelve million dollars, having gained since 1907, over $400,000. The gross earnings and the net profits of 1908 both considerably exceed those of 1907, while the addition of $70,000 to the Reserve makes that fund now over 90 per cent of the company's paid up capital.

From a very large number of applications, mortgage loans of one and a half millions were made, and, in addition, municipal debentures and bonds to the amount of $639,430 were purchased. The average rate of interest returned by these investments exceeds that of the recent years, while the margin of security available is quite as ample as heretofore.

The arrears on mortgages are substantially less than in 1907, and the company has no real estate on hand other than its office premises.

The tide of immigration into the northwestern provinces, and the consequent settlement of large areas there, convinced your directors the time had come when the company's loaning operations might safely be extended to the best districts. After very careful inquiry in these provinces by the president and manager, satisfactory arrangements were concluded whereby, through the agency of Mr. W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, some portion of the company's funds might be lent throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

No application for a loan in these provinces is considered until Mr. Christie's inspector or valuator has seen and reported upon the security offering, and until Mr. Christie has approved of such valuation. In the great majority of cases the amount advanced represents not even one-half of the cash value of the property mortgaged. In addition to these safeguards the company's senior inspector, prior to the present winter, carefully examined all the properties pledged and gave a written report upon them to the satisfaction of the board. At the close of the year about $125,000 had been lent in the two provinces named, the policy of the board being to use more than usual caution in making loans in the new field.

The question of increased office accommodation occupied the attention of the board during the year. While more ambitious projects were suggested, the final decision was in favor of retaining the present building. The shareholders present will doubtless have noticed the additions made and improvements effected; these will enable the staff, who have performed their duties most satisfactorily during the year, to have more room and better light than was possible under former conditions.

Before moving the formal resolution adopting the report, I have to announce that the severance from the board of our worthy president is about to take place. I desire to say that I regret very much, as does each and every one of my fellow directors, thisseverance. Mr. Little has devoted many years of his great business ability and valuable time to the affairs of the company. He has been a most competent, careful and conscientious presiding officer, and under his presidency the company has attained its present splendid position—much of which is due to his untiring efforts on its behalf.

Mr. Little was always a kindly, courteous and friendly presiding officer, and the directors will miss his friendly greeting as well as his valuable services as a member of the board.

I move the adoption of the report.

Mr. F. E. Leonard in seconding the motion to adopt the report, spoke as follows:—

"The year's business has been most gratifying, and the company has forged steadily forward, as shown by the report before you. The year has been one in which the whole country has felt a financial depression, perhaps not equalled in the company's history; but conditions are now fast becoming normal again.

As a proof of the manner in which your interests have been looked after, I might say that out of over 5,000 mortgage loans, the company during the last year has been obliged to take proceedings in only a very small number of cases; and, while the value of the properties under mortgage reaches the large sum of $20,400,000, the average amount of each loan is only $1,758, a proof that the company prefers a smaller class of loan with ample margin, rather than those of larger amount.

"The report as a whole shows steady progress for the year, and I have much pleasure in seconding the motion."

The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. F. E. Leonard, seconded by Mr. A. T. McMahen, the meeting unanimously voted the sum of $2,000 for a testimonial to the retiring president, as a recognition of his valuable services to the company for so many years.

Messrs. M. H. Rowland and F. G. Jewell were reappointed auditors, and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: T. G. Meredith, K.C., Robert Fox, F. R. Eccles, M.D., John Labatt, F. E. Leonard, A. T. McMahen, William Saunders, C.M.G., Hume Cronyn and H. E. Gates.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. T. G. Meredith was elected president, and Messrs. Robert Fox and F. E. Leonard, vice-presidents.

SCORES MRS. ATHERTON

Opposing Counsel Uses Plain Language to Famous Beauty.

Edinburgh, Feb. 12.—The Stirling cross suits for divorce entered upon their final stage today, counsel addressing the court on behalf of their respective clients. John Alexander Stirling is suing his wife for divorce, naming Lord Northland, and Mrs. Stirling, who was Clara Elizabeth Taylor, an American show girl before her marriage, has entered a cross suit, naming Mrs. Atherton. Mrs. Stirling was not present today, but all the other principals were in attendance. Mrs. Atherton was beautifully dressed, and a prominent figure at her counsel's table.

Solicitor-General Uro, who represents Mrs. Stirling in place of the lord advocate, who returned his brief because he was about to be appointed a judge, opened the case by at once associating Mrs. Atherton's name with the personal attractions are obvious, and her virtue is easy."

name of Mr. Stirling, and recalling the alleged intimacy of the twain while Mrs. Stirling was in America. Mrs. Atherton flushed slightly as the solicitor-general spoke of her past. "Her record is not unimpeachable," he said, "her talent for intrigue is great, her

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Must be good; must be satisfactory in quality as well as price. It must be recommended by those using it. This is no doubt the reason why we are selling so much of Connell's Coal. We have a large stock of all sizes, clean and dry, and deliver to all parts of the city promptly on order.

Chestnut, Stove and Egg, per ton $6.50
Large Clean Pea for the Range, per ton $5.50

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has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

Coverpoint's Philosophy

We had pro. hockey last evening, and a good crowd witnessed the game. It was an exhibition contest, all right, and that says a lot. Perhaps if one of the teams belonged to us, and our side was winning, it might be different, but we were in the happy position of not caring three hurroos which team won, and we just sat back and noticed them. Some of the boys play great hockey, and there are some of the others. Now there was Hugh Lambe. Hugh's a nice big boy, and he plays a nice game of lacrosse, too. But hockey! Shades of Rameses, he played the game when Chadwick, Chummy Hill, Mackay and some of the other old Wellingtons of Toronto were going, and they have long since laid aside their carving sticks, and retired. But Hugh goes on forever, even though in those days he was about the slowest point that ever handled a battle-axe. Not that we want to knock Hugh. He's a nice old man, but we are merely suggesting that the Aged People's Home would about get him, so far as the great winter pastime was concerned. Pete Charlton must need the money, as he, too, is slowing up wonderfully since the day he tried the Bill Miner deal on the Berlin team that was journeying to Toronto to meet the Argos. We merely mention these in passing to show that when they get rid of these octogenarians that are playing hockey, and get some younger and faster men, the game will improve. Still, they need the money.

Newsy Lalonde lived up to his reputation as being very peevish when things do not go right, due, no doubt, to the artistic temperament that is the usual accompaniment of greatness. He can play when he makes that his chief aim in life.

* * *

The Chicago police are offering $100 reward for egg thieves. Serves somebody right. Any person who would not put their eggs in a vault at night deserves to have them stolen. Some people are so careless.

* * *

We are now in the act of lifting our chapeau to Ingersoll to pay tribute to them as being the gamest team in this part of the hemisphere. They went down to Simcoe last evening and beat the handpicked septette of that village badly, winning the district. That's worth while, and shows that the Ingersoll team is improving mighty fast. Here's hoping they win the championship. They deserve it.

* * *

They now have invented noiseless guns, and the next thing they will invent is coachless baseball.

* * *

It will be too bad if Edmonton cannot challenge for that Stanley cup. They want some more advertising, but must now play some other phony league winner. Let them challenge Winnipeg. It is whispered, however, that the Edmonton team is not drawing large crowds, the populace saving its money to make up for the shortage the last attempt to see some real life made in their bank-rolls.

* * *

This Marathon business must be a serial. Smallwood beat Longboat, Longboat beat Dorando, and now Dorando beats Smallwood. Which goes to prove that anything is liable to happen when the other fellow is dealing.

* * *

Have you planted your onions yet? The spring plowing is well advanced, and it looks as if we are going to have a pleasant spring. The big leagues will commence shortly.

* * *

James J. Jeffries has come through with the statement that he will not fight Kauffmann, as the latter could not lick a postage stamp. Which shows that J. J is a good guesser when he is not fighting.

* * *

All reports of the Driscoll-Leach bout in New York make the little Englishman look like a wonder. He is almost as fast as the Australian marvel, Young Griffo, who used to box so fast that his opponent thought there was a shower of boxing-gloves.

* * *

It is just the same in baseball as it is in any other line of sporting commerce, the only difference being that the warfare is not quite so decent. The baseball magnates have it as much in their hearts to put one another out of business, and in the furtherance thereof they are capable of resorting to tricks, schemes, and foibles that would not be tolerated elsewhere. They hate each other more cordially, those baseball magnates; and they would go the length of throwing one another into the penitentiary if the game was not operated under a legal warrant.

* * *

The only thing that keeps those fellows together is the axiom that there is more money in hanging that way than there is in splitting out.

They fight like dogs in the newspapers pending an important meeting, and when the meeting comes up they fall on each other's necks and add a few thousand to the salary of the man who got us worked up over it.

* * *

There is not a ding blasted scintilla of a symptom of suggestion of sincerity about it all.

* * *

Eat it up now, ye fans! You will hear nothing about it after a few days. —Chicago Tribune.

* * *

Tommy Paton, who died in Montreal on Wednesday, was one of the old warhorses of lacrosse. He played on the Montrealers who won the championship in 1886, figuring on the home with Grant, the Hodgsons, McNaughton and Tom Carlind, and was counted the greatest scorer of his day. He is said to have been the first home player to fool the goalkeeper with a shot over his shoulder while facing the other way—Toronto Telegram.

* * *

The Stanley cup is gradually working its own finish, and in the grab for the necessary gates to make up numerous deficits in club treasuries the silverware promises to get in out of the wet. Among the clubs that want the cup—or, rather, a part of the cup gates—are Renfrew, Brantford, Cobalt and Winnipeg Shamrocks. The last-named represent a busted, the second last the fag end of a betting proposition; Renfrew a desire on the part of certain villagers to spend their money, and Brantford, the probable winners of a curtailed league. Nice bunch of representatives to fight for a world's hockey championship, ain't they? Is it any wonder Willie Foran grows wearied and seeks an excuse to place the once great trophy where it will be the pride of sportsmen instead of the prize of dollar grabbers —Toronto Telegram.

ORILLIA TAKES THE BIG TANKARD

Toronto, Feb. 12. — The final for the Governor-General's tankard was played on the Granite ice this morning with the following results:

Peterboro.		Orillia.	
A.A.Hollingshead, skip	22	Geo. Moore, skip	14
J. S. Knapman,		T. Curran,	
W. M. Laing,		T. McPherson,	
G. H. Giroux,		B. T. Stewart,	
W. T. Hall,		D. A. McNabb,	
W. T. Hall,		H. S. Holscroft,	
W. J. Thompson,		Dr. Kennedy,	
D. Davidson, skip	12	F. Toogood, skip	28
Total	34	Total	42

ROUGH HOUSE HOCKEY AT TELEPHONE CITY

Brantford, Feb. 12. — Brantford won one of the worst games of hockey from Berlin that was ever played on the local ice. The score was 7 to 2 in favor of Brantford, and it was just a free-fight throughout the game.

The climax came when Cap MacDonald received a clout from Dumart, the Berlin right wing, and retaliated with his stick, putting the Berliner down and out.

Referee Layden benched Dumart for five minutes and MacDonald for ten and ordered play to continue. All efforts to get Berlin to finish the game were unavailing, however, and the referee finally ordered a face-off with the Brantford players in position, and Sanford took the rubber and scored the seventh goal. The game was then awarded to Brantford.

Manager Williams would not state that there would be a protest over the decision. "We simply refuse to let our team play any more," was all the announcement he would make.

The line-up:

Brantford—Meade, goal; Sanford, point; McDonald, cover; Ward, rover; Smith, centre; Marks, right; Throop, left.

Berlin — Lehman, goal; Debeau, point; Gross, cover, Seibert, rover; Edmunds, centre; Dumart, right; Schmidt, left.

GLENCOE SEVEN DEFEATS BOTHWELL

Glencoe, Feb. 12. — Glencoe defeated Bothwell here tonight in a friendly game of hockey by a score of 9 to 2. At half-time it was 4 to 0. The ice was heavy and the play was dull.

The teams:

Glencoe — C. McCallum, goal; Harris, point; Coad, cover; Ramey, rover; W. McCallum, right; Finlayson, left; Weaver, centre.

Bothwell — Quelch, goal; G. Blackwell, point; Guy Blackwell, cover; Lynn, rover; Mayhart, right; Hicks, left; R. Lynn, centre.

Referee—Stevenson.

LAST NIGHT'S HOCKEY SCORES

Toronto, Feb. 12.—A general meeting of the O. H. A. executive will be held in the Telegram building tomorrow morning to decide the Listowel and Collingwood protests.

STRATHROY SCHEDULE.

Strathroy, Feb. 12.—The following schedule for the balance of February was sent to The Advertiser by Pat Fay, who controls the hockey team:

Monday, the 15th, Strathroy will play at Watford.

Friday, the 19th, the London Medical students will play here.

Monday, the 22nd, Strathroy will go to Petrolea.

Friday, the 26th, Watford will play here.

GALT DEFEATS MILTON.

Galt, Feb. 12.—Galt defeated Milton tonight in an intermediate O. H. A. game by a score of 4 to 3. The score at half time was 3 to 0 in favor of the locals, but in the second half Milton scored 3 goals, while Galt got only 1.

About 100 rooters accompanied the Milton team, and it was the roughest exhibition of hockey ever witnessed in the local rink, the referee handing out no less than 33 penalties. Of these Galt received 19. The teams were:

Galt—Goal, Howie; point, Johnston; cover, Flanagan; rover, Morton; centre, Munroe; left, Gilliland; right, McKenzie.

Milton—Goal, Sniclair; point, Ryder; cover, Piott; rover, Fleming; centre, Smith; left, Telfer; right, Cook.

Referee—A. Kinder, Preston.

Penalty Timekeeper—G. McFarlane, Galt.

Timekeepers—J. D. Eagan, Galt, and McGibbon, Milton.

BERLIN AFTER HARRY M'ROBIE

Brockville, Feb. 12.—The Berlin pros. are trying to get Harry McRoble, the Brockville coverpoint, to play the remainder of the season on their team. Harry has just finished an engagement with the D. A. C.'s in the Pittsburg Hockey League, and is a valuable asset to any team.

THE TURF.

Winners Yesterday.

Oakland, Feb. 12.—Summaries: Argonaut 14 to 5, Gerando 11 to 5, Clamor 7 to 5, Fulletta 9 to 5, Prince of Orange 5 to 2, Fulford 5 to 2.

Los Angeles, Feb. 12.—Summaries: Ethon 11 to 5, San Damius 6 to 1, Rev Del Mundo 8 to 1, Arassee 1 to 2, Homeless 2 to 1, Fielder 3 to 1, Avonaellus.

Tampa, Feb. 12.—Summaries: Colmo 5 to 2, Lady Ethel 6 to 5, Don Hamilton 4 to 1, St. Aulaire 7 to 1, Belle Scott even, Rosserman 1 to 2.

INGERSOLL TAKES DISTRICT HONORS

Defeats Simcoe in Second of the Home and Home Games. 5 to 2.

Simcoe, Feb. 12.—Ingersoll defeated Simcoe here tonight by a score of 5 to 2. This triumph also makes Ingersoll winner of the round and district championship by 15 goals to 11.

Cross, the goal keeper for Ingersoll, played a remarkable game. His defense against the Simcoe forward combination was a pretty piece of hockey playing, and doubtless Simcoe would have won had it not been for him.

The ice was heavy and slushy, and the game very slow. Ingersoll succeeded in scoring the only game of this half. In the second half the game quickened, and Ingersoll again scored. Then Simcoe managed to get a couple in past Cross, but this was all. They were weak and greatly discouraged at their unsuccessful efforts to shoot the puck past Cross, who was like a stone wall.

Bert Brown, of Toronto, made an efficient referee and penalties were few, as the game was clean. The lineup:

Ingersoll		Simcoe.
Cross	Goal	Pym
Bearss	Point	Rocker
Hay	Cover	Thompson
Woolson	Rover	Plett
Gregory	Centre	Cratt
Mason	Right	Oatman
Kelly	Left	Andrews

Referee—Brown, Toronto.

FORCE MURPHY TO QUIT BASEBALL

Pres. Johnson Says Commission Has "Rod in Pickle" for Cub Owner.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—"The national commission has a rod in pickle for one Charles W. Murphy. I believe that when any magnate becomes a clog in the wheels of progress of any great institution it is time that person is eliminated. Baseball is on such a high plane obnoxious individuals must be eliminated. When the national commission announces full details of the case in hand next Tuesday the baseball public will, I think, agree with the commission the present evils must be corrected."

The above is the sweeping statement made by B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, yesterday when he returned from Cincinnati, where he spent Wednesday in conference with Garry Herrimann, chairman of the national commission. President Johnson said the commission would receive the committee of players the executive of the West Side club has appointed to petition for the waiving of the rule against giving a bonus to any set of players. The petition will be received, according to Johnson, and the players notified a favorable action will be taken.

COVALESKI WON'T SIGN

Philadelphia Pitcher Balks at Salary Named in Contract.

Shamokin, Pa., Feb. 12. — Harry Covaleski, the star boxman of the Philadelphia National Baseball Club, has refused the contract offered to him in person by President Shettsline. Evidently the man who contributed in a large measure to the Giants' losing of the pennant did not regard the proposed salary as doing him justice. He named his figures to Shettsline, and the president of the Quakers stated he would bring the matter before the directors of the club. Shettsline was greatly pleased with his stellar slab artist's condition, as Covaleski has been working out daily at an inclosed pavilion with good results.

JOE WEST'S SPECIALS MAKE TOP SCORE

Joe West's three-man specials bowled their two games in the Liberal tourney. Their first game was the highest score so far. West himself was in excellent form, bowling 248.

Ed. Shea	164	181	122—	467
W. Primeau	158	181	143—	482
J. West	148	248	174—	570
Totals	470	610	439—	1,519
Ed. Shea	152	181	158—	492
W. Primeau	158	187	168—	513
J. West	127	152	152—	421
Totals	438	510	478—	1,426

The tourney is for 3-man teams and will close on the 27th.

THREE-MEN SCORES ON IDEAL ALLEYS

The Shamrocks defeated the Centrals last evening on the Ideal alleys by a lead of nearly 200 pins, owing to the splendid bowling of McMurphy.

The scores:

Central Club.				
Rider	140	133	138—	420
Sussex	145	121	186—	452
Lindsay	168	148	148—	464
Totals	462	422	472—	1356
Shamrocks.				
Beattie	174	131	152—	457
Abram	171	160	149—	480
McMurphy	185	222	212—	619
Totals	530	513	513—	1556

President-elect Taft and Booker T. Washington will speak in Carnegie Hall on Feb. 23, on "Negro Industrial Education in the South."

Because he was called a Christian in a publication prompted by his brother, Isaac Spivak, of New York, had the brother arrested for alleged libel.

KERR CAN BEAT FLYING WALKER

Francis Nelson Certain That Canadian Is Faster of the Pair.

Francis Nelson writes as follows in the Toronto Globe:

The knowledge that the public will pay to see the best performers is the stimulant behind all the efforts to induce champion amateurs to convert their athletic abilities into gold. The moderate performers possess little gate money attraction, and the amateur Marathon in Brooklyn the night after the Longboat-Shrubb race drew fewer than four hundred spectators. The professional runner at sprinting distances has practically disappeared in Canada, though we once had a fair supply of the best men in the world. Were any good ones about now we might have them after Bobby Kerr, just as they are badgering Walker in South Africa.

Among those who saw the running of Walker and Kerr in England no two opinions exist. They met in three races, and the Hamilton sprinter beat him twice at 100 yards, giving Walker on one of these occasions a yard start. Kerr outran him for the English Association championship and at the London Athletic Club games. In the Olympic Kerr undertook to win both the 100 and 220 metres races, a task that none of the others would attempt. They reserved their energies for one or other event, while Kerr in two days competed in seven heats against the fastest men on the face of the earth, practically every heat in record time. He won the 220, while Walker won the 100 metres. In the final of the hundred Kerr paid closest attention to J. A. Rector, the Virginian, who was looked on as the most dangerous opponent. Kerr had beaten Walker twice within three weeks, and expected to do so again. It was Kerr, too, that Rector thought he had to watch, but when they had gone a little more than half way Walker, who begins slowly and finishes very fast, went by both of them and won by the scantiest margin. It is possible that Walker, who is eight years younger than Kerr, may have improved somewhat, but unless he is a decidedly faster man than he was in England last summer the Canadian will beat him when they meet again. It is certainly to be hoped that they will come together during the coming season.

PALMERSTON LOSES TO LISTOWEL

Palmerston, Feb. 12.—Listowel defeated Palmerston here tonight by a score of 11 to 3, in one of the Northern League series. The visitors had the home team outclassed throughout the game. At half-time the score was 4 to 2, favor of Listowel. The lineup:

Listowel—Yule, goal; Roos, point; Thompson, cover; Burt, rover; Hay, centre; L. Thompson, right wing; J. Scott, left wing.

Palmerston—Meston, goal; Moorhead, point; Sadlier, cover; Lewis, rover; Root, centre; Brown, right wing; Paddock, left wing.

Referee—Montcrief, of Mount Forest.

ASK AMENDMENTS TO LIBEL ACT

A Representative Deputation of Newspapermen Wait on the Ontario Government.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 12.—A representative deputation of newspapermen waited upon the Premier and Hon. Mr. Foy this morning and suggested the following, among other amendments to the libel act: That the law be amended so as to recognize the distinction between matter which appears as news matter and that which appears as editorial; that where full retraction is made, the said retraction shall be taken as a full defence, unless plaintiffs can show actual damage or real malice; that the jury be empowered to bring in a verdict awarding damages if such be proved, which need not carry costs; simplification of procedure so that the expenses of the trial may be kept down and a speedy issue obtainable; that official documents and accurately reported statements made by officers of the crown should be privileged; a wider definition of a public meeting and also of a court of justice; that where several papers are being sued for the same alleged offence the conditions for securing consolidation should be made wider; thereat alleged libel in news matter from parts of the province other than that in which the paper is published and mainly circulates, the prompt explanation and apology shall be sufficient reparation for alleged injury.

LONDONERS SEE THE PRO. BRAND

Galt and Toronto Play Here, the Former Winning a Tame Affair.

The large crowd at the Princess Rink last night came, saw and went away without being particularly impressed with the game as it is played in Ontario professional circles. It was a fine exhibition of skating, and there was a lot of spectacular stick handling at times. The game was only an exhibition, and was very evidently treated as such by all the players. The ice, which was fair when the teams started, soon got very sticky and made puck handling difficult, and slackened the pace materially. The play was noticeable for what it might have been rather than what it was. No one who saw the play last night could possibly doubt that with good ice and a proper incentive there would be fast play in just such a professional game as was seen last night, but apparently these two factors were absent last night. And with the exception of a bit of spectacular work here and there, and the consistent playing of one or two men, there was nothing doing. A portion of the crowd had evidently heard bloody tales of the professional league game and were hoping for great things, and took Referee Irving's perservering work to keep the game gentle, as something like a personal insult.

Lalonde Is Fast.

For the players "Newsy" Lalonde played the game, and with Smith in right, was the only man who really exerted himself. Lalonde gave the audience many a thrill. His work was sometimes brilliant and he worked hard almost all the time, and peppered Mercer with a persistency that was really the only enlivening incident that came into the latter's life during the evening. The rest of the forward line woke up occasionally, only to retire to a half dormant state the moment after. The defense—well, it would be kinder to say nothing. Even Tyner let in some shots that he should have gotten his hands on before they did any damage. However, he was practically the whole defense, and he had considerable business on hand, and it was hardly to be wondered at that he let some pass him. The ease with which Galt eluded Dornan and Lamb was hardly to these gentlemen's credit as hockey players.

Doherty Is Good.

For Galt, Doherty in left, did the real work of the game, and the easy way he would travel down the boards with a whole team doing their utmost to stop him, created plenty of interest. Serviss, too, at centre, was a man not to be despised, and the defense work was first-class, especially Murphy's end of it.

The first fifteen minutes of play were rather tame, and went from end to end. Then Doherty passed to Cochrane, who got past Tyner as the latter ran out to stop him. Within a few minutes Lalonde had evened matters on a nice shot on Mercer.

Shortly before half-time Doherty came down in one of his line rushes, nursed the puck up to right in front of goal, and scored, leaving the half-time score, Galt 2, Toronto 1.

The second half showed a better class of hockey for about three-quarters of time, after which it looked more like a game of cross-tag than hockey.

Doherty opened the game for Galt again by scoring from a long shot. Half a minute later Manson had notched one for Toronto, while before the minute had quite elapsed Serviss added his tally. Lalonde took a long shot that hit Mercer's pads and slipped in. It was Cochrane's turn again, so he took a nice rush through the opposing team and succeeded in eluding Eyner. Doherty, not to be outdone, tried a long shot from the left, scoring on a neat bit of placing. Shortly after Doherty again gets the puck for Galt's seventh and last goal.

Dornan has a moment of wakefulness, and while the spell was on him he took a trip down the ice, shooting from centre. Mercer stops, but fails to clear, and Dornan rouses himself enough to bat it in.

Final score: Galt 7, Toronto 4.

Referee Irving came in for some unjust criticism over his decisions on off-side play, the crowd evidently failing to realize that in professional hockey the rule permitting skating a player on side is not in force.

The teams lined up as follows:

Galt—Mercer, goal; Charlton, point; Murphy, cover; Cochrane, rover; Serviss, centre; Doherty, left; Dussome, right.

Toronto—Tyner, goal; Lamb, point; Dornan, cover; Manson, rover; Lalonde, centre; Carroll, left; Smith, right.

Referee—W. P. Irving, London.

Chicago police are looking for Elmer C. Duensing, a real estate man, who is charged with betting between $40,000 and $50,000 upon forged notes.



BOWLING

Games are now on in earnest. This season promises some of the best of them.

PRIZES

are offered every week for high scores at both five and ten-pin games.

Ideal Bowling Alleys

GRAHAM & MARTELL, Proprietors.

195 KING STREET.

One More Grand Chance

For the Farmer

Woven Wire Fencing

99 rolls 6-bar, 35-inch, per rod ..... 24¢

115 rolls, 8-bar, 45-inch, per rod ..... 32¢

125 rolls, 9-bar, 49-inch, per rod ..... 35¢

All No. 9 HIGH-CARBON STEEL.

Watch for the announcement of our reopening on the 17th inst.

Westman's Hardware

436 RICHMOND STREET.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO'Y

The Thirty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Company's Office, and was attended by Messrs. John McClary, Arthur S. Emery, William Bowman, Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Gartshore, Dr. A. O. Jeffery, K.C., J. F. Kern, William H. Smith and others.

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

The Annual Report was then presented as follows:

London, Canada, Jan. 28, 1909.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors beg to present the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the affairs of the Company, together with the usual Financial Statement.

It will be seen from the Revenue Account that after payment of interest on Deposits and Debentures, Commissions, Taxes, and all expenses, together with the Dividend of six and one-half per cent., your Directors have had the pleasure of declaring, in addition to the latter, a bonus of one-half of one per cent.

Owing to the better general conditions now prevailing, it has been found that the provisions made by reserving part of the profits of the two previous years to bring the Company's Municipal Bonds to their then reduced market value, and other possible contingencies, has proved more than ample; and the excess amount has now been included in the Revenue Account, and a sum has been set aside as a fund for alterations to the Company's Office Building, which will afford much improved and more convenient facilities for the conduct of the business.

From the balance then remaining available, $25,000 has been added to the Reserve Fund, and the sum of $39,385 66 carried forward to the next year's account.

During the year rates for mortgage loans have been somewhat higher, and the tendency to inflation in land values has been checked. The financial disturbance noted in our last report has to a large extent passed away, and it is now believed that the increased receipts from the products of the Country, with the wider economy practiced, together with restored confidence, will speedily re-establish more prosperous conditions. Your Directors have continued to exercise most rigid scrutiny of all loans, and a very large number of properties covered by our mortgages have been reinspected by our own officials, with most satisfactory results. Your Company is still absolutely free from any properties on hand for sale, its only Real Estate being its own Office Building.

The usual monthly audit of the Company's cash transactions, verification of postings and balances of the books have been maintained, with final examination of the securities, as testified by the Auditor.

Messrs. Wm. Home Cook & Co. C. A., the Company's representatives in Edinburgh, continue to accord your interests their careful attention.

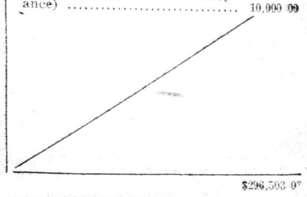
Your Directors are pleased to report their entire satisfaction with the discharge of their duties by the Company's officials.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN McCLARY, President.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Interest on Sterling Debentures	$40,392 68		
Interest on Currency Debentures	21,704 72		
Interest on Deposits	17,606 26		
Expenses connected with Sterling Debentures	3,667 71		
Commissions and Expenses in connection with Loans	17,297 74		
Accruing Commissions	5,000 00		
Taxes, Provincial and Municipal	2,399 92		
Expenses of Management	16,543 23		
Dividend No. 89, paid 2nd July, 1908	39,000 00		
Dividend No. 90, due 2nd January, 1909	$39,000		
Bonus of ½ of 1%	6,000		
		45,000 00	
Transferred to Building Fund		13,500 00	
Transferred to Reserve Fund		25,000 00	
Balance carried forward		39,385 66	
		$296,503 03	
Balance from last year			$ 36,256 79
Interest earned on Mortgages, Rents, etc.			250,246 24
Ditto (previously held in abeyance)			10,000 00
			$296,503 03



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ASSETS.

Mortgages, etc., on Real Estate	$4,003,451 47	
Less amount retained to pay prior mortgages	1,804 39	
		$4,001,647 08
Municipal Debentures owned		91,559 80
Loans secured by this Company's Stock		409 29
Loans secured by other Stock and Loan Companies' Debentures		8,342 47
Office Premises (freehold)		40,000 00
Cash with Bank of Scotland		45,958 79
Cash with Banks in Canada		127,813 58
		$4,315,681 92

LIABILITIES.

TO THE PUBLIC:		
Sterling Debentures	$1,098,477 98	
Accrued Interest	10,473 40	
	$1,109,951 38	
Currency Debentures	557,775 82	
Accrued Interest	8,925 51	
	566,701 33	
Deposits	556,153 55	
Accruing Commissions	30,000 00	
		2,352,806 26
Surplus		$2,052,886 66
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:		
Capital Stock Paid up		$1,900,000 00
Dividend No. 90 (since paid)	$39,000 00	
Bonus of ½ of 1% (since paid)	6,000 00	
	45,000 00	
Building Fund	13,500	
Reserve Fund	$730,000 00	
Transferred thereto, 1908	25,000 00	
	755,000	
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	39,385 66	
		$2,052,885 66

A. M. SMART, Manager.

To the Shareholders of The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company:

We hereby certify that we have audited the books and accounts of The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company for the year 1908, comprising a monthly cash audit and the verification of the postings and balances in all the Company's books, and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statements. We have also examined the securities and find them in order.

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

London, Ontario, Jan. 28, 1909.

In moving the adoption of the report, the President, Mr. John McClary, said in part, is seems unnecessary to repeat the figures therein, which plainly indicate the earnings and distribution of the same, and the present highly satisfactory condition of the company. It may be, perhaps, instructive to remark that the net profits have increased during the past two years from about $109,000 in 1906, to over $122,000 for the past year, the ratio of the same to Capital from 9.07 per cent to 10.16 per cent.

You will remember the beginning of last year was a time of considerable uncertainty in business and financial circles, and much caution was required. It was, therefore, thought unwise to increase the dividend at the end of the first half of the year, although the profits then indicated would have perhaps warranted us in doing so. The bonus declared at the end of the year has equalized this by making the distribution to the Shareholders equal to 7 per cent for the year. The prospects for the coming year seem more assured, and while we shall not likely receive as good rates for loans, there seems little reason to doubt that the new Board, while still adhering to the long-established policy of adding year by year to the Reserve Fund, will be enabled to continue the dividend distribution at the rate of 7 per cent.

During the past year payments have been well met and arrears of interest on all loans on the 31st December, 1908, in comparison with the same date in 1907, show a reduction of more than 25 per cent.

As stated in the report there is absolutely no property on hand for sale that has come into our possession by foreclosure, power of sale or otherwise, and we are fairly entitled to congratulate the Shareholders on the excellent condition and standing of the Company. It gives me pleasure to now move the adoption of the report. This was seconded by Mr. William Bowman, and carried.

The scrutineers were then appointed and the election of Directors proceeded with, resulting in the re-election of the retiring Directors for the ensuing year, namely, Messrs. John McClary, Arthur S. Emery, Wm. Bowman, Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Gartshore and John M. Dillon.

It was then moved by Dr. A. O. Jeffery, K. C., seconded by Mr. Wm. H. Smith, that Messrs. Frank G. Jewell and J. F. Kern be and are hereby re-elected auditors of the company. Carried.

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

HOLE WORLD IS IN DEBT TO JEWS

Dr. Gould's Interesting Address in the Memorial Church Last Night.

A largely-attended meeting of the members of the Anglican Churches of the city was held in the Memorial Church last night to celebrate the centenary of the society founded in London, England, one hundred years ago for the propagation of Christianity among the Jews.

The society was brought into being by the leaders of the evangelization movement of that day, and has been busily engaged in the work ever since.

Bishop Presided.

Bishop Williams presided, and in introducing Dr. Gould, the speaker of the evening, gave an address showing the indebtedness of the whole world to the Jews. All the great writers of the Bible, with one exception, were Jews, and to them we owe the complete records we have.

Dr. Gould, who is a returned missionary from Palestine, handled his subject in a most skilful manner and stated the conditions of affairs just as they are.

Work Among Mahommedans.

The work among the Mahommedans is confined to five cities. Of these Jerusalem is the largest, and is under the administration of Bishop Blythe. The hospital and medical work, of which the people know very little, is used most effectively, and is of the greatest aid in helping to spread the gospel. In concluding, Dr. Gould spoke of Jerusalem alone and the general movement of the Jews toward their city.

Population of Jerusalem.

Ten years ago the population of Jerusalem was only about 50,000, and of these a very small number were Jews. At present there are more than 60,000 Jews in the city alone, and they are returning in ever-increasing numbers.

The general condition of the people is much improved also, and they are looking forward to the time when they shall again be the great city that Jerusalem once was.

ROSENBERG IN SAME CONDITION

Man Crushed at McCormick's Shows No Sign of Improvement.

The condition of Peter Rosenberg, the young man so severely injured at McCormick's on Thursday afternoon by having a heavy case fall on him, shows no improvement at Victoria Hospital.

Rosenberg is in a condition of semi-consciousness, but is totally unable to speak as a result of what is thought to be an injury to his spine.

COMMISSION TO REMAIN

No Change in Hydro-Electric Control Is Likely.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The press understands, despite published rumors to the contrary, that the Provincial hydro-electric commission will continue to administer and conduct the development of the Government's power policy. The chairman, Hon. Adam Beck, has, it is believed, taken the position that he desires to finish his work without remuneration of any kind, and frowned down any suggestion of a portfolio with its attendant emoluments or other financial recognition. With the completion of construction and the working out of the power policy the future cares will be solely those of administration, for which provision can be made at the proper time. Mr. Beck, when seen, declined to discuss the reports, but intimated that no change was contemplated. "The commission," said the minister of power, "has undertaken its work as a people's enterprise. It is hoped to carry it through to a successful end without waste, extravagance, graft or partisanship. That's all I have to say."

Important developments in connection with the work are probable within a short time. The engineering, accounting and administrative headquarters will continue to be located at the central offices in Toronto, but the operating station and offices will probably be located at Dundas, where all the switching will be done. This will be made a supply point as well as a transfer station.

Plans are being prepared which call for an addition of over forty to the staff of the commission. In the audit department an accountant and correspondence clerk will be added, while under Chief Engineer P. W. Sothman will be placed engineers in charge of hydraulic reports, transmission line reports, transformer station, right of way and design, with their staffs. A number of shop inspectors will also be requisitioned.

Hon. Mr. Beck and Mr. W. K. McNaught, of the commission, with Solicitor A. F. Lobb, K. C., and Engineer Ross, of the firm of Ross & Holgate, Montreal, were in conference with Sir James Whitney yesterday. It is understood that the tenders for the electrical equipment of the transmission line were under consideration. It is believed the contracts will be awarded next week.

Sanitary district trustees have charged the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with using sanitary district property valued at $600,000 for the last three years free of rent.

Actors eat Grape-Nuts

It aids memory, and gives poise to mind and body.

"There's a Reason"

WEEKLY REVIEW OF BRADSTREET'S

The Commercial Situation in Chief Centres of the Dominion.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say: But little change has taken place in trade conditions here during the past week. As reported by travellers throughout the country there seems to be some real improvement in business moving. This improvement, however, is very gradual, but it promises well for the future. The weather has been favorable to winter trade only in patches and the turnover of furs, heavy goods, etc., has been at the best, fair. Retailers have been buying cautiously, and it is not likely they will carry heavy stocks over. Most lines of spring trade are beginning to move fairly well. If orders have not been large it is because retailers are still inclined to go slowly until trade opens out. Prospects continue very favorable. Good drygoods orders are reported for summer lines. Grocers report a steady trade in staples and hardware men are looking forward to a big business in all departments. The demand for metal shows further improvement. Collections are generally satisfactory and money is easy. Country trade is fair to good. Produce is coming forward well and prices are generally steady.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say: The volume of business here continues to show a steady improvement, although in no lines is the movement yet brisk. Drygoods orders are for a wide range of lines, but in most cases are not heavy. With anything like a good season a heavy sorting trade may be expected later on. Other lines are partaking in the general improvement. Manufacturers generally are busy. The trade in builders' supplies has not yet opened up to any great extent, but it will soon be in full swing and its volume is expected to be large. Hardware men report a fairly brisk demand for all seasonable goods. Country trade is moderately active. Produce comes forward freely and prices in some cases are easier. Business in hides is light and prices are inclined easier. Leather is about steady. Provisions are quiet.

Winnipeg reports say the sorting trade in all lines is now light, but excellent orders for spring and summer goods are coming in, and in a week or two shipments to country points will be large. A large number of country retailers were in town during the past week and many good orders were left. Drygoods men say stocks throughout the country are light. The hardware business is moderate, but the opening of spring should see a big business, particularly in the matter of building supplies. Money continues to work easier and is now fairly free.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say wholesale and retail trade continues fairly active and buying for spring has been good. Values are generally steady. Collections are fair to good, and plenty of money seems to be obtainable for all requirements. The outlook for spring and summer trade continues most encouraging.

Quebec—General business is still slow, and no increased volume is expected until the season is more advanced. Collections show no improvement. Orders to hand are more of a sorting-up nature. Lumbering industries are reported quiet, and it is expected the cut will be below the average. The failures for the week are few and small affairs.

Hamilton reports to Bradstreet's say business there holds a steady tone. The sorting trade is only fair, but good orders for spring lines are coming in. Manufacturers are fairly busy, and are receiving good orders. Retail trade is generally good. Country trade is moderate, but in most lines collections are satisfactory. Produce comes forward freely and prices hold unchanged to easy. Money continues easy.

BUSINESS STEADY FACTORIES BUSY

London reports to Bradstreet's say business is steady and factories are nearly all moderately busy. Orders for spring and summer are fair to good. The sorting trade in winter goods is quiet. Collections are fair.

GAMBLING MUST BE SUPPRESSED

Chief Grassett Makes Report of Crime in Toronto the Past Year.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 12. — "Suppression of gambling in the city will not be possible till the bookmakers and betting public can be more effectively reached."

So says Chief Grassett in his annual report covering the year 1908, which was presented to the mayor yesterday.

The report shows that during the year there were 19,037 arrests and summonses, as against 17,640 in 1907. The classification of crime was:

	1907.	1908.
Murder	2	2
Burglary	22	20
House and shop breaking	189	344
Highway robbery	50	48
Pocket-picking	76	52
Theft	2,952	3,306
Totals	3,291	3,772

The police ambulances answered 2,615 calls. The report advises the addition of three more ambulances.

The morality department itemized account stands:

	1907.	1908.
Houses of ill-fame and disorderly houses	275	85
Liquor cases	41	34
Cruelty to animals	421	553
Miscellaneous	1,470	1,081

Fines imposed for these crimes: 1907, $8,048; 1908, $5,746.

ARCHBISHOP WEBER

Comes From Austria to Head Catholic College at Berlin.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 12.—The Most Rev. Archbishop Weber has come from Austria to Berlin and will remain here. He was for years Archbishop of the Diocese of Lemberg in Austria, and has resigned that high position to join the Fathers of the Congregation of the Resurrection, under whose jurisdiction is St. Jerome's College, that at St. Mary's, Kentucky, and one at Chicago. Before he left to come to Berlin he was appointed by His Holiness Pope Pius to the position of consultor of the index.

The archbishop comes to Berlin to take charge of the Novitiate—the class of college graduates who are preparing themselves for holy orders. The position is one of importance and responsibility. The present class numbers eleven, five of them coming from Chicago. But as this school is being made the headquarters for the whole of North America, big things are ahead of it.

The novices' headquarters will hereafter be in the Oelschlager property recently purchased from Mr. E. P. Cornell. It is being renovated at present, and as the classes increase in membership, it will mean the erection of another large block to provide the necessary accommodation. By adding the courses in philosophy and theology, the term of study in Rome will be lessened by several years for the candidates for the priesthood.

TRIAL ORDERED FOR TRAINMEN

Manslaughter Charge Is Made Against Engineer Kennedy and Fleming.

Guelph, Feb. 12.—Conductor Matthew Fleming and Engineer Conrad Kennedy were committed for trial here this morning by Police Magistrate T. W. Saunders on a charge of manslaughter arising out of the recent wreck at Harriston.

"I am confident that nothing was further away from the intentions of you two men than the killing of the two victims in the recent wreck, of which you are two survivors," said the magistrate in summing up. "The general public must, however, be protected, and the fact that when men like yourselves in such responsible positions, must, at all times, be vigilant in the carrying out of their duty, must be impressed. This being the case, it is my duty to commit you for trial, but as I have not been able, from the evidence heard to find you positively guilty of any gross negligence, I will willingly accept bail for you, and may I add that no one will be so pleased as I to hear of you both regaining your freedom."

The bail taken for them was the same as before—$2,000 each, and $1,000 from each of their two bondsmen—making $4,000 securities for each. The bondsmen were J. J. Haggerty and C. Casson for Conductor Fleming, and J. D. Hamilton and J. Ross for Kennedy. All are from Stratford.

The only new evidence given was that of Trainmaster Bowker, who said that men were sufficiently familiar with the rules of the road and with the line they were travelling to know that they were making a mistake.

Annual Conversazione.

The Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont., held its annual conversazione on Friday, Feb. 5. A special train carried over 300 people from Toronto, who, along with the visitors from Whitby and the surrounding country and from other points, made a record gathering. The school was brilliantly decorated, and the event was one of the most successful in the history of the college. Rev. Dr. Hare, the principal, and the other officials, as well as the pupils, were success of their entertainment.

An explosion of a can of varnish subsequent to his accidentally dropping a match into the fluid resulted fatally to Stanley Borowski, 8 years old, of Chicago.

The barking of a dog awakened the proprietor and saved twelve guests from death or injury when fire was discovered in the Hotel del Europe in New York early yesterday.

A heavy rain at Winsted, Conn., which melted four inches of snow, disclosed the frozen bodies of Edward and Wallace Spencer, in a lonely spot near the town.

Newbro's Herpicide Delights the Ladies



Because they know from experience that the intelligent use of Herpicide means much to their personal appearance. It saves and beautifies the hair and in the vast majority of cases, adds greatly to its abundance.

The presence of the dandruff germ in the scalp destroys the gloss and beauty of the hair, even before the resulting disease becomes firmly established.

Each day that the use of Newbro's Herpicide is put off makes the repair that much more difficult.

Save your hair while you have hair to save.

The intelligent use of Herpicide proves its actual worth.

"I am delighted with Herpicide. I have never used a remedy that gives such marvelous results. The effect on my son's head is magical and he had a very persistent case of dandruff."
(Signed) MRS. J. L. MOORE,
Paulding, Ohio

"I must tell you that your remedy for the hair is working like a charm and I am very much pleased with it. The itching has stopped and new hair is growing. I shall recommend it to all my friends."
(Signed) MRS. I. KINNEY,
New Haven, Conn.

"I can say from experience that Newbro's Herpicide is the most wonderful hair-grower and dandruff eradicator that was ever made. I have used it for some time and can truthfully say that I am greatly pleased with it. I cheerfully recommend it as a splendid preparation."
(Signed) MRS. DR. BEST,
Cottage Grove, Oregon.

"It gives me great pleasure to add my commendation of Newbro's Herpicide. A member of our family has used your remedy with very satisfactory results."
(Signed) MISS A. E. CARUTHERS,
Tampa, Florida.

"Newbro's Herpicide is certainly the best remedy for dandruff and itching scalp I ever used. I have told several persons about your preparation and will tell every one I have an opportunity to. I can not praise Herpicide enough for what it has done for me."
(Signed) MRS. A. PFAENDER,
Shiner, Texas.

The most cultured and refined people in every community use Newbro's Herpicide. Try it today.

C. McCallum & Co., Cor., Dundas and Richmond Sts.
Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas St. — Special Agents

Send 10 cents in stamps to The Herpicide Company, Dept. 6, Detroit, Mich., for sample and booklet. Two sizes—50 cents and $1.00. At Drug Stores. When you call for Herpicide, do not accept a substitute. Applications at prominent barber shops.

Rebuilding Furniture Sale

GREATEST PRICE REDUCTIONS KNOWN IN YEARS. BUILDERS HAVE FORCED THEIR WAY INTO THE STORE. ROOM MUST BE HAD

This means that our entire stock must be crowded and jammed together in a very small space and covered up to keep dirt and brickdust from spoiling it. We have been through this once before and know what it is. Much better for us to take cost or less for goods than to try to carry them through an alteration where they will be ruined. If we could only make the public really realize the ridiculous prices that we are clearing out Fine Furniture at, our entire stock would be cleaned out in a few days.

IRON BEDS

$18.00 Beds for...	$12.00
15.00 Beds for ...	9.75
10.00 Beds for...	6.75
7.00 Beds for...	4.95
4.00 Beds for...	2.95

DRESSERS

$50.00 Dressers...	$37.00
35.00 Dressers...	24.50
25.00 Dressers...	17.50
20.00 Dressers...	13.50
12.00 Dressers...	8.25
8.50 Dressers...	5.75

SIDEBOARDS

$75.00 kind for...	$48.00
50.00 kind for...	34.50
30.00 kind for...	21.00
20.00 kind for...	13.50
13.50 kind for...	9.50

HALL RACKS

$50.00 Racks for..	$34.00
30.00 Racks for..	21.00
25.00 Racks for..	19.00
20.00 Racks for..	14.50
12.00 Racks for ..	8.00
10.00 Racks for..	6.75

BUFFETTS

$60.00 kind for...	$40.00
40.00 kind for...	29.00
30.00 kind for...	21.00
25.00 kind for...	17.00

PARLOR SUITES

$100.00 3-piece....	$65.00
75.00 3-piece....	48.00
50.00 3-piece....	38.00
35.00 3-piece....	21.00
30.00 3-piece....	19.00
30.00 5-piece....	18.00
50.00 5-piece....	29.00

Extension Tables

$45.00 kind for....	$32.00
30.00 kind for....	21.00
25.00 kind for....	17.00
20.00 kind for....	14.00
12.00 kind for....	8.00

COUCHES

$50.00 Leather Couch for	$38.00
25.00 Couch for..	16.00
18.00 Couch for..	12.50
12.00 Couch for..	8.95
9.00 Couch for..	6.00
5.00 Couch for..	3.95

LACE CURTAINS

We still have a nice selection of sample Curtains, slightly soiled, to clear at

HALF-PRICE

ROOM RUGS

We still have a few nice Rugs in all sizes and colors. Rugs were never sold at such prices.

ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF OFF

THE ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.

228-230 Dundas Street

THE WAY HE SAYS IT

Robinette Would Phonograph Tones of the Judges.

Toronto, Feb. 12. — Phonographs to take the judge's charges to the jury in capital trials would be installed in our court room if T. C. Robinette, K. C., counsel for Blythe, had his way.

He says: "The words which a judge uses are very important, but the inflection and the way various parts of the speech are emphasized is more important.

"When a reserved case in a murder trial is being carried before the supreme court now merely the bald words are given to the judges. In many cases the words are reasonable and correct enough, but the subtler shades of meaning are lost. On paper the words may mean one thing, as spoken they may mean exactly the reverse.

"So that to get the address as it actually is delivered to the jury a phonograph would have to be used. Such a device is needed."

The Oregon Senate passed a bill providing that any candidate who signs a pledge to support certain bills shall be disqualified from holding office he seeks.

SIR A. FRASER COMING

Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Attend Mission Congress.

Toronto, Feb. 12. — A cablegram was received at the laymen's missionary movement office yesterday from Sir Andrew Leith Fraser, K. C. S. L., M. A., LL.D., lieutenant-governor of Bengal, to the effect that he will be present at the laymen's congress and accepting the proffered post of an honorary commissioner.

Sir Andrew is one of the most zealous church workers in India, and was moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of that country last year. He comes from a church family, his father being Rev. A. G. Fraser, and his mother was a daughter of Rev. J. Shaw. He was educated in Edinburgh Academy and university and graduated with the degree of M. A. He entered the Indian civil service in 1871, and in 1893 he became a member of the Hemp drug commission. Five years later he was appointed officiating secretary to the Indian home department, and the following year became chief commissioner of the Central Provinces of India. In 1902 he was raised to the important post which he now holds, and the same year became president of the police commission. In 1897 he received the decoration of C. S. I. for services as land revenue officer.

During the recent trouble in the Province of Bengal two attempts were made to assassinate Sir Andrew, but fortunately on both occasions he was uninjured.

It's a Personal Benefit Advantage

To Be Certain That There Is No Cavity in Your Teeth.

The deceiving appearance of decay, often gives people a misleading opinion about their teeth. The little unseen decay, growing undisturbed, causes a sensational surprise when it is discovered. The hindrance of just such a decay saves teeth, as well as dentists' bills.

You will have an assurance of good teeth for a small cost and an absence of pain if you will have me do this work at once.

DR. HUTCHISON

Plays, Players and Playgoers--The Week in London Theatres

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.

Today at 2:30—The Great Corelli, Illutionist.

Tonight—Corelli.

All next week—Power Stock Company in repertoire.

THE GREAT CORELLI.

The mystery attached to the marvellous and ingenious creations of Corelli, who was seen at the Grand Opera House last night by a good-sized audience, was greatly enjoyed. He not only mystifies but entertains his audience, and is one of the cleverest artists of his kind ever seen here. His "sleeping beauty" and "singing head" are particularly good. Corelli will give an entire change of programme at the performances this afternoon and evening. At the matinee all school children will be admitted to any seat in the theatre for ten cents.

POWER STOCK COMPANY.

Mr. Herbert Power and his company of players will fill a week's engagement at the Grand commencing on Monday evening, when the military play, "Garden of the Gods," will be presented. The plays will be changed each evening, and on Saturday at the matinee "Cinderella" will be given, which should tend to attract great crowds of the little ones. A special feature with this company is the way in which the vaudeville numbers are introduced in quick succession between the acts, making it practically a continuous performance. On Monday evening all ladies purchasing tickets before 7 o'clock will be admitted to the best seats for 15 cents.

AL. H. WILSON.

Al. H. Wilson, the singing German comedian, in a new play with the appropriate title of "When New York Was Dutch," is underlined for an early appearance at the Grand Opera House. Among the new song numbers to be introduced by Mr. Wilson during the action of the play are: "The Old Chimney Corner," "Helena," "Auf Wiederschen Fraulien," and "Soldiers of the Camp."

"FLORODORA."

The Imperial Opera Company which scored here so heavily in "San Toy" a short time ago, will return to the Grand on Saturday, February 27th, when they will present the famous musical comedy, "Florodora."

KATHRYN OSTERMAN.

Kathryn Osterman prides herself on being one of the few actresses who does not own a scrap-book. She never kept a notice during her entire stage career pertaining to herself, but has a number of pretty things saved that were printed about her fellow players, especially on their first appearance as stars. Three of her favorites are Maud Adams, Ethel Barrymore and Amelia Bingham. The first two were in the same company, that of John Drew, with her sister, Anna Belmont, and as they became very warm friends, Miss Osterman naturally feels interested in them. As for Amelia Bingham, Miss Osterman considers her one of the noblest women among American actresses. They are warm personal friends and both were born in Ohio within fifty miles of one another.

Nat. C. Goodwin will make a southern tour in his new play, "The Master Hand."

Robert Mantell has added "Romeo and Juliet" and "Louis XI." to his extensive repertoire.

William Faversham has arranged with the Shuberts for the production of a new play next September.

Jefferson de Angelis is to be seen in April in a new musical comedy entitled "The Beauty Spot."

When "The Girl From Rector's" was produced in New York the police attended the show, but nothing was done.

E. H. Sothern made his first appearance in "Richelieu" at the Van Ness Theatre, San Francisco, Jan. 29.

Louise Gunning, in the comic opera, "Marcelee," is announced for the Belasco Theatre, Washington, week beginning, Feb. 22.

Rose King of "The American Idea" cast is one of the tallest young women on the stage, measuring five feet eleven inches in height.

Maude Raymond, widow of Gus Rogers, is to be starred next season. She is at present playing in "Mr. Hamlet of Broadway."

William Gillette will make a tour of Australia at the head of a picked company as stage director in a repertoire of comedies and dramas. Constance Collier will be the leading woman.

Thomas Dickinson, a professor in the University of Wisconsin, has written a play called "The Unbroken Road," which Harrison Grey Fiske has secured for the use of Mme. Bertha Kalisch.

William Faversham is now one of the stars who wants his own theatre in New York, and from the latest reports from Gotham, stands a good chance of having it next season.

Carlotta Nillson is said to have a success in her new play, "This Woman and This Man," which was produced in Philadelphia last week. The play is by Avery Hopwood.

Charles Atkinson, of Boston, is going to New York in March with a dramatization of "Meyes & Sons," a novel, which he hopes to produce. Mr. Atkinson will be remembered for "Quinc Adams Sawyer" and "Miss Petticoats."

Mme. Marietta Olly, who made her first American appearance at the German Thearte, New York, two weeks ago, has signed a contract to appear under the Shubert management in English-speaking roles. She will begin her work early next season, probably at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Margaret Illington, who is Mrs. Daniel Frohman in private life, who recently returned to New York, apparently well, from California, has been again ordered to the Pacific coast by her physician for further sojourn in the land of sunshine. She will be joined the latter part of this month by her husband, The climate of California was found to agree with her.

"Charles Frohman presents" Ethel Barrymore this week, "presented" Otis Skinner last week, and will "present" Marie Doro next week, with "presentations" of John Drew, Billie Burke and Francis Wilson to follow. Which, being interpreted, means that Mr. Frohman controls more prominent stars than any other manager in America. And they are all successful.

The republican marriage as depicted in Julia Marlowe's play, "The Goddess of Reason," is a form of execution devised by the revolutionists in France between 1791 and 1794, when they bebecame cloyed by the use of the guillotine in putting to death all aristocrats and royalists. The marriage consisted in tying together a man and woman, and then throwing them into the River Loire to drown. Thousands of aristocrats met their death in this way.

Milton and Sargent Aborn have engaged for their grand opera companies which will play spring seasons at Brooklyn, Washington, Newark and Boston, the following principals: Estelle Wentworth. Lois Ewell, Fritzie Von Busing, Bertha Shalek, Hattie Belle Ladd, Alma Stetzler, Bertha Davis, J. Francis Boyle, Domenica Russo, George Shields, Harry Luckstone, Umberto Sacchetti, George Crampton, Forrest Huff, Harry Davies and Max Fichandler and Carlos Nicosia as musical directors.



KATHRYN OSTERMAN,
The Laughter-Loving Comedienne, Who Comes to the Grand on Wednesday, Feb. 24, in "The Night of the Play."

The new musical piece in which Raymond Hitchcock is to star will be written by Geoge Cohan. This much was settled at a conference between the comedian and his managers in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Selwyn (Margaret Mayo) sailed from New York this week on the Deutschland for a trip to Egypt. Both members of the family will devote much of their time while abroad to work on new plays.

George Stone's dressing-room is facetiously termed by "The Wizard of Oz" company as "the stable." He keeps a small bale of hay in one corner of the room, with which he stuffs the rents in his scarecrow raiment.

Mrs. Edwin Arden, the president of the Twelfth Night Club, has started a movement in New York through that organization to give a benefit for Clara Morris, who has been very ill. Daniel Frohman is to give help in the enterprise.

George Beban is to be starred by Cohan & Harris next season. The play will probably be "The Barrier," which was originally intended for Guy Standing and Theo Roberts. It is a dramatization of the Rex Beach story.

Anxious Reader: If the stating capacity of a theatre is 1,800 does it require that number of persons to fill it? Not always. There is a modern theatre in New York city, the Majestic, that is nightly packed by "Three Twins."

Charles Frohman and Arthur Bourchier last Wednesday night presented "Samson" at the Garrick Theatre, in London, with Bourchier as Brachard, and Violet Vanbrough as Madame Brachard. The play and the players received a tremendous reception and curtain calls were repeated after each act.

In "The Climax," produced for the first time in Poughkeepsie last week, the story relates to a famous singer who loses her voice through the designs of her sweetheart, who does not want her to follow a public career. The strong scene in the play is where she regains her voice.

Miss Billie Burke was ill and could not keep her engagement in Boston. She telegraphed her manager, Mr. Charles Frohman, regretting that her illness should cause him inconvenience. Mr. Frohman answered: "That's all right. There are a thousand weeks, but there is only one Billie Burke."

Miss Marie Doro is provided with an automobile for just about two minutes during the entire performance of "The Richest Girl." Feeling that the machine was not "earning its salt," or, rather, its gasoline, the little star requested that she be allowed the use of it for cross-country travel between the smaller cities of her present tour. Miss Doro's request was granted, and she now uses it frequently.

It is expected that in about a week there will be an important change in the cast of "The Travelling Salesman," now playing in New York. Miss Gertrude Coghlan, who has had the leading role ever since the first performance of the play this season, will retire from the company on account of poor health, and her part will be acted by Miss Elsie Ferguson. Miss Ferguson is now playing in "The Battle," which is also running in New York.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, speaking about her plans in New York, said: "In all probability I shall follow the trend of interest in plays that are modern when I can find a play that is suitable. In the meantime I have had a complete set of scenery made for a production of "Camille," which is my own version of Dumas' story. I began to study the role a year ago. I shall produce 'Camille' during my New York engagement, with a possible period of special matinees in Ibsen's 'Hedda Gabler.'"

"The Prince of Tonight," a new musical comedy, was given its first performance on any stage at Milwaukee last Sunday night. It goes into Chicago for a run. It is by Adams, Hough and Howard, the authors of "A Stubborn Cinderella" and other successes, and tells the story of an impecunious youth who lands in a fashionable Palm Beach hotel. The music is tuneful throughout and the book interesting and humorous. The company is headed by Harry Woodruff and Georgia Caine.

After a prolonged absence, during which she starred under the direction of Liebler & Co., and been conspicuous in one of Henry Miller's productions, Isabel Irving has returned to the camp of Charles Frohman, where she is likely to remain for a considerable period. Mr. Frohman has a number of important plans for Miss Irving. In the first place, it will be she who will play on this side the leading role in "The Flag Lieutenant," one of the best comedies of London's output last spring. It was in this play that Cyril Maude made a distinct hit, and once upon a time Mr. Frohman had selected it for Mr. Francis Wilson's new medium.

SLEDGING ACROSS ARCTIC SEA

MR. HARRISON'S PROJECTED EXPEDITION—BY WAY OF CANADA.

Captain Ronald Amundsen, who announced before the Royal Geographical Society his plan of drifting for five years across the Polar Sea, is not the only explorer who is projecting an expedition in that quarter. On Tuesday (Jan. 26) a special meeting of the research department of the Royal Geographical Society was held to consider a scheme proposed by Mr. Alfred Harrison for a sledge expedition across the ice.

Mr. Harrison proposes to start from the delta of the Mackenzie River, in the north of the American continent, a short distance above the Arctic Circle, and sledge across the ice till he comes out at Spitzbergen. This would take him across a large unexplored area and within a very short distance of the North Pole. He will take no Europeans with him, and for two or three years expects to be alone in the Arctic waste with no companionship save that of the Eskimos and their dogs.

Mr. Harrison explained that the expedition would cost $25,000. He would be away about three years, and hopes to leave England in March or April, and make his departure from the Mackenzie River in the early summer. He has lived with the Eskimos of the Mackenzie River for eighteen months, and knows them well.

"The object of the expedition is not necessarily to find the pole, but to take observations in the Arctic Ocean. No one can say even whether there is land there or whether it is deep or shallow water. Calculations have been made, but it is a question which can really only be decided by discovery."

Mr. Harrison does not favor the modern methods of motor sledges, balloons, and the like.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

SALARIES OF GREAT PLAYERS IN MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MELBA HEADS THE LIST WITH $3,000 A NIGHT—TETRAZZINI IS SECOND—PEOPLE WHO ARE WORTH MUCH MORE THAN THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

1.	Melba, $3,000 a night	$20,190,000
2.	Tetrazzini, $2,500 a night	18,240,000
3.	Nordica, $1,800 a night	12,140,000
4.	Mary Garden, $1,800 a night	12,140,000
5.	Sembrich, $1,500 a night	10,940,000
6.	Rita Fornia, $1,500 a night	10,940,000
7.	Emma Eames, $1,500 a night	10,940,000
8.	Calve, $1,500 a night	10,940,000
9.	Schumann-Heink, $1,500 a night	10,940,000
10.	Gadski, $1,000 a night	7,300,000
11.	Geraldine Farrar, $700 a night	5,110,000
12.	Cavalieri, $700 a night	7,300,000
13.	Cisneros, $600 a night	4,380,000
14.	Gianoli, $600 a night	4,380,000
15.	Riachi, $600 a night	4,380,000
16.	Louise Homer, $500 a night	3,450,000
17.	Renas, $400 a night	2,920,000
18.	Caruso, $2,350 a night	17,075,000
19.	Chaliapine, $1,500 a night	10,940,000
20.	Bonci, $1,000 a night	7,300,000
21.	Renaud, $1,000 a night	7,300,000
22.	Zentalleo, $1,000 a night	7,300,000
23.	Plancon, $1,000 a night	7,300,000
24.	Knote, $1,000 a night	7,300,000
25.	Van Rooy, $1,000 a night	7,300,000
26.	Bassi, $900 a night	6,570,000
27.	Dalmores, $700 a night	5,110,000
28.	Sammarco, $700 a night	5,110,000
29.	Ancona, $700 a night	5,110,000
30.	Didier, $500 a night	3,450,000
31.	Gelebert, $500 a night	3,450,000
32.	Burgstaller, $500 a night	3,450,000
33.	Scotti, $500 a night	3,450,000
34.	Stracciari, $400 a night	2,920,000
35.	Raoul Pugur, $400 a night	2,920,000
36.	Paderewski, $2,000 a night	14,600,000
37.	Kubelik, $600 a night	4,380,000
38.	Ysaye, $50,000 for 40 performances	7,500,000
39.	Coquelin, $600 a night	4,380,000
40.	Bejane, $400 a night	2,920,000
41.	Sara Bernhardt, $1,000 a night	7,300,000
42.	Yvette Guilbert, $600 a night	4,380,000
43.	Faversham, $700 a week	728,000
44.	Otis Harlan, $500 a week	520,000
45.	Nazimova, $500 a week	520,000
46.	Bertha Kalich, $500 a week	520,000
47.	De Wolf Hopper, $1,000 a week	1,040,000
48.	Ethel Barrymore, $500 a week	520,000
49.	Maude Adams, $500 a week	520,000
50.	Grace Adams, $500 a week	520,000

Are you worth your weight in gold? Old as the knowledge of gold itself the phrase has been used for centuries to express a superlative degree of a person's merits. It is disappointing to find that even if you are worth your avoirdupois in the precious metal your worldly possessions will be far from reaching a fabulous sum.

In this most prosaic of all worlds there is a mania for reducing everything to figures. It is a mania which is most destructive to pretty sentiments and it destroys that fine old phrase about being worth your weight in gold. As a matter of cold, hard fact there is not a man in the world whose weight in gold would be worth as much as a paltry $50,000. That is surely a most miserable sum at which to appraise a first class man, while it is absolute impiety to conceive of any woman being valued at such a sum.

The personal value of an individual to the world is rarely more intimately felt than in the case of great artists, such as musicians or singers. Their gifts are so much a part of their personality that they are never considered separately. The worth of a Melba or a Caruso can hardly be estimated in gold, but it is certain that either of these great singers would consider themselves badly used if the world was to hold them at merely their weight in gold. As a matter of fact, there is not a star who is of any magnitude at all who is not worth many times his or her weight in gold, to take the phrase literally.

Though the salaries paid to the greatest singers and musicians are exaggerated at times, Melba can boast of having been paid $3,000 a night for holding her audiences spellbound with her flutelike voice. While Tetrazzini comes second, getting $2,500 a performance whenever she sings in America.

CONTRACT BEFORE INITIAL APPEARANCE.

Caruso, who is now counted as the greatest of living tenors, when engaged to sing in New York last year had a contract for $2,350 a night. His impresario was so confident of his success that he guaranteed this salary willingly before the great Italian tenor was judged by an American audience.

Paderewski has as many engagements as he wants at $2,000 a performance. More than once he has received this sum for playing less than six numbers, though he can recall the time when he would have been willing to play all evening for a square meal. The salaries paid to great artists these days are so large and willingly given they are as interesting as the work of these men and women.

Though hard it is to believe, if sixty of these famous men and women were to work all year round and their talents would be capitalized, they would earn $17,671,850. Let this amount represent simply a joint salary of 5 per cent and their capital, or joint talent, may be estimated as worth $353,437,000.

Melba had little idea when she sang in benefits in Australia less than 20 years ago that in a few years she was to become the highest priced singer in the world. Even when her teacher, Mme. Marchesi, heard this diva sing for the first time in London, and exclaimed, "I have at last found my star," Melba would have been more surprised had she been told: "In less than two years you shall be paid $2,000 an evening."

This is not especially high when it is remembered that Patti was paid $3,000 for singing three songs.

NORDICA CLOSE TO THE RECORD.

Though Nordica and Emma Eames have never been offered $2,000 a performance, Nordica can boast that she has had plenty of engagements at $1,800, and Emma Eames finds no trouble in filling tours of forty weeks at $1,500 a night.

Lilian Norton, known as Nordica, first made her debut in Boston, and then finished her musical education in Italy. Though Italy and Germany soon recognized her as a great Wagnerian heroine, it was the Metropolitan in 1895 that was so sure of this operatic star they engaged her at her own price.

Emma Eames often tells her friends that one of the hardest things she has to meet in her operatic career is to show her real appreciation to Europe and America. She had only made her debut as Juliet in Paris and at Covent Garden in Desdemona when the Metropolitan opera company was determined that America should hear this young prima donna.

One thousand dollars a performance was certainly a tempting offer to make to this ambitious American girl not 18 years of age. But her voice and her repertory developed so rapidly that she was soon forced to divide her time between Beyreuth, France, and America, and had season engagements offered her at $1,800 a night.

FARRAR'S THE MOST REMARKABLE CAREER.

Mary Garden even as a young girl believed that she had an operatic voice but if her truest friends had told her that before many years she would be scoring a great success in Paris, and that America was going to offer her $1,800 a night to hear her sing Louis and Thais, she would have laughed at the joke. Even when Mr. Hammerstein offered her $1,800 a performance he found that the contract was not easily made, because she was only willing to accept a limited engagement, and the Opera Comique insisted on getting her back.

But the most remarkable of these careers is that of Geraldine Farrar. She was not much more than 16 when she finished her European studies, and no sooner had she made her debut on the German operatic stage than she was given a number of important engagements at a good salary. But New York was anxious to hear this beautiful singer; so eager were they that the Metropolitan offered her $700 a performance to include her among their stars.

Bernhardt has made and spent so many fortunes that she has almost forgotten the time she wandered from theater door to door seeking a hearing and considered fortune had smiled on her when she was given an engagement at the Comedie Francaise.

On her first tour to America she was guaranteed $1,000 a performance. But she saw that a fortune was as easily made as a great reputation, and the next time she came to America she brought over her own company. In spite of the large amounts she spent building her theater, in art, and gratifying her caprices, she has a snug little fortune laid away.

REJANE SETS PARIS FASHIONS.

Mme. Rejane is considered one of the most extravagant and best dressed women in Paris. She owns two homes, one in Paris, another in Trouville, and the haute monde look to her as one of the women who set the fashion.

Coquelin was so idolized in the French capital he never accepted an engagement at less than $600 a night, and refused to play the works of the most renowned authors unless they pleased his fancy.

There are few American and English actors that earn the salaries paid to Coquelin and Bernhardt. But since fame and recognition came to Warfield through "The Music Master," $1,000 a week is what he expects.

Faversham follows close on his heels with $700, and Eddie Foy can make people laugh whenever he will at $600.

Though Ethel Barrymore is still in her twenties, Frohman is glad to let her bring out a new play whenever she likes at $500. He pays Maude Adams the same sum and never questions to give her a long holiday at home or abroad when she finds herself worn out, though this wonderfully popular actress remembers when she was not worth it.

NAZIMOVA MADE RAPID RISE.

Nazimova came to America a few seasons ago with extremely simple stage accessories and unable to speak English, but in less than one season she was given $500 a week and now can have any stage setting she may need.

About the same time Bertha Kalich was playing in the east end in New York, but their talent was so quickly recognized that she was offered $500 a week to play "Monna Vanna."

The Pace That Kills--

AN ALLEGORY

By Helen Rowland, in Chicago Record-Herald.

"Good morning!" sighed Father Time, laying down the microscope with which he had been examining a fresh box of wrinkles, as I entered his laboratory. "Just be seated, please—until I make a note or two."

"If you are very busy——" I began hesitatingly.

"Very busy!" Father Time took off his glasses and gazed at me with a bitter, ironical laugh. "I'm rushed to death—that's what I am! I'm worn to a frazzle. I've got nervous prostration and insomnia and heart disease and brain fag! I need a rest cure in a sanatorium—a complete relaxation from this awful strain——"

"What awful strain?" I broke in anxiously.

"The terrible strain of keeping up with you ladies," returned Father Time sadly, "and with Cupid and Hymen and His Majesty Satan—with your love affairs and your marriages and your divorces and your beauty specialists. When I was a boy," and he leaned back reminiscently, "a chap could take a day off now and then and nothing would happen; but things have changed. Things have changed!" and he sighed again deeply.

"Those were poky old times," I agreed cheerfully. "Why a man used to court a girl for six months before he even dared to kiss her hand, and for six years before he proposed, and——"

"But nowadays," rejoined Father Time cynically, "he courts her for six hours, marries her in six days, tires of her in six weeks and divorces her in six months. People don't fall in love gracefully and gradually any more. They just plunge in and out of it as though it were a morning bath or a revolving door."

"Oh, well," I protested with a shrug, "you can't expect a little thing like love to last forever."

"Last forever!" exclaimed Father Time disgustedly. "It doesn't last over Sunday. Why, at this rate, it will be utterly extinct in twenty years. People will have to look among the archives to find out what it was and the word won't be contained in any up-to-date dictionary. As for flirtation," and he waved his hand contemptuously, "that's already a lost art, a thing of the past, like tatting and hoop-skirts, and side-curls and whiskers."

"All of which," I retorted promptly, "were a nuisance and—and a waste of time."

"What?" Father Time jumped and dropped his glasses.

"Flirtation," I explained, "is just the—the red tape of love; just a lot of foolish ceremony that doesn't count; just a sort of slow waltz in which you go round and round without ever getting anywhere."

"And in these days," declared Father Time scornfully, "everybody wants to 'get there' at automobile speed, whether it's in or out of a love affair, or in or out of marriage. A chap doesn't waste a moment on any little, delicate preliminaries like flirtation or sentiment. It's a case of 'Good morning! Do you love me? Good afternoon! I'm tired,' and he's off on a sprint after another girl. By the time I drop around to see if they have reached the point of holding hands—lo! each of them is holding somebody else's hand—and they've missed the whole thing."

"The 'whole thing'?" I repeated inquiringly.

"The sweetest and most thrilling part of love," declared Father Time vehemently. "They've eaten the roast beef and potatoes of life, without stopping for the relish, the oysters, the soup, the fish and the entree, or waiting for the dessert, the coffee, the cheese and the liqueurs. They've appeased their hunger at the love feast, but they haven't gotten any real pleasure or satisfaction out of it."

"Perhaps not," I agreed doubtfully, "but they may have avoided a lot of indigestion."

"What?" Father Time almost snapped at me.

"Oh, entanglements," I explained, flushing a little, "and misunderstandings and heart aches and quarrels and sleeplessness and breach-of-promise suits! When two people understand one another right at the start they have a good working basis——"

"But they don't have any fun!" interrupted Father Time, "because it's not certainty but uncertainty that gives a love affair its piquancy, it's not the victory but the game that constitutes all the excitement. And it's the same with marriage," he finished, with another sigh.

"What's the same?" I inquired.

"Oh, by the time I drop around with a box of bridal blushes for the lady I find her gone—to Dakota for a divorce. By the time I get there with a few worry wrinkles and some crow's feet I find her happy and smiling—with another husband. Now, wouldn't that jar you?"

"Not at all," I returned, calmly, "I belong to the 'Don't Worry' Club."

"I beg your pardon?".

"I don't believe in worrying over lost milk or lost love or lost husbands. If at first you don't succeed—divorce and marry again," and I shrugged my shoulders nonchalantly.

"But where am I going to get in my fine work?" protested Father Time bitterly. "Here I supply a lady with a good set of wrinkles on Monday and by Tuesday she's shed them all at the beauty specialist's. I touch her hair with a dash of white and by next week the hairdresser has retouched it with a dash of brown. I pull out a tooth and the dentist puts it back again before evening. I drop into a man's office after twenty years expecting to find a venerable old gentleman with a stoop and long whiskers and spectacles on his nose, and I find somebody that looks like his own son in a padded coat and a toupe—flirting with an 18-year-old stenographer. It's a freeze-out—a complete freeze-out for me, that's what it is!" and Father Time waved his spectacles dramatically. "Why, I don't even know my own children! I don't know even at this moment whether you are under 20 or over 30, but——" and he glanced at me with malignant triutaph, "You've reached an uncertain age——"

"Oh, well," I broke in, "thank heaven I haven't reached a Certain age, yet—and, Providence willing, I never shall. We've set you a pace that you can't keep up with, and it's not a freeze-out, but a victory!" and I waved my note-book triumphantly.

"Then let me present you," said Father Time with a mocking laugh, "with a little souvenir of—your 'victory' and our acquaintance," and he offered me his box of wrinkles, with a sweeping bow.

"No, thank you!" I returned hastily, making for the door, "not yet, if you please. Why, I haven't had one husband so far!"

"Then you'd better hurry up," he exclaimed, making a grab at my sleeve, "or I'll catch you!"

"Not if I see you coming," I retorted, "I'll hurl a new corset or a new cold cream at you and you'll fall back a dozen years."

"Ah, well," sighed Father Time, rising wearily. "Run along, then! Run along! It's nearly time for me to ring in a change."

"Do it!" I cried, tauntingly, from the doorway, "Ring out your old years and ring in you new, ring in the false, ring out the true, but"—and I shook my note-book at him triumphantly—"as far as we're concerned, you might as well ring off altogether! We've beaten Time!"

"Yes," sighed Father Time, with a shake of his hoary head, "but you're going the pace that kills!"

THE STRONGROOM DEFIES BURGLARS

BUILT OF ARMORPLATE SUCH AS IS PLACED ON BATTLESHIPS.

Although attacks on safes are more or less of daily occurrence, it is rare indeed that one hears of a successful onslaught by burglars upon a strongroom.

Indeed, there is a great difference between a safe and a strongroom. The latter, being much larger, are invariably built of thicker material, possess very heavy doors and, consequently, more powerful bolts and locks, and to open them is at once a task that demands all the skill and ingenuity of the modern scientific burglar. Then, again, it is only in the banks, the large corporations, the great business institutions, and safe deposits where we find the strongrooms. We get some idea of the enormous strength of these chambers by a description of the ones recently completed for the Carnegie Trust Company in New York.

The strongrooms here are all built of armor-plate, the same material as is used in the construction of a modern battleship. It is five inches thick, and this shell in turn is protected by a wall of concrete 12 inches thick. The doors, which are circular in shape, are 18 inches thick and weigh 25 tons apiece. Twenty tons of this weight is in one solid mass of material, 7½ feet in diameter, while the remaining five tons is accounted for in the bolt work and mechanism operating the lock. There are 24 bolts in each door, each weighing 100 pounds.

A little time ago a strongroom was erected in the basement of an office building in London for a well-known South African syndicate, which is probably as strong as that just mentioned. In this case the armor-plate chamber is protected by a lining of solid concrete, into which are laid iron rails, flange to flange, and several feet thick. This material is so hard that it is impossible to drill or chip it away. As a test it took two men four days to work away two inches of the material after spoiling $400 worth of tools.

THE MODERN BILL SIKES.

Yet, with all these scientific precautions, the burglar does occasionally break through, says the St. Louis Dispatch. The modern Bill Sikes is a clever fellow, who understands the value of chemicals, explosives and electricity, all of which he calls to his aid. With a drop of nitroglycerin, worked into a joint or crevice, he will blow a steel chamber apart, or burn a hole into it with chemicals. But this takes time, and that is the principal reason why the strongroom is so seldom attacked. Again, too, buildings containing them are invariably guarded by night watchmen.

Yet it was only two years ago that burglars succeeded in breaking into the strongroom of a bank in St. James street, in the west end of London, and carrying off a large quantity of gold coin. The bank had only been opened a few weeks, and the appointed caretaker had not taken up his residence there. This gave the burglars their opportunity. They worked their way into the basement of the building from the adjoining house. Their task was a difficult one, because before they could reach the strongroom proper they had to cut their way through two walls, one two feet thick and the other nearly four feet thick. Then, by the use of chemicals, explosives and iron bars, they forced a way into the chamber and secured the booty. The thieves had evidently worked with gloves on, for they left not a single trace of finger prints behind them.

DRIFTED MONTHS AT SEA.

A few natives of the Caroline Islands have again answered the old conundrum how the widespread islands of the Pacific came by the people who were found on them. The Caroline Islanders are born seamen, and no mariners who knows their skill and daring will be surprised to hear that in March last year six of them confidently put to sea to visit Japan—over 1,200 miles away.

They were out less than a week when the terrible typhoon that in four days brought complete destruction to some of the islands wrecked the little vessel. She still floated, but had no rudder, mast, sails or oars. The men aboard her were helplessly adrift.

For two months they saw nothing but the heavens and the sea, till one night a light shone out, but the castaways feared unfriendly natives and did not try to reach the light, though that very day their last bit of food had been eaten.

They caught fish and turned their provision boxes into firewood to cook them. They partly assuaged thirst by spreading their garments to catch the rain. So on they drifted, half-dead, and no one knows exactly how long, for the time was not recorded, when they were pulled out of their boat on the shore of North Formosa. All but one were senseless; two died in a few hours and the others recovered. The distance between their starting and landing points is 1,700 miles.

Some years ago all the records of drifts or long sea journeys of Pacific islanders were collected, and this mass of evidence left practically no doubt that the myriad islands were populated by such voluntary or involuntary wanderings.—New York Sun.

B. Lapella, an Italian broker, of New York city, was murdered near Tampa, Fla.



Lots of it here to supply your needs. HEMLOCK and PINE BARN BOARDS, LATH, SHINGLES, ETC.

We can make your Door and Window Frames, Sash, etc., right here on the premises.

We want to figure with you any time you need our goods.

Our prices will surely interest you.

GEO. H. BELTON

MILL, YARD AND FACTORY, RECTORY STREET, NORTH OF GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY IN BUSY EAST LONDON

A PLEASANT DANCE OF RAILWAYMEN

Street Car Employees Held Their Annual Affair Last Night.

The employees of the street railway company held their annual ball in the hall above the barns on Lyle street, last evening, over two hundred persons being present.

The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, a committee composed of Messrs. W. W. Torrans, W. McFadden, M. J. Easton, George Root, George Pugh, W. Riley, R. Baker, M. Faunt and A. R. McDonnell having been engaged on the work for several days.

A splendid musical programme prepared by Messrs. A. Anderson, F. C. Perkins, R. Baker and J. Louch was also given and was loudly applauded. The dance was opened by Treasurer Bentson, and consisted of two parts, lunch being served immediately following part one.

The committee in charge of the lunch received the greatest praise, and provided an excellent menu. Messrs. W. Kerr, F. Robertson, George Walker and A. Aitchison were the members of the refreshment committee.

Several times during the evening the employees of the power-house amused themselves by leaving the hall in darkness.

W. W. Torrans, W. Kerr and A. Anderson composed the general committee and deserved the greatest credit for the success of the evening.

Those Present.

The following gentlemen were present, accompanied by ladies: T. Thrower, T. Robertson, S. McCue, C. Hoskins, J. Louch, W. McClure, W. Diaper, Doidge, G. Taylor, E. Sweetzer, G. Ridley, C. Hotham, M. Dawson, G. Colbert, J. Corsant, D. McLean, G. Doidge, G. Taylor, E. Sweetzer, C. Grantham, G. Root, W. Riley, G. Southcott, J. Taylor, J. Colbert, J. Slaughter, W. Kerr, S. Walker, W. McFadden, M. Edwards, G. St. Clair, J. Coade, J. Wilcox, R. Blinn, E. J. Neville, A. M. Chivas, S. Miller, W. Armstrong, B. Taylor, R. McClure, G. Jones, G. Teeple, A. Anderson, J. Flemming, W. Bisbee, J. Ashton, J. Reath, H. Smith, G. Hugh, J. Watt, E. Langford, R. Simcoe, J. Witherdon, A. Everatt, E. White, W. Kilpatrick, J. E. Everatt, W. Hancock, G. Graves, W. Vanduson, C. Pettit, J. W. Snowie, M. Mann, R. Skinner, F. Cowan, J. Doidge, G. Berdan, L. Parker, R. McDonnell, W. James, H. Rogers, E. Gould, E. Schmidt, A. Hanna, J. Devine, L. Howlett, G. Bowman, F. Thurston, B. N. Parker, A. W. Atkinson, F. Fenwick, J. Dunning, C. Dixon, G. Jennings, J. Marley, W. Rea, A. Joyes, H. Clark, S. Rigney, R. Baker, F. Perkins, B. C. Hawes, G. Elliott, J. Shaddock, A. Pearson, Geo. H. Bentson, R. Griffith, S. Terran, C. Scott, G. Root, W. Reilley, F. Williams, E. Whitaker, J. H. Pike, S. Newman, F. Gowan, F. Fenwick, C. Perkins, Wm. Kerr, A. Rockett, E. Cannom, M. Taunt, J. Aldis, G. R. Grice, Alex. Anderson, J. Pettit, A. Anderson, J. Priest, A. W. Garside, Thos. Doidge, G. Walker, N. Edwards, J. E. Campbell, S. Near, H. Ball, A. W. Ferguson, E. Wilmar, C. D. Robarge, C. Grantham, A. Pryce, A. Spearman, Victor Lytle, J. Grassick, G. Graves, Lou Miller, G. Jones.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HONORA TOBIN

Was Held Today to St. Mary's Church —Interment in Wyoming.

The funeral of Mrs. Honora Tobin, who died at her home, 500 King street, Thursday, was held this morning from St. Mary's Church, interment being made at Wyoming.

Solemn high mass was sung as St. Mary's Church at 9:30, Rev. Father J. J. Craven, of Galt, acting as celebrant, assisted by Father M. O'Neil, of St. Peter's Cathedral, as deacon, and Father Frank Foster, the superior of Assumption College, Sandwich, as sub-deacon. The master of ceremonies was Father D. J. Downey, of Windsor. Rev. Father Aylward, of St. Peter's Cathedral, preached a short sermon, in which he stated that there should be rejoicing at the death of a person who had lived to serve God as Mrs. Tobin had.

Among the priests in the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Philip Brennan, of St. Marys; Egan and Arnold, of Stratford; John Brennan, of Bothwell; Ford, of Ingersoll; Hussey, of West Lorne; Valentine, of St. Joseph's Convent, north of the city; Goetz, and White, of St. Peter's Cathedral.

The funeral was held to the Grand Trunk station, where the 11:18 train was taken to Wyoming. Rev. Father Tobin, the assistant rector of St. Mary's Church, a son of the deceased, accompanied the remains to Petrolea.

The pallbearers were Messrs. W. T. Ryan, M. P. McDonagh, J. Ryan, W. T. Pace, J. Cloughesy and M. Donohue.

FITCH—LAMONT

Wedding of a Popular Couple at London Junction.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place at high noon Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lamont, "Hill Crest," London Junction, when their eldest daughter, Pearle, was united in marriage to Rev. E. R. Fitch, B. B., pastor of Kenilworth Avenue Baptist Church, Toronto. The bride, leaning on the arm of her father, entered the drawing-room to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march beautifully rendered by Miss Pearle Maynard.

The bride looked very attractive in an empire gown of pale blue silk crepe de chene, with trimmings of duchess satin and fine Irish lace, and carried a large bouquet of lily of the valley and smilax. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor of Adelaide Street Baptist Church, in the presence of a few invited guests. Congratulations being over, a dainty wedding luncheon was partaken of, after which Mr. Woodward, representative of the groom's church, stated in a few well-chosen remarks, the high esteem in which their pastor was held. Mr. Shields then spoke of his regret in losing a pearl of such great price from his church. The groom then replied in his usual clever manner.

The happy couple left on the 4:25 train for their new home in Toronto. The bride's going-away gown was of navy blue panama, with silk trimmings and hat to match.

MARK L. BUFFY ARCHITECT IS DEAD

The death occurred at his home, 905 Dame street, this morning of Mark L. Buffy, a well-known architect. Mr. Buffy was 63 years old and came to London nineteen years ago. He was born in Aylmer. Besides his wife he is survived by three sons, Messrs. R. E. Buffy, A. C. Buffy, and W. A. Buffy, of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. A. G. Bayles, of Toronto. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. A. J. Bowen.

PRAISE FOR PASTOR.

Kenilworth Avenue Baptist Church, Toronto, was the scene of a very pleasant affair last night when Rev. E. R. Fitch, the pastor, and his bride were entertained by the members of the congregation. The church was packed to capacity. After the entertainment Mrs. T. Whitelock, the oldest member of the congregation, presented the bride with a purse of gold on behalf of the congregation. Mr. Fitch is the minister who was married in this city on Wednesday afternoon to Miss Pearl Lamont, of Mary street, in the East End.

INVITATION EXTENDED.

Court Pride of the East Circle of the Companions of the Forest have extended an invitation to the members of Victoria Circle No. 112, of St. Thomas, to visit here on Monday evening, March 1.

The invitation is now being considered by the St. Thomas Circle, and it is thought that they will be present. A programme will probably be arranged for the evening should a party come from the Railroad City.

Pride of the East Circle meets in the Foresters' Hall at the corner of Dundas and English streets.

COURT ORIENT MEETS.

Court Orient of the Canadian Order of Foresters held their regular meeting in the A. O. F. Hall, at the corner of Dundas and English streets, last evening, and conducted the usual business.

A game of carpetball was played, Orient being defeated by Court Victory. Bro. Singleton was captain of the losing team, and Bro. Conley, of the winners.

EARLY BIRDS.

Now come the stories of early chickens. Mr. Martin Roberts, of Hamilton road and West street, has eight chickens over three weeks old. They are not factory-reared chickens, either, being hatched and mothered by a real, old-fashioned hen. That is early, and has something on the fluffy fellows just a few days old.

EAST END NOTES.

Contractor Wardell is erecting two new houses on Pine Lawn, East London.

The many friends of Mrs. David Gough, of 25 Redan street, will regret to hear that she is seriously ill at Victoria Hospital, and that she will undergo an operation on Tuesday.

Rev. J. W. Baird, of Hyatt Avenue Methodist Church, preached at the evangelistic services held at Centennial Methodist Church last evening. It has been decided to continue the services for another week.

Edgar Garnett, of Grey street east, has recovered from an attack of pneumonia.

Several members of Adelaide Street Baptist Church, will provide an entertainment at All Saints' Church on Monday evening.

Mr. M. Roberts, of Hamilton road east, has a batch of young chickens three weeks old.

A new cement sidewalk is to be laid on the north side of Hamilton road east from Egerton street this spring. The walk will continue a considerable distance east of the city limits and will be a great improvement.

It is understood that Mr. William Mahon, formerly proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, the license of which has been transferred to the Grand Trunk station, has purchased a hotel at Pottersburg from Mr. W. Summers. The deal is said to have been put through last evening.

NISSOURI FARMER HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Jolted From Load of Hay Close to Horses' Feet.

George Smibert, of Nissouri Township, met with what might have been a very serious accident yesterday, as he was taking a load of hay into John Tanton & Son's storage warehouse on York street. The driveway going in is very narrow, and the rack struck some projection, which frightened the horses, who moved forward, breaking the traces. Mr. Smibert was thrown almost under their feet, and only the prompt action of a bystander in dragging him from the precarious position saved him from very serious injuries. As it was, he sustained a cut on his head four inches long, while his face was badly bruised. Dr. Tisdale dressed the wounds, and Mr. Smibert was able to proceed home.

SAME OLD STORY

Canadian Curlers Take Another, This Time From Aberdeen.

Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 13.—The Canadian curlers in a 12-rink match today, defeated the Aberdeen and district players by a score of 115 to 97.

—Inspector James L. Hughes lectured last evening in the Normal School.

$350,000 IS COST OF DISTRIBUTION PLANT

Rumor Around the City Hall That Such Will Be the Engineer's Estimate.

It is expected that the report of Electrical Engineer E. I. Sifton, on the cost of a distribution plant and the cost of distributing power in London will be ready within the coming week.

"I am working on it now," he stated to The Advertiser. "The London Electric Company have furnished me with a map showing the extent of their distribution lines throughout the city. With the exception of Ward 3, the lines cover practically all London for lighting. The power distribution covers only the down-town section. There should be a good market for power in ward 3 as there are many manufacturies there, and I will prepare my estimates covering this section quite thoroughly."

"Have you any idea what a distribution plant will cost to cover all the city?" was asked.

"I am not prepared to answer that yet," Mr. Sifton replied.

It was rumored about the city hall that a distribution line, plant and everything covering practically the same territory would cost about $350,000. This could not be verified, nor would Mr. Sifton confirm it, but this statement was made at the hall.

Local Items

—The Guelph Mercury recalls that 30 years ago "Hon. John Carling's new brewery at London was totally destroyed by fire, which started at 4 o'clock in the morning. Loss between $300,000 and $400,000."

—A nut worked loose on the hind wheel of a lumber wagon on the Wellington street crossing of the G. T. R. today, allowing the wheel to come off, and it was necessary to place the load on another vehicle.

—The funeral of Herbert Kew, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kew, of 343 William street, who died on Thursday, aged four months, was held this afternoon to Woodland Cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. E. B. Lanceley, of the Dundas Centre Methodist Church.

Mr. Wilson's Condition.

The many friends of Mr. Nicholas Wilson will regret to learn that his condition shows no improvement today, and that he continues very ill at his home.

Dr. Stevenson Appointed.

Dr. H. A. Stevenson, of this city, was notified recently of his appointment as one of the grand lodge officers of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Dr. Stevenson was appointed by Grand Master Morris, of Rodney, to the place made vacant by the death of Past Master Wm. Riley.

A Long Walk.

Brantford Courier: A respectable-looking man, after walking from London, arrived in the city this morning. He is out of work and too independent to ask for help. He stated that he was heading for Toronto, intending to walk all the way, and if unsuccessful in getting work there he will push on to Montreal.

Mrs. MacDougall's Funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret MacDougall was held this afternoon from the family residence, 272 Thames street, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and was largely attended. The funeral services were conducted by Very Rev. Dean Davis.

Missionary Congress.

The programme for the Canadian National Missionary Congress to be held in Massey Hall, Toronto, from March 31 to April 4, in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement, has been issued. The theme of the congress will be 'Canada's National Missionary Policy," and a long list of eminent speakers is mentioned in the programme. A number of laymen and clergy from this city and district will attend the congress.

Lived in Elgin 86 Years Ago.

D. A. Gunn, a widely-known native of Elgin County, and a highly esteemed resident of Wallaceburg, passed away on Wednesday in the 82nd year of his age. Deceased leaves one son, A. H. G. Gunn, of Chicago, and two daughters, Mrs. Hugh Grant, Lakota, N. D., and Miss Jessie M., of Wallaceburg. Mrs. Gunn died in 1905. He was the last survivor of the family of Angus Gunn, who, a hundred years ago, settled in Dunwich, being among the Selkirk colonists who came to Canada via the Hudson Bay.

Threatened His Wife.

Thomas Jackson, of Lobo, was yesterday arrested at Hyde Park by County Constables Heath and Shaver, on the complaint of his wife, who claimed that her husband had been using threats to her, and that she feared he would do her harm. Jackson appeared before Magistrate Wallan, of Melrose, who, despite the nature of the charge, remanded the man till Monday and allowed him out on his own surety of $250. The case will come up for a hearing before Mr. Wallace at Melrose on Monday.

His Appeal Dismissed.

The divisional court at Toronto has dismissed with costs the appeal in the action of the Sovereign Bank vs. Daniel McIntyre, of Dorchester Township, Middlesex County, upon a claim for $1,426 72, and interest, on a promissory note, dated Sept. 18, 1906.

The case was tried at London, and Mr. Justice Magee gave judgment in favor of the plaintiffs for $1,380.

The divisional court holds that the onus is on the defendant to show want of consideration, that the circumstances do not discharge that onus, but support plaintiffs' contention that the consideration was the allotment to defendant of ten shares of stock.

CHALMERS CHURCH HOLD ANNIVERSARY

Special Services Will Be Conducted on Sunday.

The second anniversary of Chalmers Presbyterian Church will be held tomorrow. The pastor, Rev. Walter Moffat, will preach at both services. The Sunday school will tomorrow install its new lantern for the purpose of assisting during the singing of the hymns and delivering the text. These will be thrown on a white canvas, and it is thought that this arrangement will be much more beneficial to the scholars than the present system of using hymn books.

If it proves a success it will be used permanently.

MR. MOORE IS NOT ENTHUSED

Hasn't Seen the New Well, But He Apparently Doesn't "Go Much" On It.

There is plenty of water at Springbank at the present time, the reservoirs and springs being full.

"There has been a lot of rain and soft weather," said Engineer Moore, "and consequently the supply has been plentiful, and the demand for water not excessive. We are all right now, but a cold spell or a dry spell would tax our capacity to the limit."

"Have you seen the new well?" he was asked.

"No, I have not," said Mr. Moore.

He would not discuss whether or not it was a sulphur well. He was told that there was some odor to the water, and he was asked if it were iron.

"Did you ever smell iron in water?" he asked. "You can smell sulphur. I do not know anything about it from personal knowledge, but I merely ask if you ever smelled iron in water? We have a sulphur well at the pumphouse and we used to turn the water into the mill race. As a result they could not keep the brass work clean. We have not been invited down to see the wells, and as Mr. Beck is going ahead with them, we will wait and see."

It was evident from his conversation that Mr. Moore is convinced that the second well is a sulphur well, and consequently will be of little use to the city.

He would not admit it, however.

250 TRAINS EVERY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

The London Dispatchers Are Certainly Kept Busy Handling the Company's Business.

At the present time there are operated from the Grand Trunk dispatching offices in this city an average of 250 trains every 24 hours. This is the largest number ever operated on this division. The London dispatchers control the movements of all trains running between Niagara Falls and Toronto and Sarnia, and between Hyde Park and Wingham. The staff consists of eight train dispatchers and five operators, including two chief dispatchers, Mr. Charles Forester, chief dispatcher in the daytime, and Mr. White, dispatcher at night. Of the 250 trains, fully 150 are freights. An average of 150 trains pass through London in a day, and of this number approximately 100 are freights, and the rest passenger trains. There are eight fast, through expresses running on the main line between Chicago and New York.

"London taking it all around, is one of the best railroad centres in the country," said an operator to The Advertiser this afternoon. Very few places of its size have so many trains going through or have the splendid accommodation that is offered to travellers in this vicinity.

SMALLPOX HAS BEEN ARRESTED

East Williams and Adelaide People Fought Epidemic Successfully.

The epidemic of smallpox, which has been causing such apprehension in the townships of East Williams and Adelaide, seems to have been stayed.

There have been no new cases for twelve days now, and it is hoped by all that the efforts to isolate the infection have been successful, and that the township has seen the last of the dreaded disease.

All the patients are well on the road to recovery now, and the danger of any serious results following the outbreak has been practically eliminated.

BAIL WAS REFUSED FOR SAM PERKINS

Who Is Accused of Robbing a London Township House.

Samuel Perkins, the man accused of the robberies from the house of Major Shanwood in London Township, came up for a hearing yesterday afternoon before Spuire Chittick.

As several important witnesses were unable to be present, the case was remanded till Friday, the 19th.

Ball was again refused and Perkins will spend the intervening time in jail.

LATE J. C. WOODS LAID AT REST

Funeral Was Held Today—Interment Made at Hamilton.

The funeral of Mr. J. C. Woods was held this morning from the family residence, 564 Talbot street, to the Grand Trunk station.

Impressive funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. W. L. Rutledge, of the First Methodist Church. The floral offerings were very beautiful and included wreaths from friends throughout the Province.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. R. K. Cowan, George Brown, R. C. Struthers, Wm. Spencer, A. Childs and Geo. G. McCormick.

Interment was made at Hamilton this afternoon, the services there being conducted by Rev. W. J. Treleaven.

Personal Mention

Mr. and Mrs. John, of South London, are in Toledo, Ohio, with their son, William, who is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

THE FIRST FOALS.

Waterloo, Feb. 13.—The first foals of the season arrived at Mr. Joseph E. Seagram's breeding farm here yesterday. One is a chestnut colt by Merry England—Irish Lass, and the other a chestnut filly by Ypsilanti—Dolores III. These two foals are the first of their respective sires.

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 Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.

Strong's Baking Powder costs half as much and goes twice as far as other kinds. Pound, 25c.

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

LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

COBALT STOCKS.

Noon quotations on Cobalt mining Edward Cronyn & Co., members of the stocks, telegraphed The Advertiser by Toronto Stock Exchange:

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Quotations on the mining exchange were: Beaver, 28; Green-Meehan, 18; Rochester, 22; Chambers-Ferland, 79; Kerr Lake, 8.80; Scotia, 61; Crown Reserve, 2.94; La Rose, 6.50; Silver Leaf, 11; Cobalt Lake, 16; Little Nipissing, 42; Silver Queen, 68; Conlagas, 6.60; Nipissing, 9.87½; Temiskaming, 1.60; Foster, 42; Trethewey, 1.57; Otisse, 54½; Petersou Lake, 31.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, Feb. 13.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1 02⅝	$1 04	$1 02⅝	$1 03⅞
July	1 01⅛	1 01¼	1 00¾	1 01⅛
Corn—				
May	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64⅝
July	63⅞	64	63¾	64
Oats—				
May	53⅛	53⅜	52⅞	53¼
July	47⅝	47⅞	47½	47⅝
Pork—				
May	16 92	16 92	16 87	16 90
July	17 00	17 00	16 97	17 00
Lard—				
May	9 67	9 67	9 62	9 62
July	9 77	9 77	9 75	9 76
Short Ribs—				
May	8 87	8 87	8 85	8 87
July	9 02	....	....	....

TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 13.

	Asked.	Bid.
Packers A	75¼	..
Packers B	..	76½
Bell Telephone	145	..
Canada General Electric	112	111
Canada Gen. Electric, pref	..	109
Canadian Pacific Ry	..	173½
C. N. W. Land	105	..
Consumers Gas	..	205
Prairie Lands	..	192
Crow's Nest	120	..
Dominion Coal, com	47	42
Nipissing	..	97
Northern Navigation	..	100
N. S. Steel, com	63½	62½
Rio Jan. Tram	102	101¾
R. & O. Navigation	82	..
Sao Paulo Tramway	..	160
Ogilvie Milling	117	115
Ogilvie Milling, pref	120	..
Toronto Electric Light	135	..
Toronto Railway	..	120
Tri-City, pref	..	85
Twin City	105½	105¼
Winnipeg Railway	170	169½
Penman, com	..	49
Shredded Wheat	30¾	30
Bank of Montreal	250	247
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	283
Bank of Ottawa	..	210
Standard Bank	..	229
Traders Bank	..	137
Union Bank	135	..
Agricultural Loan	..	120½
Canada Landed	148	144
Canada Permanent	150	..
Central Canada	160	..
Colonial Investment	..	68
Dominion Savings	..	70¾
Hamilton Provident	..	120
Huron & Erie	..	185
Landed Banking	..	122
National Trust	170	..
Ontario Loan	..	135½
Ontario Loan, 20%	..	122
Real Estate	..	66
Toronto General Trusts	..	157
Toronto Mortgage	..	110
Commercial Cable	..	85
Electric Development Bonds	..	86
Mexican L. & P. Bonds	88½	..
Rio Janeiro Bonds	93¼	..
Sao Paulo Bonds	99	..

Closing Sales: Rio, 10 at 103, 50 at 103, 25 at 102¾, 2 at 103, 25 at 102½, 50 at 102½, 2 at 102½, 3 at 102½, 25 at 102, 25 at 102, 25 at 101⅞, 50 at 102; Twin City, 25 at 105¼, 1 at 105¼, 25 at 105, 15 at 105⅛, 10 at 105¼, 75 at 105⅛; Dominion Coal, 10 at 47, 25 at 47, 5 at 47, 25 at 45¼, 5 at 45¼; N. S. Steel, 5 at 63, 20 at 63, 50 at 62⅞; General Electric, 30 at 112, 25 at 112, 25 at 112, 2 at 111; Sao Paulo, 5 at 160⅝, 10 at 160, 5 at 160⅝; do, bonds, 1000 at 99½; Dominion Steel, 25 at 26⅛, 75 at 26¼, 100 at 26⅛, 50 at 26¼, 50 at 26¼, 50 at 26¼, 25 at 26¼, 25 at 26¼, 25 at 26¼, 25 at 26½, 25 at 26½, 5 at 26⅝, 25 at 27, 50 at 27⅛, 5 at 27¼, 25 at 27⅛, 25 at 27¼, 25 at 27½, 50 at 27⅝; do, preferred, 25 at 93½, 10 at 93¾, 10 at 93⅞, 10 at 94½, 25 at 95; do, bonds, 2000 at 85, 1000 at 85; Winnipeg, 25 at 169¾, 15 at 169¾, 10 at 169¾, 25 at 169¾, 10 at 169⅝, 20 at 170, 5 at 170; C. P. R., 100 at 173⅞ (special terms), 4 at 174¼, 2 at 174¼, 1 at 174¼, 10 at 174¼, 100 at 173⅞ (special terms), 25 at 174⅛, 5 at 174¼; Woods, 25 at 104⅜, 25 at 104⅜, 5 at 104½; Standard Bank, xd., 5 at 229, 12 at 229; Canada Permanent, 2 at 158½, 50 at 158, 10 at 158, 8 at 158, 2 at 158; Electrical Development, preferred, 2 at 20; Mexican L. & P., 5 at 81, 5 at 81; Bell Telephone, 25 at 144; Mackay, common, 10 at 71½, 5 at 71½, 10 at 71½; do, preferred, 30 at 71; Landed Banking, 10 at 122; R. & O., 15 at 81¾; Toronto Railway, 10 at 120.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 13, 1909.

	Asked.	Bid
Packers A	78	74
Packers B	80	74½
Can. Converters	37	35
Canadian Pacific	174	173¾
Detroit Electric	61½	61
Dominion Coal, com	47	46
Dominion Coal, pref	98	..
Dominion Iron & Steel	27½	27½
Dominion Iron & Steel, pref	95	94¾
Duluth, com	18	17
Duluth, pref	32	30
Halifax Electric	107½	107
Havana Electric, com	40	39
Havana Electric, pref	74	..
Mackay, com	72	71
Mackay, pref	71	..
Mexican L. & P	81	..
Minneapolis & St. Paul	142½	142¼
Montreal L. H. & P. xd	115⅝	115⅜
Montreal Street Railway	208½	208
Montreal Telegraph	..	140
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	63	62
R. & O. Navigation	81¾	81⅜
Rio Janiero	102½	102
Toledo	13½	13
Toronto	120	119¾
Twin City	105½	105¼
Winnipeg Electric	..	168
Shawinigan	100	98¾
Penman, Com	49¾	48½
Reserve	294	293
British North America	140	148
Bank of Commerce	174½	..
Eastern Townships Bank	..	157
Merchants Bank	166	165
Bank of Nova Scotia	284	..
Bank af Ottawa	219½	..
Quebec Bank	..	123¾
Royal Bank	226	..
Union Bank	136	134
Quebec Railway, com	44	43½
Quebec Railway, pfd	114¼	113¾
Canada Colored Cotton	54	50¾
Dominion Textile, pref	100	100
Montreal Cotton	122	121
Textile, com	65½	63½
Colored Cotton Bonds	..	97
Dominion Cotton Bonds	..	99
Dominion Iron & Steel Bonds	87	86
Halifax Tramway Bonds	..	99
Keewatin Milling Bonds	..	105
Lake of the Woods Bonds	..	107
Laurentide Paper, com	114	110
Mexican E. L. Co. Bonds	88	87½
Mexican L. & P. Bonds	88¼	88⅛
Montreal Street Railway	103	101½
N. S. Steel and Coal Bonds	106	..
Nova Scotia Con. Bonds	..	93
Ogilvie Bonds	..	107
Price Bros. Bonds	..	106½
Rio de Janeiro	94	93⅜
Textile, Ser. A	97	96½

Closing Sales: Iron, common, 525 at 25¼, 25 at 25⅝, 210 at 26, 50 at 25⅝, 100 at 26, 750 at 26¼, 225 at 26⅛, 275 at 26¼, 25 at 26¾, 65 at 26½, 125 at 26⅝, 150 at 26⅝, 150 at 26⅞, 25 at 27, 100 at 27⅛, 35 at 27, 300 at 27⅛, 225 at 27⅜, 15 and 50 at 27, 50 25 and 5 at 27¼, 25 at 27⅜, 275 at 27 ... 10 at 27¼, 75 at 27½, 210 at 27⅜, 200 at 27⅛, 200 at 27⅜, 100 at 27⅜, 250 at 27½, 100 at 27⅝; do, bonds, 1000 at 84⅜, 2000 at 85⅜, 2000 at 85½, 1000 at 85⅝, 5000 at 86, 1600 at 81½, 2000 at 87; do, preferred, 25 at 94, 50, 50 and 25 at 94½, 205 at 95, 25 at 94¼, 75, 100 and 100 at 94⅝; Toronto Railway, 1 and 10 at 120, 50 at 119¾, 10 at 119⅞; Soo, common, 75 at 142½; Tri-City, 25 at 86; Quebec Railway, 75 at 44; West India, 4 at 55; Power, 15 at 116½, 50 at 115¼, 50 at 115¾; Detroit, 50 and 50 at 61½, 75 and 25 at 61, 5 at 60¼; Mackay, common, 5 at 70⅝; Illinois, 25 and 25 at 94, 10 at 95, 9 at 93½; Twin City, 75 at 106¾, 40 and 75 at 106¼, 50 at 106½; C. P. R., 100 at 173⅜, 25 at 174; R. & O., 50 and 10 at 81½, 25 and 25 at 81¼, 15 at 81⅜, 135 at 81; Textile, common, 25 at 63; Coal, preferred, 50 and 20 at 96; Woods, common, 50 at 104¼, 10 at 104½; Mexican Electric, 10,000 at 87½; Scotia, common, 75 at 68, 5 at 62½, 20 at 62¾; Coal, common, 50 at 48, 30 at 45¾; Reserve, 100 and 6000 at 2.94, 1000 at 3.09 (60 days), 500 at 2.94, 500 at 2.93; Asbestos, 85 at 80, 25 at 80¾; Havana, 50 at 39; Laurentide, preferred, 2 at 120; Bank of Commerce, 20 at 194; Coal, bonds, 1000 at 92; Textile, preferred, 25 at 100; Woods, common, 50 at 104¼, 10 at 104½.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 10.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; March, 9.51c; May, 9.46c; July, 9.43c; August, 9.24c bid; October, 9.30c; December, 9.25c to 9.27c; January, 9.24c to 9.26c.

New York, Feb. 13.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady. Closing bids: February, 9.46c; March, 9.53c; April, 9.48c; May, 9.48c; June, 9.46c; July, 9.46c; August, 9.41c; September, 9.34c; October, 9.34c; November, 9.29c; December, 9.29c; January, 9.26c.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 9.55c; do, gulf, 10.10c; sales, none.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 2,500 head; market weak to 10c lower; beeves, $4 25 to $7; Texas steers, $4 25 to $5 75; western steers, $4 to $5 65; stockers and feeders, $3 25 to $5 50; cows and heifers, $1 85 to $5 60; calves, $5 75 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 42,000 head; market 15c lower; light, $5 90 to $6 40; mixed, $6 50; heavy, $6 05 to $6 55; roughs, $6 05 to $6 20; good to choice heavy, $6 20 to $6 55; pigs, $5 to $5 90; bulk of sales at $6 25 to $6 50.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 6,000 head; market weak to 10c lower; natives, $3 20 to $5 75; westerns, $3 40 to $5 75; yearlings, $6 to $7; lambs, natives, $5 75 to $7 70; westerns, $5 75 to $7 70.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

RECORD OF PROGRESS FOR FIVE YEARS—1903-1908

	1903.	1908.
Capital	$2,954,430	$4,000,000
INCREASE	$1,045,570	
Rest and Undivided Profits	$3,257,624	$4,727,050
INCREASE	$1,469,426	
Deposits	$15,474,069	$26,879,805
INCREASE	$11,405,736	
Loans and Investments	$21,019,373	$31,252,289
INCREASE	$10,232,916	
Total Assets	$25,364,410	$39,755,604
INCREASE	$14,391,194	

A STRONG, PROGRESSIVE BANK is the safest place in which to keep your spare money, and as such the Bank of Toronto offers to you and to all who have money to deposit or other banking business to transact their ample facilities for all banking transactions, backed up by the financial strength and enterprise which the above figures exhibit.

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may be opened by two members of a family.

Either may deposit or withdraw money on his or her own signature alone, so that either may do the banking, as is most convenient.

$1.00 opens a Savings Account. Interest at highest current rate is paid. Money may be withdrawn at any time.

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MAIN OFFICE, HAMILTON RD., MARKET SQUARE
G. B. GERRARD, Manager.

PRICES FOR NEXT WEEK —AT— Parsons' Fair and Hardware

Chair Seats	10c
Two Mouse-Traps	5c
Three Bottles Vaseline	10c
Safe Light Matches, 3 boxes for	10c
Ash Sifters	14c
Ammonia Powder	5c
Nail Scrubs, two for	5c
Skate Straps, per pair	5c
10c Writing Pads	5c
Three Gas Mantles	25c
Cold Blast Lanterns	50c
25c Surcingles	20c
15c White Bowls	10c
Three Nest Eggs	5c
Castle Soap, per bar	19c
Skates at less than cost.	
Gillet's Lye	10c
Ice Creepers	25c
Handled Axes	85c
16-inch Granite Basting Spoons	5c
10-piece Toilet Sets	$1 85

PHONE 1134

THE DOMINION SAVINGS And Investment Society

NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE.
LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital - - $1,000,000
Reserve Fund - - $100,000
Total Assets Over $2,000,000

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.
T. H. PURDOM, K.C., President.

Hard Times

Save money by doing your own shoe repairing.

COBBLER SETS, 65c Set
These contain everything needed for cobbling.

HALF SOLES, 10c to 25 Pair
HEELS, 10c Pair
SHOE TACKS, HOB NAILS,
SHOE RIVETS,
SHOE THREAD,
WAX AND SHOE KNIVES.

COWAN'S HARDWARE
127 DUNDAS STREET.

Kodaks and Supplies J. H. BACK & CO.
4 MASONIC TEMPLE.

Folks say: "Mr. Omond, this Horehound Candy of yours is fine—it's so clear, and looks so nice, and then you can taste the horehound in it—just strong enough, and not at all bitter."

Special this week at 20c a pound.

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You can always look spic and span if you patronize these works. We will keep your suit in good condition, and make it last longer.

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Dyers and Cleaners.
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Is particularly adapted for use in stoves and furnaces. We will give your order prompt attention.

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PHONE 348. 19 YORK ST.
Delivery to any part of city.

All Physicians

Must prescribe some of the ingredients that are contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla—for all troubles of the blood, stomach, kidneys and liver.

They include sarsaparilla, stillingia, yellow dock, gentian, wild cherry bark, mandrake, dandelion, juniper berries, pipsissewa, etc.

The combination and proportions are our own formula and give power to cure beyond the reach of any other prescription or substitute. That's why it is wise to

The Dominion Bank

INCORPORATED 1871. TOTAL ASSETS $51,000,000

FARMERS' SALE NOTES discounted at lowest current rates.

Special attention given to **Savings Accounts.** Interest paid or added to principal every six months at highest current rate.

General Banking Business transacted.

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C. A. ROSS, Manager.

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LONDON MARKET WELL ATTENDED

Square Was Crowded Today---Live Hogs and Dressed Pork Likely to Drop.

The market square was scarcely large enough to contain all the wagons that turned up this morning. Hundreds of farmers brought in hundreds of loads of produce from all directions, and as a result the housewife wore a smile that was erased by high prices weeks ago.

Quotations in very many lines are lower than they have been in many weeks, and live hogs and dressed pork, which have been soaring for many market days, show unmistakable signs of weakening, and will in all probability drop.

All week dressed pork has been selling from $9 25 to $9 50, but this morning the order of affairs was reversed, and many farmers offered the meat in large or small quantities at $9. A number of sales were made at $9 25, but as many and perhaps more sold for $8 75.

Poultry, which for some days has been going at prices within the reach of at least a few purchasers, this morning went up a notch. Turkeys are now selling at 24c per lb, they having gone up on account of the shortage in supply.

A large quantity of oats were offered and picked up quickly. The prices were firm.

There is no change in hides, wool or tallow quotations.

Hundreds of baskets and boxes of eggs and butter were offered, and in a few instances the real fresh-laid eggs sold at 26c a dozen. The lowest figure in the majority of sales was 27c, however.

Butter is also a little easier.

Butchers' meat were plentiful, but the same could not be said of purchasers.

Following are local quotations:

Grain.			
Wheat, per bu	$1 00	to	$1 00
Oats, per cwt	1 17	to	1 25
Corn, per cwt	1 10	to	1 25
Barley, per cwt	1 10	to	1 15
Peas, per cwt	1 20	to	1 30
Buckwheat, per cwt	1 15	to	1 20
Beans, per bu	1 25	to	1 60
Rye, per cwt	1 05	to	1 10
Hides and Wool.			
Wool, washed, lb	14	to	15
Wool, unwashed, lb	8	to	9
Hides, No. 1, lb	9	to	9
Hides, No. 2, lb	8	to	8
Hides, No. 3, lb	7	to	7
Tallow, rendered, lb	5	to	6
Tallow, rough, lb	3	to	4
Sheepskins, each	60	to	80
Calfskins, No. 1, lb	11	to	11
Calfskins, No. 2, lb	10	to	10
Poultry Dressed.			
Turkeys, per lb	19	to	21
Geese, each	1 25	to	1 40
Geese, per lb	10	to	11
Ducks, per lb	9	to	11
Chickens, per pair	80	to	1 00
Chickens, per lb	11	to	13
Old fowl, per lb	9	to	10
Poultry, Alive.			
Turkeys, per lb	17	to	18
Geese, per lb	9	to	10
Ducks, per lb	9	to	9
Chickens, per lb	11	to	12
Old fowl, per lb	9	to	10
Live Stock.			
Select hogs, cwt	6 50	to	6 75
Fat sows, cwt	4 25	to	4 50
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt	4 25	to	4 60
Milch cows, each	30 00	to	55 00
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, per bag	60	to	65
Turnips, per bag	20	to	45
Beets, per bu	20	to	45
Parsnips, per bu	40	to	50
Onions, per bu	50	to	65
Celery, 12 bunches	25	to	45
Cabbage, per dozen	20	to	55
Lettuce, per dozen	20	to	35
Carrots, per bu	25	to	40
Sage, per dozen	15	to	15
Savory, per dozen	15	to	15
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, creamery, lb	26	to	28
Butter, roll, lb	24	to	25
Butter, crock, lb	23	to	24
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	26	to	29
Honey, strained, lb	10	to	12
Honey, in comb	12	to	14
Butchers' Meats.			
Beef, forequarters, cwt	5 50	to	6 50
Beef, hindquarters, cwt	6 50	to	7 75
Mutton, per cwt	7 00	to	9 00
Veal, per cwt	8 00	to	9 00
Lamb, per cwt	10 50	to	12 00
Dressed hogs, cwt	8 75	to	9 25
Pork, hindquarters, cwt	10 00	to	10 50
Pork, forequarters, cwt	9 00	to	9 50
Fruit.			
Apples, per barrels	2 50	to	4 00
Apples, per bag	90	to	1 50
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	9 50	to	10 50
Straw, per ton	6 00	to	6 75
Straw, per load	4 00	to	4 25

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380 Richmond Street.

J. A. NELLES & SON

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The following prices are quoted for hides and skins: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs and up, 11c; No. 2, 10c; No. 1 inspected cows, 10½c; No. 2, 9½c; country hides, 8½c to 9c; calfskins, 12c to 14c; sheepskins, each, $1 to $1 10; horsehides, No. 1, each, $2 75; horsehair, per lb, 30c to 32c; tallow, per lb, 5½c to 6½c.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Hay, $12 to $13 50; No. 2, $9 to $10.

Straw—Bundled, $12 to $13; loose, $7 to $7 per ton.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Feb. 11.—Beans—Dried Lima, 6½c per lb.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Beans—Prime, $1 95 to $2; hand picked, $2 10 to $2 20.

SEEDS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Quotations made today were: Alsike, No. 1, $7 50 to $7 75; extra fancy lots a little higher; No. 2, $7 to $7 25; No. 3, $6 75 to $7; red clover, $4 50 to $5 50; higher for fancy lots; timothy, $1 50 to $2 10.

SUGAR MARKET.

REVISION OF SUGAR DUTIES.

New York, Feb. 12.—Mr. Taft is said to be strongly in favor of a revision of the sugar duties. It is said that he intends to veto a bill in the event of its being unsatisfactory to the Philippines sugar interests.

CANADIAN AND ENGLISH

MARCONI

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STOCK.

Good investment. For sale at a bargain.

THOS. RAYCRAFT

410 Rectory Street. zxv Phone 1736.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Produce prices today were: Butter, dairy, per lb, 26c to 28c; do, solids, 24c to 25c; eggs, dozen, 28c to 29c; do, new-laid, 30c to 35c; turnips per bag, 30c to 50c; onions, per bag, 85c to $1; ducks, 12c to 15c; spring turkeys, 16c to 18c; old turkeys, 14c to 15c; spring chickens, dressed, 15c to 18c; geese, dressed, 12c to 14c; old fowl, dressed, No. 1 stock, 10c to 11c; potatoes, 70c to 75c.

STRATFORD.

Stratford, Feb. 13.—The following are local market prices: Wheat, standard, $1; barley, 43c to 50c; oats, standard, 40c; peas, 80c to 85c; hay, per ton, $8 to $9; bran, per ton, $22; shorts, per ton, $25; live hogs, $6 50 to $6 60; beef, forequarters, 6c to 6½c; do, hindquarters, 7½c to 8c; chickens, 90c to 60c; ducks, 80c to 90c; geese, $1 to $1 15; butter, 25c to 26c; eggs, 28c; turkeys, per lb, 15c; Snow apples, $1 40; Spies, per bag, $1 40; potatoes, per bag, 60c; turnips, per bag, 30c; cabbages, each, 5c to 10c.

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, Feb. 13.—The following are quotations on the local market: Wheat, $1; flour, per cwt, blended, $2 75; oats, 38c to 40c; flour, Manitoba, $2 85 to $3 20; barley, 50c to 52c; potatoes, per bag, 75c; peas, 85c; corn, 75c; live hogs, $6 75; dressed hogs, $9 50; eggs, per dozen, 30c to 32c; butter, 25c to 28c; do, creamery, 29c to 30c; beans, per bu, $1 50; buckwheat, 55c to 60c; hay, per ton, $12; sheepskins, 75c to 90c; hides, 5c to 5½c; tallow, rough, 2c to 2½c; do, rendered, 4c to 5c; veal calf skins, 8c to 9c; dekins, 60c to 70c; horsehides, $2.

Woodstock Cereal Market: Oats, 41c; barley, 52c; peas, 88c.

INGERSOLL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 13.—The following are the prices on Ingersoll market today: Wheat, 96c to 98c; oats, 40c; barley, 50c to 55c; buckwheat, 53c to 55c; flour, $2 85 to $3 25; potatoes, 65c to 75c; bran, $22; shorts, $25; pea meal, $32; hay, $12; straw, $6 to $8; live hogs, $6 50 per cwt; butter, 25c to 30c; eggs, 25c.

ZURICH.

Zurich, Feb. 13.—Local market prices are: Barley, 50c; peas, 80c; bran, $20; shorts, $23; oats, 40c to 41c; wheat, 99c; hay, $7; dried apples, 5c; clover seed, $5 to $5 15; potatoes, 40c; butter, 20c; eggs, 23c; live hogs, $6 50.

GODERICH.

Goderich, Feb. 13.—The following are local market quotations: Fall wheat, per bu, 93c to 95c; spring wheat, 93c to 95c; rye, 45c to 50c; buckwheat, 48c to 50c; oats, 37c to 39c; peas, 80c to 82c; barley, 50c; screenings, per ton, $18; flour, family, per cwt, $2 60; do, patent, $3 25; bran, per ton, $20; shorts, per ton, $24; hay, per ton, $9; wood, per cord, $5 to $6; butter, per lb, 21c to 24c; cheese, per lb, 15c; eggs, fresh, per dozen, 23c to 25c; potatoes, new, 20c to 35c; cattle, ordinary to good, per cwt, $3 50 to $4; do, export, $4 50 to $5; hogs, $6 50; lambs, $4 50; sheep, $3 to $3 50; ham, per lb, 17c; bacon, 15c to 20c; lard, 15c; tallow, 4c to 5c; hides, per cwt, $6 to $6 50; sheepskins, 40c; chickens, per lb, 10c; turkeys, 12c to 14c.

HENSALL.

Hensall, Feb. 13.—Hensall market prices are: Flour, $2 75; wheat, $1 03; oats, 42c to 42c; barley, 50c; peas, 84c to 85c; live hogs, $6 10 per cwt.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.—Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red western, winter, 8s 4d. Futures quiet; March, 7s 11½d; May, 7s 10½d; July, 7s 11¼d.

Corn—Spot steady; new American mixed, 5s 7½d. Futures quiet; March, 5s 5¼d; May, 5s 6⅝d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 7d.

Flour—Winter firm, 29s 9d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast steady, £2 to £2 16s.

Beef—Extra India mess quiet, 110s.

Pork—Prime mess western dull, 75s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 46c.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 44s; short clear ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, steady, 46s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, quiet, 47s 6d; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, quiet, 47s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 2 0lbs, quiet, 46s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 49s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, quiet, 28s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, quiet, 48s 3d; American refined, in pails, quiet, 48s 9d.

Butter—Good United States steady, 88s.

Cheese—Canadian finest white firm, 61s; do, colored firm, 64s.

Tallow—Prime city dull, 28s; Australian (in London) dull, 31s 3d.

Turpentine Spirits—Firm, 30s 6d.

Rosin—Common steady, 8s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 7¾d.

Linseed Oil—Dull, 22s 6d.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—The grain markets are dull today, as all wires from the United States are silent. Local business is quiet, but prices are firm.

Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white, $1 02½ to $1 03½; No. 2 red, $1 02 to $1 03; No. 2 mixed, $1 02 to $1 03 outside; Manitoba wheat, spot, No. 1 northern, $1 11½; No. 2 northern, $1 11, on track at Georgian Bay ports; all-rail, No. 1 northern, nominal, $1 20½; No. 2 northern, $1 16 to $1 16½, delivered at Ontario points.

Barley—No. 2, 56c to 57c; No. 3 extra, 54c to 55c; No. 3, 53c outside.

Oats—Ontario No. 2 white, 44c to 45c outside; No. 2 mixed, 43c outside; No. 2 western, 47c to 47½c, on track at lake ports.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 71½c to 72c; No. 3 yellow, 70½c to 71c; Canadian, 65½c to 66c, Toronto freights.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 59c to 60c outside.

Rye—No. 2, 67c to 68c outside.

Peas—No. 2, 89c outside.

Flour—Manitoba first patents, $5 50; seconds, $5; strong bakers, $4 80; Ontario winter wheat patents, $3 85 to $3 90, in buyers' sacks outside.

Millfeed—Bran scarce, at $22 per ton in bags, outside; shorts, $22 to $24 in bags, outside.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Feb. 12.—Canadian cattle are unchanged but steady, at 12½c to 13½c per lb; refrigerator beef is 9½c to 10c per lb.

MINING SHARES HAD QUIET DAY

Trading Not Heavy in Cobalts and Movements Not Important.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Following were the quotations on the Standard Mining Exchange today:

	Asked.	Bid.
Amalgamated	10	9
Beaver Consolidated	28¼	27¾
Chambers-Ferland	80	77
City of Cobalt	2.60	2.55
City of Cobalt, new	36½	35
Cobalt Central	48	47½
Cobalt Lake	16½	16
Coniagas	6.60	6.40
Crown Reserve	2.89½	2.89
Elkhart	23	21½
Gifford	26	25
Green-Meehan	19	15
Hudson Bay	290.00	...
Kerr Lake	8.50	8.30
La Rose	6.52	6.45
Little Nipissing	42¾	42
McKinley-Darragh	98	97
Nancy Helen	65	55
Nipissing	10.00	9.75
Nova Scotia	61¼	60
Otisse	54½	51½
Peterson Lake	30½	30⅜
Right of Way	3.65	...
Rochester	22	21½
Silver Leaf	11½	11
Silver Bar	55	45
Silver Queen	70½	68½
Temiskaming	1.59¼	1.58
Trethewey	1.58	1.57
Watts	39	4
North Star	12½	9
C. G. F. S.	6	4
Diamond Vale	17	13

SECURITIES

returning attractive rates of interest, listed and always saleable. Write or telephone 213.

H. C. BECHER, 432 Richmond

LAND SALE TO G. T. P.

Details of Western Land Sold for the Pacific Terminal.

Ottawa, Feb. 12. — Details as to land sold along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific for station, terminal or town site purposes were tabled today in the House.

It shows that on June 15, 1907, 14,160 acres of land, comprising parts of Digby and Kalen Islands, British Columbia, several other island in that vicinity, and part of the Tsimpsean Indian reserve, were sold to the Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development Company for $107,650, the land being for station, terminal and town site purposes at Prince Rupert.

On Feb. 27, 1906, 160 acres of land in the Fort William reserve were sold to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for right-of-way and terminal purposes for the sum of $242,936.

FAST HOCKEY GAME AT RAILWAY CITY

St. Thomas, Feb. 12. — The Medical School hockey club of London tonight defeated the St. Thomas Olympics by a score of 3 to 2. The play was very strenuous throughout, and there was a good deal of apparently unintentional roughness. Knight, of the Medicals, and Shaw and Wood, of St. Thomas, were all out of the game for a while, due to injuries received. Despite this fact, however, the game was far from being poor hockey, and the crowd who watched it were apparently well pleased. The line-up was:

London — Bell, goal; McGuffin, point; Washburn, cover; Wagner, rover; Knight, centre; Cullens, right; Featherston, left.

St. Thomas — Taylor, goal; Norsworthy, point; Hood, cover; MacMichael, rover; centre, Shaw; Page, right; Eccleston, left.

Referee—Park, of London.

NINETY PER CENT PEACH CROP KILLED

St. Catharines, Feb. 13.—Mr. Honsberger, of Jordan, a prominent fruit grower, made the statement today that fully 90 per cent of the peach crop of 1909 is already killed by frost. Mild weather all along is responsible for it. Two weeks ago when a cold spell came the trees were not in shape to stand it, and the buds were killed off. It lasted only five or six hours, but it was enough to do the business, following the very mild weather.

BULLET THROUGH A CAR

Narrow Escape of Two Passengers on Seaforth Train.

Goderich, Feb. 12.—While train No. 7, of the G. T. R., was running from Seaforth to Clinton last evening, a revolver bullet crashed through the rear passenger coach, close to the smoking compartment. The bullet struck the opposite side of the coach, narrowly missing the heads of two passengers. Unfortunately considerable distance had been covered before the train crew became aware of the shooting, or an attempt might have been made to capture the perpetrator.

WINDSOR MAN FOR THE WESTERN SENATE

Finance Committee Recommend That Rev. A. H. Snelgrove Be Appointed.

Windsor, Feb. 13.—Rev. A. H. Snelgrove, rector of the Church of the Ascension, is recommended by the finance committee of the city council as the city's representative on the senate of Western University, London. Mr. Snelgrove is a graduate of the university.

BITTEN BY MAD DOG

Three Ancaster People Sent to the Pasteur Institute, New York.

Hamilton, Feb. 12.—Dr. Farmer, of Ancaster, has been informed by the Dominion analyst that the carcase of the dog which bit several people in that locality a few weeks ago showed indications of rabies. The three people who were bitten by the dog, Naomi Horning, Sarah Thompson and Fred. Reinke, have all been sent to the Pasteur Institute, New York. The mad dog bit several other dogs, but it is thought every one of them have since been destroyed.

A movement for state-wide prohibition for Florida was begun at Jacksonville at the meeting of the State Anti-Saloon League.

HERMITAGE BALL BIG SUCCESS

Large Crowd Enjoyed Splendid Time Last Night.

The Hermitage held their second annual at home in the Masonic Temple last night. It was a brilliant success and reflected great credit on the executive committee, which consisted of Clay Gibson, C. B. Stapleton, Walter Murray and Chas. Clark, chairman.

Finzel's Orchestra, of Detroit, was present.

A very artistic novelty was introduced by the committee. When the dancing was in progress the lights were gradually lowered and a quaint old moon appeared at the far corner of the room. It was a stunning effect and added greatly to the enjoyment of the dancers.

The club rooms were decorated in a strikingly tasty manner. About one hundred couples sat down to the sumptuous repast, and at an early hour this morning the assemblage dispersed.

The patronesses were Mrs. Ward Casselman, Mrs. Bert. Heaman, Mrs. Morley Adams, and Mrs. John Collison. Mrs. John Collision.

YOUNG MAN FOUND IN FREIGHT CAR

Goes to Jail for Trespassing on the C. P. R.

Ed. Phillips, a young man from nowhere in particular, on his way to the same place, was the principal figure in the police court this morning.

Phillips was travelling in a "side-door Pullman," more familiarly known as a freight car, when he was aroused from slumber this morning, early, by a C. P. R. detective.

Phillips pleaded guilty to trespassing on the C. P. R. and seemed to be quite relieved when he was told that he would have to pay $5 and $3.65 costs or spend a month as Governor Carter's guest. He decided to accept the hospitality of the jail.

The case of John Slater, charged by the factory inspector with not providing fire escapes on a building owned by him, was withdrawn, as Mr. Slater has complied with the law.

Mary Byrne, charged with not sending her children to school, appeared, but the case was enlarged for a week.

WHAT HALDANE REALLY SAID

An Overseas Army Is the Essence of Military Life of the Empire.

London, Feb. 12.—On Wednesday night Hon. Mr. Haldane, speaking at the dinner of the London brigade of Royal Field Artillery, said, according to a report published in the Daily News, "We are in negotiation with the dominions overseas, with a view to the creation and constitution of an army of the empire (cheers), and not of this country merely. I am a believer in the policy of keeping up to the necessary standard of the day, whether that be in matters military or in matters naval."

Further on Mr. Haldane said: "An overseas army, which is the very essence of the military life of the empire, can only be got on a voluntary basis, and it must be recruited from men who come voluntarily, who come moved by enthusiasm with what I might call a virgin mind from a military point of view."

OLDEST CANADIAN DEAD

Death Takes Julian Terrian in His Hundred and Eleventh Year.

Belleville, Ont., Feb. 12.—Julian Terrian, claimed to have been the oldest resident of the Dominion, died in the House of Refuge this morning at the age of 111 years. He was born in the city of Quebec, but for the greater part of his life lived in Marmora village, this county. He had been here only a few months. Terrian, who was never married, retained all his faculties to the last.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION

Denial That C. P. R. or Lord Strathcona is Interested In It.

London, Feb. 12.—Mr. Robert Fleming, the head of a British syndicate which has acquired a large interest in the Lake Superior Corporation, says Sir Wm. Van Horne told him the steel rails turned out at the Soo were the best in the world. Mr. Fleming stated the C. P. R. might become a substantial patron and was most anxious to secure the permanent success of the enterprise. It is, however, untrue that the C. P. R. has any financial interest in the undertaking. He is not aware that Lord Strathcona is financially concerned in it.

NEW SUICIDE METHOD

Man Saturates Himself With Kerosene and Sets It Ablaze.

New York, Feb. 12. — The charred body of a man was found today on the remnants of a burned-out fire on the grounds of the Hazel avenue public school, in West Orange, N. J. Near by was a can which had evidently contained kerosene, and circumstances pointed to the man's having chosen to commit suicide by saturating his clothing with the oil, lying down on a prepared pile of inflammable material, and setting fire to the mass.

On a portion of the man's clothing, which was not consumed, was found a card of the Cornell Medical College in Manhattan, containing the name of Felix Mystows, which is believed to be the suicide's name.

At the college hospital it was said today that Mystows, 40 years old, whose home is in this city, had been treated there for stomach affection. A man answering to general appearances was seen last night riding towards West Orange on a trolley car.

The victim's features were burned past recognition, and his body charred to a crisp.

President Roosevelt was fitted yesterday with hunting shoes for his African trip. The shoes are gunmetal in color, hobnailed and understood to be size 8.

Tavistock Belongs To Oxford County

Toronto, Feb 12.—After wrestling with the problem of locating the newly-incorporated Village of Tavistock, the main street of which has heretofore been the dividing line between Oxford and Perth, the Provincial Government has finally determined in Oxford's favor.

The successful county had the larger share of Tavistock's assessment and the central business portion of the village lay within its bounds.

Perth's claims were based on population, and it was maintained that the largest residential area was in the northwestern county.

British Ship Is Sunk Off Ushant

London, Feb. 13.—The British steamer wrecked yesterday in the Bay of Brest, was the Forest Castle. This information is contained in a dispatch received this morning from Brest by Lloyds. During a fog she ran on a rock off Ushant Island, and then slid off and sank in deep water. Nine of her crew were drowned, but the remainder took to the steamer's small boats and later were picked up by a pilot. She was built at Sunderland, England, in 1898, and was owned by the Forest Oak Steamship Company, Limited, of New Castle, England.

FOUND MURDERED IN THE STREET

An Italian Resident of the "Soo" Killed Out of Revenge.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Feb. 12. — Giovanni Ciotti, an Italian, known more familiarly as "John Shortie," a resident of Little Italy, was murdered last night in the Italian settlement. The body was found at daylight by C. Flaherty, who was on his way to work. It lay on the street in front of Pietro Manzo's butcher shop, near the corner of James and Superior streets. The door of the shop was covered with blood, and the dead man had a deep knife wound on the left side of the neck. The snow gave evidence of the fact that the man had been attacked and stabbed and had made a struggle. No trace of the guilty party has as yet been found, although four men, who saw the dead man after he had been stabbed, have been arrested as witnesses. No motive for the murder can as yet be established.

The dead man was a witness in an assault case a few days ago, in which an Italian named Parisa, a storekeeper, was fined for assaulting Judy Ginsuti. The mudered man appeared for the prosecution. It was evident that robbery was not the motive for the crime, as the man's watch and about $25 in cash were found on his body. He had been employed at the steel plant and was paid yesterday.

Ciotti was a married man, aged 35, and resided on Superior street. He was last seen by some friends at 11 o'clock last night in the house of Eugene Muzzin, Murray street, where his brother states he had a few drinks and left about twenty minutes before the rest of the party departed.

Several witnesses who are to appear at the coroner's inquest state they heard shots near the butcher shop about the time the man is supposed to have been murdered.

FORMALLY OPEN NEW ARMORIES

Handsome Quarters of the 26th Regiment Scene of Pleasant Ceremony.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Strathroy, Feb. 13. — Strathroy's handsome new armories was formally opened yesterday afternoon, and large numbers of military men and crowds of citizens were present.

Prior to the opening the annual meeting of the officers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment was held, and reports presented and adopted indicate that the affairs of the regiment are in first-class shape.

Capt. Elliott moved a vote of thanks to Lieut.-Col. Welch for the splendid services he has given the regiment during the time it has been under his command. The vote was seconded by Major Dann and was unanimously carried.

Capts. Elliott, Milligan and Humphries were appointed to form a mess committee, and the band committee for the year is Major Berdan, and Capts. Stevenson and Colerick. Major Dann, Major McKay and Capt. Humphries were appointed a committee for looking after the welfare of the men while they are in camp, and a motion to secure service uniforms for use in camp was adopted.

Held a Banquet.

At the conclusion of the meeting a banquet was held in the assembly room, at which Lieut.-Col. Welch presided. Mayor Pope and the members of the council and a number of prominent citizens were guests of the officers. The following toasts were responded to: "Canada," Reeve Owens and Canon Dann; "County Council," Warden Gillies; "Strathroy," Mayor Pope and Deputy Reeve Atkinson; "Militia," Col. Irwin, Rev. S. F. Robinson, Councillor Leitch and Lieut Dyas; "Press," Messrs. Richardson and Evans.

At the conclusion of the banquet the party were taken through the new building, and the public were also admitted.

The new armories is centrally located on Frank street, and is most modern in every respect. The appointments are complete, and the officers received many congratulations on having secured such fine headquarters.

SIXTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST

New Zealand Coasting Steamer Losa With Passengers and Crew.

Wellington, N. Z., Feb. 12. — The steamer Penguin, engaged in the coasting trade, was wrecked tonight on Cape Terawhitti. A number of those on board were rescued, but 67 of the passengers and crew are missing, and grave fears are entertained that they have been lost.

WILL DEMAND WIPING OUT LORDS

British Government Whip Announces Appeal to the Country.

Plymouth, Feb. 13. — Mr. Pease, the chief Liberal whip in the House of Commons, in a speech here last night announced that the Government would appeal to the country "before many months" for a mandate to abolish the veto of the House of Lords.

GROW FORESTS FROM THE BOGS

Vast Wastes of Far North That May Yield Rich Timber.

Toronto, Feb. 12. — That the bog areas of Canada might be used for the development of forests, was an idea advanced at the forestry convention.

M. J. Macoun, who has investigated the northland, stated that between Hudson's Bay and the Mackenzie River there were as many acres of bog land as of green growing timber. Where slight drainage had been effected, he pointed out that timber commenced to grow. All along the line of the C. N. R., which had been constructed through the bog land, new timber sprang up. Along the C. P. R., west of Winnipeg, where the land had been drained many years ago, timber was larger close to the track.

These observations, together with the remark of Hon. W. C. Grimmer that New Brunswick was desirous of draining bogs for reforestration, set the delegates thinking.

Millions and Millions.

Mr. Aubrey White, deputy minister of lands and forest, reviewed the history of timber regulations in Ontario, and stated that the province had obtained nearly $50,250,000 from forests and minerals. Their greatest difficulty was where townships were open to settlement and the timber was still under license. On land north of the height of land he believed would be found Ontario's greatest timber asset. On this territory there were estimated to be 250,000,000 cords of pulpwood. Next summer they would be confronted with a great problem. The National Transcontinental would be under construction, and unless proper precautions were taken it might be a veritable line of fire, extending for 600 miles through that valuable timber. Ontario had in her timber resources an asset of $310,000,000. He thought it was a conservative estimate to say that there was a supply for thirty years.

Reached the Limit.

"The cutting of timber in Nova Scotia," stated Mr. F. C. Whitman, president of the Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association, in his paper, "and the output of lumber have reached the limit of reasonable production, and the increasing value of lumber has a tendency to draw altogether too heavily upon our diminishing timber reserves." A forest policy adapted to the present system of tenure was badly needed.

Imprison Instead of Fine.

Mr. A. T. Drummond contributed a paper, in which he advocated the substitution of imprisonment for fine as the penalty for the punishment of carelessness resulting in the starting of forest fires. Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces should have a bureau of forestry similar to that at Washington, and a regular system of replanting adopted in regard to cut-over and burnt-over areas, trained foresters should be employed, a certain number of trees should be left on every square mile of area cut, and slack should be destroyed.

Sounds Nice, But—

Dean Fernow pointed out that a 30 year supply sounded very nice, but when that time had gone they would still require timber. While fiscally the situation was good, yet from the standpoint of the association the situation was hopeless. While it was comparatively easy to theorize, it was difficult to put the theories into practice.

President Falconer, in a brief speech, pointed out that the department of forestry this year had the same number of students as the department of science had 30 years ago. Now there were 700 students in the science faculty.

LONDON CHILDREN ARE WONDERS

Two Little Acrobats Who Show Class All the Way.

London now boasts of a couple of acrobats, which are, according to experts, the equal of any children of their age in the world today. Their names are Velma Rasmussen, aged 4, and Alva Rasmussen, aged 3, daughter and son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rasmusenn, of Becher street, South London.

Several times they have been before the people of London in amateur contests, and last night they carried off the prize in a local theatre. The children have phenomenal strength, and can twist and turn in any shape. The little girl can lift, at arm's length, the boy, who weighs forty pounds.

The family is a Danish one, and the father is very intelligent. He has a burning desire for education for his family, and says that if he can make a good contract to put the children on the stage he will let them appear for a few years, and use the money they earn to give them both a college education.

General Manager Bennett, and Manager Driscoll, of Bennett's Theatre, declare the children to be wonders. An Advertiser man saw them last night, and was compelled to admit that the work of the youngsters is marvellous.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Feb. 12.—At New York—Indiana, from Naples.

At Liverpool—Devonian, from Boston.

At Southampton—Adriatic, from New York.

At Madeira—Arabic, from New York.

At Naples—Romanic, from Boston.

At Flume—Carmania, from New York.

At Halifax—Canada, from Liverpool.

EDWARD'S TRIP A PEACEMAKER

English Monarch Berlin Visit Leads to Better Feeling All Around.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra left here for London at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after a visit of four days in the German capital. They were accompanied to the railroad station by the Emperor and the Empress and their military suites, and Prince Henry of Prussia. The leave-taking was affectionate, his majesty kissing the Emperor three times on the cheek.

The impression made by the King on the German people has been very favorable, and his visit to the town hall of this city two days ago is regarded as a high compliment to the German burgher classes as well as a tribute to the merchants and financiers of the country, who are in reality the makers of modern Germany.

While the newspapers continue to assert that there is little expectation of tangible and positive results from the royal visit, they express the belief that the coming of the King will promote a good understanding between the two countries.

KOMOKA.

Komoka, Feb. 11.—The Emerald Town is making rapid strides towards being modernized. Business in all lines is very brisk and the residents are looking forward with keen anticipation to the building of the new town hall, which will, no doubt, be a splendid addition to our already picturesque town.

Mr. Cuthbertson has gone to the west.

Mr. Geo. Blackwell paid a short visit to Woodstock this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Johnson have been spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Seabrook.

An entertainment, under the auspices of the Y. P. S., will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23. The programme will be given by the Imperial Male Quartette, of London, assisted by Miss Jean Carmichael, also of London. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Admissin, 25 cents.

Mr. John McLaughlin, who underwent an operation in Victoria Hospital, London, is able to be removed to his home. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Rev. Dr. Nixon will address the Y P. S. on Tuesday evening on "Pilgrims' Progress."

Mr. and Mrs. J. Scoyne and Miss Mabel Scoyne attended the wedding of the former's niece in Caradoc on Wednesday.

A large number attended the institute meetings held here last week.

The Bible study meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lofthouse last week was well attended.

The Komoka creamery has had a most successful year.

Mrs. Finch has been very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and son Richard have been visiting friends in St. Thomas and vicinity.

Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Belle McDonald attended the W. F. M. S. convention in Glencoe recently.

Miss Sadie McDougall has been visiting friends in Alvinston.

GLANWORTH.

Glanworth, Feb. 11.—The remains of Mrs. Howard Kellard, who died at her home, Emmasville, Sask., Jan. 27, were interred today in Christ Church (Glanworth) burying ground. Before her marriage a little over a year ago, Mrs. Kellard (nee Annie Wright) was one of Glanworth's most popular young ladies. A member of Christ Church, she had been baptized, married and now buried by the rector, Rev. Mr. Edelstein. Besides her young husband and infant son, she is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wright, one sister, Mrs. Wilson McCullough, of Manitoba, and two brothers, Messrs. Will and Fred Wright, living on the homestead. Mrs. Kellard's sudden death has brought sorrow to the entire community.

The many friends of Miss Edith Caughlin, formerly of Glanworth, but later a resident of St. Thomas, will be grieved to hear of her death which occurred at the home of her brother, Mr. D. Caughlin, barrister, on Feb. 9. An older sister is also not expected to live.

Mr. Wilson McCullough underwent an operation for appendicitis on Tuesday morning at St. Joseph's Hospital, London, Drs. Stevenson, of London, and Reid, of Glanworth, operating. This is the second member of this family to have contracted this disease, as Mr. John McCullough was under treatment at the same hospital and by the same doctors less than a month ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Vicars Fisher have returned from attending the funeral of Mr. Henry Jackson, of Galt. Mr. Jackson was Mrs. Fisher's father.

Miss Carrie Fisher is at her uncle's, Mr. Harry Shore's, Byron, for a short time.

Mr. Harry McCullough, of Manitoba, is visiting his parents at "Rolandale Farm," Glanworth.

Miss Ruth Coxe is at "Waverly" again after a two weeks' absence.

CLANDEBOYE.

Clandeboye, Feb. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, of Fonoka, Alta., who, for the past couple of months have been visiting

You have thought about taking a

Business or Shorthand

Course in the

H. S. College

Y. M. C. A., LONDON.

Why not let your thinking crystallize into action NOW? Catalogue, giving full particulars, free.

J. W. Westervelt, C. A., vice-principal.
J. W. Westervelt, principal.

NEW PREMISES

I have removed from the Oddfellows' Hall Block, corner of Dundas and Clarence streets, to

346 RICHMOND STREET

East side, between King and York streets.

You will find the new store equipped with all conveniences. Our stock of suitings and overcoatings are entirely new and fashionable goods.

An invitation is extended to customers and others to call at the new store.

O. LABELLE & CO

MERCHANT TAILORS.

GRAVES

BARGAIN ATTRACTIONS IN

WALL PAPER

A big Wall Paper Sale is now going on here to make room for new goods. We need the room and you need the paper. What's more, you'll be highly-pleased with the handsome Wall Papers we are offering at the following sale prices:

15c and 20c Papers 10c roll
25c to 30c Papers 15c roll
35c to 50c Papers 25c roll
60c to 75c Papers 35c roll

Look ahead for spring needs.

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KINDLING WOOD $1

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Regular Dinner from 11:45 to 2 o'clock. Supper, 5:30 to 8.

Special Sunday Dinner

MASON & RISCH Piano Warerooms 213 Dundas Street

Upstairs, Duffield Block,

Catalogues and prices mailed free on application.

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Dundas Street, central, only $7 a month.

THE LONDON LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

ywt

Steinway & Sons Honored by Queen of Norway

Cablegram Announces Appointment by Royal Warrant of Steinway & Sons as Piano Makers to Her Majesty.

A cablegram received at Steinway Hall this week announced the appointment by royal warrant of Steinway & Sons as piano makers to her Majesty the Queen of Norway, one of the most popular royalties in the world, and who was the former Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward of Great Britain.

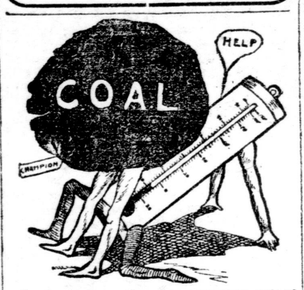
This is the latest chapter in the interesting history of the relations between the great Steinway house and the courts of Europe. One honor after another has come to the house from European courts. The prestige of the Steinway piano in Europe has for years been brilliant, and on Steinway pianos many queens have perfected themselves in the study of music. No less than seventeen of the reigning courts of Europe have appointed Steinway & Sons their piano makers by special warrant.

In April, 1908, Steinway & Sons were appointed by royal warrant "pianoforte manufacturers to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales." This followed a visit by her Royal Highness to Steinway Hall, London. She ordered a Steinway Vertegrand for Marlborough House.

We have just received a duplicate of the piano purchased by H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

NORDHEIMERS, LIMITED

Sole Agents, 188 Dundas Street.
Established 1840. T. C. Wright. Manager.



Our coal is a champion knocker out of cold weather. Low temperature need have no terrors for you with a goodly supply of our coal in your cellar. It is good because it is entirely free from dirt, stones or slate, and every lump helps to knock out the cold.

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CARD PRIZES

Bonbon Dishes, Sterling Silver Frames, Sugar Tongs and many articles of artistic design.

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402 RICHMOND STREET.

"THE WOMAN WHO KNOWS"

Well, just you ask her and she will say

Johnston Bros. XXX Bread

Is the best bread. Try it and you'll be of the same opinion too.

At grocers or delivered.

JOHNSTON BROS.

PHONE 944.

City and District

—Fire Chief Aitken is looking for horses in the vicinity of Belmont at present.

—There was a sitting of the first division court yesterday under Judge Macbeth. There were only a few minor cases up for consideration and the session was short.

—The ladies of St. Luke's, Broughdale, are preparing a most tempting programme for next Tuesday. During the afternoon there will be a sale of ordinary and fancy needle work, and in the evening a musical and literary programme, and an exhibition of "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works," the latter taken from Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

Valentine Party.

A very pretty valentine party was given by Miss Pearl Manness last evening at her home, 745 Waterloo street, in honor of Miss Ada Dale, of Chicago. The house was prettily decorated with red hearts and other things suitable to the day. The company played cards until 12, when a very dainty lunch was served. Dancing was enjoyed for an hour or two. There were over 50 guests present, and all enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

Going Full Force

OUR BIG 20% DISCOUNT SALE STILL ON

All of our high-grade Jewelry must go at one-fifth off this month. Do your buying now.

SUMNER

THE JEWELER,

380 Richmond Street.

A Runaway.

A horse belonging to S. Duffy, of Thorndale, ran away on Carling street yesterday afternoon at 2:30 and did considerable damage to the buggy to which it was attached by colliding with a post. The driver, Mr. Duffy, was thrown out, but beyond a number of bruises was unhurt.

Preaching Appointments.

The Sunday appointments for Huron College are as follows: Lakeside, Rev. T. Westgate; Walkerton, Rev. W. B. Hawkins; Courtright, S. S. Hardy; Listowel, Rev. A. L. Charles; Stratford, Old. St. Paul's, H. Hutton; Dutton, N. Ward; Lambeth, E. Hawkins; Oil Springs and Inwood, P. Law; Adelaide, J. Tully; Attwood, W. H. Moore; Aged People's Home, J. Morris.

The Great Corelli.

The attraction at the Grand last evening was Corelli, the Mysterious, a magician of great skill. There was a fair attendance.

Corelli, not Marie, introduced many tricks. Some of them were old, of course, but there were many new ones, and he did them all well, with one or two exceptions.

All the old favorites, rabbits out of a man's clothes, the card sets, are given, with some new features quite as interesting.

The floating lady was an interesting experiment, and pleased the audience.

During the performance several specialties were introduced by vaudeville performers. They were very good.

There will be a matinee this afternoon and a performance this evening.

Salvation Services.

Colonel Sharp and the provincial staff will conduct special services at the Salvation Army Citadel, Clarence street, on Sunday and Monday, Feb. 14 and 15. A musical festival will be given by the band on Sunday afternoon, and on Monday evening the colonel will give a lecture on "Bermuda." This lecture will be illustrated by moving pictures.

A Seven-Years' Pastorate.

Rev. W. H. Butt, who some years ago was pastor of one of London's city churches, is putting in a second term at Centralia. At a board meeting last night he was most cordially and unanimously invited to return for a third year, thus making a seven-years' pastorate on the same charge, which is rather unusual in Methodism.

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LONDONER DEAD IN FLINT, MICH.

James Roland Allen Has Passed Away.

The death occurred in Flint, Mich., on Thursday last, of James Roland Allen, a well-known former Londoner. Mr. Allen was 27 years old, and only moved to Flint four months ago. Besides his wife, he is survived by his mother, three brothers and two sisters, Walter, John, Samuel, and Mrs. L. Williams, of Flint, Mich., and Mrs. Arthur Hunt, of this city.

The remains arrived in the city this morning from Flint, and the funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon to Woodland Cemetery from the residence of Mr. A. E. Reeves, 448 Woodman avenue. Deceased was a member of Court Middlesex, No. 118, of the C. O. F., and the funeral will be held under their auspices.

ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE COMPANY

Thirty-Eighth Annual Report Shows Solid Financial Standing.

The thirty-eighth report of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company is a highly-satisfactory one, indeed, and places that institution in the front rank in Canada.

The profits during the year amounted $171,885 66, of which $78,000 was given out in dividends, with $6,000 as a bonus; $13,000 to the building fund; $35,000 to the reserve, and $39,385 66 was carried forward. It was decided to declare a dividend of 7 per cent in the future.

Mr. John McClary, president of the company, referred to the improved conditions in business, and declared that the worst was over and that business was rapidly assuming its normal condition. He pointed with hope to the future, and while the report of the year was extremely satisfactory. Better times are ahead. Other shareholders expressed themselves as more than delighted with the report.

The following directors were elected: Mr. John McClary, Arthur S. Emery, William Bowman, Col. W. M. G. Gartshore and John H. Dillon.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. John McClary was re-elected president, and Mr. Arthur S. Emery, vice-president.

A WOMAN IN THE PULPIT

Rev. Mrs. Harrison, of London, Conducts Services in Fingal.

Successful anniversary services were held in the Fingal Methodist Church on Sunday morning and evening, when Mrs. (Rev.) Harrison, of London, was the speaker at both services. She created a most favorable impression. Mrs. Harrison is a splendid reader, her full voice being heard distinctly in the farthest parts of the edifice. She is a pulpit speaker of much ability, retaining the interest and attention of her hearers both by the subject-matter of her sermon and the manner of its delivery. There was no attempt at eloquence, but there was an earnestness and power of delivery that betokened reserve force.

At the morning service Mrs. Harrison delivered an excellent sermon, based on the word "Hope," to a large and appreciative congregation. The musical portion of the services was very fine. Those taking part in the solos were Miss Alma Benedict, Miss Laura Timewell, Vera Molaskey, Messrs. T. D. Bake, Wm. Page and H. Adair.

Early in the evening, before the service began, nearly every seat in the church was occupied. The solo by Harry Adair was pleasingly executed. The Misses Timewell gave a duet in their usual finished manner, which was greatly appreciated. The speaker gave an excellent address. Miss Mabel Laur presided at the organ.

HYATT—GRAVES

Pleasant Event at Home of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Graves, Caradoc.

A very pleasant event took place on Wednesday afternoon at "Troops," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Graves, second concession, Caradoc, being the occasion of the marriage of their eldest daughter, Ellen Laura, to Mr. Maynard James Hyatt, a prosperous young yeoman of the same township.

Promptly at three o'clock the bride entered the drawing-room leaning on the arm of her father, to where the Rev. Mr. Mason, who performed the ceremony, and the groom awaited them. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Edith Tupholme, of London, while the groom was supported by the bride's brother, Mr. Fred Graves. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present, while among those from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. D. Hyatt, Strathroy; Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Smith, Strathroy; Mr. and Mrs. Hanson Graves, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. MacPherson, St. Thomas; Miss Edith Tupholme, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hyatt, Delaware; Mr. Frank Mains, Crumlin, and Mr. E. L. Graves, London.

The bride looked charming in a gown of crepe de chene. Her travelling suit was of blue broadcloth with hat to match. The bridesmaid also looked charming in a gown of organdy. The presents were numerous and costly indicating the high esteem in which the bride and groom are held.

Directly after the wedding dinner the happy young couple left mid showers of rice and with the good wishes of their friends for Chatham, Windsor, Detroit and points west where they will spend their honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt will be at home to their friends on the 20th inst. at their home, lot 13, concession 4, Caradoc.

CITY HALL SCHEME BELOW SURFACE

Mayor Stevely Admits There Is No Chance for New Buildings.

There was little business transacted at the meeting of No. 1 committee yesterday afternoon.

The paragraph from Mayor Stevely's inaugural address referring to a new city hall, in which the county was to share the expense, was brought up.

His worship said that they might as well file that recommendation as the county council had turned the proposition down. He pointed out that the county could not be counted on to do anything in that line.

Ald. Ferguson stated that the committee had no official notification that the county council had refused to deal with the matter, and advised laying it over. This was done.

Watch for a Veteran.

Mr. R. S. Simmons will get his watch. He was a veteran of the South African war in the second contingent, but when he was out of the city the rest of them were presented with gold watches. On investigation it was found that while there were other claimants for watches, Simmons was the only one resident in the city at the time, the others having moved in afterwards. It was decided to give him the watch, but the committee say that this will be the last, as no other applications will be considered.

Rolling Mills Exemption.

Legislation will be applied for to validate the bylaw giving the London Rolling Mills exemption from taxation for one year. This is the usual proceedings and covers the life of the exemption.

All applications for grants were laid over until the estimates are considered.

Those present were Ald. Ferguson chairman, Ald. Beattie, Ald. Stevenson, Ald. Parsons, Mayor Stevely and Secretary Baker.

TRIP TO EUROPE

Continued from Page One.

DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE.

The County of Middlesex outside the city limits.

Miss Margaret Simmie, Byron	16,145
Miss Rosa Longfield, Mossley	15,107
Miss Ethel Earl, Egerton street	14,290
Miss Grace Shepherd, Lambeth	9,044
Miss Sylvia Oliver, Kilworth Bridge	6,033
Miss Ethel Grant, Chelsea Green	5,937
Miss Rebecca A. Wilkins, Adelaide	5,675
Miss Rosa Fraser, Poplar Hill	5,657
Miss Lily Arthur, Lambeth	4,264
Miss Gladys Malcolm, Littlewood	2,387
Miss May Little, London Junction	902
Miss Rebecca Robinson, Lucan	1

DISTRICT NUMBER SIX.

The Counties of Lambton, Kent and Essex.

Miss Mabel Anderson, Wyoming	8,330
Miss Irene Marriot, Sarnia	4,518
Miss Aggie St. Clair, Brigden	4,182
Miss Clara Kipp, Chatham	3,964
Miss Belva E. Myers, Florence	1,953
Miss Blanche Little, Wallaceburg	1,276
Miss Constance E. Cowan, Chatham	254
Miss Violet Wood, Mooretown	208
Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Ouvry	168
Miss Elva Stone, Corunna	....
Miss Rina Knott, Chatham	....
Miss Gertie Dezellia, Chatham	....
Miss Lillian Wemp, Chatham	....
Miss Pearl Walters, Chatham	....

DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN.

The Counties of Elgin and Oxford.

Miss Maude Law, Harrietsville	10,892
Miss Maude Sweatman, Tillsonburg	4,089
Miss Carrie Field, Tillsonburg	3,283
Miss Bertha Sweet, Tillsonburg	2,184
Miss Eva Taylor, Port Stanley	1,280
Miss Pearl Best, Springfield	535
Miss Nellie McWilliams, Thamesford	400
Miss Rose Shepherd, Aylmer	383
Miss Mattie Moore, Bayham	71
Miss Christine Macdonald, Kintore	44
Miss Nellie Arnum, St. Thomas	....
Miss W. De Groat, Ingersoll	....

DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT.

Counties of Huron, Bruce and Perth.

Mrs. J. A. Rumball, Goderich	6,514
Miss Clara Holden, St. Marys	5,317
Miss A. W. Sawers, Brucefield	5,211
Miss Florence Pope, Hensall	2,430
Miss Alice Mawhinney, Crediton	1,502
Miss Mary Gibson, Brucefield	570
Miss Leona Potts, Clinton	295
Mrs. W. W. Meredith, Seaforth	....
Miss Abbie Fletcher, St. Marys	....

BUSINESSMEN'S LUNCH.

Smallman & Ingram are now serving daily in their lunchroom a regular course dinner or businessmen's lunch between the hours of 11:45 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. for 35 cents. The lunchroom is increasing in popularity daily, and it is anticipated that these midday dinners will prove a great convenience to all who lunch downtown.

A CELEBRATED PIANIST.

Jeannette Durno, the celebrated pianist, who played so successfully with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, will give a piano recital in the piano salon of Heintzman & Co. during the early part of March, assisted by Mr. Harold Jarvis, tenor, or Mr. H. Ruthven McDonald. This recital will be one of the rare treats to the musically-inclined people of London, as Jeannette Durno is one of the great exponents in America of the Leschetizky method, being for four years one of the great teacher's favorite pupils, and is one of the most artistic pianists before the public today. Mr. J. A. Croden, the manager of Heintzman & Co., is to be congratulated in securing such eminent artists for the recital.

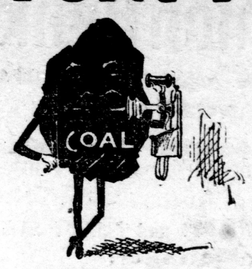
A Port Stanley Wedding.

On the evening of Wednesday, 10th inst., an interesting event transpired at the home of Mr and Mrs. William H. Farr, Port Stanley, when their only daughter, Eva Lillian, and Mr. Harry Ellison, also of the Port, were united in marriage by Rev. Canon Downie, of Christ Church. The bride was charming in a cream satin dress, trimmed with Irish lace and buttons, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. After the ceremony a choice wedding breakfast was served in the dining-room, which was tastefully decorated in pink and white, the table displaying white and pink carnations with streamers of smilax. The bride's travelling suit was of green striped cloth with hat to correspond, and a handsome set of mink furs, the present of the groom. On their return from their trip to Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Ellison will reside in Port Stanley.

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1,500 rolls 25c and 30c papers, to sell at ..... 15¢
800 rolls 25c and 30c papers, to sell at ..... 25¢
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ABE LINCOLN'S LAST DAY ON EARTH

ONE OF THE HAPPIEST, IF NOT THE HAPPIEST, OF HIS LIFE—HIS CHEERFULNESS AT BREAKFAST AND HIS LAST CABINET MEETING—LATE TO DINNER BECAUSE HE HAD BECOME DEEPLY INTERESTED IN READING A HUMOROUS BOOK — THE THEATRE PARTY IN THE EVENING—THE FATAL SHOT — THE PRESIDENT'S LAST HOURS.

(By Ida M. Tarbell.)

"The war is over." Throughout the breadth of the north this was the jubilant cry with which people greeted one another on the morning of April 14, 1865. For ten days reports of victories had been coming to them; Petersburg evacuated, Richmond fallen, Jefferson Davis and his cabinet fled, Lee surrendered, Mobile captured. Nothing of the Confederacy, in short, remained but Johnston's army, and it was generally believed that its surrender to Sherman was but a matter of hours. How completely the conflict was at an end, however, the people of the north had not realized until they read in their newspapers, on that Good Friday morning, an order of the secretary of war suspending the draft, stopping the purchase of military supplies and removing military restrictions from trade. The war was over indeed.

Such a day of rejoicing as followed the world has rarely seen.

LINCOLN'S JOY.

One man before all others in the nation felt and showed his gladness that day—the President, Abraham Lincoln. For weeks now he had seen the end approaching, and little by little he had been thankfully laying aside the ways of war and returning to those of peace. His soul, tuned by nature to gentleness and good-will, had been for four years forced to lead in a pitiless war. Now his duties were to "bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan"; to devise plans by which the members of the restored Union could live together in harmony, to plan for the future of the four million human beings to whom he had given freedom. All those who were with him at this time remarked the change in his feelings and his ways. He seemed to be aroused to a new sense of the beauty of peace and rest. For the first time since he entered the presidency he took a holiday. He loved to linger in quiet spots, and he read over and over with infinite satisfaction lines of poetry which expressed repose. The perfect tranquility in death seemed especially to appeal to him. Mrs. Lincoln related to her friend, Isaac Arnold, that, while visiting Grant's headquarters at City Point in April she was driving one day with her husband along the banks of the James, when they passed a country graveyard. "It was a retired place, shaded with trees, and early spring flowers were opening on nearly every grave. It was so quiet and attractive that they stopped the carriage and walked through it. Mr. Lincoln seemed thoughtful and impressed. He said: 'Mary, you are stronger than I. You will survive me. When I am gone, lay my remains in some quiet place like this.'"

THE WHITE HOUSE PARTY.

There was a marked change in his appearance. All through 1863 and 1864 his thin face had day by day grown more haggard, its lines had deepened, its pallor had become a more ghastly gray. His eye, always sad when he was in thought, had a look of unutterable grief. Through all these months Lincoln was, in fact, consumed by sorrow. "I think I shall never be glad again," he said once to a friend. But as one by one the weights lifted, a change came over him; his form straightened, his face cleared, the lines became less accentuated. "His whole appearance, poise and bearing had marvellously changed," says Mr. James Harlan. "He was, in fact, transfigured. That indescribable sadness which had previously seemed to be an adamantine element of his very being had been suddenly changed for an equally indescribable expression of serene joy, as if conscious that the great purpose of his life had been achieved."

Never since he had become convinced that the end of the war was near had Mr. Lincoln seemed to his friends more glad, more serene, than on the 14th of April.

At the White House the family party which met at breakfast was unusually happy. Capt. Robert Lincoln, the President's eldest son, then aide-de-camp on Grant's staff, had arrived that morning, and the closing scenes of Grant's campaign were discussed with the deepest interest by father and son. Soon after breakfast the President received Schuyler Colfax, who was about to leave for the west, and later in the morning the cabinet met. Friday being its regular day. Gen. Grant was invited to remain to its session. There was the greatest interest at the moment in Gen. Sherman's movements, and Grant was plied with questions by the cabinet. The President was least anxious of all. The news would soon come, he said, and it would be favorable. He had no doubt of this, for the night before he had a dream which had preceded nearly every important event of the war.

THE AFTERNOON DRIVE.

In the afternoon the President went for his usual drive. Only Mrs. Lincoln was with him. Years afterward Mrs. Lincoln related to Isaac Arnold what she remembered of Mr. Lincoln's words that day: "Mary," he said, "we have had a hard time of it since we came to Washington; but the war is over, and with God's blessing we may hope for four years of peace and happiness, and then we will go back to Illinois and pass the rest of our lives in quiet. We have laid by some money, and during this term we will try—and save up more, but shall not have enough to support us. We will go back to Illinois and I will open a law office at Springfield or Chicago and practice law, and at least do enough to help give us a livelihood."

It was late in the afternoon when he returned from his drive, and as he left his carriage he saw going across the lawn toward the treasury a group of friends, among them Richard Oglesby, then governor of Illinois. "Come back, boys, come back," he shouted. The party turned and joined the President on the portico and went up to his office with him.

"How long we remained there I do not remember," says Gov. Oglesby. "Lincoln got to reading some humorous book; I think it was by 'John Phoenix.' They kept sending for him to come to dinner. He promised each time to go, but would continue reading the book. Finally he got a sort of peremptory order that he must come to dinner at once. It was explained to me by the old man at the door that they were going to have dinner and then go to the theatre."

THE THEATRE PARTY.

A theatre party had been made up by Mrs. Lincoln for that evening—Gen. and Mrs. Grant being her guests—to see Laura Keene at Ford's Theatre in "Our American Cousin." Miss Keene was ending her season in Washington that night with a benefit. The box had been ordered in the morning, and unusual preparations had been made to receive the presidential party. The partition between the two upper proscenium boxes at the left of the stage had been removed, comfortable upholstered chairs had been put in, and the front of the box had been draped with flags. The manager, of course, took care to announce in the afternoon papers that the "President and his lady" and the "Hero of Appomattox" would attend Miss Keene's benefit that evening.

By eight o'clock the house was filled with the half-idle, half-curious crowd of a holiday night. Many had come simply to see Gen. Grant, whose face was then unfamiliar in Washington. Others, strolling down the street, had dropped in because they had nothing better to do. The play began promptly, the house following its nonsensical fun with friendly eyes and generous applause, one eye on the President's box.

PRESIDENT ARRIVES LATE.

The presidential party was late. Indeed, it had not left the White House until after eight o'clock, and then it was made up differently from what Mrs. Lincoln had expected, for in the afternoon she had received word that Gen. and Mrs. Grant had decided to go north that night. It was suggested then that the party be given up, but the fear that the public would be disappointed decided the President to keep the engagement. Two young friends, the daughter of Senator Ira Harris and his stepson, Maj. H. R. Rathbone, had been invited to take the places of Gen. and Mrs. Grant.

Schuyler Colfax and Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, had called early in the evening, and the President had talked with them a little while. He rose finally with evident regret to go to his carriage. The two gentlemen accompanied him to the door, and he paused there long enough to write on a card, "Admit Mr. Ashmun and friend tomorrow morning at nine o'clock." As he shook hands with them he said to Mr. Colfax: "Colfax, don't forget to tell those people in the mining regions what I told you this morning." Then, entering his carriage, he was driven to the theatre on Tenth street between E and F.

When the presidential party finally entered the theatre, making its way along the gallery behind the seats of the dress circle, the orchestra broke into "Hail to the Chief," and the people, rising in their seats and waving hats and handkerchiefs, cheered and cheered, the actors on the stage standing silent in the meantime. The party passed through the narrow entrance into the box, and the several members laid aside their wraps and, bowing and smiling to the enthusiastic crowd below, seated themselves. Mr. Lincoln in a large armchair at the left, Mrs. Lincoln next to him, Miss Harris next, and to the extreme right, a little behind Miss Harris, Maj. Rathbone; and then the play went on.

WATCHED BY THE ASSASSIN.

The party in the box was well entertained, it seemed, especially the President, who laughed good-humoredly at the jokes and chatted cheerfully between the acts. He moved from his seat but once, rising then to put on his overcoat, for the house was chilly. The audience was well entertained, too, though not a few kept an eye on the box entrance, still expecting Gen. Grant. The few whose eyes sought the box now and then noticed in the second scene of the third act that a man was passing behind the seats of the dress circle and approaching the entrance to the box. Those who did not know him noticed that he was strikingly handsome, though very pale; that was all. They did not look again. It was not Gen. Grant.

One man did watch him. He knew him, and wanted to see who in the presidential box it could be that he knew well enough to call on in the middle of an act. If any attendant saw him there was no question of his movements. He was a privileged person in the theatre, having free entrance to every corner. He had been there in the course of the day; he had passed out and in once or twice during the evening.

Crowding behind some loose chairs in the aisle, the man took from his pocket a package of visiting cards, and, selecting one, gave it to the messenger at the door, saying he knew the President. A moment later he passed out of sight through the door leading into the passage behind the box. He closed the door behind him, and did a curious thing for a visitor to a theatre party. He picked up a piece of stout plank which he seemed to know just where to find and slipped one end into a hole gouged into the wall close to the door casing. The plank extended across the door, making a rough but effective bolt. Turning to the door which led from the passage to the boxes, he may have peered through a tiny hole which had been drilled through the panel. If he did he saw a quiet party intent on the play, the President just then smiling over a bit of homely wit.

THE FATAL SHOT.

Opening the door so quietly that no one heard him, the man entered the box. Then if any eye in the house could but have looked, if one head in the box had been turned, it would have been seen that the man held in his right hand a Derringer pistol, and that he raised the weapon and aimed it steadily at the head of the smiling President.

No eye saw him, but a second later and every ear heard a pistol shot. Those in the house unfamiliar with the play thought it a part of the performance and waited expectant. Those familiar with "Our American Cousin," the orchestra, attendants, actors, searched in amazement to see from where the sound came. Only three persons in all the house knew just where it was—three of the four in the box knew it was there by their side—a tragedy. The fourth saw nothing, heard nothing, thought nothing. His head had fallen quietly on his breast, his arms had relaxed a little, the smile was still on his lips.

Physicians lifted the silent figure, still sitting calmly in the chair, stretched it on the floor and began to tear away the clothing to find the wound, which they supposed was in the breast. It was a moment before it was discovered that the ball had entered the head back of the left ear and was imbedded in the brain.

REMOVING LINCOLN.

There seemed to be but one desire then; that was to get the wounded man from the scene of the murder. Two persons lifted him, and the stricken party passed the box, through the dress circle, down the stairs into the street, the blood dripping from the wound faster and faster as they went. No one seemed to know where they were going, for as they reached the street there was a helpless pause and an appeal to the bearers, "Where shall we take him?"

Across the street, on the high front steps of a plain three-storied brick house, stood a man who but a moment before had left the theatre, rather bored by the play. He had seen, as he stood there idly wondering if he should go in to bed or not, a violent commotion in the vestibule of the theatre; had seen people rushing out, the street filling up, policemen and soldiers appearing. He did not know what it all meant. Then two men bearing a body

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

THE UNIONIST TARIFF POLICY

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN TELLS WHAT A UNIONIST GOVERNMENT WOULD DO—WOULD FRAME A BUDGET EMBODYING TARIFF REFORM AND PREFERENTIAL TRADE—THE POSITION OF THE UNIONIST FREE TRADERS.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain attended the other night in Birmingham the annual meeting of the East Worcestershire Liberal Unionist Association. Replying to a resolution assuring him of unaltered confidence and support, Mr. Chamberlain said he had spoken all over the country, from as far north as Aberdeenshire to as far south as Devonshire, and though he had often been cautioned that the question of tariff reform was a very delicate one, and one upon which public opinion was not ripe for decided and decisive declaration, yet he had found that it was a subject above all others in which the great audiences of his fellow-countrymen were interested, and that one could not be too clear or too decided in the explanation of the policy which the party proposed to carry out.

THE PARTY TO STAND OR FALL BY A "SCIENTIFIC TARIFF."

He thought it was very easy to exaggerate the amount of difference which existed in their ranks. He thought it was confined to very few people. (Hear, hear). No doubt in some cases they were conspicuous people, but it did not spread to the mass of the party, who would expect and require that the representatives whom they sent to Parliament should loyally support Mr. Balfour in the heavy task which he had undertaken. That it was a heavy task he did not for a moment attempt to conceal from himself or from them. To create a scientific tariff in a country which had no scientific tariff at all and whose tariff regulations were represented only by half a dozen taxes on articles of food or drink was no light or easy undertaking, and the Government which set to work upon it would require the loyal support and hearty co-operation, the patience and the confidence of the party on whom it had to rely. (Applause.) But that any Unionist Government which could now be formed in this country must set to work upon that programme, and stand or fall by it, was an obvious truism which it was unnecessary for any of them to emphasize. Mr. Balfour's declarations had been perfectly clear that this was the first constructive policy to which the party must turn its attention as soon as they were again in power, and his declaration had been indorsed by all his colleagues and by the representative associations of the party throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Applause.) They could not turn back if they would, and they would not turn back if they could. (Applause.) It was the first work to which they would have to set their hands. (Hear, hear.) No Unionist Government was possible except upon that basis, and none of the party leaders who had supported Mr. Balfour's declaration and had preached his policy up and down the country could take office or retain office on any other terms or conditions. (Applause.)

THE FIRST BUDGET.

Whoever might be the chancellor of the exchequer in the next Unionist Government, his first budget would and must mark a definite separation from our old fiscal traditions. It would and must enter upon a new path of fiscal reform and of reciprocal preferential trade with the colonies, the staple of their programme today. (Applause.) He did not pretend that a task of such difficulty as that of tariff reform could be accomplished in haste, or that the wisdom of any body of men would be so great and so final as at the first offset to produce a perfect scheme which would require no alteration afterwards. Such expectations would be foolish and absurd. Nor did he undertake to say exactly to what extent it might be possible for a Government which had lately assumed office to deal with the subject in its first session of Parliament. That must depend upon circumstances which at the present time they could neither foresee nor foretell—upon the date at which the party went into office, upon the position of affairs at that time. But the country would expect, and their party would demand, that the Government should at the first opportunity and on the first occasion when it produced a budget produce a budget which embodied the principle and illustrated in practice the theories of tariff reform and preferential trade. Of that he had no manner or possibility of doubt, and upon the fate of that policy the fate of such a Unionist Government must depend.

THE UNIONIST FREE-FOODERS.

Any Unionist Government would have to stand or fall by the acceptance or rejection of their fiscal policy, and any constituency which returned a man to Parliament, or any man who went to Parliament, not merely unable perhaps to see eye to eye with his party in this matter, but with the intention of giving a vote against the Government upon it, must know and must see that probably in the very first, or at any rate in one of the earliest important divisions of the new Parliament he would be voting to put an end to the life of the ministry which his party had succeeded in placing in power. He did not believe that many members of the party—he should hope that before long it might be said that not a member of the party—would be willing so to magnify his hesitation or his differences on that point as to cause him for its sake to support a Radical Government against his own party or to refuse to support a Unionist Government if a Unionist Government was in power. But whatever might be their fate, whatever might be the character of the majority with which they were returned, if a Unionist majority there were, they were bound in honor, they were obliged by their declarations and by their speeches, to proceed with the practical adoption of that policy at once, and no hesitation would be either tolerated or permitted, he was certain, by the great bulk of their adherents in Parliament or outside. (Hear, hear.) The sooner the chance of returning that Unionist majority came the better they would be pleased. (Applause.)

THE HOME LIFE OF JESUS REFLECTED IN HIS SAYINGS

From The Nation, London, Eng.

A century or two after the appearance of the Christian Gospels, which we still read, it was the fancy of men of letters to supplement them. The canonical books, it was felt, had left gaps in the story of our Lord, and these were filled, though not with any great literary skill. The new gospels, set alongside of the old, illustrate the saying of Jesus as to patched garments—"the new agreeth not with the old." The "Gospel of the Infancy" tells us, for example, of a teacher whose hand was miraculously paralyzed when he was on the point of striking Jesus, and of a boy who, coming heedlessly round a corner, ran into Jesus, and was struck dead with a word. The "Gospel of Thomas" has a tale of a couch, which Joseph the carpenter made too narrow, and which he and his son miraculously pulled out to the prescribed dimensions. There is one story of some charm in both these "gospels," which tells of clay sparrows made by Jesus (on the Sabbath, too), which flew away when he clapped his hands. Such books sufficiently explain the connotation of the word "apocryphal."

Now, quite apart from the human interest which always clings about the childhood of a significant man, the early years of Jesus have a special value for us, for it is to them that he always returned when he wished to speak his deepest thought upon the relations of God and man. The life and love of the home was for Jesus the truest picture of the divine life. We shall better understand his thought here if we realize the experience from which he spoke. Is it at all possible to reconstruct this? The gospels tell us little directly; but, after all, they preserve for us, in some abundance, what is more valuable than any ordered narrative—Jesus' own reminiscences. The scenes and settings of the parables fit easily and pleasantly into the framework of the historical and geographical facts of Jesus' life in Nazareth. They are pictures of real life—there is no doubt about that—and every recorded detail of the home at Nazareth is in harmony with them. They are very often his memories of home and childhood.

The early disappearance of the elder Joseph from the story of his house has been explained by his death, and with this much else agrees. The widow was left with five sons and at least three daughters. The eldest son, according to the story was more than twelve years old, and on him, in all likelihood, fell a large share of the household burden. The days were over when he played with other children in the market-place, and, while he never forgot the games, he had now to widen his experience and learn what it was to be weary and heavy-laden.

His parables hint at this home life. There is one that tells of a little house, where the master in bed can carry on an argument with an importunate friend in the street, who wants to borrow three loaves—a tale and scene of very humble surroundings (Luke xi., 5). In a group of stories, which we may call "the parables of the mother," are shown the woman, sweeping the house and seeking carefully till she finds a lost drachma, and counting its recovery joyful enough to call on her friends to rejoice with her (Luke xv., 8). Money meant something to a widow, especially if she had an "adversary" (Luke xviii., 3). It was Mary, no doubt, who "hid the leaven in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened," while Jesus sat by the fire and watched it work. He never forgot the sight—the basin, the heaving mass in it, the bubbles struggling out, swelling and breaking, and the rising and falling of the level—and all this commotion, the bursting of every bubble, was the proof of something alive and at work within. We can imagine his mother telling him, as she must often have had to tell him, that a younger brother's clothes would mend no more, and that new ones were needed. The careful elder brother would ask the reason why they would not mend, and the explanation stuck in his mind, and later on became the parable of the patches.

In any case, the Gospel of John definitely indicates a close and tender relation between mother and son. According to this evangelist, his mother's future was one of his cares upon the cross (xix., 26). In the earlier scene, at the wedding of Cana, Mary is represented as her eldest son's helpfulness, when their host seems likely to be in difficulties. Whatever the historical value of the fourth gospel as a whole, in such details it does not take us beyond what we could have recreated for ourselves from the synoptic picture of Jesus.

Throughout life the speech of Jesus recalled this little home and its interests. His metaphors of salt and candle and bread, his parables, all point to this quiet life, and it is significant. It means that the home was a happy one, that parents and brothers and sisters, on the whole, agreed well with one another. If conjecture is right, Jesus had himself to be father to his younger brothers and sisters—for years, in all probability. It may be that one reason why his public teaching did not begin till he was thirty years of age was the necessity for looking after the brothers and sisters.

One thing is certain—that he always had a peculiar tenderness for children. "Suffer little children to come unto Me." The old version of this saying stays in all our minds from childhood, associated with a group of memories of which we do not often speak. If we were to go behind it and look at the Greek, we might lay more emphasis on the infinitive, for a Greek would hardly have said "come" if he had meant "be brought." Children, we may be sure, came to him of themselves, and were at their ease at once. The suggestion has been made that this saying, too, goes back to Nazareth days, that the small children found a welcome in the workshop, and strayed in to see their brother there on their own irrelevant errands. To him a child was not unimportant—to hurt a child was an unspeakable thing. Indeed, if the Kingdom of Heaven meant anything, it meant that we must be children again. It is quite possible that this idea underlies the saying about a man's being born again (John iii., 3). At anyrate, we have to recover, he said, what we lost when we outgrew the child; we must have the simplicity and the frankness of children.

The outdoor life of Jesus lies recorded in his sayings and his parables. They are full of the sights and sounds of the open air. The whole life of the farm is in them. The lost sheep, the ox in a pit, the worried flock, the servant who feeds the cattle, are all there. It is, perhaps, a mark of his race and age that he has a Jew's feeling about "feeding swine," and that the dog is an unclean animal. He speaks of plowing, and he knows how it should be done; while sowing, a favorite metaphor with teachers, gives Him a good many parables. The secret growth of the grain and the harvest over-ripe, with its instant need of the reaper, lest the wheat should be split, were to him pictures of human life. With vineyards and their work he seems familiar; perhaps He, too, had "borne the burden and heat of the day." The more homely aspects of farm and garden had their appeal to Him. The simile of the hen and its chickens is associated with one of His hours of deepest emotion.

Wild nature, too, He knew and loved—the reed swaying in the wind and the wild red lilies. These last the women cut down and stuffed into ovens to burn there till the ovens were hot for baking—a matter of daily occurrence, of which no one thought. But He thought of it, and bade men study the flowers and how they grew. God had taken pains to clothe them with more beauty than Solomon had with all his dyed garments and soft raiment. Probably Jesus had seen Herodian princes on the Galilean roads, for He has more than one allusion to royal draperies. The birds of the air, from the callow sparrow that did not fall from its nest "without your Father" to the eagles that gathered about the lost sheep (Luke xvii., 37)—all these He watched. The psalmist had said long ago that these all had their meat from God, but Jesus brought them into the human family: "Your heavenly Father feedeth them." Even His knowledge of weather signs is recorded for us (Luke xii., 54), and John tells us how He spoke of the wind sweeping over the hills.

A simple home, with an atmosphere

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SIR ROBERT HART ON THE FUTURE OF CHINA

THE GREAT MAN WHO PRESIDED OVER THE CUSTOMS SERVICE OF CHINA FOR FORTY-FIVE YEARS DISCUSSES THAT GREAT EMPIRE—CHINA CHANGING IN EVERY QUARTER—BRITISH TRADE HOLDING ITS OWN—DANGER OF OFFENDING THE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

Sir Robert Hart, who was for more than half a century resident in China and was for forty-five years Inspector general of customs in that country, was the guest of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at a dinner the other night at the Midland Hotel. The company was large and thoroughly representative of the commercial and other public life of Manchester. The Chinese and British flags were hung together over the principal table.

PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER.

After the loyal toasts the president proposed the health of Sir Robert Hart. In 1859 young Mr. Hart, as he then was, resigned the British consular service to join the Chinese custom service, and in 1863 he received the important appointment of inspector-general of Chinese customs, with headquarters at Pekin. It was a splendid appointment for so young a man, and proved a most fortunate one for the Chinese Government. Foreign merchants quickly realized the benefits of the new regime, and in the course of years the Chinese customs service gained a world-wide reputation for excellent management and reliability. A knighthood and, later, a baronetcy came to Sir Robert from his own grateful country, and other European nations showered honors upon him. Thirty years after his appointment Sir Robert Hart had become the most trusted man of European birth in the Far East.

Sir Robert Hart has lived half a century in China. His position there has been unique—probably it will never again fall to the lot of any Briton (I must not say Englishman, for Sir Robert is an Irishman by birth) to fill an exactly parallel position. He has been a splendid example of the type of our countrymen who have maintained abroad that high reputation for honor, integrity, ability, and honesty of purpose on which we justly pride ourselves. In his presence I will not say more, but will call on you cordially to drink the health of Sir Robert Hart, hoping that he may long be spared to enjoy the rest and freedom which he has so amply earned by those arduous services, for which we Lancashire people have very special reason to be grateful.—(Cheers.)

SIR ROBERT HART.

Sir Robert Hart, who was received with cheers and the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," said: It is with the greatest pleasure that I have accepted the invitation of the Manchester Chambers of Commerce to come to this banquet. I am very much pleased with the cordial manner in which you have received me. The song you have sung, and the cheers which you have indulged in, take me back some 55 years, to the year when I first went to China as a student interpreter. I would have enjoyed them more at that time than I do now.—(Laughter.) I am not a good speaker, having been in the habit of keeping silence and rather concealing my thoughts in China than giving expression to them.—(Laughter and cheers.) I had work to do and not words to speak.—(Cheers.) Now that I have come before you I have been rather puzzled as to the manner in which I should address you, but before leaving London I hastily wrote down some words, and, if you will allow me, I will read them, because then I think you will have sense to listen to instead of nonsense.—(Laughter and cheers.) So much has been written and published about China, and so much information is put before the public in daily and weekly newspapers, in periodical customs statistics, and in annual consular reports, that it is difficult to decide where to begin or what to say on such an occasion as the present and to such an audience.

He spoke of the early history of China, and then said: Some three or four hundred years ago the eastern element appeared in Chinese waters, and the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and British flags were seen over strange-loking ships at different places. Some sixty years ago the inevitable occurred, and, after a war in which the Chinese were defeated at all points, treaty intercourse was established and five ports opened to foreign trade. Since that time a dozen of more states have made treaties with China, and ports are now multiplied tenfold. All such treaties have two special provisions—one is that the foreigner is to be governed in China by his own laws and his own officials, and the other is that whatever privileges are accorded to one country shall be given to all others. The first extra-territoriality was not objected to at the outset and did no harm when foreigners were few, but the foreign element has gone on increasing, and the Chinese Government now feels that it has given up some rights it ought to have retained. Foreign powers, however, cannot forego those acquired rights till Chinese judicial procedure is so reformed as to satisfy Western and Christian ideas, and the time for such a change is still far off in the future. —(Hear, hear.)

THE MOST FAVORED NATION CLAUSE.

The second treaty peculiarity is what is known as "The most favored nation" clause, and its effect is to put all comers on the same footing. This is fair to all, makes work simpler, and makes preferential treatment impossible.—(Cheers.) Trade has thus one tariff to observe and one procedure to follow, and it thus happens that success in business depends more on individual ability, energy and enterprise than on Government support or official backings. Some firms have produced merchant princes, and others have either disappeared or barely paid their way.

The five ports of sixty years ago have now become almost fifty, and a transit system enables merchants to send their foreign imports to and bring native produce for export from any and every place, no matter how distant, in the interior. Still foreign trade, although always increasing, has never realized the hopes and expectations of the men who began it, and to this several causes have contributed. First of all, foreign trade was an excrescence, for, centuries before, China had its own trade to satisfy both producers and consumers. New wants have developed slowly, and native customers have sufficed to take off the provincial surplus. Nevertheless, it has grown and will grow, and now that inland communication by railway and steamboat facilitates movement more and more daily, consumers of foreign goods will increase in numbers and producers will be encouraged to provide more largely for foreign markets. Besides, the foreign merchant is now paying attention to the necessity for consulting the tastes of the natives; instead of simply expecting them to buy what he has to sell, he studies their wants, and puts before them things that suit and which they admire.—(Cheers.) Competition, however, increases, and not only does that call for increased activity, but it also affects profits—a result which is counterbalanced by increased consumption.

OPIUM DOOMED.

Ten years ago the duties collected on foreign trade amounted to about twenty million taels annually; they now amount to almost twice that sum. The net value of foreign trade was

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TAXATION OF LAND VALUES

WILL IT BE A PART OF THE NEXT BRITISH BUDGET?—MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ADVOCATE IT AS THE BEST OF ALL POSSIBLE TAXES.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., presided at a discussion held the other night at Essex Hall, London, and organized by the English League for the taxation of land values, on the subject of a budget tax on land values.

Mr. Barnes, in opening the meeting, said that we were face to face with the terrible problem of unemployment, which was getting more widespread and more acute as the years rolled on, and which caused a great lessening of the national wealth and a terrible increase of human suffering, which was deplored by all justice-loving and sympathetic men. He was glad to be there as the representative of the working classes, who were the chief sufferers by that unemployment. Land monopoly was the chief and underlying cause of unemployment and poverty, and their accompany physical and moral weakness.

THE BEST OF ALL POSSIBLE TAXES.

He thought they were all agreed that the tax on land values was the best of all possible taxes, because it would set loose the primary cause of all employment, and thereby lessen the great army of unemployed who were with us today. In a sense it was not a tax at all. Land was essentially different from any other form of wealth. It had been said that if they were to tax wealth it would take wings and fly away to some other country, but, at all events, land values could not be taken out of the country, as that would be tantamount to saying that the country could be taken out of itself. That question was one of the most important, if not the most important, with which they as Labor men could identify themselves. He thought it was high time that those Liberal politicians who had professed their belief in that form of taxation should get to business.

Mr. Hemmerde, K. C., M. P., said that capitalism could not keep people down unless it was founded on land monopoly. The first thing they had to do was to get a complete valuation of land apart from improvements all over the country. But the reception of the Scottish valuation bill by the Lords did not encourage them to spend time on passing a bill for merely providing the machinery for getting such valuation, and therefore they had to see whether the taxation of land values could not be achieved through the medium of the budget.

THE KING'S SPEECH OR THE BUDGET.

If they did not have a valuation bill in the next King's speech they might take it that they would have no taxation of land values in the budget, because if there was one thing the Government was pledged to it was to such taxation. If it was put in the budget, such a proceeding would have the advantage that it could not be thrown out by the Lords. It was idle to talk about the Lords throwing out a budget for the first time in their history, and cabinet ministers were doing no good service by talking about the Lords doing any such thing. Nor were ministers doing any good service by saying that if the Lords threw out the budget they would resign. Why should they resign? They should send up the budget again and again.

He could see no reason why such taxation should not be included in the budget, and apparently the treasury officials could see no objection to it. Landowners would be asked to put their own value on their land apart from their improvements, and then they would be taxed upon that. The landlord would know perfectly well that when he had put his value upon his land a bill introduced into Parliament giving local authorities and other people power to buy it at that value would meet with no serious opposition. The speaker went on to point out that the small landholders who might be hit by the new tax would receive relief by the remission of taxation on articles of food, etc. New taxation must hit somebody, and people with their money invested in industry were helping employment and production. There had been no question for years which had so united all the forces of progress as that.

A RESOLUTION.

A resolution was then proposed by Mr. Paul, expressing the conviction that the existing land system was mainly responsible for the bad housing conditions in town and country, and was the direct cause of unemployment, and calling upon the Government to make a substantial beginning in the taxation of land values in this year's budget.

Mr. Outhwaite, who seconded, said that, unfortunately, the great brutality of the present system was hidden away in the small villages of the country. Thousands and thousands of acres were given over solely to the preservation of game and were consequently uncultivated.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Happenings of a Week in the Old Land

ENGLAND

The death is reported of Mr. Wm. Hensman, reported to be the oldest farmer in England. He had reached the age of 98 years, and was mayor of Northampton just 50 years ago. He owned and farmed about 300 acres at Flint Hill, Winwick, near Rugby, and superintended it to within a short time of his death. His farm was regarded as a model.

Mr. Wm. Powell Frith, the Royal Academician and painter, was 90 years old on the 9th inst. He was invested with the Commander Cross of the Victorian Order on his birthday last year. "Derby Day" is probably the most famous picture of Mr. Frith's. He is in the best of health. Mr. Frith received a number of other congratulatory messages, and a number of his artist friends called personally.

At Foxendene Farm, on the verge of the cliffs of the Isle of Sheppey, some two acres of cultivated land have slipped from a high level to a lower one. Foxendene House is now left in very close proximity to the edge of the cliff. The parish church at Warden, the tower of which when it was restored, was built of stone from old London Bridge, had to be razed some years ago to prevent it from toppling over the cliffs.

The distinction of being "Father of the Lords" passes from the late Earl of Leicester to Earl Nelson, for Earl Nelson has sat in the House of Lords for 64 years, whereas Lord Gwydyr, who is his senior by some years, did not succeed to the peerage until 1870. Earl Nelson, who will be 86 next August, became an earl before he entered his teens, and he is now the only member of the Upper House who has held his title under three sovereigns. Lord Gwydyr will soon reach his 99th birthday.

The threepenny piece is disappearing at a rapid rate in Britain. During the past five years the threepenny pieces withdrawn from circulation exceeded the new issues by £35,061. In 1903 the issues totalled £2,009, and the withdrawals £4,100. Two years later it was found unnecessary to put any of the coins into circulation, while £8,700 worth were called in.

Usefulness and service is the rent which we pay for our room in the world, said Canon Wright at Manchester.

During the past year $30,000 was realized by the London county council from the sale of garments made by the pupils in its school needlework classes.

The death is announced of Mr. Jas. Armstrong, better known in the border districts as the author of the "Wild Hills o' Wanny," a song which is very popular in the upper reaches of the North Tyne and of Redewater.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased and presented to the British Museum the collection of prehistoric weapons which was made by Canon Greenwell, of Durham, illustrating for the most part the bronze age of Great Britain.

One Robert Florance, who was known as the "Worm Doctor," and travelled to all country fairs selling quack medicines nearly a century ago, left a fortune which has never been claimed. His heir, Isaac Tyson, is supposed to have been killed in Hartley colliery, and other heirs are now sought.

Rev. R. J. Campbell, City Temple, London, says he will soon become known as the preacher who bullies the cough.

In every department of life people, says the Archbishop of Canterbury, are striving to find a short cut to something.

About 600,000 copies of the Queen's Book have been sold up to date, but copies can still be had. That represents fully £20,000 to charity.

The body of Mrs. Manifold, of Flixton, has been recovered from the Ship Canal. She and her husband were drowned eleven days ago, when there was a thick fog.

Sir W. P. Hartley, jam manufacturer, addressed his London employees (300 in number) the other afternoon, and $6,425 was divided among them under the profit-sharing system.

Miss Jane Higgin has given a donation of $5,000 to the Manchester Royal Infirmary for the purpose of naming a bed in memory of her brother, the late Mr. William Higgin, of West Didsbury.

Dr. McLeod sued Dr. Mallock and Dr. Tripp at Suffolk assizes for libelling him, by accusing him of touting in a letter which they sent to a local secretary of the General Medical Association. He was awarded $1,500 damages. All the parties practiced at Southwold.

A little purse and gold purse, inset with five hand-painted medallions, which was said to have belonged to the late Queen Victoria, was produced at the Marylebone police court as part of the proceeds of a robbery committed at the Eagles' Nest, Haverstock Hill, the residence of Mrs. Maria Ann Monro. Charles William Hills, cabinetmaker, who had committed the theft, was sent to jail for six months.

The death has taken place at Gratwick, Staffordshire, of James Camp, a Crimean veteran, who witnessed the charge of Balaclava. Camp went through the campaign; fought at Inkerman and Sebastopol, and held medals and clasps for the Crimea, Turkey, and the Northwest Frontier campaign of 1866. In later days he fell on evil times. His pension up to the end of 1893 was only a shilling a day and his wife and he had a struggle to live. A public fund raised locally enabled him to pass the last eighteen months in comparative comfort.

Mrs. Reata Augusta Brodt, the wealthy American lady who brought an action in the king's bench division, London, against the London and Southwestern Railway Company, was awarded $35,000 damages for personal injuries received in the Salisbury train disaster of July, 1906.

A few days since a responsible employe of Messrs. Lawson & Sons, jewellers, of Brighton, was intrusted with a large quantity of jewelry to sell to customers in London. The firm offer $500 reward for information leading to the finding of the traveller.

Horace Larter, 19, a fishmonger, of Norwich, pleaded guilty at Norfolk assizes to murdering Ellen Elizabeth Howard, 18, his sweetheart, at Old Calton, on Oct. 20. He declined assistance of counsel, and would not change his plea. He was sentenced to death. Larter had been keeping company with the girl, and on the night of the murder invited her to Norwich. Subsequently he started to walk home with her to Haynford, and late at night her body, with shocking wounds on the neck, was found on the roadside. Next morning Larter gave himself up to the police, and attributed the crime to jealousy.

After many years' search ending in a wintry voyage across the Atlantic, Mrs. William Townsend, of Sheffield, found in New Britain, Conn., her long-lost husband, who years ago forfeited his chance of a large fortune by marrying her. The wife at once made a charge of non-support against her husband, and said she would camp in New Britain six months if necessary in order to make her husband support her. It is only a month ago that she got to know where he was.

Playmates at the age of ten, and married in 1888, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Munns, of Birmingham, have been divorced on the petition of the husband, a printer. Alfred Bloxham, superintendent of the Midland locomotive department at Rugby, the co-respondent, was ordered to pay $625 damages. The marriage took place at King's Norton, and there were three children. They made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, then an engineer, who became a frequent visitor to the house.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Baily, known to his friends as "Jolly Joe Baily." Deceased, who was in his 93rd year, was believed to be the oldest Etonian.

The King's bounty has been sent to Mrs. Elizabeth Ife, who recently gave birth to triplets in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Marylebone.

Mrs. Amelia Fidgett, of Mistley, Essex, has just died in her 104th year. One of her parents lived to be over 103 years of age.

Sir Whittaker Ellis, a city alderman, who still takes his turn on the bench, lately celebrated his 80th birthday. He owned the Star and Garter, Richmond, in its palmy days, and when lord mayor, he raised £100,000 for persecuted Russian Jews and £20,000 for distressed Irish ladies.

Though he had over $1,000 to his name, a man who had registered at the David Lewis Hotel, Liverpool, as James Dunn, has just died at that institution from want of proper food.

James Lake, aged 84, who was almost the last survivor of Miss Florence Nightingale's crimean nursing staff, died on Tuesday at Gillingham.

Lieut. Ross, of H. M. S. Tenedos, gave 200 guineas at Puttick and Simpson's for the collection of medals and decorations awarded to Capt. Sir John Ross, C. B., the Arctic explorer, a forebear of the purchaser.

Mr. Edmund Littler, aged 77, a silk printer and manufacturer, of the Old Monastery, Station road, Merton, under the obsession that he was poor, shot himself. As a matter of fact he was in receipt of an annuity of $2,500 a year.

The rise of banking in London may be said to date from 1672, when the King confiscated the amounts outstanding at the credit of the wealthy goldsmiths, said Mr. Charles Welch, speaking at the London Institution.

A treasury return shows that 360,904 old-age pensions are now being paid in England and Wales, 64,769 in Scotland, and 170,365 in Ireland, the total sum involved being £7,450,786. Including those who qualify this year, it is estimated that the annual cost of pensions at the end of 1909 will be £10,017,410.

A local government board report, issued shows that the number of paupers in England and Wales on Dec. 31 last was 834,492 (compared with 800,101 at the end of the previous year), out of a population of 35,348,780. In London, there were 127,751 persons in receipt of relief, being 26.6 per 1,000 of the total population; while for the whole country the ratio per 1,000 inhabitants was 23.6.

A new church is to be erected shortly at Merton, close to Merton Abbey, where Nelson resided for some time, the site being the gift of Admiral Smith, a nephew of Nelson. Rev. Sir Wm. Parker, of Sudbury, Suffolk, has presented a plank of Lord Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, to be used in its construction.

Thousands of tons of earth and rock have lately fallen from the cliffs at Mullion, Cornwall. A new road along the cliffs has been affected so seriously that it is closed to all traffic.

News has reached Trowbridge that three triplets born in that town—Mr. Aaron Albert White, Mr. Moses Henry White, and Mrs. Miriam Lenorah Lewis, now in Australia—have just celebrated their 60th birthday.

On the roof of the New Victoria Railway station buildings, Manchester, a miniature rifle range has been constructed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, for the benefit of their employees.

Col. Robert Weddell, a veteran volunteer, and election agent to Sir E. Grey for the last fifteen years, died at Berwick on Tuesday. He entered as bugler boy, and served for more than 40 years, never missing a camp. He was a solicitor, and some time town clerk for Berwick.

The King is to open parliament in full state on Feb. 16.

There is one homeless persons to every 2,000 o fthe population of London.

Michael Arthur Bass, Baron Burton, who was director of the brewing company of Bass & Co., died last week. He was born in 1837.

It is not very pleasant to Scots to note that the tomb of Sir John Moore bears the inscription: "To the glory of the English General Moore!"

Wreaths and flowers decorated the statue in Trafalgar Square, London, of General Gordon on the 26th ult., being the twenty-fourth anniversary of his death.

King Edward entered on the 22d ult., on the ninth year of his reign as sovereign of the British Empire.

Last year Britain paid less than $22,500,000 for beef from the United States as compared with within a trifle of $30,000,000 in 1907.

The average duration of life is, in Norway, 50 years; Britain, 45; Belgium, 44; Switzerland, 44; France, 48; Austria, 39; Germany, 39; Italy, 39; Bavaria, 36, and Spain, 32.

While watching a heavy sea at Blackpool Edmund Wilson was swept away by a wave, and drowned before the eyes of his friends and many promenaders. His body was recovered ten miles from the spot.

In 1908 there were 855,762 cattle landed in Great Britain from Ireland, compared with 839,265 in 1907. The number of sheep bought from that quarter was 723,279, compared with 662,460 during the preceding year.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh has issued a national appeal to complete the Government grant for three new churches for Scottish regiments and for Presbyterians serving in England and Wales at Aldershot, on Salisbury Plains, and in North Wales.

A Calcutta correspondent states that the vigorous action of the authorities has had an excellent effect on Eastern Bengal, where the attitude of the natives towards the Government has undergone a marked change for the better.

The death is announced of Miss Hesba Stretton, the author of "Jessica's First Prayer," and many stories. Her real name was Sarah Smith, but it was as "Hesba Stretton" that her name is known to several generations of children and some millions of readers in Britain, America, and every European country. She was born in Shropshire, her father being a bookseller.

Leicester's new earl, who has just come into the family honors and estates through the death of his fine old father, is a man over 60 years of age, but unlike his two predecessors is more of a soldier than an agricultural expert, having commanded for a number of years the Scots Guards, with whom he served in the various Egyptian and Soudan campaigns, as well as in the South African war.

A sum of $100,000 has been placed in the hands of the trustees of the London Hospital Medical School, with a request that it shall be invested and the income devoted to the advancement of medical research and the promotion of higher education in medicine. It has been settled that this money is to be spent on increasing the facilities for research, and not for the routine teaching of candidates for examination.

A new kind of parcel post has been established by the postoffice. It is known as the "Insured box system," and it will be operative between the United Kingdom and France and Belgium. The new service is intended to provide for the carriage of jewelry, precious stones, articles of gold and silver, and so on. The weight of the insured box must not exceed two pounds, nor can it be more than 12 inches in length. The postage on an insured box is one shilling, and the insurance fee is fourpence for the first $60 insured, and twopence for every additional £12 up to the maximum of $200.

Two persons have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for mutilating the statue of Queen Victoria at Calcutta. One was a student at the Agricultural College, and the other an overseer at the Government farm.

It is predicted by Mr. John Ward, of Denny & Brothers, Dumbarton, that though the Lusitania was 800 feet in length ere long vessels of 1,000 feet would be steaming across the Atlantic.

IRELAND

The amount of money to be awarded to old age pensioners in Castlecomer district totals $345 per week.

Tuam Guardians, County Galway, have been informed that a man named Hasty, whose age is alleged to be 120 years, is living at Gallow in a cabin which has become unsafe.

The tonnage of vessels arriving in Belfast during last year reached a total of 2,531,077, being the largest on record.

The new railway line between Strabane and Letterkenny will be opened for passenger and other traffic early this year.

A recent snowstorm of exceptional severity held Ballymena and vicinity in its grip. In some parts of the country traffic was completely stopped.

Derry corporation, at a special meeting recently, decided to accept an offer of Mr. Carnegie of $40,000 to build a free library. The offer was made five years ago.

A Leicester ewe, which belonged to Mark McCaffery, of Rothtrillick, Biddletown, County Armagh, recently gave birth to five lambs, all of which are strong and thriving.

The death of Patrick Byrne, Ballybolger, took place on Dec. 17. Deceased was one of the best known men in County Kildare.

Messrs. McCrann Brothers, auctioneers, sold a farm by public auction recently at Lanesboro, of 34 acres Irish plantation measure, for the sum of $4,950.

The property of Mr. Vessey Fitzgerald at Newtownsandes is about to be transferred to the estates commissioners for distribution amongst the cottiers of Newton village and district.

Armour Saunderson, third son of the late Col. Saunderson, of Belturbet, County Cavan, has been nominated to represent the Unionists at the next parliamentary election in East Tyrone.

Twenty-one men were sent to jail for three months at Clonmel in default of giving bail, for taking part in a cattle drive at Ballyphilip demesne, County Tipperary.

The death has occurred in Ballymultimber, County Derry, of Alexander McLaughlin, who enjoyed a happy married life for 74 years, his wedding taking place in December, 1834. He is survived by his wife.

As showing the increase in the Belfast linen trade, the York street and Jennymount Mills have commenced working twelve hours extra per week.

Up to date the number of applications for old age pensions in the Borris dispensary district reaches 283. Of these, 280 old people have been allowed the superannuation—200 of whom are entitled to the full amount 5s. per week.

Martin McDarby recently trapped in the Barrow at Sleaty, an otter weighing 36 pounds.

Sixteen evicted tenants on the Lewis estate at Ballingar have been reinstated in their old home by the estates commissioners.

The new school of commerce was formally opened in Cork by Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., who, in the course of his address, asked why universities should confer degrees on doctors and lawyers and all sorts of people of that kind, and not confer degrees of commerce.

The loss to small farmers as a result of the bog slide at Kilmore, near Ballygar, County Galway, threatens to be much greater than was at first expected. The bog moved at the rate of five miles an hour. A hundred acres of land, on one day were under grass, were next day covered by twelve feet of bog.

At the opening of the Ennis quarter sessions, County Court Judge Bodkin said there was only one case of assault to go before the grand jury, and he congratulated them on the state of the district.

Mr. Finnegan, clerk of Abbeyleix Union, has just completed 53 years' service.

On the recommendation of the King the Irishmen who gallantly rescued thirteen Portuguese fishermen, wrecked at the entrance to Valencia harbor, County Kerry, on the night of Sept. 14, have been presented with medals by the board of trade.

At a meeting of the parishioners of the Ballinahaglish parish at Churchill it was decided to erect a memorial in the church to the memory of their late parish priest, Rev. Patrick O'Regan, P. P.

The Louisburgh sub-committee has awarded 288 old age pensions of 5s. per week, and four of 4s, amounting to £60 6s. per week, or £3,133 per year. A considerable number of claims are still to be disposed of.

An extraordinary instance of vegetation in mid-winter, says the Nenagh News, is afforded by the presence of violets in full bloom in several parts of Dexford, in the neighborhood of New Ross. Daisies are also plentiful.

The Galway pension committee has submitted up to this 390 claims, of which 310 are passed. A number of claimants are struck off on account of receiving outdoor relief during the year.

At Ballyboy petty sessions, Head Constable Johnston told the magistrates that four children had been playing cards with a toy pack and pieces of broken delft-ware for stakes. A dispute arose, and two children under six years of age quarrelled, one receiving injuries to the jaw, while the other had an eye so badly injured that it had to be removed. The bench said no action should be taken.

A fatality of an unusual character befel Michael Connors, aged seventeen, whilst engaged in the malting stores of John H. Bennett, at Ballinicurra, County Cork. Malt was being shipped for Dublin, and while attending a large bin at the top of the store partly filled with malt, Connors fell into the bin and was suffocated before he was discovered.

At a special meeting of the Dublin corporation a resolution was adopted declaring that the Irish language should be made an essential subject for matriculation in the new National University. Alderman McWalter, the only member who opposed the motion said it was certain that the study of Irish would not be made compulsory, and the corporation was making a fool of itself. The statement of the bishops had knocked the bottom out of the claim for compulsory Irish, and every councillor in Ireland would be rushing back like a whipped cur and eating his words.

When an Irishman was charged at Acton with assault, he said: "I didn't touch the man. He tried to force himself into my house, and I threw him out."

Belfast District Local Preachers' Association has undertaken a mission in Sandyrow Church.

A Limerick telegram reports the death at Farnane, near Cappamore, of Julianna Leonard, aged 118. She has a daughter-in-law aged 95, who is in receipt of an old age pension.

Mr. William Laird, a Sabbath school teacher for over 50 years, and a ruling elder for 46 years in connection with Fannet Church, Belfast, has been presented with a purse of sovereigns in recognition of his long and faithful service.

A priest in Ireland, preaching on Gospel miracles, said "five men were fed with 5,000 loaves and 2,000 fishes," and was surprised at the laughter which followed. He noticed an Irish woman who laughed twice, and next day asked her why the people laughed.

In December 141 patients were treated in the Hospital for Sick Children in Glasgow.

SCOTLAND

It is proposed to demolish old Newark Castle, Port Glasgow.

There is £667,461 at the credit of depositors in Paisley Savings Bank.

If Kilmacolm last year did nothing to "set the heather on fire" it in its quiet way both prospered and progressed.

The big thread mills of Messrs. Coats and Clark have been the salvation of Paisley during the recent industrial depression.

While crossing the railway near Neilston in a snow storm on the 13th ult., Mary McEwan was run over by a train and killed.

Beith had last year 176 births, 105 deaths and 30 marriages.

Roses were in full bloom in the open air at Fairlie on the 14th ult.

A Kilmarnock magistrate says there are more humbugs than genuine unemployed in that town.

A bronze panel is to be erected in Ayr Academy to the memory of old pupils who served in the last Boer war.

The late Mr. Matthew Loudoun, of Loudoun's Mill, Newmilns, was the oldest man in the parish, and probably the oldest landed proprietor in Scotland.

On the 12th ult. 16 plows competed in East Kilpatrick plowing match.

Lewis Myres, pawnbroker, Duntocher, has been fined £3 for doing business with a person the worse of drink.

A stained glass window was on the 18th ult. unveiled in Dumbarton council chambers to the memory of John Dixon, D. L., of Lovengrove, who was provost from 1810 to 1823.

The curlers of Peebleshire were the first in Scotland to entertain the Canadian curlers.

A convent of nuns will shortly be established in Hawick, and the sisters will come from the Dominion Convent of Stone, Staffordshire.

Prestonpans town council is proposing to build 50 houses at the east end of the burgh.

In four years there has not been a single death from infectious diseases in the parish of Dunbar.

At Prestonpans another old age pensioner has passed away after receiving only two payments.

Not for years has the Devon overflowed its banks to such an extent as lately. For miles fields were submerged to a great width and depth.

Streets in Dundee are to be improved at a cost of $50,000.

There is $11,424,500 at the credit of depositors in Dundee savings banks.

The new R. C. school at Greenock will accommodate 1,000 children, and will cost $50,000.

The Glasgow corporation has given $5,000 to the lord provost's fund for the Italian earthquake sufferers.

At Burntisland a new line of coal traders has been instituted with the New Year with Kiel in Germany.

On the 13th ult. the University Court appointed Captain Lyons, R. E., at present director-general of the survey department of Egypt, lecturer in geography.

The Earl of Rosebery, chancellor of the University of Glasgow, was the principal guest of the College Club at dinner in St. Enoch's Hotel on the 15th ult.

By the death of Mr. James Brand, which took place at Bournemouth on the 15th ult., a prominent figure in the life of Glasgow has passed away in his 77th year. He was a contractor and executed some of the most important works in the country. Two are the Grangemouth docks and Caledonian harbor at Ardrossan.

Hamilton corporation will pay all workmen for holidays, half-pay is to be given to employees in cases of sickness, while foremen are to be paid full money when ill.

There is about to be erected a handsome pile of buildings, to be known as "The Donald Institute, Bothwell," the cost of which was bequeathed by the late Mr. James Donald, a native, and long a merchant in Glasgow and London.

One of the best-known landed proprietors on Donside has passed away, Mr. George Moir Byres, of Tonley.

James Grieve, shepherd, Ardkinglass, and formerly residing in Dunblane, celebrated his 109th birthday on New Year's Day.

There died in London on the 2nd inst., Mr. John Greig, M. A., Edinburgh, Mus. Doc. Oxon., F. R. C. S., son of the late Mr. James Greig, coach lace manufacturer.

During the past year $30,000 was realized by the London county council from the sale of garments made by the pupils in its school needle-work classes.

Mr. David Tod, farmer, Gospetry, Mawcarse, died on the 9th ult. at Cockburnspath, Gosperty has been farmed by the family for nearly 200 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wallace, Dysart, celebrated the 60th anniversary of their wedding, Jan. 15.

All the linen factories in Dunfermline are on full time. It is over a year since a similar activity prevailed.

Some of the ladies of the Linlithgowshire and Stiringshire hunt use the astride saddle.

There died on the 13th ult. Mrs. McKerracher, the oldest inhabitant of Mouzlevaird, in her 96th year.

The Motherwell Blacksmiths' Friendly Society has £22,796 at its credit.

On the 15th ult. Isabella Beatts was fatally strangled in the works of Valentine, Sons & Co., photographic publishers, Dundee. The moving machine caught a scarf she was putting on and dragged her in.

A report on the property market for the past year says that never since the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank has the depression of the market been so severe.

The chair used by Sir Walter Scott when one of the principal clerks of session at Edinburgh, will in future be used as the dean of faculty of advocates' chair at their meetings.

The Canadian team, accompanied by a number of Scottish curlers, attended service in St. Giles' Cathedral, and were seated in the pews which are reserved for the members of the corporation.

Mr. Thomas Chalmers, town postman, Edinburgh, has been granted the imperial service medal.

A valuable collection of Celtic books has just been presented to the Glasgow University library.

The Merchants' House, Glasgow, has given 200 guineas to the sufferers by the Italian earthquakes.

The total loss by fires last year in Glasgow is estimated at $325,000. This is the smallest loss for fourteen years.

Glasgow Hospital Sunday collections realized $23,325.

Mr. James Morrison, a former magistrate and a well-known auctioneer, died on the 19th ult. at his residence, Ashcraig, Kelvinside.

Lipton, Limited, have now 458 shops—a vast business to grow up from the one little shop with which Sir Thomas Lipton began his career in the High street, Glasgow.

LONG-WINDED PREACHERS.

Dean Lefroy, who has expressed the opinion that ten minutes is long enough for a sermon, would have met with scant sympathy from some divines of past centuries.

Thomas Hooker considered three hours a fair average allowance for a sermon, though, on one occasion, when he was ill, he let his congregation off more lightly. Pausing at the end of fifteen minutes, he rested a while and then continued his homily for two hours longer. Cranmer's sermons were each a small book when set up in type, and Baxter, Knox, Bunyan and Calvin rarely reached "Lastly, my brethren," under two hours.

George Herbert once said: "The parson exceeds not an hour in preaching, because all ages have thought that a competency;" but a certain rector of Bilbury, Gloucestershire, was of another opinion, for he never sat down under two hours. The squire, we learn, usually withdrew after the text was announced, smoked his pipe outside and returned for the blessing.—Westminster Gazette.

JAPAN'S FLORAL CALENDAR.

The Japanese are extremely fond of all flowers, and they have therefore made a calendar from them, giving to each month a favorite blossom or leaf.

Thus the pine, the emblem of lasting prosperity and life, belongs to January. Its branches are used to decorate all houses on New Year's Day.

To February belongs the blossoms of the plum tree, which stand for purity, and the beautiful blossoms of the peach tree, to which young girls are compared, are associated with March.

Next the cherry blossom, the most beloved of all flowers, is held to belong to April, and to May are assigned the gorgeous clusters of the wistaria.

The iris flower, to which is compared the strength and beauty of young boys, belongs to June, and July has the glory and perfume of the water lily. The flowering hibiscus tree attaches its beauty to the month of August, while September claims the exquisite azalea.

The royal flower of Japan, the chrysanthemum, which forms part of the crest of the imperial family, belongs to the month of October, while to November is given the maple leaf, admired for its decorative quality. Finally with December is associated the beautiful camellia, which blooms in the gardens even in the midst of snow.—The Housekeeper.

The late Major-General Jas. Gunter, of Boston Hall, Boston Spa, Yorkshire, left estate valued at over $2,500,000.

WORK AND WORRY WEAKENS WOMEN

NEW HEALTH AND STRENGTH CAN BE HAD THROUGH THE USE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

It is useless to tell a hard working woman to take life easily and not to worry. But it is the duty of every woman to save her strength as much as possible; to take her cares as lightly as may be and to build up her system to meet any unusual demands. It is her duty to herself and to her family, for her future health depends upon it.

To guard against a complete breakdown in health, the blood must be kept rich and red and pure. No other medicine does this so well as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This medicine actually makes new, red blood, strengthens the nerves, restores the appetite and keeps every organ healthily toned up. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep their strength and keep disease away by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have done more to lighten the cares of weak women than any other medicine.

Mrs. James H. Ward, Lord's Cove, N. B., says: "About two years ago I suffered so much from nervous prostration that I was little better than a helpless wreck. I suffered from headaches and a constant feeling of dizziness. The least unusual move would startle me and set my heart palpitating violently. I had little or no appetite and grew so weak that I was hardly able to drag myself about, and could not do my housework. In every way I was in a deplorable condition. As the medicine I had been taking seemed to do me no good, my husband got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only been taking the pills for a couple of weeks when I seemed to feel somewhat better and this encouraged me to continue the treatment. From that on my strength gradualy but surely returned, and in the course of a few more weeks I was once more a well woman, able to do my own housework, and feeling better than I had done for years. I have since remained well and I feel that I owe my good health to the healing power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Every other weak, sickly, worn out woman should follow the example of Mrs. Ward and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. These pills will send new blood coursing through the veins and bring brightness and energy to the weak and despondent. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A STARTLING REVELATION

THE FRIENDS OF MISS MARY McKENZIE, OF LONDON, WERE ASTONISHED TO HEAR THAT SHE HAD GONE INTO CONSUMPTION.

This sad intelligence came as a shock to Miss McKenzie's many friends. In the early fall she contracted a heavy cold which developed rapidly into Catarrh, and finally made such rapid advances that the bronchial tubes and lungs became affected.

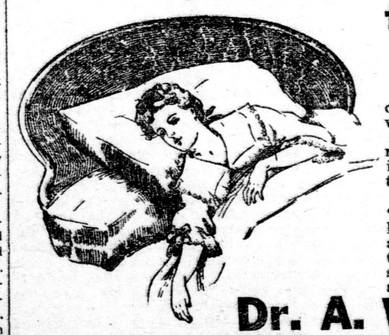
Although the doctors said nothing short of a change of residence to the south would benefit, on the advice of a Dundas street druggist Miss McKenzie decided to thoroughly test Catarrhozone, which is warranted to cure all diseases of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes.

Miss McKenzie says: "After my druggist had recommended Catarrhozone I spoke to my friends about it and they all said it was such a good remedy that I commenced forthwith to inhale it five or six times each day. I breathed it deeply into my lungs, and felt its beneficial action very quickly. It seemed to go where other remedies did not reach, and was so pleasant and convenient that I did not mind using it very frequently, which, probably, was the cause of it curing my obstinate case so quickly. Certainly no case of Catarrh or Bronchitis should go uncured if the sufferer can get Catarrhozone, which is a sovereign remedy, worthy of the highest recommendations."

Miss McKenzie's case needs no enlargement. She was in a critical condition, apparently beyond the aid of doctors' medicines.

Catarrhozone has cured her, and others in her condition should no longer experiment with uncertain, untried treatments, but should turn at once to Catarrhozone, and in it they will find relief and cure unobtainable by other means. Remember the name, Catarrhozone. Complete outfit guaranteed to cure. Price $1. Small size, 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Company, Kingston, Ont.

New Hope and Strength for the Sufferer from Nervous Prostration



You feel weak, down-hearted and discouraged, it may be. What can be more discouraging than the slight improvements and set backs which attend this disease.

But you have not used Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. You do not realize how naturally, gradually and certainly it instills new vitality into the exhausted nervous system. Possibly you do not know of its truly wonderful record in the cure of nervous prostration.

Mrs. Alf. STEVENS, Burgersville, Oxford Co., Ont., states. "I could not sleep or eat and at last my nervous system gave way and I had to take to my bed. The Doctor said it was nervous prostration and though he doctored me for several weeks I did not get better. I then began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and by the time I had used six boxes was completely cured. People remarked how well I looked and I answered "Yes and I feel well, that is the best of it."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

Cures nervous prostration and prevents paralysis because it positively does increase the nerve force in the body. It does this in a perfectly natural way by making the blood rich, red and nourishing. You are encouraged to persist in this treatment because you can feel that each day you are gaining in health and strength. The nerve cells are rebuilt and revitalized and weakness and discouragement are replaced with new hope, new vigor and new health. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The genuine bears the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., the famous receipt book author.

Heard the Bell Fifty Miles

GREAT VALUE OF SUBMARINE BELL SHOWN IN RECENT OCEAN DISASTER—THE REPUBLIC CARRIED ONE AND USED IT.

Wireless telegraphy's great value to vessels in peril on the ocean has been shown in the news reports of the recent collision between the Atlantic liners Republic and Florida off the Island of Nantucket and in admiring comments thereon. But the fact that the submarine bells carried by the Republic were effective in signalling three vessels of her distress, one being 50 miles away, has not been so generally told or appreciated. To mariners and those interested in the applications of science to ocean travel the successful use of the bells appears a demonstration almost of equal value to that afforded by the use of the wireless.

The French liner La Lorraine, which caught the wireless message telling that the Republic was in distress when 120 miles from the rammed ship, heard the Republic's bells when 50 miles away. Two other vessels heard the bells, and all were guided in the efforts to find the Republic by the sound. The success of the bells as a means of signalling has been generally testified to by officers of the many vessels concerned in the rescue.

* * *

It is only about eight years since the first experiments on a practical scale were made with submerged bells as a means of signalling between moving ships and between ships and fixed points on or near the shore. This invention, therefore, is newer than the wireless telegraph, the first messages by which Marconi sent about twelve years ago. The submarine bell was invented by Arthur J. Mundy, of Boston, after he and the late Professor Elisha Gray, of Chicago, had labored together for several years on the problem of applying practically the fact, familiar to all who have studied physics, that sound travels faster and with greater certainty through water than through air.

Nearly every schoolboy knows that two stones struck together under water will produce a much greater impression on an ear that is submerged than the same stones would produce in the air. In water sound travels 4,712 feet a second, in air 1,100 feet a second. The greater density of the water accounts for the greater speed, and its uniformity of composition and condition explains the certainty of submarine signalling. In certain conditions of the air the most powerful steam whistle or siren can be heard only a few hundred feet away, but a large body of water is invariably a good conductor of sound.

* * *

The submarine signalling apparatus that has grown out of the experiments of Mr. Mundy and Professor Gray consists of a bell submerged at the side of a ship or at a fixed point near shore, as a lighthouse or buoy, and struck by a clapper actuated by electricity or any form of mechanical power. This sends the message; for receiving it a ship is fitted with a pair of submerged mechanical ears that catch the sound and transmit it electrically to corresponding ears in the pilot-house. The ears are placed on opposite sides of the ship and from this arrangement it can be told to a certainty from which direction the signal comes, for the sound is much louder on the side nearer to the sounding bell. To know the exact direction from which the sound comes it is nnecessary only to turn the ship so that the sound shall be equally loud from both ears, for the side of the ship makes an effective buffer for the sound, causing the marked difference when the signal comes from one side or the other.

* * *

In the first few years of its use the submarine bell was suspended on the outside of the ship and the receiving apparatus also was in that position. But it was found that both could be placed within a water-tight box on three sides and attached to the inside skin of the ship, with practically the same effect as if outside, and with greater security and convenience. This has now become the general custom. Owing to the thinness of the skin and the fact that it has water on both sides, there is little or no interruption to the vibrations from the bell. There is a great advantage in having the receiver and transmitter within the ship also, in that it has been found practicable to transmit and receive signals by such an apparatus with ships going at any speed, whereas with the outside arrangements the signalling was possible only to and from slowly moving vessels. Nor is there any difference in the effectiveness of the inside apparatus whether the weather is fair or foul; in the most violent storms the bells work well.

At one stage in the development of the inside apparatus it was found that the noise of the ship's engines was transmitted freely, causing confusion. But by successive experiments a "selective" transmitter was found that transmits and receives only the vibrations of the bells, eliminating all other sounds.

* * *

The great usefulness of the submarine bell method of signalling is apparent from consideration of its advantages. It is inexpensive and certain, and its range of effectiveness, to judge from the Republic disaster, extends far beyond the fifteen or twenty miles for which it has heretofore been considered practicable. La Lorraine, as has been said, was 50 miles away from the scene of the recent disaster. Moreover, the bell is as universal in its range as is wireless telegraph. Its vibrations are sent in every direction through the water and can be heard by any number of stations fitted with receiving ears. The Morse telegraph code being used, any desired message can be sent and the distance between the transmitter and receiver is readily gauged by the loudness of the sound. At a distance of a half to a quarter of a mile, it is said, the sound is so loud that it is painful to hold the receiver close to the ear, and for long distances it is clear, though faint.

* * *

It appears from press reports that the Florida was not provided with wireless telegraph, and did not have the submarine bells. Had that vessel, like the Republic, possessed both the wireless and the submarine bell equipment, the collision probably could not have happened with the exercise of proper care on both vessels. Both the Florida and the Republic would have known of the other's approach and could have guarded against crossing each other's path. In the near future, it seems certain, all vessels will be provided at least with the submarine bells, and thus another safeguard will be added to the navigation of the deep.

The London Advertiser's Free European Trip

The Advertiser offers a trip to Europe during the coming summer to eight ladies, to be chosen by the readers of this journal. The party will visit England, Scotland and Ireland, and will spend a few days in Paris, France. The opportunity is open to any lady 18 years of age or over on Feb. 1, 1909, resident in the city of London or in the counties of Middlesex, Lambton, Kent, Essex, Elgin, Oxford, Huron, Bruce and Perth.

The members of the party will travel first-cabin on the steamer Empress of Ireland, sailing from Quebec for Liverpool on July 2. In Europe they will be put up at superior hotels. Returning, they will leave Liverpool on July 29, sailing by the Allan liner, the Tunisian. They will be accompanied by a representative of The Advertiser, and in Europe will be conducted by an experienced guide. They will be under absolutely no expense; the cost, down to the smallest necessary item, will be borne by The Advertiser.

A ballot, good for one vote, is printed on page 2 of this issue. Other ballots may be procured with subscriptions; they cannot be purchased. The conditions of the contest are printed below:

NOMINATION BLANK

London Advertiser's Free European Trip.

Each candidate must be properly nominated and indorsed on the following blank, which does not count as a vote.

The names of the candidates nominated will be printed in The London Advertiser regularly.

We hereby nominate and indorse

....
(Name of Lady.)

of .....
(Address of Lady.)

(Who we know was 18 years of age or over on Feb. 1, 1909), as the most popular lady in

District No .....

....
(Name of Nominator.)

....
(Address.)

Indorsed by .....

Address .....

Indorsed by .....

Address .....

Conditions--Read Carefully

Any lady 18 years of age or over on Feb. 1, 1909, is eligible, provided conditions set forth herewith are complied with.

Every candidate must be regularly nominated on the blank printed on this page, or on a similar blank furnished by The Advertiser. Candidates may nominate themselves or their friends may do so for them. Each candidate must be indorsed by at least two responsible citizens in the town or county where she resides.

The candidate must reside in the district or territory from which she is nominated, but she can accept votes from outside her district, anywhere in Canada or the United States. Any candidate removing from this district or territory after being nominated will lose all votes received, and no candidate will be allowed to transfer votes.

The right is reserved to withdraw the offer in any district where only one candidate is nominated or voted for.

Names of candidates who have been nominated properly will be published every day, if posible. If the name of the lady you want to vote for is not in the list, nominate her properly when you send your ballots, or before, if possible. Ballots sent in containing the names of candidates not regularly placed in nomination, will be destroyed uncounted.

A ballot will be printed every day on Page Two of The Advertiser. This ballot will count for one vote, if it contains the name of any candidate properly nominated. Special ballots for cash subscriptions will be furnished when such subscriptions are paid. All ballots will be numbered and dated, and all ballots will be void unless received at The Advertiser office within fifteen days from date issued. The ballots must be sent direct to the EUROPEAN TRIP DEPARTMENT, ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT., postage fully prepaid. Agents are not permitted to furnish special ballots to anyone, but they may take subscriptions to be forwarded to this office. When this is done, special ballots will be forwarded direct to the subscriber, who will fill in the name of the candidate to be voted for, and return the ballot to The Advertiser at once.

Subscribers paying cash will have their papers delivered by carrier where we have carrier service, by mail or through agent, as they desire. (See the list showing special value coupons on ballots for cash subscriptions.) Such cash subscriptions must be sent to EUROPEAN TRIP DEPARTMENT OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER.

No employee of the Advertiser or member of an employee's family will be eligible as a candidate.

Any successful candidates shall have the right to name a substitute, subject to our approval, if unable to go herself. Such substitute must be named seven days before the date set for leaving London.

Any question or controversies that may arise will be settled by The Advertiser alone.

All candidates must accept and agree to abide by the above conditions.

To insure that all nominees in the smaller places shall have an equal chance with those in the cities, the territory has been divided into eight districts, and the candidate polling the highest number of votes in each district will be chosen.

District No. 1—All that territory inside the city limits, north of, and including both sides of Dundas street, and west of, and including both sides of Wellington street.

District No. 2—All that territory inside the city limits, east of, but not including, Wellington street, and north of, and including both sides of Dundas street.

District No. 3—All that territory inside the city limits, south of, but not including, Dundas street, and east of, but not including Wellington street.

District No. 4—All that territory inside the city limits, west of, and including both sides of Wellington street, and south of, but not including Dundas street.

District No. 5—The County of Middlesex, outside the city limits.

District No. 6—The Counties of Lambton, Kent and Essex.

District No. 7—The Counties of Elgin and Oxford.

District No. 8—The Counties of Huron, Bruce and Perth.

Value of Subscription Ballots

	PRICE.	VOTES.
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, delivered in London, one year	$5 00	1,000
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, delivered in London, six months	2 50	500
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Subscription to The Daily Advertiser outside city of London, delivered by carrier, six months	1 50	300
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser outside city of London, delivered by carrier, one month.	25	30
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside the city of London, by mail, one year	2 00	400
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside the city of London, by mail, six months	1 00	200
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside the city of London, by mail, three months	50	50
Subscription to The Weekly Advertiser, outside the city of London, by mail, one year	75	50

LONDON'S "HUMAN POSTERS"; LIFE OF THE SANDWICH MEN

STRANGE STORIES AMONG THESE GHOSTS OF THE GUTTER—CORPS OF BOARD CARRIERS INCLUDES BANKERS, ARTISTS, ACTORS AND SOCIETY MEN—TRAGIC LEAVES FROM RUINED LIVES.

Close to the Trocadero restaurant, just back of Piccadilly Circus — the haunt of the gay world of London — is an obscure little court which bears the suggestive name of "Ham Yard." In this little by-pass, removed but a step from the human tide which pours through the great thoroughfares of this district, there assembles every morning about 7 o'clock a motley throng of persons, many of whom once called themselves self-respecting citizens. Clad in tatters and rags, broken down morally, physically and mentally, these human derelicts seek employment either as ordinary "sandwiches," or, attired in borrowed togs consisting of frock coat, well creased trousers, top hat, gloves and closely-rolled umbrella, saunter forth into the hurly-burly of life as members of the "Gentlemen's Brigade."

Ex-policemen, ex-actors, businessmen, clergymen, representatives of every profession, all "ex-something" in life, find their way daily to Ham Yard. The lives of these ghosts of the gutter are often full of tragic surprises, relieved occasionally by strokes of fortune when they find money or articles of value during their weary wanderings.

It is not easy to obtain from the sandwichmen any information about themselves. Hiding under assumed names—as most of them do—they have deliberately buried their past, and few will consent to resurrect its memory. To Smith, of Ham Yard, however—W. R. Smith, to be exact—the secret of many an interesting career has been revealed. Smith has had more experience with sandwichmen than perhaps any one else in the world. For more than 40 years he has made a living for himself by keeping alive such unfortunates. Occasionally, of course, the human flotsam and jetsam cast upon the shores of Ham Yard leaves messages that tell their stories, just as other wrecks along the ocean sands.

A correspondent recently spent a day with the sandwichmen in order to learn some of their lurid life stories. Until recently one old man long figured as a London sandwichman under the name of "The Parson." It was not a mere figurative nickname, for the elderly carrier of "the banner" had been an eminently respected vicar in a wealthy English village. His story is full of pathetic "human interest."

Though the parson himself led a life of perfect rectitude, his son, like the off-spring of a good many other prelates, did not come up to the standard of the "cloth." He went in for drinking, gambling and the usual diversions that the good books tell us lead to ruin, and finally left his home and went up to London. For a long time the father managed to keep him out of "scrapes," but, ultimately, through indorsing some notes, the elder man was brought to penury and had to sever his connection with the church. Leaving his home, "The Parson" finally came up to London to seek employment. But fortune did not favor him. He could find nothing to do, and, as a last resort, applied to Mr. Smith for an engagement as a "sandwicher." On hearing the name, Mr. Smith referred to his books and remarked casually that there was another man in the "brigade" bearing the same title. It turned out to be the "Parson's" own son. It was arranged that they should be put into the same corps, and for many months they paraded the London streets together, father and son tramping along in all sorts of weather bearing the yoke about their necks.

Mr. Smith became interested in the couple, and discovering that the son was a clever artist, the latter was encouraged by his patron to develop his talent and succeeded in producing some excellent landscapes, for which Mr. Smith philanthropically undertook to find a market. This looked like a splendid opportunity for the young man to extricate both himself and his father from their predicament. But, alas, for human frailty! The parson's son borrowed a considerable sum of money, ostensibly for the purpose of getting the pictures framed, and decamped, taking his pictures with him. Overcome by this last disaster, the father suddenly disappeared from the "brigade," leaving no trace.

"You see that man leaning against the wall," said Mr. Smith, as he stood at his window and pointed down upon a throng waiting for "assignment;" "he was once one of the most prominent policemen on the London force, in the direct line of promotion. We have had numbers of ex-policemen here at one time or another. A man has often said to me. Don't send me out now, governor, please. There's a sergeant standing at the crossing who used to know me well when I was on the force. He don't know I've come down to this.'

"You would scarcely credit some of the applications we have. There are plenty of people like 'The Parson' and his son. Besides professional men, we frequently have clerks who have occupied good positions, and also a good smattering of actors and railway officials, together with a fair number of representatives from the army and navy."

Pointing down the yard, he indicated men who had figured in such walks of life. One, with broad shoulders, an iron-grey beard and piercing eyes, wearing a peaked cap, seemed to stand out from a group of hulking, slope-shouldered figures.

"That man was formerly the master of a ship," explained Mr. Smith. "He lost one of his vessels, was never reinstated, and finally took to drink. He does not drink now; bread is hard enough for him to get. Being too old to go to sea as a common sailor there was nothing for him to do, but go on the streets. He might have gone into some sailors' home, but he seemed to resent the suggestion. He prefers making a shilling or two a day to being supported by charity. We have several men from the navy among us now, two of whom were midshipmen.

"The tall, rather pale-looking man with the white beard just to the right of the ex-captain," continued Mr.Smith, "was formerly a moneyed man in this city. Fifteen years ago he lived in Manchester Square and drove a carriage and pair about London. He wears a beard today as a sort of disguise, for he often has to trudge past the fashionable clubs in Pall Mall, of which he was formerly a member. He lost his fortune in some commercial enterprise."

Another victim of circumstances who regularly attends the gathering in Ham Yard was formerly a prominent London architect. He was wont to dine daily at one or other of the great Piccadilly restaurants. He lost his fortune, and then his health; and finally put his neck under the yoke. Every day this man passes within a few paces of his former fashionable haunts. Occasionally, he disappears for a time from the "brigade," but always turns up again. It is presumed that these periods of mysterious disappearance are caused by the temporary aid of some sympathetic friend, who attempts to rescue him. An uncontrollable failing—"the cup which cheers"—however, always gets the better of him and so the pitiful tragedy goes on.

If you have ever watched a group of sandwichmen walking along the streets, you will observe that they always keep their heads bent down, their eyes upon the ground. There is an object in this. They are ever seeking in the gutter, the roadway, or on the pavement, for some object which may bring them temporary emancipation. No unconsidered trifle escapes them. Like birds of prey, they ever watch the moving platform of the ground. Occasionally something glistens. There is a sudden swoop on the part of the sandwichmen. In his hand he holds a coin. If it be a small coin, the nearest saloon will receive it. If the amount found prove fairly large, the sandwichman disappears from his ordinary haunts until the money is entirely spent.

Considerable sums have been found by sandwichmen. One man not long ago picked up a purse containing $1,250 in bank notes. He was not conscious-stricken over his find, and did not promptly report his good luck to the police. With a generosity worthy of a better cause he "treated" most of his fellow-sufferers, and for a nearly a week, Mr. Smith found some difficulty in filling his advertising contracts with sober sandwichers. Another lucky fellow found a jeweled cigar case. It was lying in the gutter in front of the Criterion Theatre, and had evidently been dropped as its possessor stepped into a cab. The "find" was not turned in at the "lost property" office at Scotland Yard—whither all finds are supposed to go—but was promptly hypothecated at the nearest pawnshop. When the tatterdemalion sandwicher makes a find like this, he does not himself attempt to pawn the object, but engages one of the more respectably-dressed "gentlemen" board carriers whose appearance does not lay him open to suspicion.

Among other notable finds among sandwichmen are: A portion of a pearl necklace, value, $300; a gold watch, with a seal and a piece of chain worth $60; a pocketbook containing $150 in gold pieces.

While a few fortunate sandwichmen who "discover" things make a point of sharing with their less lucky brethren, most of them go off somewhere and enjoy themselves alone. The one who makes a haul does not like it talked about for fear of the police. As these lucky discoveries mean days, sometimes weeks, of freedom from tramping the streets, the finders fail to see the ethical advantage of foregoing a period of rest and liberty, combined sometimes with enjoyment and oblivion purchased at so much the pint.

Once in a while even better strokes of fortune befall sandwichmen than merely finding valuables in the public streets. Several of them have come into inheritances. One man a few years ago inherited a valuable estate. With the boards on his back, he was about to march out of the yard one morning when he was called into the office and informed of his good fortune. Gravely divesting himself of his advertising matter, he shook hands all around and disappeared for ever from the scene of his sufferings.

Some of those who have experienced these strokes of family fortune have occasionally revisited Ham Yard and helped along deserving cases whose misery they have shared. The soup kitchen which supplies penny meals to the men in the yard was largely assisted by an ex-sandwichman who had partaken of its hospitality. Upward of 500 men are daily fed at the "Ham Yard Hospice," where they can obtain a bowl of hot soup before starting out on their rounds. Some years ago it was customary to give the sandwichmen a small advance for food before they began their day's work; but this had to be abandoned owing to the fact that many would take the money and then, as soon as they were outside the yard, desert the work and abandon the boards. In consequence a rule had to be made that no money was to be advanced. Sandwichmen who know the ropes always bring a little food with them or else save a few cents out of the previous day's takings.

There are two distinct grades of sandwichmen—those who carry the ordinary boards and those who belong to what is termed the "Gentlemen's Brigade." These latter are the pick of the men who follow sandwiching as a means of regular livelihood. They must be tall, and of "distingue" appearance, as it were, for they are required to dress up as "swells" and go about the streets giving out handbills. They are usually fitted out with frock coat, top hat and the usual paraphernalia befitting such attire. Public sympathy seems to go out to these supposed "gentlemen in distress," and, consequently, the sandwich contractor does not hesitate to play up this impression for all it is worth. It is rather an advantage to get into the "Gentlemen's Brigade," for occasionally persons of wealth become interested in these men and try to give them an opportunity of improving their condition.

The "Gentlemen's Brigade" has helped to elevate the sandwichmen's "profession" somewhat. It need no longer be a fearsome, bedraggled, rag-and-tatter calling, but, if a man gets into the exclusive "Gents' Corps" he can at least always be dressed well, even though the clothes be borrowed, but every night sees the supposed "gentleman" stripped of all his finery, like the wicked prince in the fairy tale.

There is a standing reward of twelve cents for every missing set of boards returned to their lawful owner. Owing to the propensity of sandwichmen to make the best of their luck, taking it out in various forms of conviviality, many sandwich boards come to grief. As soon as a man makes a "find" of any considerable amount he immediately divests himself of his boards, leans them up against the nearest railing, and bids farewell to his peripatetic calling for the time being. Occasionally these boards are quite valuable, those with illuminated devices having gas generators inside them sometimes costing about $15 each. It is seldom that boards of this description are lost, however, as only the most respectable men are allowed to carry them.

The pay of sandwichmen is not on a luxurious scale. For carrying illuminated boards at night for four hours the remuneration is only 60 cents. This is the highest pay in the service. The average for a full day's work is 36 cents; those who do night tramping with illuminated boards getting 4 cents more. Some of the men make regularly 60 cents per day, but they have to start work at 7 a.m. and work up to a late hour. They are usually sent to the outlying districts. Those who march about the streets in central parts of London seldom make more than 40 cents a day.

Sandwichmen are not allowed in all parts of London, and are forbidden in the Strand, Piccadilly and Bond street, which are termed "congested districts."

Altogether the life of a sandwicher is not a waltz dream; to some it is more like a species of nightmare.

THE BRITISH CHAPLAIN AT MESSINA

TRAGIC FATE OF MR. HULEATT AND HIS FAMILY—DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

The fate of the Rev. C. B. Huleatt, the Colonial and Continental Church Society's British chaplain at Messina, has been definitely ascertained, intelligence having been received of the discovery of his body and that of one of his children under the ruins of his house. It is concluded that his wife and three other children have perished in the same awful disaster, although their bodies have not been recovered as yet. For days the fate of himself and his family had been uncertain, a first message that they were safe having been contradicted by a telegram stating that they were included in the list of those who are missing.

MR. HULEATT'S RECORD.

Mr. Huleatt had filled the British chaplaincy at Messina since 1901. He was one of the five C. C. C. S. chaplains in Sicily, the other four being Canon T. C. Skeggs, who is stationed at Palermo; Fev. A. Steele Greig, at Syracuse; Rev. E. H. C. Cawood, at Taormina; and Rev. A. D. Cope, M.A., at Marsala. His work lay among seafarers as well as among the British residents, a sailors' institute, in which much of the warmest interest of his life was centred, being in his charge.

The deceased chaplain, who was ordained in 1888, spent only three years of his life in the service of the church at home; these years were divided between his first curacy from 1888 to 1890, at St. Mary's, Swansea, and a subsequent brief curacy at St. Mark's, Broadwater Down, Sussex, 1891-92. Between these respective periods he held his first foreign chaplaincy, which was that of Luxor in Egypt. From 1892 his work lay chiefly abroad, Luxor again claiming him, this time as its winter chaplain, from 1893 to 1901, and Varese sharing his ministrations as summer chaplain from 1897 to 1901. He took his degree from Magdalen College, Oxford.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

The details given in the Reuter's special service dispatch, which settles beyond a doubt the death of Mr. Huleatt, describes the noble work of the naval rescue party from the cruiser Minerva, which, under the leadership of Lieut. Bavin, dug down into the ruins of the chaplain's house at tremendous risk to themselves. These remains of his residence were discovered, after great difficulty, on Friday afternoon. But it was not until Saturday evening that the rescuers found the crushed, yet recognizable, bodies of the dead clergyman and one of his children lying on a bed. Death had evidently been instantaneous. The sound of groans beneath the wreckage had fired the sailors to frantic efforts to reach the spot from which they came. But as the rescuers got nearer the sound it became evident it proceeded from only one person. But no one was found up to the time on Friday night when they were forced by the darkness to abandon their labors, lest they should complete the work of the earthquake by causing the further falling in of the debris. The work was resumed as soon as it was light on Saturday morning, and continued all day, in spite of difficulties that often filled the bluejackets with despair. Ten minutes before they discovered the bodies of the chaplain and one child another shock of earthquake occurred, making the operations even more dangerous.

The Thought Exchange

A Column for Women—By Betty.

This department of The Advertiser will be conducted during February, March and April. Correspondents are invited to a discussion of subjects interesting to women.

* * *

Some interest has been aroused of late in that old work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." A competent literary critic asks the editor of the Canadian Magazine if he expects his readers to accept with any degree of seriousness the suggestion that "the United States may point with pride to such a volume, as a contribution to the literature of any country." It is called a crude and ignorant book, written by one who had never lived among the people she attempted to describe, who did not realize conditions and regretted in after days her mistaken and faulty statements. She further adds: "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with neither truth, taste nor form to commend it is nothing more or less than a bit of crude melodrama, which may have served the purpose as a factor in bringing on a remedial civil war, but certainly died the death decades ago.

Curiously enough, discussion of this same book is called forth by another, who doubts the wisdom of combining and carrying on at the same time literary and culinary operations, as Harriet Beecher Stowe is said to have done. Pies and puddings may not be improved by a literary flavor, and not all women are willing to make the experiment. If a vote were taken among women who are thorough housekeepers, few would be in favor of combining cooking with other duties.

We have, however, known persons who have memorized pages of good literature while taking a country walk. In after years when through failing sight they were no longer able to read, these passages came to their minds with freshness and vigor, and served to lighten many an otherwise tedious hour.

* * *

THE TRAILING SKIRT.

We had thought that the trailing skirt for the street had disappeared altogether, but one day last week, an elderly woman, with a skirt fully six inches on the ground, passed back and forth on Dundas street, taking all of the slop and dirt that was in her path. We were glad to notice that she was making her way toward the station, and evidently lived out of town. It was recently stated that a bit of cloth cut from the bottom of a long skirt harbored 16,500,000 microbes, many of them tubercle bacilli, and others of equal danger.

While speaking on this subject, we may mention the remarks of two well-dressed strangers who were evidently in town for a day of shopping.

Passing along the north side of Dundas street, they were heard to remark: "If I were a London merchant I would keep the pavement in front of my door clean."

* * *

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

Glancing aside we noticed that they were passing immediately in front of two vacant stores. To the east and west the path was beautifully clean, but water had settled in this spot and made walking almost impossible. To whom should this duty be assigned—keeping the pavement clean before vacant property? Here were two finely-gowned women, eager to patronize London merchants, not of the opinion that they would in future shop in a town where fine shoes and skirts would not be ruined by splashing through mud and weter. Out-of-town custom is important, and should not be lost because of the untidy and offensive condition of our streets.

* * *

CHILD TRAINING.

Some have said that the first five years of child life is the formative period, others extend the time to ten years. And this seems to be the idea of Burbank, the flower wizard, who holds that as much may be done with children as with plants. "There is not a single desirable attribute which lacking in a plant may not be bred into it. Choose what improvement you wish in a flower, a fruit or a tree and by crossing, selection and cultivation, you can fix this desirable trait irrevocably. Pick out any characteristic you want in your child, granting that he is a normal child, be it—honesty, fairness, purity, industry—what not? By surrounding this child with sunshine from the sky and your own heart, by feeding him with well-balanced, nutritious food, by giving him all that is exemplified in healthful environment, and by doing all in love, you can thus cultivate in this child, and fix there for life all of these traits—naturally not always to the full in all cases, for heredity will make itself felt, and as in the plant under improvement, there will be certain strong tendencies to revert to former traits; but in the main with the normal child you can give all these qualities by patiently and persistently guiding him in the early formative years.

On the other side give him foul air to breathe, keep him in a dusty factory or an unwholesome schoolroom or a crowded tenement up under the hot roof; keep him away from the sunshine, take away from him music and the laughter of happy faces; let him have bad associates out of school hours, and at the age of ten you will have fixed in him qualities that will lead him to the gallows.

You have perhaps seen a prairie fire sweep through the tall grass across a plain. That is what happens when you let the weeds grow up in a child's life, and then set fire to them by wrong environment.

* * *

SLANG AND PROFANITY.

Apropos of the slang and profanity discussed last week in this column, we have been told of a mother of five children who established an anti-slang club in her own home. At first fines were imposed and once a month a little treat of fruit or candy was purchased with the money, but this seemed to place a premium on transgression, so now rewards have taken the place of fines. Several other children hearing of the club have asked to join, for children are nothing if not gregarious, and love a crowd.

Last summer several trips were made to the woods, and we are told that not even when the children were tired or irritable was one rude word uttered.

RADIUM IN SURGERY

SIR FREDERICK TREVES DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT—MALADIES WHICH RADIUM WOULD CURE — EXAGGERATED EXPECTATIONS — RADIO-ACTIVE WATER GOOD TO DRINK.

Sir Frederick Treves spoke at the London Hospital recently on "Radium in Surgery." A new remedy, he said, gave rise to great expectations and very florid promises, but sooner or later it must be associated with a measure of disappointment. The X-rays were absolutely to revolutionize surgery. They had not done so, though they had done marvellous work. It was not, perhaps, unsafe to say that they were within sight of that point where the limitations of the X-rays would be found. The same thing applied to the high-frequency current. That was to have been a practical cure for every human ill except poverty. (Laughter.) But the expectations had not been realized. The same also applied to a certain extent to the Finsen light. In the history of hospitals he supposed there never was a more daring enterprise than the introduction of the Finsen light. The good it had done it was impossible to express in ordinary language, but he supposed it was safe to say that they were not very far off the actual limit of the good it was possible to effect.

Sir Frederick spoke of the maladies which radium could cure, and said there was a relation very evidently established between the amount of radium used and the good it did. It would not be unsound to say that if they could have radium enough they could carry out practically any wish of the surgical mind, as far as growths of a certain kind were concerned. Radium would cure rodent ulcers which had existed for many years, in which the tissues had become adherent to the bone, in which there was ulceration, and the Finsen light and other remedies had failed. Sir Frederick held up a small tube, similar in size and shape to the tube of a small thermometer, containing radium, and said that that represented £800. If radium, he continued, ever sank to such a degree of cheapness as to be worth its weight in gold, it would be exceedingly cheap. What had made the application of it possible in Paris was the realization of the fact that in applying radium one wanted surface. A little radium spread over a surface was more powerful than a great deal in a glass tube.

RADIO-ACTIVITY.

An interesting question was that of radio-activity, which is transferred to other substances through the emanations from the radium. If they hung a tube of radium in a glass bowl and afterward broke the bowl, every piece of it would be radio-active, and if the glass were washed the fluid would become radio-active, and it was possible that the future of radium, as regarded surgery, lay with the emanations. The emanations, Sir Frederick pointed out, could be inhaled, and the question was whether it would be good for the human being to have introduced into his lungs vapor capable of depositing on the air passages radio-active deposit. Indicating the lines upon which future investigation would probably extend, Sir Frederick said it was essential to ascertain the action of the rays and the emanations of radium upon bacteria and their products, the selective action of radium on tissues, the effect of the emanations when inhaled, and the possibilities of the injection of a solution of the emanations into a healthy or diseased body, and, further, the properties of the products of decay. In Paris radio-active water was sold as an application for indolent wounds, and at Joachimstal a large spa was being erected to enable the public to drink it.

In conclusion, Sir Frederick repeated the warning that extreme caution must be exercised in speaking of what radium was going to do, else disappointment was sure to result.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS

London People Should Know How to Read and Heed Them.

Sick kidneys give many signals of distress.

The secretions are dark, contain a sediment.

Passages are frequent, scanty, painful.

Headaches and dizzy spells are frequent.

The weakened kidneys need quick help.

Don't delay! Use a special kidney remedy.

Booth's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys, backache, and urinary disorders. London evidence proves this statement.

Mrs. E. Wyatt, of 396 Horton street, London, Ont., says: "My son who is employed on the railroad has had much annoyance from a bladder and kidney complaint. He was prevailed upon to try Booth's Kidney Pills and procured a treatment at the W. T. Strong drug store. The bladder irritation was eradicated and the kidney action made correct and normal. He could not ask for a better, quicker cure than Booth's Kidney Pills proved to be and gives this great curing and healing remedy a strong recommendation and indorsement."

Sold by dealers. Price 50 cents. The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont., sole Canadian agents.

SPEEDY ENGLISH JUSTICE.

Complaints having recently been made of the delays in procedure in English courts, especially in the king's bench division of the high court and the court of appeals, a correspondent of the London Times made an examination which led him to conclude that "the bitter cry of the king's bench suitor" must have been imaginary or due perhaps to his own unreadiness to go to trial.

English justice now, whatever might be said of it a few years ago, is remarkable for its speed. In the lists of appeals in the privy council for hearing June 16 last, for instance, no one of them was of earlier date than Feb. 11 of this year, and all but three had been entered subsequently to May 11 last. The correspondent referred to also states that of the 30 final appeals from the king's bench division at the beginning of the Easter sittings last spring only six were marked as standing over, and of forty-one effective final appeals, more than half of which were entered in that term, all but three were disposed of.

As a matter of fact, there is now little or no cause for complaint in English courts over "the law's delay," and readers of Dickens' stories and the long-drawn-out case of "Jarndyce and Jarndyce" will no longer find anything in English legal procedure to justify such criticism and caricature.

In America the dilatory ways of courts and lawyers are approximating more and more to the old rather than to the new English methods as regards delays which defeat justice.—New York World.

A DOUBLE PLAY.

A London urchin ran into a baker shop, and placing a halfpenny on the counter, asked nervously and timorously: "Mister, 'ave you a 'alfpenny buster (bun)?"

"Yes, my little man, 'ere is one quite hot."

"Thanks, mister, would you mind a-shovin' it down my back."

"Down your back, my little man! Why down your back?"

"Cos, sir, I'm only a little 'un, and if those chaps outside know I've a buster they'll take it, and I am so 'ungry, I am."

"Dear me; how wrong of them! Come around here, my little chap. There—there, it is down your back."

The boy ran off. In an instant another entered—a bigger boy.

"I say, mister, 'as a little boy just been in 'ere?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e buy a 'alfpenny buster?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e arsk you to shove it down 'is back, as us big fellows would take it?"

"Yes."

"Yah! Where's your watch and chain? 'E's got 'em; 'e's just around the corner."

Out rushed the baker. In a trice the big boy collared the till and bolted.

The shopman never saw the comic side of it all.—The Strand.

TEETH HAVE MUCH TO ANSWER FOR.

It is to the teeth that the pathologist should first look for an explanation of those emotional crises in the lives of all of us which assume now the form of an exaggeration of the sentiment of romantic love, again an intensification of insomnia and sometimes a development of religious sensibility to the boundary line of mania.

In making good this theory the professor of diseases of the nervous system in the Western Reserve University, Dr. Henry S. Upson, ascribes many of the ordinary cases of nervous wreck met with in daily experience to a misunderstanding of the dental mechanism of man. Not only is toothache the cause, but disease of a dental nature involving no pain whatever to the victim works its havoc and leads men and women to madhouses, domestic miseries and every kind of excess.—Current Literature.

MAN'S HATRED OF THE RAT THE CARRIER OF THE PLAGUE

ORGANIZED WARFARE ON THE RAT NECESSARY—BREEDS DISEASE AND DESTROYS EVERY YEAR ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF GRAIN AND FOOD.

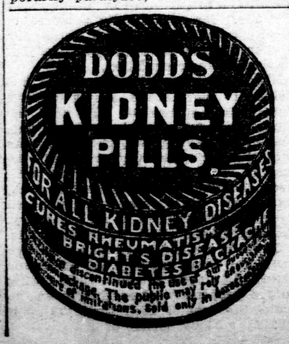
Most men and all women feel a sense of instinctive, often hysterical, repulsion, from the mere sight of a rat. This feeling must be basic, something akin to our natural repugnance from the snake, which has been utilized in the most important and most dramatic of all legends. It must be the vestige in our organized and artificial society of some protective instinct which warned our distant progenitors against a beast essentially hostile and dangerous. And there is something sinister about the appearance and even the facial expression of the rat. It requires a definite effort of detachment to appreciate the absolute "poetry of motion," expressed in its sinuous activity. It is only the accident of its insignificant size and the fact that it is very easy to kill that makes the rat at bay a less terrifying object to our coward natures than an infuriated tiger or a rhinoceros in its devastating charge. Persons of sensibility who have slain a rat in a corner with a stick will have left upon their minds an impression of impotent fury and undying enmity against our race that might easily precipitate the modern neurotic into a paroxysm of fear. Thus strong is the personality of the individual rat, which a commonplace terrier will destroy with a single nip of its merely muscular and heavily armed jaws. But always in the background of the one-sided encounter are the swarms of the rat tribe, persistent, brave and cunning, and, above all, endowed with a fecundity which can smile at the destruction of individuals.

Mr. W. R. Boelter has written a book with an object—the object, namely, of awakening public opinion to the necessity of organizing a national crusade against the rat, as has been done already in Denmark, and in the hope eventually of making the crusade international, so that the last rat shall one day perish from off the face of the earth. Incidentally, however, Mr. Boelter has produced a book of remarkable interest, even to those who may not think themselves directly concerned. He gives us the romance of the rat in full, from the earliest records of mankind's acquaintance with it. He shows how the deification of the cat in the Egypt of three thousand years ago was the direct outcome of its value as a rat-catcher in a country which was at that time the granary of the known world. He quotes instances of the multitudinous migrations of rats, and their terrible attacks, under stress of circumstances, on even man himself, phenomena which are quite sufficient to account for the repeated occurrence of the rat in legend. The rat, which was known to have gnawed the anaesthetic toes of lepers in the lazarettes, became the legendary avenger of atrocious crimes. It was a swarm of rats that avenged an outraged populace on the mythical Bishop Hatto, whose historical prototype, by the way, appears to have been a respectable and just man. It is not suggested by Mr. Boelter, but it may not be altogether fanciful to trace a connection between the long-recognized association of a sudden mortality among rats and an epidemic of plague and the widespread family of German legends, in which a municipality breaks faith with a more or less mythical rat-catcher who sweeps away the rising generation in revenge. This legend is best known in the form of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," recrystallized for most of us by Browning.

Mr. Boelter gives a condensed but excellent account of the epic movements which have resulted in the extermination of the old black rat and the establishment of its more powerful brown rival in the uttermost corners of the earth. Less than two hundred years ago it happened that there were famines and earthquakes in India and Persia, which left the ruman race temporarily paralyzed, but stimulated the native rat to superhuman efforts of emigration. The creatures were actually seen swimming the Volga near Astrakhan in drab and desperate masses, and so the invasion of Europe was begun. The immigrants met the black rat in possession of the domains they coveted, and the black rat soon became a curiosity. The brown rat reached England and made use of British commerce to populate the earth, and it is now ubiquitous. The doings of Kipling's "Red Dog" of the Deccan have been paralleled on a wide-world scale, and the Incorporated Society for the Destruction of Vermin, on whose behalf Mr. Boelter writes, stands forth as the modern Mowgli.

Whether the campaign for the absolute extermination of the rat is practical or not remains to be proved, but Mr. Boelter shows at least how his object might be achieved if people would take the matter seriously. That it ought to be achieved he has certainly demonstrated. By carefully under-estimating the probable number of rats per acre in Great Britain, and their known destructiveness he arrives at a minimum cost to the community through rats of no less than £15,000,000 per annum. Apart from this economic loss, the dangers to human life of the prevalence of rats are well brought out. The activities of the rat can convert the most modern system of domestic sanitation into a curse instead of a blessing. The rat is shown to be a principal agent in the spread of trichinosis, and, as everyone knows, it is the rat and its parasites that are the carriers of the "plague." It is only by determined warfare against the rat on the part of port sanitary authorities that the plague has been kept outside of Britain, and Mr. Boelter's book proves that similar action all over the country would be equally beneficent in its results.

The extermination of any species of animal is generally fraught with danger, but Mr. Boelter shows that the brown rat of today, and even its predecessor, the black rat, were not indigenous to Great Britain, and that, as far as the interests of the human race are concerned, the creature has no excuse for living. There is no doubt that the "Rat Problem" is one of the first importance, and it is much to be hoped that this book will serve its turn and secure the abolition of one of the few preventable sources of poverty, want, and disease.



TREES CHANGE THE CLIMATE

FORESTS AFFECT THE RAINFALL —EXPERIENCE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

With reference to the big scheme of afforestation which the British Government proposed to take in hand, partly as a remedy for unemployment, it is pointed out that the planting of trees upon 9,000,000 acres of land will in some way or another modify the climate of the British Isles. Whether the change will be for the better or worse is uncertain; but change there will be.

There are innumerable instances of forest destruction; few of replantation. At Malta, where the trees were cut down to make way for the growth of cotton, rain became rarer. The same result from felling the timber occurred on the Cape Verde Islands. On the Island St. Helena, on the other hand, with the increased growth of the forests, rain has increased proportionately, the rainfall being twice what it was when Napoleon resided there.

In Lower Egypt rain formerly fell very seldom. During the French occupation, about 1789, it did not rain for sixteen months, but since Mahomet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha completed their vast plantations—the former alone planted more than 20,000,000 olive, fir, cotton, acacia, plane trees, etc.—there now falls a good deal of rain.

The replanting the waste spots is likely to lead to a more equable climate in England; in Scotland to a wetter; in Ireland to a drier, because the trees will certainly dry up the bogs.

At a meeting here on the 15th ult. the Scottish iron and steel makers resolved to stop work rather than pay the proposed demurrage charges for railway wagons, etc.

LAWSUIT OVER LADY'S COSTUME

MANCHESTER JUDGE INSPECTS GARMENT AND DECIDES THAT SEAMS WERE CROOKED.

Judge Parry, in the Manchester county court the other day, heard an action in which Mrs. Mary Ethel Burns, a dressmaker, of Plymouth Grove, Chorlton-on-Medlock, claimed 19s 2d as the cost of making a costume for Mrs. Edward Lonsdale, of Lloyd-street, Greenheys.

In reply to questions, the defendant stated that when the dress was made she tried it on and found it did not fit. The plaintiff promised to alter it, but when it came back a second time it was even worse and she could not possibly wear it.

The plaintiff replied that she had promised to alter it again and had sent her assistant to the defendant to see the dress upon her. When asked to put the costume on, however, the defendant refused to comply.

The defendant: She had put the case in court then, and I did not think it necessary to allow them to see it on.

The judge: That was very foolish and extremely wrong. Why did you not allow her to have it back?

The defendant: I said she had already had it back. When I first took it back I said: "It's a sight!" (Laughter.) She would not let me put the costume on altogether. She would only have the skirt on first, and then the coat by itself. She promised to make it right, but when it came back it was so bad that I could not possibly wear it.

A dressmaker called by the defendant corroborated her evidence that the fit was "bad and quite wrong." Moreover, the seam in the back was not straight, and the sleeves and the front did not fit. In pointing out these faults in the coat to the judge, the witness said that it looked much worse on.

The judge: I should think so. It really looks as though the lady were "out of drawing" altogether. (Loud laughter.)

The witness: It doesn't fit at all.

The judge, pointing to the back seam in the coat, asked the plaintiff: You do not suggest that is a straight line, do you?

The plaintiff: I suggest it is straight when put on properly.

The judge: No, it cannot be. Each of these seams is very bad.

The plaintiff: She did not complain of that, I conscientiously altered the coat.

The judge: It doesn't matter about whether it was conscientious or not. Either you have an eye that cannot possibly see things straight or you must have seen that. She says the thing is a fright, and I rather agree with her. I do not think you have any right to deliver a thing with a crooked seam like that. Judgment for the defendant.

PAIR OF POETS; POE AND BURNS

THE SCOTCH AND THE AMERICAN GENIUSES COMPARED.

Within a few days the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe and the 150th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns have been observed. There are certain resemblances in the lives of these two famous poets. Both of them were the victims of intemperate habits. Both of them struggled the greater part of their lives with grinding poverty. Both of them died comparatively young. Both of them owed much to the affection, loyalty, appreciation and encouragement of good women.

In character and genius, however, the two men differed widely. Poe was delicate and sensitive almost to the point of effeminacy; Burns was a manly man, robust in character as in physique. Poe was pure-minded and fastidious; Burns, it must be confessed, was something of a libertine, and he frequently revealed a decided coarseness of taste. As a poet, Poe was before all an artist in versification, who thought more of form than of matter, whose poetry is not a faithful expression of genuine emotions, but purely an intellectual product. Burns was careless in form, an indifferent and frequently clumsy versifier, a singer who sang because song was to him the natural vehicle for the expression of all that he felt and thought.

Poe coolly and dispassionately constructed verse as a skillful inventor constructs a machine, assembling the parts, experimenting with his materials, selecting and rejecting with nicety—a slow process, so slow that some of Poe's little lyrics were years in the making. Most of Burns' poems came hot from his heart—they were, in a sense, part of himself; they were not gradually constructed, but as it were, sprang into being, the products of moments of emotional exaltation and spiritual insight. It would be absurd to speak of Poe as an "inspired" bard; but that is just what Burns was at his best.

The genius of the Scottish poet was far richer, broader, more fertile, more vital, than that of the American. It was "like sunlight unto moonlight" in comparison. Poe compels our admiration, our wonder, and sometimes we shudder at him; but he never warms his readers nor appeals to their affections. Burns not only compels their admiration, but touches their emotions, fires their imagination and wins their affection.

Another point wherein Poe differed from Burns is that Poe had worked himself out years before he died. He had achieved the best of which he was capable. If he had lived to be an old man he could never have produced a more perfect poem than his "To Helen," written in his boyhood and containing the only lines he ever wrote which are widely quoted. But one feels that Burns, although the volume of his poetry is ten times that of Poe's, never fully expressed the whole of himself—that his genius was expanding and was capable of higher achievements than anything which it had actually achieved. Some of his most perfect lyrics are deathbed inspirations.

Poe's influence as a poet must always be narrow; he will be read chiefly by connoisseurs—literary epicures. Burns' influence will continue to expand, because his poetry has its roots deep in the soil of human nature and because it is a product of nature as genuine as it is beautiful. Within the last few days Poe has been greatly overpraised, and most of the praise bestowed on him has been insincere. It is difficult to overpraise the poetry of Burns, and most of the praise bestowed upon it is sincere because both the poet and his work are beloved.—Hamilton Herald.

WHAT AN ELEPHANT DID.

Wild elephants in Siam occasionally do a considerable amount of damage, though they rarely go to the length of stopping trains. Still, this has happened on one occasion at least, as the following true story will prove. A goods train, heavily loaded, and drawn by two engines, was coming down to Bangkok just after dark a few months ago, when it suddenly ran into an elephant. The first engine was knocked off into the adjacent rice fields, the second was thrown on its side across the line, and some thirteen of the trucks were telescoped behind it. Three Siamese members of the train staff were killed, but both the drivers (British-ers) escaped unhurt. The elephant—a small one, weighing perhaps from four to five tons—was smashed to pieces, its bulk being driven some yards ahead of the front of the leading engine. Owing to the temperature being about 98 degrees in the shade, it was found necessary to bury the remains before they could be photographed, but even had a picture been obtained it would have been difficult to recognize the remains as those of an elephant. The damage done to line and rolling stock is estimated about $300,000, and traffic was seriously hindered for the best part of a week.—Strand Mazagine.

HAIR AND FEATHERS.

Should you be questioned as to whether you are familiar with hairs and feathers you would probably be indignant at the suggestion of your ignorance concerning such common things. "Certainly I know hairs and feathers. Don't we see them wherever there are cats or birds or chickens? What is there unusual about such common things that you should ask? Of course I know hairs and feathers! The idea!"

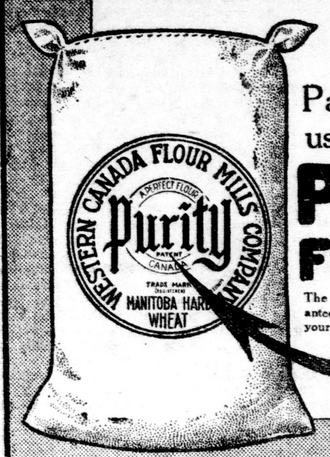
I thought that I knew hairs and feathers, too, once upon a time, until one day my pocket lens opened my eyes to the existence of a world of strange and wonderful shapes among these common things and gave quite a shock to my "comfortable self-conceit." Indeed, is it not owing to this very so-called "commonness" that we usually disregard them as undeserving of notice?

Hairs are found on almost everything that grows, and, if we may so call the fine fibres of asbestos, they even invade the mineral world. From a piece of mineral asbestos quarried from the earth and looking like a stone with a satiny fracture, the silken fibres can be rubbed with the finger till the lump is worn away.—St. Nicholas.

FIRST GIRAFFE IN EUROPE.

Dr. Johnson, as is well known, refused for many months to believe in the Lisbon earthquake, and Parisians formerly were just as skeptical as to the existence of the giraffe, a new specimen of which has just been added to the Jardin des Plantes. The earliest specimen of these gentle creatures was seen in Paris in the reign of Louis XVI. We learn from a French contemporary that the giraffe was first heard of in 1787, when it was described by a French man named Le Vaillant, who had journeyed in the lands of the Hottentots and Kaffirs. When the explorer referred to the animals with the long necks he was looked upon as a Munchausen, and told that he was such in not the politest language. It was only when some living specimens arrived in the French capital that Le Vaillant's reputation for veracity was established, and then the animals for a long time formed the sensation of Paris, not only among the multitude, but in all scientific circles.—London Globe.

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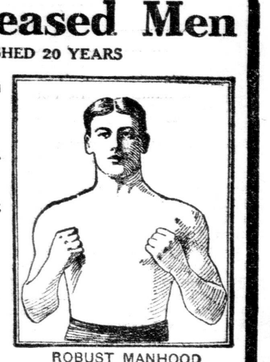


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An American Woman in London

WIFE OF UNITED STATES CONSUL GENERAL DESCRIBES BRITISH SOCIAL CUSTOMS—5,000 AMERICAN CITIZENS IN THE BRITISH METROPOLIS—THE FUNCTIONS OF VANITY FAIR.

"At the risk of being counted among the good Americans who want to go to London when they die, I must pay tribute to the methods in vogue in that great city," said Mrs. Wynne, wife of the United States consul-general to London, a few days ago. "This city seems the choice of Americans who choose to live abroad rather than Paris, according to the old version of the saying. Two years ago a law was passed that all Americans residing in foreign lands must register at the consular office of their city. Otherwise at the end of seven years their citizenship lapses and they become men and women without a country. This law went into effect last year in London for the first time, and Mr. Wynne was amazed to find that over 5,000 Americans lived year after year in the British capital. Of this great colony some are there for social purposes, and of course their comings and goings and their grand fetes are duly recorded. Many prefer the calm existence which the British capital offers, while for artists, literary people and ambitious theatrical folks London is now the most promising field of Europe. Some of the most magnificent homes of London are kept up by American money, not only those of noblemen who have married American heiresses, but the mansions of distinguished Americans who prefer London to their home environment. The names of Mrs. Potter-Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mrs. John W. Mackay and Mrs. Bradley Martin come readily to the mind, but there are at least fifty others less known on this side of the water who maintain princely establishments and dispense a hospitality which surpasses that of the old noblesse.

* * *

"But Americans in London do not form a social contingent of their own, as they do in Paris, in Berlin, in Brussels, and in almost every other foreign city. It has been sarcastically remarked that nearly all the great ladies who have fled the United States to set up their homes in the British capital seem consumed by the desire to shun Americans. They are pleasant to each other when they meet in the British houses, but there is no denying that they prefer English people to their own compatriots were it not for the constant and splendidly planned functions of Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and some of the members of the embassy staff, Americans would never get together under one roof.

"When one gets accustomed to the British way of entertaining it seems the most pleasant method in the world. I say it is because the British have such excellently trained servants. They can never comprehend what the American hostesses have to endure Many Americans who keep up big houses and entertain constantly in London bear testimony to the excellence of the system and aver that they could never stand the strain on this side of the water. Servants in many families descend from the generations back and are as deeply interested in the welfare of their employers as though they were members of the household. Such service does not seem that of hirelings, and the effect is discernible at once. Everything in a social way seems to run so smoothly. Dinner parties are just perfection. Each hostess appears to make it the mission of her life to give superlatively successful banquets. The companies are always small, never more than sixteen or eighteen guests, and if the principal ones are known to be of the quiet order then some popular wits are asked. There is a fine balance in the assemblage, always sufficient bright people to nullify the effects of the dull ones. The service at dinners even among those modestly placed as to social station or goodly possessions is exquisite. Whatever the British dinners of years ago may have been, short banquets are now as much in order as in Washington. But the affair never lags. Another difference between London dinner giving and the American method is that each host who asks a party to dine also makes provision for an after entertainment at the play, the opera or a concert. One invitation presupposes the other and invariably after the play comes a supper. So it is quite a long ceremonial to give a dinner party in London.

* * *

"During the season proper it is tea, tea, tea. Everybody entertains at teas from 5 to 7, but there is as much variety in this so-called tea invitation as there is to the dinner party. No hostess in London ever holds receptions which in any way resemble the 'at homes' of the cabinet officers' or the senators' or representatives' wives. Invariably they issue cards for their least function, very much as the wives of the foreign diplomats do in Washington. Few hostesses ever ask more than fifty or sixty guests for the same afternoon, and they give several teas during the season so that the entire visiting list may be exhausted. London great mansions have the drawing-rooms on the second floor, and the first usually consists of dressing-rooms, a dining-room and a room for card playing. The guest may pass from the front door into the dining-room, where all sorts of drinks and eatables are served, and he may seat himself in the cardroom and enjoy bridge with some friends. Then the guest proceeds upstairs, where the hostess and her husband receive without the train of attendants popular in this country. Here a pretty girl serves tea or chocolate and some wafers or small cakes. There is nothing else in the way of refreshments where the hostess is, but beyond the drawing-room is the music room, and some good artists are in readiness in the best London homes. One may hear Caruso or Calve or Melba or some of the best monologue artists. The most popular ballet dancers from the music halls are often engaged for an hour or so at these functions. The company comes and goes at will. There is never a lengthy programme, after the manner of musicals in this country.

"Indeed the delightful case which comprehends almost every variety of amusement in one afternoon is the charming part of these teas. They lack every feature of a stilted entertainment, which soon bores the guests. Often people are asked to play cards and they must go whether they feel inclined at the moment for cards, and when they are asked to a musical they must listen for two hours to music and nothing else, if they elect to accept. It is delightful to go to a place and do exactly what you wish for the once. I think in this essential American hostesses can take a few leaves from the book of their British cousins. The British country life is another delightful feature, but one which borders very much on the country life which is becoming a vogue on this side. The tremendous class difference which exists in monarchial countries creates situations difficult to understand. This is particularly true in the country where the land owner is supreme with his tenants and retainers.

* * *

"I find the British character admirable in every way and the women are most agreeable companions. It is the rule in England for women to take this interest, and the exception in this country. We are fond of saying on this side of the water that politics is the man's game. British women converse well on all that relates to their particular sphere of influence. I likewise admire their way of educating their girls. Invariably a girl is kept under her mother's eye and taught by governesses until she is about sixteen. Then she goes to a select finishing school where not more than a half dozen girls are studying. There she is given the extra touches in everything. The British, like most of the older countries, have little fondness for the higher education of women. College girls are looked on as eccentric in Great Britain. These finishing schools are admirably conducted. Everything is taught by the lecture system, and learning lessons by 'heart,' as the children put it, is unknown over there. By the lecture system a girl is taught to think and to reason things out for herself, a most valuable accomplishment in any walk of life. Yet I have never seen knowledge so highly rated as I have in London. A girl to be a success in London must have something more to recommend her than a pretty face and the drawing-room accomplishments. Fancy dancing is quite a vogue in many famous London homes, and some of the most exalted grand dames do not scorn to entertain their guests by intricate dances. Nearly all the social leaders specialize in some way. They become noted as fine conversationalists, musicians, wits, philosophers, artists. The result makes a highly cultured and most delightful social atmosphere."

* * *

Mrs. Wynne is spending the winter in Washington with her lovely young daughter, Miss Ida Wynne. Miss Wynne was presented at court last spring and she immediately became a favorite in society. She is of the petite brunette type, very sparkling and fascinating both in appearance and manner. She was among the belles at the debut party of Miss Ethel Roosevelt and has taken a part in the exclusive functions planned in official-dom for the President's daughter. Miss Wynne, like her mother, has only cordial praise for British society. She received nearly all her education abroad. She was several years in a private school of Kent, near London, and then passed a year at one of the famous pensions of Paris. She speaks French perfectly and has a fair knowledge of German. Miss Wynne is devoted to dancing and to music. She has taken dancing lessons from the most famous ballet teachers of London and Paris and frequently delights her friends with a well-executed tarantella or fandango. She is a fine pianist and intends next year to study music in Florence.

The home of the Wynnes is in South Kensington near the splendid park and almost opposite the Albert Museum. Mr. Wynne's personal prestige as having been a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet had much weight without the added charm of his household. A cabinet official in the British mind is a personage of lofty importance—a man who, if he served but a few brief months, retires from his office drawing the comfortable stipend of $10,000 for the remainder of his days. For a time there was some disposition in certain social circles to exclude the Wynnes because it had been the custom to exclude consular officers of every land. Now these barriers are all swept away. If the consul-general of the United States is of social trend and properly trained in the amenities he may have as gay a time as his business engagements permit. Mr. and Mrs. Wynne have been overwhelmed with courtesy. Mrs. Wynne keeps Sunday afternoon in her pleasant apartments in Kensington, but so crowded was her drawing-room that she has Tuesday afternoon at home as well as Sunday.

* * *

"Very few Americans purchase property in England or the British Isles," said Mrs. Wynne, "for the regulations are so perplexing that few have the patience to fulfill them. Mrs. Bradley Martin has recently acquired a town house, but I believe she is the only American in London owning her own mansion except, of course, the Waldorf Astors. Leasing property is not a dream of delight, as every American who has tried will testify. Leases are signed for no period under seven years, and leases are taken out at periods ranging from seven to twenty-eight years. But, fortunately for those who must have a home and who cannot bind themselves for seven or fourteen years, there are always sub-leases to be taken or even sub-leases on sub-leases. Leasing houses is a simple matter compared to hiring servants. These are also leased in a way—that is, a contract signed before witnesses—and the requirements would amuse American housekeepers. Beer must be provided for at least one meal and sometimes three a day. Certain rooms must be set apart for the maids' convenience, and every obligation of the employer and employee is duly set down and must be rigorously kept. Everything British seems solemn and slow to Americans at first glance, but one learns to appreciate the comforts derived from this thoughtful care of detail."

WORLD'S LARGEST WATER TANK

LEEDS, ENGLAND, FIRM GETS CONTRACT AFTER KEEN COMPETITION.

An exceptionally keen international contest among engineering firms was settled the other day, when Messrs. Clayton, Sons & Company, of Leeds, received from Mr. J. R. Pickering, their representative in Calcutta, the following cablegram: "Contract secured, 23 votes to 13, subject formal Government sanction."

Besides being a matter of considerable importance to Leeds, where the engineering trade has been slack for a considerable time, the placing of this contract is of general interest, inasmuch as it represents an order for the largest water tank in the world. The order has been placed by the Calcutta city corporation, and is for a huge steel water tank for the supply of water for domestic and other purposes to the city of Calcutta. It will have a holding capacity of 9,000,000 gallons, weighing about 40,000 tons, and it will involve the use of over 7,000 tons of steel work. The reservoir itself will be 321 feet square and 16 feet deep, and it will be divided by cross frames, into four equal sections. One of the main engineering problems in connection with the erection of this mammoth reservoir is that in order to receive sufficient gravitational fall to supply the city it is necessary that the bottom of the reservoir shall be at a height of over 90 feet above the ground level. It will be supported upon 81 steel trestles, each composed of four heavy rolled-steel beams, braced together at intervals by smaller beams, and each trestle will carry cross beams at the top to support a 40-foot section of the tank floor. The tank will thus rest upon a miniature forest of steel columns and girders, which in turn will rest upon a concrete foundation, the contract for which has been let separately to Messrs. Martin and Company, of Calcutta.

Competition for the contract was open to the world, and resulted in one of the keenest international contests on record, the order eventually being placed with the lowest tenderers, Messrs. Clayton, Sons, & Company, of Hunslet, Leeds, whose tender amounted to £91,367. The highest tender—that of a German firm—was £185,000. Several Indian firms were amongst those who sent in tenders, one Indian tender being only £300 less than that of the Leeds firm. Messrs Clayton recently erected a large gasometer in Calcutta for the Oriental Gas Company.

As showing the widespread competition for the contract, the following list of tenders, which represent England, Germany, Belgium, America and India, is of interest:

Aug. Vilonne, Dortmund	£185,000
Thomas Piggott & Co., Birmingham	160,000
Whessoe Foundry Company, Darlington	155,000
Paul Wurth, Luxembourg	150,000
J. Fraser & Son, Milwall	148,000
Motherwell Bridge Company, Motherwell	142,000
Ateliers Metal, Belgium	140,000
United States Steel Products Export Company	131,699
Westwood & Wright, Brierley Hill	128,762
Mayoh & Hally, London	126,445
Jessop & Co., Calcutta	113,071
Alex. Findlay & Co., Motherwell	108,500
F. A. Newman, Eschweiler	108,000
Heenan & Froude, Manchester,	107,575
Martin & Co., Calcutta	103,333
C. and W. Walker	100,608
P. and W. M'Lellan, Glasgow.	97,450
Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Darlington	91,880
Burns & Co., Calcutta	91,666
Clayton, Sons and Co., Leeds..	91,367

VERY USEFUL ARE THE TEARS

IN CASES OF EXTREME GRIEF SERVE AS NATURE'S ANESTHETIC.

Tears flow under two very different emotional conditions—great sorrow and great joy. How is it that emotions so diverse are manifested by the same outward expression? To answer this question we must recall the fact that there is, on either side of the neck, a great artery called the carotid. Near the larynx this artery parts and forms two branches. One of these branches carries the blood to the brain, the other to the face and to the scalp. These two systems intercommunicate by means of the ophthalmic artery at the back of the eye. The ophthalmic artery is a ramified channel between the internal and external carotids.

Dr. Waynbaum, a French physician, has recently advanced the "vascular theory," as it is known, which demands a reconsideration of the simple facts of the construction of the human neck and head as related to the brain. The immoderate laugh, he says, is, from a physiological point of view, nothing but an effort. When we laugh immoderately we force into action nearly the same muscles that work when we make an effort to lift a heavy weight, and we use all these muscles in very nearly the same way. In both cases we begin by contracting the muscles which form the glottis, we lower the diaphragm, and immobilize the muscles whose play works the thoracic cage. The harder we laugh the more muscles we use. Darwin says that during the act of the "crazy" laughter the whole body is thrown backward and shaken. Such a laugh may go so far as to resemble convulsions; in some cases the respiration is arrested.

SAVES FROM DEATH.

During a fit of violent laughter the laugher's face turns black, the lips are livid, and the veins of the forehead swell as the effect of the intense congestion of the brain. The man or the woman who laughs immoderately ought to remember that hard laughing distends the delicate channels of the brain with overheated blood, and that the cerebral congestion, the apoplexy that always threatens when the laughter is immoderate, cannot fail to be aggravated by the contraction of the muscles.

When the muscles contract they compress the internal carotid vein. The blood rushes from the carotid toward the face; it finds that it cannot use the external carotid; it cannot go to the face, and it cannot stand still; therefore, it rushes to the brain. The brain is already congested and gorged with the venous blood halted by the arrest of the breathing. Naturally, the brain gives way under the push of the blood rushing in on it from the arteries. Knowing all this, it is difficult to laugh at the man seized with laughter. His condition is dangerous; he stands close to apoplexy. Apoplexy would be the result of all violent laughter were it not for the ophthalmic artery. By the ophthalmic artery, the canal between the internal and external carotids, the blood rushing toward the brain is turned into the canal between the eyes and crowds the conjunctives and the lachrymal glands. The conjunctives and the lachrymal glands react against the rush of blood by means of an abundant secretion of tears. To speak better, the lachrymal glands transform the flood of blood into tears, the composition of which is exactly the same as that of the liquid part of the blood. Tears act on the congested brain just as a leech would act; and they may be called the best of all leeches, since they work at the expense of the blood on its way to cause apoplexy.

They are very useful in sorrow; but in this they act on the brain differently. In grief, tears drain the blood destined for the brain, and by doing so increase the anemia of the nerve centres, creating a mental stupor—a species of psychic indolence, or indifference, which is a little like anesthesia of the brain. The brain is so dulled that the mourner's mind is dulled to its grief. He may not know that his mind is dull; the acuteness of his sorrow is so great that he knows nothing else, but the anesthetic is at work, the anemic brain feels less, the grief appears less sharp, less unendurable.

The grimaces caused by weeping are nearly all the result of the contraction of the muscles which act, either in one way or another, on the lachrymal glands and the ophthalmic arteries. It is precisely the same as in the case of the muscles of the eyelids, the muscles which lower the corners of the mouth, etc. All those muscles exercise a compressive action on the lachrymal glands, and therefore they compress the ramifications of the ophthalmic artery, which feeds blood to the brain.

FASHION AND WOMAN'S FIGURE.

A Chicago professor, denouncing the present styles of feminine clothes as "frights," says that "the ideal woman's figure should be an oval."

What have professors to do with the matter? In the calendar of fashion there is a time for curves and a time for angles. Just now straight lines are obligatory, and all the laws of Euclid cannot alter them. When the fancy for crinolines returns, woman will assume cylindrical proportions, and not all the college faculties in Christendom can prevent her. On questions of female fashion the ballot is denied to man.

The theory that each generation inherits the accumulated wisdom of its predecessors is held in some quarters. Its fallacy is in no way better proved than by the failure of man to profit by the experience of his ancestors in their futile attempts to regulate feminine attire. Women as respects fashion occupy a "higher world" into which men are not previleged to enter. When will the ruder sex learn discretion and abstain from criticism that merely reflects its helplessness to alter immutable conditions?—New York World.

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Food pushers, baby spoons, children's sets, etc., marked
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designed to be attractive and stand hard usage. In all leading patterns.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
The Royal Baby plate makes an attractive gift, and in silver plate is made exclusively by
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THE LIFE-GIVING TONIC

Dear Sir:—
I know and recommend your excellent tonic "Wilson's Invalids' Port."
I prescribe it to young persons and to debilitated women and the result is most satisfactory.
I congratulate you for having filled with the greatest of care a time-honoured prescription, which is approved by the Medical Profession.
I heartily wish you all the success you deserve,
Yours truly,
Dr. J. M. Beausoleil,
President of the Canadian Medical Association.

WILSON'S Invalids' Port
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is probably the only preparation that has received as many written endorsements from prominent members of the Medical Profession of Canada.
It constructs muscle, nerve and ligament.
It supplies the blood corpuscles with the coloring matter, and imparts vitality.
It possesses the peculiar virtues of stimulating the strength of the system.
Ask YOUR Doctor.
BIG BOTTLE
Sold at all Pharmacies Everywhere.
58

FINGER RIPPED OPEN

Mr. Daniel McDougall, 124 Creighton St., Halifax, N.S., says:—"I was pulling a piece of meat off a hasp nail when I received a nasty wound. One of my fingers got caught in the hook and the flesh ripped open to the first joint. I suffered much pain, and try how I would could not get it healed, or prevent the flesh from peeling off. Just at this time I received a sample of CUROL. It stopped the pain at once and the next morning the wound looked nice, so I continued using this wonderful Salve until the finger was healed completely. I cannot praise CUROL too highly for it did wonders for me."


DANIEL McDOUGALL HALIFAX N.S.

Accidents will happen in every path of life and once the tissues are lacerated it is an easy matter for disease germs to make entry into the blood. Once they are permitted to do this (for the air is full of microbes all too ready to enter the body) they commence their deadly work and develop ugly sores and very often blood poison. The deadly effect of the latter is apparent to everyone—every mother, wife or sister should therefore protect the lives of their families by keeping on hand a Box of CUROL, the greatest antiseptic healing and soothing Salve the world has known. The timely use of Curol prevents festering and blood poison for no microbe or disease germ can live where Curol is. As a pain reliever it is a marvel and never fails to soothe and then heal.



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Mr. McDougall got to know the healing merits of Curol through a free sample. You may do likewise by sending this coupon to Curol Salve Co., Spadina Ave., Toronto. All druggists or dealers sell Curol at the popular price, 25c. box. U 15



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"Grip" COLDS ETC., PNEUMONIA, PLEURISY and ALL INFLAMMATORY DISEASES
There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Cures and prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Cures every pain, sprain or bruise throughout the human body.
NEGLECTED COLDS run into the "GRIP" and PNEUMONIA. Lose no time, but get at once a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and prevent pneumonia or cure it if already manifest.
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.
Be sure and keep handy Radway's Ready Relief, for it has done good service for the past sixty years and is a household word everywhere, for it has saved many a life and many a doctor's bill.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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FREE Big Magic Lantern
For selling only $2.70 worth of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. You get it all complete, with one Dozen Slides of Colored Views, good lamp and magnifying lenses. You can work it yourself and give performances for your friends.
The seeds are assorted varieties, both vegetable and flower, in 5c. (small) and 10c. (large) packages and sell fast. Send to-day your name and address, plainly written. A post card will do.
RELIABLE PREMIUM CO., Dept. Y. Waterloo, Ont. 24

WAS IN BED FOR THREE MONTHS.
PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.
Read how Mrs. T. G. Buck, Bracebridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.
She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs people said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the Fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no use to me. I gave up all hopes of ever getting better when I happened to see in B.B.B. Almanac that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs. I thought I would try a bottle and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and it cured him. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything."
Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting the original. Put up in a yellow wrapper and three pine trees the trade mark.

A Father's Advice To His Son



"Money my son, is the great necessity in life. You cannot exist without it." "Therefore, you see the wisdom of owning a snug sum." "The way to get nicely started towards owning this snug sum is to put by so much from your salary each week." "I advise you to open a Savings Account with the Agricultural Savings & Loan Co." "It is a safe company and pays 3½% interest, compounded half-yearly."
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Cowan's
Nut Milk Chocolate
A chocolate confection of rich milk chocolate and fresh shelled walnuts. Simply exquisite. In ¼ and ½ pound cakes.
THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.
83

T. P. IN HIS ANECDOTAGE

The History of the Guillotine.

By T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in T. P.'s Weekly.

So the guillotine is with us again, and inevitably the quite inoffensive personality of Dr. Guillotin crops up in incongruous association with raucous shouts of "Death!" Of course, he did not invent the monster that in reality invented him. The inventor of the guillotine was Dr. Louis, a well-known Parisian medical man. The guillotine itself was intended to be an instrument of mercy, in the invention of which both Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were interested. In 1785 Dr. Louis produced a model of his apparatus, which resembled somewhat the manaja of Italy, which had been in use for centuries. Seven years later the doctor read a paper before a select assembly of members of Parliament. On this occasion, by the curious irony of fate, he exhibited a model made for him by M. Schmidt, the well-known maker of musical instruments, who had made many spinets and harpsichords for Marie Antoinette.

IN PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME.

On March 25, 1792, a resolution was passed by the National Assembly recommending the use of this machine throughout the country, and in the following month it was used in public for the first time in the Place de Greve, where only twenty years before Damiens had been tortured for the attempted murder of Louis XVI.'s predecessor, just as Ravaillac had been tortured for the murder of Henri IV. The next day (April 27, 1792) this paragraph about the "Louison" appeared in a Parisian newspaper: "They made yesterday the first trial of the little Louison, and cut off a head. One Pelletier—not him of the Actes des Apotres—was the subject of the melancholy experiment. I never in my life could bear to see a man hanged, but I own I feel a still greater aversion to this species of execution. The preparations make one shudder, and increase the moral suffering; as to the physical pain, I caused a person to attend, who repeats to me that it was the matter of the twinkle of an eye. The people seemed to wish that M. Sanson had his old gallows. . . ." The writer of this paragraph, Duplain, was himself guillotined on July 9, 1794.

HOW THE NAME ORIGINATED.

But how, one asks, did that well-meaning reformer Dr. Gullotin ever get his name attached to this dreadful agency of death? The truth is that, in the course of a speech to the National Assembly, Dr. Gullotin exclaimed: "Now, with my machine I strike off your head (je vous fais sauter la tete) in the twinkling of an eye, and you never feel it." A burst of laughter greeted this, and among the deriders were many of the future victims of a machine not yet in existence. The sentence passed into a popular song, "Sur l'inimitable machine du Medecin Guillotin, propre a couper les tetes, et dite de son nom Guillotine." And this derisive song did actually give its name to the terrible instrument that came into existence three years later.

GUILLOTIN THE MAN.

In "Portraits des Personnes Celebres" (1796) we get this little glimpse of the good doctor, who seems to have been as lacking in originality as a writer as he was as an inventor: "By what accident has a man without either talents or reputation obtained for his name a frightful immortality? He fathered a work really written by a lawyer—Hardouin—who had too much character to produce it in his own name; and this work having been censured by the Parliament, Gullotin, who assumed the responsibility of it, became the man of the day, and owed to it that gleam of reputation which insured his election to the States-General. He was, in truth, a nobody who made himself a busybody, and by meddling with everything, was at once mischievous and ridiculous."

IMPRISONMENT AND DEATH.

It has often been claimed that poor Dr. Gullotin fell a victim to this machine. "But," says the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, "it was not so; he was, indeed, imprisoned during the Jacobin Reign of Terror, his crime being, it is said, that he testified an indiscreet indignation at a proposition made to him by Danton to superintend the construction of a triple guillotine. There is no doubt that a double, and perhaps a triple, instrument was thought of, and it is said that such a machine was made and intended to be erected in the great hall of the Palais de Justice, but it was certainly never used." Dr. Gullotin died safely in his bed on May 26, 1814, at the ripe age of seventy-six.

ITS IMPRESSION ON THE PEOPLE

For four months after its first public use the guillotine was left in idleness, but after the notorious August 16 it became terribly active. Vernenil, in his "Souvenirs de Soixante-treize Ans," writes: "After Aug. 10 they had organized an extraordinary tribunal for judging the pretended conspirators of that day. The first victim was a literary man, editor of a Royalist journal; he was executed in my neighborhood—Place du Carrousel. I was invited to go into a house hard by, whence I should see the play of the new instrument of death. I excused myself, but from the window of my own entresol I was curious to observe, as the spectators were returning, the impression that it made upon the public. It appeared to me that in general they said, 'Mais ce n'est rien' ('Tis nothing at all'), in allusion, no doubt, to the quickness of the execution."

FOUQUIER'S DINNER.

To be allowed to die first was considered a favor which, denied to Madame Elizabeth, was offered to Madame Roland, who, however, refused it. A M. La Marche showed less firmness than she did, and so Madame Roland urged him to go first. To the objection of the executioner she responded with a smiling "You won't refuse the last request of a lady?" And La Marche preceded her without further ceremony. There was always little enough ceremony about these murders. On the 9th Thermidor, early in the afternoon, a batch of forty-nine victims was about to start from the Conciergerie while the revolt against Robespierre was in progress. Fouquier, on his way to dine with a friend, passed the carts of death, and Sanson, seeing the Accusateur Public, ventured to stop him and suggest that, as there were rumors of a commotion, the execution might well be postponed until the next morning. But Forquier hurried off to his dinner with the observation that the law must take its course. The forty-nine victims went to the guillotine, where Fouquier himself followed them in due time.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY'S BLUSH.

Of all the grim stories of the guillotine, the execution of Charlotte Corday is perhaps the most sinister. Mademoiselle Marie Anne Charlotte de Corday d'Armans had the uncommon distinction of being guillotined alone on July 17, 1793. The executioner on this occasion was not Sanson, but one of his assistants, Francois Le Gros, and he deserves his little niche in the long gallery of infamous names, for he held up the beautiful head and slapped the cheeks of the girl who had meted out justice to Marat. "The countenance of Charlotte Corday," says the famous Parisian physician, Dr. Sue, "expressed the most unequivocal marks of indignation. Let us look back to the facts; The executioner held the head suspended in one hand. The face was then pale, but had no sooner received the slap which the sanguinary wretch gave it than both cheeks visibly reddened. Every spectator was struck by the change of color, and with loud murmurs cried out for vengeance on this cowardly and atrocious barbarity. It cannot be said that the redness was caused by the blow, for we all know that no blows will recall anything like color to the cheeks of a corpse; besides, this blow was given on one cheek, and the other equally reddened."

SOLD TO MADAME TUSSAUD.

Various estimates have been made of the death work of the guillotine. It is probable that between Aug. 10, 1792, and the 9th Thermidor, 1794, it killed at least 40,000 people. In the Place de la Concorde alone Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and Madame Elizabeth were among its 8,000 victims. Curiously enough, the younger Sanson met his death by falling from the scaffold while in the act of exhibiting one of the heads of the people. The old guillotine was burnt by the people during the Commune, and Sanson, the well-known public executioner all through the Reign of Terror, sold the original blade to Curtius for £1,000, and in his turn Curtius sold it for a larger sum to his niece, Madame Tussaud.

IT'S THE TALK OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

HOW DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. SAMUEL THOMPSON'S DROPSY.

Hers Was a Terrible Case and the Doctors Were Powerless to Check It, But the Great Kidney Remedy Cured It.

Holt, Ont., Feb. 12.—(Special).—All the countryside about here is talking of the wonderful cure of Mrs. Samuel Thompson of this place. She was taken sick with jaundice, and though the doctor was called in she grew steadily worse. Her stomach was so bad she could not keep anything on it. Dropsy set in and she bloated to a terrible size. The doctor came three times to tap her, but her husband would not allow him to do it, saying that if she could not get better let her die in peace. Finally she dropped the doctors and tried other medicines, but they did her no good. Her leg burst and the water streamed from it. Then someone told her about Dodd's Kidney Pills and so she asked her husband to get her a box.

After taking them a while she took a bad turn. Something would come up in her throat and she would vomit. The water would just fly from her mouth. But from that time she commenced to get better and today she is a well woman. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure dropsy by putting the kidneys in condition to take the surplus water out of the blood. They always cure it.

Escape Winter's Rigors

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ONLY THREE HOURS FROM NEW YORK.

The world's famous all-the-year resort. A most popular rendezvous with Canadians, where every outdoor pleasure and in-door diversion prevails. Among its famous hotels is

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Most Select Location Fronting Ocean

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

NEWLIN HAINES.

79ul-y wt

LINCOLN'S LAST DAY ON EARTH

Continued From Page Eleven.

came from the theatre, behind them a woman in evening gown, flowers in her hair, jewels on her neck. She was wringing her hands and moaning. The man on the steps heard some one say, "The President is shot;" heard the bearers of the body asking, "Where shall we take him?" and quickly coming forward he said, "Bring him here into my room."

And so the President was carried up the high steps, through a narrow hall, and laid, still unconscious, still motionless, on the bed of a poor, little, commonplace room of a commonplace lodging-house, where surgeons and physicians gathered about in a desperate attempt to rescue him from death.

THE HOUSE OF DEATH.

While the surgeons worked the news was spreading to the town. Every man and woman in the theatre rushed forth to tell it. Some ran wildly down the streets, exclaiming to those they met, "The President is killed! The President is killed!" One rushed into a ballroom, and told it to the dancers; another bursting into a room where a party of eminent public men were playing cards, cried, "Lincoln is shot!"

In the meantime there had gathered in the house on Tenth street, where the President lay, his family physician and intimate friends, as well as many prominent officials. Before they reached him it was known there was no hope; that the wound was fatal. They grouped themselves about the bedside or in the adjoining rooms, trying to comfort the weeping wife or listening awe-struck to the steady moaning and labored breathing of the unconscious man, which at times could be heard all over the house. Stanton alone seemed able to act methodically.

No man felt the tragedy more than the great war secretary, for no one in the cabinet was by greatness of heart and intellect so well able to comprehend the worth of the dying President, but no man in that distracted night acted with greater energy or calm. Summoning the assistant secretary, C. A. Dana, and a stenographer, he began dictating orders to the authorities on all sides, notifying them of the tragedy, directing them what precautions to take, what persons to arrest. Grant, now returning to Washington, directed should be warned to keep close watch on all persons who came close to him in the cars and see that an engine be sent in front of his train. He sent out, too, an official account of the assassination. Today the best brief account of the night's awful work remains the one which Secretary Stanton dictated within sound of the moaning of the dying President.

THE LAST HOURS.

And so the hours passed without perceptible change in the President's condition, and with only slight shifting of the scene around him. The testimony of those who had witnessed the murder began to be taken in an adjoining room. Occasionally the figures at the bedside changed. Mrs. Lincoln came in at intervals, sobbing out her grief, and then was led away. This man went, another took his place. It was not until daylight that there came a perceptible change. Then the breathing grew quieter, the face became more calm. The doctors at Lincoln's side knew that dissolution was near. Their bulletin of six o'clock read, "Pulse failing." That of half-past six, "still failing." That of seven, "Symptoms of immediate dissolution," and then at twenty-two minutes past seven, in the presence of his son Robert, Secretaries Stanton, Welles and Usher, Attorney-General Speed, Senator Sumner, Private Secretary Hay, Dr. Gurley, his pastor, and several physicians and friends, Abraham Lincoln died. There was a prayer, and then the solemn voice of Stanton broke the stillness. "Now he belongs to the ages."

Two hours later the body of the President, wrapped in an American flag, was borne from the house in Tenth street and carried through the hushed streets, where thousands of flags were at half-mast and the gay buntings and garlands had been replaced by black draperies and where the men who for days had been cheering in excess of joy and relief now stood with uncovered heads and wet eyes. They carried him to an upper room in the private apartments of the White House, and there he lay until three days later a heart-broken people claimed their right to look for a last time on his face.

A monument erected by public subscription in Clydebank public park to commemorate the heroism of Robert Currie, who in 1907 lost his life in attempting to save an infant at the North British railway crossing, was unveiled on the 16th ult.

Seasickness Quickly Cured

"Mothersill's" quickly cures Sea and Train Sickness. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

For sale at drug stores and first-class steamers, or Mothersill Remedy Company, Limited, 217 State street, Detroit.

For sale and recommended in London by W. T. Strong & Co., 184 Dundas street; C. McCallum & Co., Dundas and Richmond streets, and E. L. Guillemont, 404 Richmond street. tf-wt

PHONES WILL HELP CRIPPLED

Will Prove Salvation to Many Men Who Suffer on Railways.

STORY OF PERE MARQUETTE DENIED

No More at Present for the Absorption of the Concern by Another Company.

Among the orders recently issued by the Dominion railway commission are the following:

Dismissing application of J. Malkin & Sons, Sprucedale, Ont., complaining of discrimination by the G. T. R. in rates on tanbark from Sprucedale to Berlin, as compared with rates from Burk's Falls and Sundridge to Berlin and London, Ont.

Rescinding orders 5695 and 5696 authorizing Bell Telephone Company to place wires across the Pere Marquette at Adelaide street, London, Ont.

Authorizing the Falkirk Telephone Association to place wires across G. T. R. at Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Authorizing M. C. R. to use the interlocking plant at crossing just west of Ross street, St. Thomas, Ont.

Ordering Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Railway to equip its cars with air brakes within three months.

Authorizing Byron Telephone Company to place wires across London and Port Stanley Railway in Westminster Township, Ont.

Ordering G. T. R. to install at crossing of its line with L'Esperance road, Tecumseh Township, Sandwich East, Ont., an automatic electric bell with a cut-off opposite station, subject to terms of order 875, of Dec. 8, 1905.

The appended table shows the earnings and expenses of the Grand Trunk Railway and of the Canada Atlantic during 1907 and 1908. The net earnings in both cases show an increase:

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.	1908	1907
Earnings	$2,814,700	$3,056,400
Expenses	1,982,300	2,224,400
Net earnings..	$ 832,400	$832,000

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.		
Earnings	$ 167,800	$ 202,400
Expenses	$ 123,900	189,100
Net earnings.	$ 43,900	13,300

Walkerton and Lucknow Railway.—During 1908, track laying was completed on this line from mileage 26.2 to Walkerton, Ont., 11.5 miles, enabling the whole line from Saugeen, on the company's Owen Sound line, to Walkerton, 37.7 miles, to be opened for traffic.

Pere Marquette Road.—Reports are again current that the P. M. R., which includes the old Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway in Canada, will shortly be absorbed by another company. H. B. Ledyard, chairman of the board, Michigan Central Road, said recently there was absolutely no foundation for the report so far as that company was concerned. His connection with the P. M. R. as a director was entirely a personal one, and at the request of J. P. Morgan. The other report, which has been denied more than once already, is that the line will be taken over by the C. P. R.

Tillsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railway.—The extension of this line, which was completed during 1908, leaves the main line, London section, at Code Junction, and extends to Embro village, Ont., 5.69 miles, where a junction is effected with the St. Marys and Western Ontario Railway.

St. Marys and Western Ontario Railway.—The line, completed during 1908, extends from St. Marys to Embro, Ont., 15.9 miles. It effects a junction at Embro village with the extension of the T. L. E. and P. Railway, from Code Junction, and trains are being operated over these two lines, a total distance of 21.68 miles.

An application will be made to the Dominion Parliament for an act to amend the act of incorporation by giving the company power to construct the following lines: From Woodstock to Brantford; from near St. Marys to Stratford; from the company's main line between St. Marys and Exeter in northerly and westerly direction through Perth and Huron counties to the Guelph and Goderich Railway between Milverton and Goderich; and Huron; and for further and other powers.

A freight shed erected at St. Marys, Ont. A supplemental agreement under the act granting subsidies to certain railways was entered into Dec. 10, 1908, with the Dominion Government, with respect to the construction of a railway from Woodstock to Exeter, Ont., 45 miles.

People's Railway.—The Ontario Legislature will be asked to pass an act incorporating a company with this title to construct a railway to be operated by electricity or other motive power from Woodstock, via Plattsville, New Hamburg, Baden, Berlin, Guelph, Fergus and Elora, to Arthur, Ont., with a branch from New Hamburg to Tavistock, to Stratford. Power will also be asked to construct lines connecting these lines with other electric railways, to issue bonds not exceeding $20,000 a mile of line constructed; to enter into agreements with other companies for the operation of its railways and to acquire other railway lines or branches in the district served by its lines. J. R. Roaf, Toronto, is solicitor for applicants.

N. R. and W. A. Bugg, of Toronto, who are active in the promotion of the company, were in Stratford, Jan. 7, to explain the project to the city council there.

Toronto, Niagara and Western Railway.—Application will be made to the Dominion Parliament for an act extending the time for the commencement and completion of the company's railways, viz., Toronto to Niagara Falls, Ont.; Toronto to Windsor, Ont.; St. Catharines to Port Colborne, Ont. It is also desired to have power to increase the amount of bonds to be issued. Royce and Henderson, Toronto, are solicitors for applicants.

Preliminary work has been started at Niagara Falls, N.Y., in connection with the construction of the company's line, which will give a through electric railway connection with Toronto.

Recent transportation appointments in this district are:

J. R. Nelson, heretofore superintendent C. P. R., district 2, Ontario division, London, Ont., has been appointed superintendent district 1, Ontario division, vice J. K. McNeillie, transferred, Office, Toronto.

J. K. McNeillie, hertofore superintendent C. P. R., district 1, Ontario division, Toronto, has been appointed superintendent district 2, Ontario division, vice J. R. Nelson, transferred. Office, London, Ont.

G. Stilson, heretofore G. T. R. roadmaster at Sarnia Tunnel, has been appointed roadmaster, 17th district, east of Sand Pit, and 18th district, Port Dalhousie to Port Robinson, Wellant Junction to Port Colborne, vice A. Grills, promoted. Headquarters, Hamilton, Ont.

A. Grills, heretofore G. T. R. roadmaster at Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed general roadmaster, southern division, vice A. S. Haynes, resigned. Headquarters, St. Thomas, Ont.

G. H. Allen, heretofore G. T. R. section foreman, Ingersoll, Ont., has been appointed roadmaster, 17th district, west of Sand Pit; 18th district, Komoka to Glencoe, and 19th district, Glencoe to Kingscourt Junction, middle division, vice G. Stilson, transferred. Headquarters, Sarnia Tunnel, Ont.

FEBRUARY BIRTHDAYS.

Many happy returns of the day to F. W. Cooper, resident engineer C. P. R., London, Ont., born here Feb. 16, 1880.

W. Jackson, ticket agent, Clinton, Ont., born there Feb. 4, 1860.

R. S. Logan, assistant to second vice-president and general manager G. T. R., Montreal, born at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13, 1864.—The Railway and Marine World.

The following is an extract from a paper read at the last convention of the Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents held in Montreal, and deals with train dispatching by telephone:

The signalling is done by semi-automatic selectors that enable the dispatcher merely by the depression of a couple of buttons in connection with a series of synchronous clocks to ring at will vibrating bells in one or more offices on the circuit. This is a much less laborious method of calling, and we also find a great saving in time, the operators responding very much more quickly than is the practice with the telegraph. In the local offices we put a 4-inch vibrating bell, one large enough to be heard at a considerable distance, and when this bell lets go without any preliminary warning, the one thought of the operator is to shut it off and so he immediately answers the call. More often than otherwise the operators to avoid the annoyance of the signal bell forestall the dispatcher's call and report trains as soon as they pass.

In handling orders, the same general methods are observed as with the telegraph, any figures or names of stations occurring in the order being spelled out letter by letter, both in the giving of the order and all of the repetitions, and the name of the conductor on a "31" order is spelled out as well.

The use of the telephone is so quick in every way and so much more flexible, the dispatcher is enabled to get far more detailed information of just exactly what each train is doing, even, when occasion requires, talking directly with the conductor or engineer personally, and is thus brought just so much nearer the actual details of train movement. There has also been a marked improvement in the work of the men on these telephone circuits, due to the fact that the conversations between the dispatcher and the operators or other employees are of a much more personal character than obtains with the telegraph, resulting in much closer co-operation. It is even possible to save considerable time in the actual putting out of orders. The dispatcher copies the orders in his order book as he talks it off, thus gauging, or rather reducing his speed of conversation to his ability to write it down, as well as the ability of the operators to do so. Then when the operators repeat the order, they talk it off as fast as they can or much faster than is possible by telegraph.

The change in method in every case was made without a hitch. This increased use of the telephone has also opened an avenue whereby we can offer better employment to those unfortunately injured in our service, few of whom in the past have been able to learn telegraphy. It is far easier to train telephone operators than to secure telegraphers. I maintain that a good, bright, young freight conductor, who has been actually carrying out the train orders, would make a better dispatcher himself and be better able to assist in getting other trains over the road than is the telegraph dispatcher, who, in spite of his occasional trips on freight trains, is a theorist after all.

The unqualified success of our experiments with the telephone as a substitute for the telegraph, and the rapidity with which other roads are extending the work, convinces me that the next few months will make a great change in method of handling trains all over the country, one that will greatly benefit the service.

Railways using the telephone system for dispatching, either already in operation, or authorized, are:

	Miles.
Illinois Central Road	2,536
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road	746
Chicago and Northwestern Railway	478
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway	333
Michigan Central Road	259
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road	223
Great Northern Railway	202
Northern Pacific Railway	109
Baltimore and Ohio Road	105
New York Central Road	95
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road	88
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road	62
Wheeling and Lake Erie Road	60
Canadian Pacific Railway	49
Pennsylvania Road (East)	225
Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling Road	104
Total miles	5,674

Since the foregoing table was prepared, the system has been extended to a further mileage, details of which are not yet to hand.

During November, 1908, 56 railway employees were killed and 36 injured while engaged on Canadian railways. Of the fatalities, 18 were due to explosions of dynamite, 16 to being run over, 6 to collisions, 5 to derailments, 3 to falling material, 2 each to falls, to explosions of boilers, and to being caught between cars, and one each to being struck by a passing object and to being struck by a locomotive. Of the non-fatal accidents 8 were due to being caught between cars, to falls, and to explosions of dynamite, 2 each to being run over and to falling material, and one each to a flying object, to machinery and to escaping steam.



If 'Crystal Diamonds'

Then only ONE

That is the economy of St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds."

They go so much further than any other sugar, because they are made from the choicest Cane Sugar.

St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds" are all sweetness. Sold in attractive 5 pound cartoons and also by the pound.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL.

For 30 years, St. Lawrence GRANULATED SUGAR has been the standard. At all grocers. In 20 pound cotton bags or by the pound. 2

CROUP

THERE IS NOTHING that strikes terror to the hearts of parents more than to be awakened in the night by the ringing cough which accompanies an attack of croup. The child may retire with nothing but a slight cold and a few hours later the family be aroused by the ominous symptoms. Every home where there are small children should be prepared for these sudden attacks, as prompt treatment is necessary. Do not experiment with remedies of doubtful value, but get

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

that has been in use for nearly forty years and never known to fail.

Mr. Homer Krohn, of Lisbon, Iowa, in a letter to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy praises this medicine for what it has done for his children. He says: "It has not only saved them once but many a time. Only two weeks ago my boy had the croup so bad in the night that had it not been for having a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house he would have choked before a doctor could have gotten to the house. It is a medicine that no one should be without at any time." It is pleasant to take and many children like it.

"We guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says W. M. Parish, Palmerston, Ontario. "Out of the many bottles sold last winter not one was returned. We recommend it especially for children with croup." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its prompt cures of coughs, colds and croup. When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse an attack of croup may be averted. This medicine is entirely free from narcotics or injurious substances of any kind and may be given to the little ones with absolute safety.

Attacks of croup are most likely to occur during the early winter months, and every family with young children should be prepared for it. Keep a bottle of CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY in your home. It only costs a quarter, large size 50 cents. Your druggist sells it.



Send $1.00 for 25 Clubb's Panetellas

This box full of fine, fragrant smokes, **postpaid** to any address, equal in quality to good ten cent cigars.

This special Clubb Panetella is a hand-made, pure Havana filler, five inch cigar. Money refunded if you wish to return the balance of the box after a trial.

A. CLUBB & SONS, TORONTO 1405

Established 1878 5 KING STREET WEST

THE HOME LIFE OF JESUS

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

of affection and intelligence, where life was not lost sight of in its refinements, where ordinary needs and common duties were the daily facts, where the past had a meaning and gave a meaning to the present—this is the early environment of Jesus, as it is to be deduced from his words. The Mediterranean world was full of men who thought of religion, and mostly in terms of ritual and trance, of the abnormal and unusual. For Jesus, as for every man who has ever helped mankind, the ordinary and the commonplace were enough—if they were once understood. The carpenter's bench and the Book of Psalms and the children's play in the market-place—these kept a man in touch with the normal, and interpreted it. Thus Jesus never thought of God, as the philosophers did, as of one out of the world, to be defined by negations and reached in trance or ecstasy. He kept within the limits of human experience, and found God there, giving significance to the meanest detail of the most commonplace life. Men then, as in a later time, saw death ruling over the natural world. "Decay," said the Stoic philosopher, "is in the material substance of all things; they are but water, dust, bones, stench." Jesus, on the other hand, saw life in all things—God watching over the birds and clothing the grass of the field. Today we think less of the old philosophic antithesis, between God and matter, and it comes as a relief and encouragement to us to find that Jesus did without it.

The choicest, best flavored and purest tea grown in the world is used in "Salada." A teapot test will convince you. Your grocer sells it. 97

Many hundreds of sheep were lost in Kintyre in the recent snow storm. The loss on one farm alone is calculated at $1,000.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

At the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Arbuthnot, of Flaw Hatch, in Surrey, which took place the other day at their London house in Curzon street, the nonagenarian mother of the golden bride was present. This wonderful old lady, Mrs. Philip Anstruther, is the sole surviving child of the Hon. Mrs. Stewart-Mackenzie, who as the "hooded lassie from the east" succeeded to the estates of the last Earl of Seaforth, thus putting the finishing touch upon the famous curse which had been placed upon the Lords of Seaforth more than 200 years previously.

During the seventeenth century the Countess of Seaforth of the day, irritated at some unpleasant remark or prediction which a local prophet, known as the Brahan Seer, had made concerning her, caused him to be burnt during the absence of her husband. While tied to the stake the Brahan Seer laid a curse upon the illustrious and ancient house of Seaforth, whose estates extended clear across Scotland from sea to sea, prophesying the downfall of the family and declaring that the curse should last for seven generations, during which no son of the Mackenzies should ever succeed his father. He exclaimed:

"I see a chief, the last of his house, both deaf and dumb. He will follow his three fair sons to the tomb, and will die knowing that the honors of his line will be extinguished forever, and the remnant of his possessions shall be inherited by a white hooded lassie from the east, and she is to kill her sister. As a sign for which it may be known that these things are come to pass there will be four great lairds in the days of the last Seaforth—namely: Gairlock, Chisholm, Grant, and Ramsay, of whom one shall be buck-toothed, one hare lipped, one half-witted, and another a stammerer. And when he looks around him and sees them he may know that his sons are doomed to death, but his broad lands shall pass away to the stranger, and that his race shall come to an end."

The last Earl of Seaforth, born in 1754, although he became deaf and dumb, was a man of great ability, a friend of Sir Walter Scott, raised a regiment, became a lieutenant-general of the army, and was governor of Barbados. His three sons grew to manhood, and he had six daughters. Although he saw around him the four lairds with the respective infirmities that the seer of Brahan had foretold, he refused to believe in the curse until his three sons died suddenly within a short time. Toward the close of his life his affairs became terribly embarrassed, and he was forced to sell his Kintail estates. He died in 1815.

After his death his eldest daughter, the wife of Admiral Sir James Hood, came from the East Indies to take possession of the remainder of the Seaforth estates, and while driving her younger sister in a pony carriage through the castle grounds managed to overturn the trap in such a way that her sister had her neck broken on the spot.

Lady Hood, "the hooded lassie of the east," married as her second husband the Right Hon. James Stewart, the son of the sixth Earl of Galloway, and took his name, added to her own maiden name, dropping her title of Lady Hood altogether.

By this marriage with James Stewart-Mackenzie, who was in turn governor of Ceylon and lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, the "hooded lassie from the east" had a number of children, her eldest daughter being the now nonagenarian, Mrs. Philip Anstruther, and another daughter, the wife of the second Lord Ashburton.

The hooded lassie's eldest son was Keith Stewart-Mackenzie, who inherited the remnants of her property, and his son, Col. James Stewart-Mackenzie, formerly commanding the crack regiment of the Ninth Lancers, is now known as "Seaforth" everywhere north of the Tweed, although he is a Mackenzie of Seaforth only through the female line, that is to say, through his grandmother. He is married to Miss Steinkopff, the immensely wealthy heiress of that Anglo-German millionaire, E. Steinkopff, who was the proprietor of the London St. James Gazette, the owner of the Apollinaris water concern, and the friend of Bismarck.

Kintail belongs today to another Mackenzie, who has no connection whatsoever with the Seaforth Mackenzies. Towards the middle of Queen Victoria's reign there returned to England from India a Scotchman known as Mackenzie, although, according to many, his original patronymic had been Thompson, and who had made an enormous fortune by trade in the Orient. He is said to have been the original of Thackeray's "Altamont, alias Amory." Settling down in his native Scotland, he purchased the 30,000-acre estate of Kintail, and on the strength of this he styled himself Mackenzie of Kintail.

This infuriated all good Scotchmen and led to bitter denunciations of his usurpation of this historic designation, both in society and in the press. He turned a deaf ear, however, to the matter until he was created a baronet. Baronetcies are usually accompanied by a territorial designation, and when the moment arrived for the royal college of arms to register the new dignity and for the crown to issue its patent he found himself confronted by an appeal lodged with the authorities by Col. James Stewart-Mackenzie of Seaforth and by other representatives in the female line of the Seaforth Mackenzies demanding that, inasmuch as their pedigree disclosed no relationship, however remote, with the newly-created baronet, no sanction should be given by the crown in its grant of his title to this altogether unwarranted adoption of the time-honored designation of Mackenzie of Kintail.

This proved effective. Sir James abandoned the style of Mackenzie of Kintail and contented himself instead with that of Mackenzie of Glen Muick. This did not prevent him, however, from invariably using the tartan of the Mackenzies of Kintail, not only for his own wear and for that of his retainers, but also for the wall decorations, the hangings, and even for the carpets of his various houses in Scotland.

Let me add, in conclusion, that Sir James, whose honors and estates are now held by his grandson, Sir Victor Mackenzie, was the financial backer of the Marlborough Club in Pall Mall at the time of its foundation, and, under the circumstances, was naturally elected one of the original members of that organization, which was the favorite club, of the King until his accession to the throne.

Henry Kellett, who lately has been elected a member of the borough council of Kew, in the Australian colony of Victoria, is in reality a baronet, the fourth of his line, but in accordance with the custom of the antipodes, dispenses with the use of the handle to his name as superfluous. He is, as far as his money is concerned, a self-made man. For his parents died at Melbourne, in the direst poverty, leaving him as a mere boy to support a younger brother and sister. This he did by earning money in selling newspapers in the outskirts of Melbourne.

In course of time he developed his business into a news agency, and had trained a large pet dog, so that the intelligent brute, harnessed overnight to a cart, would on waking at daylight, trot to a station two miles distant, where the morning newspapers for Kellett would be placed in the vehicle, on which the dog would make his way home with the day's supplies, in good time for delivery. Today the business has grown into a large-sized shop, and the dog-drawn, home-made cart has given way to several well-horsed wagons. But Lady Kellett is on duty behind the counter, assisted by her daughters, while although Sir Henry has become one of the prominent citizens of the prosperous little town of Kew, which is not far distant from Melbourne, he still tends shop.

If I call attention to this it is because about four years ago this baronetcy was the subject of an imposture which attracted a good deal of notice at the time. In 1904 popular sympathy was aroused in behalf of a soldisant Sir William Kellett, who was a pauper inmate of the St. Joseph's Catholic home at Plymouth, in England, his poverty being due, it is said, to the fact that his father had been ruined by reverses and that he himself was more or less crippled by paralysis. The case excited the sympathy of a Miss Julia Jermy, who had a small independent income of her own, and who was anxious to become Lady Kellett. She offered, in fact, to provide for him for life, in return for his name and title. The banns were published. But when she saw the physical wreck to which she was about to ally herself, she broke off the match, being unwilling at any price to go through a ceremony of marriage with such a pitiable object. A few months later he died in the St. Joseph's home.

It was not until the following year that the denouement came. It turned out that the man was a rank impostor, who had succeeded in beguiling even the compilers of "Burke's," "Debrett's," and other standard works dealing with the baronetage. The fact was brought to light that the real Sir William Kellett had died in Australia in 1883, having spent the previous 40 years of his life in the antipodes, without ever going to England. He was buried in the Baroondara Cemetery at Kew, in Victoria, on April 13, 1883, leaving but one child, a daughter of the name of Theresa, by a marriage contracted in St. James' Cathedral at Melbourne, on May 15, 1851. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by a younger brother, Sir Henry Kellett, who died in 1901, and who in turn was succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew and namesake, the present Sir Henry de Castres Kellett, who is a man of about 60 years of age.

The proofs of the death of Sir William Kellett in April, 1883, and of his brother, Sir Henry, in 1901, were established in connection with certain legal proceedings, not merely in the court of the colony of Victoria, but also in the chancery division of the high court of justice of Ireland, on June 24, 1902, to the satisfaction of the master of the rolls of Ireland. Yet in spite of this, no notice was taken of these proceedings by "Burke's" or any of the standard works of reference dealing with the titled classes of Great Britain, and it was not until the present baronet, Sir Henry de Castres Kellett, news agent at Kew, in Victoria, had his attention called to the stories in the English newspapers of the soi-disant Sir William Kellett, in St. Joseph's Home at Plymouth, in 1906, that he cleared up the mistake, and likewise established his own rights to the baronetcy, which was created about 110 years ago, in favor of a landowner in County Cork.

The Kelletts are one of the oldest county families in Norfolk, but have been settled in Ireland since the battle of the Boyne.

John Alexander Stirling, the Perthshire laird, who has been attracting so much unsavory attention by his efforts to get rid of his American actress wife in the courts of divorce at Edinburgh, is the head of a junior branch of the ancient house of Stirling of Keir, this branch having acquired Kippendavie, near Dunblane, towards the end of the sixteenth century.

The Stirlings of Kippendavie, of Keir and of Garden—all of the same stock—were rank Jacobites at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and James Stirling, a mathematician and friend of Sir Isaac Newton, was, in 1715, expelled from Oxford for daring to correspond with such objectionable kinsfolk as those of his relatives who had attached themselves to the cause of the pretender.

He betook himself to Venice, where he made his home for years, and where he eventually managed, at the risk of his life, to obtain possession of the trade secrets of the famous Venetian glassmakers.

These secrets he brought back to England and turned them to such good account that several efforts were made to murder him by emissaries sent from Venice for the purpose. He escaped their machinations and lived to a ripe old age, being popularly known by the nickname of "the Venetian."

DOES OLD ROVER REASON IT OUT

IS SUCH A THING AS ANIMAL PSYCHOLOGY POSSIBLE?

Is such a thing as animal psychology possible? One may reason about the processes of his own mind; he may even compare them with those of other minds, as described to him in words. But one can neither be a dog nor talk to a dog; how, then, may we be sure of what or how a dog thinks or of whether he thinks at all?

Of course, a dog cannot talk, at least with human speech, but vocal utterance is not the only sign of what is going on in the mind. Signs unnoticed by the ordinary man have been skillfully discovered and utilized by the students of animal psychology, sometimes with a cleverness that is little short of astounding.

Take, for instance, a recent method devised by Dr. Zeliony, a Russian investigator, which may prove to be a key that will unlock a large chamber in the animal mind. He uses it, for example, to inquire how great a musical interval a dog is capable of appreciating, and he shows conclusively that a dog may tell the difference between musical sounds only a quarter of a tone apart—more than a good many humans are able to do.

This is how he does it. The sight of food makes a dog's mouth water; in other words, it acts through the brain on the glands that secrete saliva. Likewise, almost anything associated with the idea of food will, by association, also make the animal's mouth water.

Dr. Zeliony feeds a dog day after day to the sound of a single musical tone, until that tone and the food are inextricably connected in the dog's mind. Thereafter the sound of that particular note will always cause secretion of saliva. But no other note will so act, and if the sound be higher or lower by more than one-quarter tone—no "watering at the mouth."

To the dog a sound having a particular pitch means food; one of another pitch does not, and he can detect that it is of another pitch when it is "off" by a quarter of a tone. This method is as convincing as it is clever, and its results are certainly astonishing.

BRITISH POSTAL STATISTICS.

The British postmaster-general's annual report just issued shows that an average of nearly sixty-five letters a year are received per capita of population in the British Isles. The number of postal packets of all sorts delivered was 4,972,070,000, or an average of 112.5 a person.

The Limerick competitions and similar semi-lottery schemes promoted by newspapers have counted for a good deal in the past year's postal traffic. The number of postal orders issued was 125,264,000, an increase of 22½ per cent, principally due to the heavy demand for sixpenny orders, which people bought to pay the entrance fee for these competitions.

People seem to be getting more forgetful, as the undeliverable packets showed an increase of over 11 per cent. They contained over $96,000 in cash and notes and $3,183,000 in checks, money orders and stamps. Entirely unaddressed were 442,957 packets.

WHEN YOU ARE BROKE.

Application was made at half a dozen stores before the man could get one tendollar bill for his roll of ones.

"I don't see," said the man's companion, "why you went to all that trouble. You are going to pay the money right over to your tailor. Why didn't you give him the one-dollar bills?"

"Because it would make a bad impression," was the reply. "I am broke, but I don't want him to know it. Whenever you get in that fix pay your debts with the largest bills you can get hold of. It enhances your value in the estimation of tradesmen and paves the way for further credit. A fellow will think a heap more of you if you pay with one five-dollar bill than with five ones. A handful of checken feed indicates that you had to do some pretty lively hustling to get the money, and that there isn't much left where that comes from. A man who really has money can afford to pay in pennies if he feels like it, but he who has but little can keep up his credit only by using large bills.—New York Times.



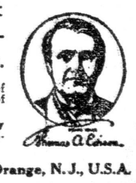
Harry Lauder
Makes Records for

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

No vaudeville entertainer has made a bigger hit in this country in recent years than this clever Scotch comedian. On his last tour he received five thousand dollars a week and delighted crowded houses night after night.

Harry Lauder has made twelve of his best selections into Records for the Edison Phonograph.

You can hear them at your dealer's any time, and you can hear them in your own home if you wish. The best songs of the best entertainers everywhere, as well as the world's best music, played or sung by trained musicians, are all at the command of one who owns an Edison Phonograph and Edison Records.



FREE. Ask your dealer or write to us for illustrated catalogue of Edison Phonographs, also catalogue containing complete lists of Edison Records, old and new.

We Want Good Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write at once to

National Phonograph Company, 100 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J., U.S.A.

We carry a complete stock of Edison Phonographs, Records and Four-Minute Record Attachments. Call and hear them at our store.

W. McPHILLIPS
189 Dundas Street, London

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home. 97

A PATHETIC LETTER



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that had set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

Free Package and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address: THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 10 Jordan Chambers, Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale by E. L. Guillemont, druggist, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, London.

Lecture on Christian Science

BY BICKNELL YOUNG, BOSTON.

Following is a synopsis of the Christian Science lecture delivered in this city on Sunday last by Bicknell Young, member of the board of lecturship of the First Church of Christ (Scientist), Boston, Mass., and published by request of the members of the local church:

As Christian Science is based on eternal truth, it cannot be considered new in principle, but as the Christian and scientific method by which spiritual truth becomes applicable to human needs, Christian Science is unique and wholly original. No other system of religion or science can explain it or its method. Before one even attempts to judge this science he should not only study it, but test it according to its rule. The prevalent tendency to criticise any subject from the standpoint of information promiscuously obtained, is wholly unjustifiable.

No ordinary system of education has ever given a knowledge of God. Indeed, prevailing educational methods are based largely, if not wholly, upon matter. Even religion has not generally assumed nor taught that a knowledge of God is possible. Christian Science declares a knowledge of God to be fundamental, natural, intuitive. It awakens thought to the recognition of this intuitive knowledge and provides a rule by which such knowledge may be proved when recognized.

That we exist is a fact which all are forced to admit. Yet no one will claim that he is self-existent. Man exists as effect, and the admission of a cause, basis or principle of existence. Everyone, whether he knows it or not, is, merely by existing, proclaiming that cause, basis or principle, that self-existence whom Christians unite in calling God. Christian Science brushes aside the finite conceptions of him, removes the superstitions and fantastic beliefs pertaining to his personality, and in their stead, awakens and establishes ideas which, coinciding with revelation and sustained by reason and logic, reveal God aright. All scientific knowledge consists of ideas. The Bible declares that to know God aright is life eternal. Christian Science enables one not only to believe in the Bible, but also to understand it. God is eternal. To believe otherwise would be to deny one's existence and admit the possibility of chaos. Because he is eternal, he it without taint or suggestion or knowledge of any destructive element. Sin and disease are admitted to be destruction. They never build up. They, on the contrary, always tend to tear down or destroy. They cannot, therefore, be any part of the consciousness which is infinite and eternal. The words infinite and eternal exclude everything that is finite or destructive or destructible.

The basis of prayer, which in Christian Science means the method of demonstrable understanding, is, then, to see that because God is eternal he could not have cognized anything destructive, since to know sin and disease would be to have them in consciousness. Christian Science crystallizes this fact into the statement that God is good, and being unlimited and infinite, he is therefore unlimited, infinite good. This statement, God is good, is unquestionably true and wonderfully helpful. It is brief, positive and scientific, and when conversely used, it is not only equally true, but even more helpful, for it gives a clear idea of deity.

Cause, basis, principle must be intelligence or mind. There is only one cause, one God. Therefore, speaking scientifically there is only one Mind. This one Mind as cause, creature, God, is unquestionably power, and as there is only one God, there is only one power which as Mind, as Good, is all-power or omnipotence. The omnipotence of God is thus seen to be a scientific fact and his omnipresence and omniscience are discerned in the same way, and we best understand these facts and their practical value by using the words Mind, Good, Love, to explain to ourselves and others the true meaning of the word God.

No longer able to ascribe sin, disease and death to God, the mind which is holiness, health and life, one at first is apt to hesitate in his progress and ask how they can be explained.

When one has a pain or disease it is not so much explanation that he needs as relief. Let the relief come through unswerving allegiance to divine facts, and with it comes the explanation, for God, as Cause or Principle, is infinite Good, the one Mind. Disease has, therefore, no cause, no creator, no origin, no mind, substance or being, or law. This is the truth about disease, and it corrects the error which has taught mortals to believe that disease is natural or lawful. When either disease or sin is overcome by such understanding, it is explained, for it is seen to be no part of God, or science, or truth, and the conclusion must follow that it exists in human experience because of ignorance, which sometimes may associate itself with legitimate learning, but which taints that learning, and, producing fear, supports disease because of a wrong conception of truth, and a consequent blindness as to the naturalness and lawfulness of health.

It is not pretended that a full realization of the sublime facts of Christian Science has been attained by Christian Scientists, but Mrs. Eddy, discoverer and founder of Christian Science, has helped humanity incalculably by lifting up the Christ, the pure and exalted way of salvation, the sublime truth about God and man and law, which Jesus taught and demonstrated.

Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," uncovers the roots of sin and suffering, and it stands alone in this respect as well as in the teaching of the principle and rule, or metaphysical process by which they are to be obliterated.

Utterly misunderstood by the votaries of systems which give no clew to Christian Science, and no knowledge by which to judge it, criticised and even maligned, Mrs. Eddy has gone on steadily and calmly teaching the pure principles and the absolute rule of all science, through all these forty years, presenting one of the most striking examples of exalted courage to be found in history.

The healing work naturally attracts attention, and yet it is but one of the beneficent phases of Christian Science complete sense, salvation from all evil endeavor. Regeneration in the most complete sense, salvation from all evil, here and now, constitute the mission of Christian Science. That this means one mind for all men, a unity of power and purpose, and the consequent practical exemplification of the brotherhood of man is self-evident. Even within the hour you and I, communing in one mind, have found that brotherhood for the hour, at least. This proves the possibility of it for all eternity. Every right idea declares it; and universal compassion, the highest human exemplification of divine love, will yet unite all men in the practice of the one satisfactory healing method, Christian Science.

CULPABLE SLEEPING.

According to a judgment just delivered by a high court in Prussia, passengers in motor cabs and other conveyances may not go to sleep, or at any rate if they do so it is at their own risk.

In the case in question the plaintiff was riding in a motor car along a dark but frequented thoroughfare, and enjoying a comfortable sleep. The car was going rather fast, when the chauffeur suddenly ran against a wooden post. The sleeping fare was thrown forward so violently that his head went through the window and he suffered considerable injuries.

He brought an action against the proprietor of the cab to recover damages, but the court awarded him only three-quarters of the sum claimed, on the ground that his "culpable sleeping" had prevented him from seizing hold of the safety strap at his side, which would have prevented him from being thrown against the window.—Munich correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.



I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, **free** of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—**you**, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men **cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know **from experience**, we know better than any doctor. **I know** that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for **Leucorrhœa** or **Whitish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement** or **Falling** of the **Womb, Profuse, Scanty** or **Painful Periods, Uterine** or **Ovarian Tumors** or **Growths**, also **pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar** to our sex.

I want to send you a **complete 10 days treatment entirely free** to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it **will cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address**, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost**, my book—"**WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER**" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should **have** it and learn to **think for herself.** Then when the doctor says "You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young.** To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address**, and the free 10 days' treatment is yours, also the **book.** Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 123 - WINDSOR, ONT.

PREPARE THIS PRESCRIPTION FOR RHEUMATISM OR KIDNEY TROUBLE

SAYS THIS EASILY PREPARED MIXTURE WILL CURE BEFORE YOU REALIZE IT.

Cut this out and put in some safe place, for it is valuable and worth more than anything else in the world if you should have an attack of rheumatism or bladder trouble or any derangement of the kidneys whatever.

The prescription is simple and can be made up by anyone at home. The ingredients can be had at any good prescription pharmacy, and all that is necessary is to shake them well in a bottle.

Here it is: **Fluid extract dandelion, one-half ounce; compound Kargon, one ounce; compound syrup of sarsaparilla, three ounces.**

Take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime. A few doses is said to relieve almost any case of bladder trouble, frequent urination, pain and scalding, weakness and backache, pain above the kidneys, etc. It is now claimed to be the method of curing chronic rheumatism, because of its direct and positive action upon the eliminative tissues of the kidneys. It gives them life and power to sift and strain the poisonous waste matter and uric acid from the blood, relieving the worst forms of rheumatism and kidney and bladder troubles. The extract dandelion acts upon the stomach and liver, and is used also extensively for relieving constipation and indigestion. Compound sarsaparilla cleans and enriches the blood. There is nothing better than Kargon Compound for the kidneys.

This prescription is safe to use at any time.

Rheumatism Means Kidney Trouble

If you are subject to Rheumatism, don't rely on "blood purifiers" to help you, because they can't. Liniments and plasters won't do any permanent good, either, because the kidneys are responsible for Rheumatism, and you must cure the sick kidneys with Gin Pills to get rid of the pain.

Uric acid is a poison formed in the blood. Healthy kidneys filter uric acid from the blood and pass it out of the system by way of the bladder. If the kidneys are strained by hard work, or weakened from other causes, then this uric acid stays in the blood, is carried to the nerves, muscles and joints (especially hands, shoulders, knees and feet) and inflames the nerves. This brings on Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pain in the Back, Neuralgia and Chronic Headaches.



Provincial Asylum, Orillia, June 18th.

"Permit me to thank you for the sample of **Gin Pills** which led me to purchase two boxes which had the most beneficial results. They are the best remedy for *Uric Acid Trouble* that I ever tried. Before trying your **Gin Pills** I had undergone a long and expensive course of treatment by a company of eminent specialists in Chicago. They did me no good, it seemed like throwing money away.

I still keep a box of your Pills on hand and take one occasionally. I am pleased to recommend them and bear testimony to their efficacy."

P. FITZGERALD.

You can see for yourself that the only way to cure Rheumatism is to take **Gin Pills** because they cure the Kidneys.

Gin Pills cost you nothing unless they cure you. Take them according to directions, and if they fail to help you, simply return the empty boxes to the dealer and get your money. We will take your word for it.

More than that, if you will mention this paper, we will send you a sample box of **Gin Pills**, free of charge, so you may test them at our expense.

Gin Pills are sold by all druggists and medicine dealers at 50c. a box—6 for $2.50 or sent direct on receipt of price.

Dept. E National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, TORONTO.

Formerly Made By The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg. 114

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S DEFIANCE

REFUSES TO BE DRIVEN OUT OF UNIONIST PARTY BECAUSE OF HIS FREE TRADE VIEWS—WILL FIGHT WITHOUT COMPROMISE TO HIS POLITICAL DEATH—THE THREAT OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Lord Robert Cecil, M. P., son of the late premier of Great Britain, the Marquis of Salisbury, has been placed on the black list, with a dozen other free-trade Unionists, by a protectionist organization calling itself "The Confederacy." The Confederates, through the Morning Post, have given warning that no free-trade Unionist shall have the official support of the party at the next election. Lord Cecil summoned his constituents of Marylebone, England, the other night and made a speech of defiance which the audience indorsed. Among other things he said:

We hear a great deal about a body called the "Confederates." (Laughter). I do not know who the "Confederates" are—nobody does. I am quite ready to believe they are in themselves a foolish and unimportant body of young men who greatly overestimate their importance in the affairs of this world. (Laughter and cheers.) But they do not stand alone. They have apparently a body of more important sympathizers and supporters—I do not know how large the body may be. That is a serious matter. But why are these "Confederates" anonymous? Why don't they come out into the open and let us know who they are? (Cheers.) What reason can there be—unless, indeed, they are ashamed of their methods or ashamed of themselves? (Cheers.) Believe me, this kind of anonymous attack on your fellows in a party is never a creditable proceeding.

"DISCREDITABLE PUERILITIES."

As an instance of the kind of thing these methods produce Lord Robert referred to what, he said, was a well-known custom, that one should not go and attack another member of the party in the latter's constituency, and one of the reasons for the formation of the "Confederacy" was to get over this hampering rule, so that members who wished to attack their fellows in their constituencies could do so under the cloak of secrecy, and obtain such advantage as might arise from that practice without discredit of its being known.

Do not, Lord Robert continued, let us be over-serious, however, about this matter. It is very likely the "Confederates" are a set of foolish young men, I don't know; and we may well dismiss some of their antics, their absurdities about a secret society, and pledges to follow their leaders blindly whatever they may direct—all this paraphernalia of a secret society we may dismiss as the discreditable puerilities of immature thought. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE PARTY DIFFICULTY.

But though we may treat lightly the "Confederates" themselves, I do not think we can afford so to regard the sympathy with which their proceedings have been treated. Are we really come to this—that these methods and these proceedings receive the support of an important section of the Unionist party? If this is the result of tariff reform when it is only a party cry, what will happen to the country when it becomes part of the legislation of the land? (Cheers.) I am not going to discuss tariff reform—you know my views and I abide by them. I fully admit that when a certain section of the party is not agreed with the majority, a difficult position has arisen and one that ought to be dealt with. I have tried to show that the proposed method of dealing with the difficulty is a very unwise and, under the circumstances, a very unfair one.

THE MARYLEBONE COMPROMISE.

He thought that in Marylebone they had found an admirable solution of the difficulty. He entered into an agreement last spring, the most important feature of which was that if at the next election he was returned to Parliament supported by the Marylebone Constitutional Association, and he was unable to support a budget proposed by a Unionist Government presided over by Mr. Balfour, he should resign and give the electors the opportunity of deciding the question. (Cheers.) He thought that was a perfectly fair compromise. It was, however, said to be a prelude to an elaborate intrigue or conspiracy to get rid of Mr. Balfour's leadership. This suggestion Lord Robert Cecil utterly scouted. It showed, he said, the kind of mind some people possessed—some of whom not long ago were trying to get rid of Mr. Balfour. Another astonishing suggestion was that in the event of a Unionist majority being returned at the next election he would be given office, and that he would use his influence in office to prevent the accomplishment of the first structural work of the Unionist party, viz., fiscal reform. It was actually assumed that Mr. Balfour was going to give office to an opponent of his policy, and then going to allow himself to be persuaded not to bring in the policy to which he had pledged himself. Could anything be more ridiculous? (Cheers.)

It was further assumed that in the next Parliament a small majority would undertake what was described as "a fiscal revolution." On that he entirely agreed with the Times. It was a matter of very serious consideration, even for the most extreme tariff reformer, whether it would be desirable to accomplish a fiscal revolution with so narrow a majority as thirty. Nobody could suppose that such a revolution accomplished by a majority of thirty would stand long under the constitution of this country. (Cheers.) It was apparently contemplated that not only would the majority be small but that the "revolution" would be so unpopular that any by-election was certain to go against the Government of the day. Otherwise, what harm could the Marylebone agreement do?

A BIGGER ISSUE THAN TARIFF REFORM.

He could wish that agreement had been made the standard for dealing with the question. He thought we were in the presence of a question even greater than that of tariff reform, and that was whether a member of Parliament was to be what was called a representative or a mere delegate. But observe, he said, this new theory goes further even than the delegate theory. If it is really admitted that a section are to dictate through their organs the real tests of party orthodoxy, then we are to be the delegates not of our constituents but of a self-appointed body of extremists working in the dark who have not the courage even to tell us their names. The cause we have to consider this evening is not only tariff reform, but the cause of purity of the Government of this country and the independence of its political life. It is on that issue I appeal for the support of the electors, and upon that issue I will fight without compromise to my political death. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks was given to Lord Robert Cecil for his address.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

then about four hundred million taels and it is now almost double. In 1864 the total foreign tonnage was six or seven million tons, of which the English flag had about half; it is now from sixty to eighty million tons, and the British share is still about one-half.—(Cheers.) In 1864 the opium imported was valued at over thirty million taels, and represented about 46 per cent of the import trade; it now represents only about 7 per cent—a fact which shows rather how general trade has grown than that the opium trade has diminished. Opium, however, is doomed.—(Cheers.) Both Government and public opinion are against it, and the new generation will have no opium-smokers.—(Cheers.) The growth of general trade will make up for the loss of opium revenue, and not only will the country be freed from the nightmare of the opium habit, but foreign intercourse will be freed from an objection and an obstacle.—(Cheers.)

Our customs statistics in China are based rather on the carrying flag than on the actual places of consumption and production. It would be preferable to follow the second principle, but in these days of frequent transhipments, and also mercantile dislike to reveal or inability to indicate precisely the whence and whither of the goods dealt in, it is almost hopeless to attempt a change in the statistical system.

BRITISH TRADE HOLDING ITS OWN.

It may, however, be taken for granted that, so far, the British share in tonnage in merchandise and in payment of duties amounts to about 50 per cent in round numbers, and that, although competition is keener every day, the British merchant still holds his own.—(Cheers.) Not only are the Europeans and Americans in the field in increasing numbers, but the Chinese themselves now do much the foreigner used to do, and to some extent are doing a direct trade which formerly passed through various agencies. Besides, the manufacture of goods formerly supplied from Europe has been introduced, and the Indian and Japanese mills also find customers in Chinese markets; still, through it all, the volume of trade grows, and it is openings for new ventures rather than displacement of old business that is to be seen and expected. But, all the same, merchants must be on their guard, and go out for what they want to buy or sell rather than wait for customers and producers to come to them.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Japanese competition will be felt more and more, for not only is Japan becoming more and more the manufacturing country of the Far East, but her proximity to China and the ability of her people to run about and do things as Asiatics—in a way Europeans cannot attempt—will give her local advantages which she will naturally use to the fullest. The "open door" does not mean that Japan is to be fettered by European disabilities, but that the European must be equally able to do, in the interests of his business, what the Japanese finds possible both in the handling of goods in small quantities and in traversing China in every direction in person.—(Cheers.) Even the Chinese in their native and local trades commence to find the active Japanese a serious rival, and the European will have the same experience afloat and ashore. When I came through the Suez Canal last June on my way home from a long stay in China there steamed ahead of our vessel a Japanese steamer, large and well-handled, and I could not help realizing to what an extent East was coming West and preparing to compete on all waters, in all lands, and in all industries with the European—not to say British—monopolist of former days. The vessel I was on, too, was German; one of the "small ones," they said, and yet of 8,000 tons, and everything a passenger could desire was provided on board. This fact also helped me to wake up to the change the world is undergoing, and to see the necessity for those who have and wish to hold what they have, to avoid falling behindhand in any of the improvement in things or in methods, by which newcomers, profiting by experience and studying new conditions in this new epoch—the epoch of the manufacturer of power and of ability to go everywhere by land or sea or sky—are aiming at the capture of the pursestrings of the world.—(Cheers.) There is much to lose for those who have not, and we are still afr from the days when progress will cease or further development be impossible.—(Cheers.)

DANGER OF OFFENDING THE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

But while you Europeans proceed on the principal of competition, and in thew ar-to-the-death struggle for the command of the trade think nothing of crushing a rival, it is also to be remembered that where China is concerned you have to deal with a people whose idea is combination rather than competition, and that although trade is growing there and is creating new interests and new sources of wealth, it is as already pointed out, a trade that China could dispense with, her vast population, covering such a large tract of the earth's surface, being quite able to provide their own supplies and insure their own surplus. You therefore will find in the national spirit a something which may awake to life and activity should Chinese interests be felt to be suffering, or should Chinese plans require concerted action and solidarity at any given moment. Foreign enterprise has awakened the East, and the huge and bulky population of India, China and Japan, after stretching themselves, will face the fact with open eyes and strike out for themselves when circumstances demand it. Not that the principle of combination means hostility, but seeing that it exists and, when called upon, can act powerfully, it is always a something to be reckone dwith and worth studying and remembering. These Chinese ethics and procedure contain much that is of practical import and value, and their "live and let live," principle of daily life not only keeps away the competition that kills but keeps down the taxation which is harmful. For example, if an official is tempted by the supposed profit of any business to tax it specially to procure funds, the trades simply close their shops and the officia lspeedily withdraws from the position taken. Capitalists continue to keep prices up to a paying level, and in doing so recognize the power the workingman has to combine and rob capital of all power, and so take care to pay him a living wage, while he on his part knows he must not damage the action of capital by demanding wages that would cause its withdrawal and make it inoperative.—(Cheers.) As in other matters the truth lies between two extremes, and both principles have their uses; combination, however, is the strongest power, and against it competition may any day realize the truth of the "earthen pitcher" fable.

ABOUT THE FUTURE.

As regards the future ,one may say China is changing in every quarter. Education of the western kind is welcome; railroads are increasing their mileage; the telegraph is at work everywhere; steamers on the coast and on the inner waters are increasing in numbers; newspapers are being established at all important points; postoffices are transmitting mail matter all over the country; Pekin can now be reached over Siberia in sixteen days from London; public offices, both domestic and international, are being handled in a most up-to-date fashion. But in so large a country and with such an immense population progress, though real, must be slow, and changes, though great, can only be felt locally. With such a country and such a people—a country rich in undeveloped resources and a people possessed of every good quality—the future before the empire cannot be other than great, and among the world powers China one day, sooner or later, will take a front rank.—(Cheers.)

The future will depend much on today, and it is to be hoped her foreign relations will go on improving and that she will only have kindness and sympathy to remember and neither wrongs to right nor grudges to pay off.—(Cheers.)

I hope these general remarks will not have wasted your time, but will create some additional receptivity where Anglo-Chinese relations are dealt with, whether commercial, political, or missionary.—(Cheers.) Missions merit your fullest support, and the work of missionaries the highest commendation. They will further and not damage your real mercantile interests at all times and in all places, and I have nothing but good to say about them.—(Cheers.) Having read what I have written, I will only say that I have enjoyed this evening very much. I am sorry that I have not the honor of being personally acquainted with everyone present. But I appreciate very highly the very kind manner in which you have received me, and I wish your great business centre every prosperity in the future, and all the development that you desire.—(Loud cheers.)

MESSINA BOY'S SAD LETTER

A TEN-YEAR-OLD SURVIVOR DESCRIBES HIS SENSATIONS.

The following pathetic letter of New Year greetings has been written to his grandfather at Venice by Giovanni Pitozzi, a ten-year-old boy survivor of the Messina earthquake:

My Dear Grandfather,—Yesterday I wrote to give you news about myself. Today I wish to describe to you this great catastrophe that, alas! has smitten us also. It was five in the morning, when we were still sleeping, that the terrible shock occurred. I had barely time to open my eyes when our house fell with a tempest of bricks, beams and rubble. I knew nothing more till, a second later, I found myself among the wreckage, which held my head and most of my body as in a vice, but luckily in such a way as to leave a tiny aperature through which I could breathe freely.

I kept on screaming, and after three hours a man who had got out himself came along and rescued me. I then began at once to call for mamma and papa. Hearing a voice of lamentation, I called desperately "Mamma!" till I found her; but she was under the bed, and weighing down on her were two huge masses of stone that blocked out the air. I cried for help; I ran to get somebody. When stumbling over the debris I ran a big nail into my foot and could go no further. I crawled back, and tried to scoop out a hole between the stones, but in vain. Poor mamma was groaning without ceasing, yet all my efforts were no good. A little later she died from suffocation. Imagine my grief. It is unspeakable. I kept on calling to her uselessly. I thought it was the dust that prevented her speaking. I could never have imagined so tremendous a sorrow. Poor mamma will have gone to happiness in heaven.

About papa, as I wrote yesterday, I know nothing at all. Let's hope he is safe somewhere. It began to pour with rain, and I was obliged to go with my rescuer under a shelter. At night, for lack of anything better, I had to sleep with him on a coat. Afterwards I felt fresher, but I could not get a scrap to eat. Then came an order that I must leave the place and embark for Naples. There Signor Felice Perrilli, Marshal of Marine, took me into his house and warmed and clothed me, for I had to go naked, but for a cape which a soldier had given me, seeing me shivering with cold and rain. I am all right here, whereas if I had gone to the police they wouldn't have treated me anything so kindly, and would have packed me off to Venice.

Now let us take courage and hope that next new year may turn out a happier one. With affectionate wishes from your grandson,

GIOVANNI.

IRISH FARMING MAKES PROGRESS

REMARKABLE STRIDES SINCE FARMERS BEGAN CO-OPERATING.

Sir Horace Plunkett was the principal speaker at a representative gathering of landowners and tenant farmers held at Birmingham recently under the auspices of the Midland Farmers' Association.

Lord Lichfield presided, and said that the hands of farmers had been so strengthened by that and kindred organizations that the milk trade was no longer dominated by the middlemen. The farmer was now able to get 1 penny per gallon more for his milk than he could eight years ago, and at a moderate computation that represented a difference of a quarter of a million pounds to the farmers connected with the association, and that without the price to the consumer being advanced at all. He did not mean that the farmer had pocketed the quarter of a million, as the cost of production had undoubtedly advanced.

IRELAND AHEAD.

Sir Horace Plunkett said that Ireland was much more advanced than England in the matter of agricultural organization. In Ireland they were building up a system which would gradually fulfill the conditions of modern agricultural success. It had become the settled policy of all governments in recent years to expropriate the upper classes in Ireland, so that the chief asset of the national wealth would be handed over to the peasant proprietor. It had now been discovered that the amount of land to be transferred was greatly underestimated when the movement began, and many more millions would be required to complete the transaction. But anyone who knew the circumstances of Ireland must be convinced that it was by far the best thing that the transaction should be completed, and that they should get, as soon as possible, on the final basis of occupying ownership.

WARNING TO POLITICIANS.

He himself believed that if the country was decently governed for the next twenty years they would see remarkable agricultural progress in Ireland, and all the money which has been advanced would be absolutely secure. But unless those politicians who were responsible for the legal and financial part of the transaction did all that was necessary to encourage all that was being done and that could be done in Ireland to build up the industry upon which the security of the transaction depended, this well-meant and generous policy of England might entirely fail. In twenty years there had been established in Ireland nearly 1,000 farmers' societies with 100,000 members, and though those men had little more than laborers' allotments to farm the societies were today doing a turnover in excess of two millions sterling, and the rate of progress was accelerating every day. Since they took to co-operation the Irish farmers had become immensely more influential both in regard to local affairs and in Parliament.

STRANGE DOINGS AT MESSINA

WOMEN ON A RELIEF SHIP WHO TOOK THEIR DOGS ALONG.

The newspaper Vita, of Rome, publishes an interview with one of the attendants on board the hospital ship Taormina, sent to the relief of the earthquake sufferers by the Italian Red Cross Society. The ship was in charge of a party of nurses belonging to the Roman nobility.

The utmost confusion reigned on board and the expedition was badly organized, owing to the fact that the noble ladies in charge, instead of trained helpers, brought their own maids, who knew nothing of their duties, and were prostrated with seasickness from the time the ship left Spezia until her arrival in Sicily.

At Messina many of the Roman princesses acted splendidly and worked hard attending the injured, who were conveyed on board. Others on the contrary regarded the cruise in the light of a picnic, insisted on having their bath daily when water was scarce, and devoted their whole time to their pet dogs, which they had smuggled on board dressed in blankets embroidered with red crosses. Capt. Bisso, of the Taormina, was compelled to muster all hands on deck and threaten place under arrest any member of the expedition who refused to do his or her duty.

Operations had to be performed without chloroform, as there was none on the ship. Disinfectant powders were plentiful, but no vessels were to be found in which to dissolve them. The ship left Spezia nearly a week after the disaster, when the needs of the wounded were known, yet the store of medicines alone was absolutely inadequate, while the surgical instruments were obsolete.

Austria is the only nation which delayed sending aid to the earthquake sufferers in Sicily and Calabria, and the Austrian flag was the only one absent from Messina when Russian, English, French, German and Greek men-of-war were engaged in relief work. This fact naturally increased the feeling of hostility against Austria in Italy, and especially in Sicily.

Ten days after the earthquake an Austrian relief committee was sent to Catania, where about 30,000 refugees from Messina are sheltered, and notified the municipal authorities that it was prepared to provide food for all of them. The municipality willingly accepted the offer, which meant a saving for the city of $5,000 a day; and the Austrians accordingly disembarked their cooking material and started to work.

Unfortunately a cooking stove fell over an Italian soldier and killed him outright. This incident provoked a feeling of antagonism among the superstitious Sicilians, who regarded it as a sign that the Austrians intended to kill the Italians. When the food was cooked the refugees refused to eat it, and threatened to assault the Austrians who cooked it unless the municipality promised to undertake again the distribution of food, which it was forced to do.

A few English business men in the fall of last year started a manufacturing concern in Sicily. They erected a factory, appointed a manager, and launched their enterprise with every prospect of success.

One member of the firm at a meeting held in December told his partners that the was obsessed by a feeling of apprehension about the danger of a coming earthquake, and strongly advocated the taking out of a policy of insurance at Lloyds. He was considerably chaffed for

BABY'S OWN TABLETS A BLESSING TO CHILDREN

A medicine that will keep babies and young children plump and good natured, with a clear eye and rosy skin is a blessing not only to the little ones but to mothers as well. Baby's Own Tablets is just such a medicine. They cure all the minor ailments of children and make them eat well, sleep well and play well. Thousands of mothers use the tablets and praise them. Mrs. Lorenzo Rose, Lake Talon, Que., says: "I cannot say too much for Baby's Own Tablets. I have proved their value in colic, constipation and other childhood troubles." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"WOMEN!" "Are You Nervous?"

The results of modern civilization are evidenced in an increase of nervous disorders. It could not be otherwise with the way we eat, drink, lose sleep, and keep up a continual round of excitement. The work, the worry, the excitement, all tell upon the nerves till they cry out in revolt, and will not be placated till a remedy such as

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

come along with their nerve-strengthening and energizing properties, and restore them to their normal condition.

Mrs. Wm. Levi, Markdale, Ont., writes: "I had for several years been troubled with nervousness, and, like many others, spent lots of money on medicine that did me no good. I was so bad that the least noise would make me jump and my heart would thump so you could hear it plainly and I could not lie on my left side at night. I saw a few testimonials of others and decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and to my great joy and surprise they completely cured me and it only took six boxes to do it. I have a neighbor, Mrs. Rickett, and I induced her to try them and they effected a cure. I can endorse their use for anyone afflicted as I was."

Price, 50 cents a box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful **MARVEL Whirling Spray** The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

SANTAL-MIDY Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

AT DEATH'S DOOR

Doctors had to give her Morphine to ease the Pain

Five Boxes of "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Her



Enterprise, Ont.
Oct. 1, 1908.

For seven years I suffered with what physicians called a Water Tumor. I would get so bad at times that I could hardly endure the pain. I could neither sit, stand nor lie down. Hypodermics of morphia had to be given me or I could never have borne the pain. Many physicians treated me, but my cure seemed hopeless, and my friends hourly expected my death. It was during one of these very bad spells that a family friend brought a box of "Fruit-a-tives" to the house. After much persuasion I commenced to take them, but I was so bad that it was only when I had taken nearly two boxes that I commenced to experience relief. I kept up the treatment, however, and after taking five boxes I was cured, and when I appeared on the street my friends said: "The dead has come to life." And this seemed literally true, because I certainly was at death's door. But now I can work almost as well as ever I could, and go camping and berry picking with the girls.

I will be glad if you will publish this testimonial, it will further the interest of "Fruit-a-tives." They should be in every household. Yours truly,

MRS. JAMES FENWICK.

Through the whole country around Enterprise, Ont., people are talking about this wonderful cure. By their marvellous action on the kidneys, "Fruit-a-tives" cured Mrs. Fenwick when the doctors said she could not be operated on and was doomed to die.

"Fruit-a-tives" cured Mrs. Fenwick when all else failed. Try them for your trouble. 25c and 50c a box, at dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.



IF your baking goes wrong, investigate — find the cause. Look to your stove, your yeast, your baking methods.

If you succeed in pinning the trouble down to the flour—then take up the flour question in dead earnest.

Consider that flour, to be successful from a baking standpoint, must be *fine* to produce light bread or pastry, *pure* to make that bread or pastry wholesome, and *rich* in nutriment to make it nourishing.

Ogilvie's Royal Household

has these three qualities in the greatest degree.

Ogilvie's Royal Household is *milled* by the most modern methods, and made only from *Manitoba Hard Wheat* which contains the highest percentage of nutriment.

Royal Household Flour never disappoints.

20

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal.

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Eminent Physician Explains Cause of Gout, Rheumatism, Etc.

The real cause of gout is due to the excessive use of certain articles of food and drink, which in time leads to a disturbance of the functions of the liver. As a result harmful products, such as uric acid, are thrown into the blood, causing the condition known as gout.

Consequently it follows that, having proper diet and maintaining liver activity, a cure can be effected."

Probably no physician has achieved a success in liver disease as Dr. Hamilton.

His pills of Mandrake and Butternut are everywhere acknowledged to be a specific for slow, weak or sluggish liver; they give tone and vitality to this organ that enables it to perform its duties with ease and certainty.

Once the liver is corrected, Dr. Hamilton's Pills apply their peculiar merit to the kidneys and eliminating organs. This cleanses the blood and sends it back through the system, full of nourishment and strength.

Rheumatic tendencies are no longer noticed, for pure blood kills the poison that causes rheumatic aches.

Dull, aching twinges, stiff joints, and difficulty of exertion become things of the past.

Of course, by rheumatism such complaints as sciatica, lumbago and neuralgia must be included, for after all, what are they but manifestations of rheumatic poison?

Thus it is easily seen that a world of good is accomplished by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Acting as a blood renovator and a general tonic for the system their benefit is incalculable. 25c per box or five boxes for $1, at all dealers, and be sure you get the genuine Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Kirkintilloch school board have set in operation a scheme for the feeding of necessitous school children. They will be supplied with one hot meal per day, while other children may participate on payment of a penny.

Bryan O'Donnell, who resides in the townland of Tower, in the parish of Inver, County Donegal, 107 years of age, is still active.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.