LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

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46TH. YEAR. NO. 19883 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1910—EIGHTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Election Standing: Govt. 276, Unionists 217

UNIONISTS GAIN SEVENTEEN IN THE POLLING OF FRIDAY AND SEE IRISH IN CONTROL

The Opposition Camp Claims That Nationalists Will Hold the Whip Hand in Next Parliament.

ADMIRALTY LORD McKENNA ELECTED

Premier Asquith Points Out That Nearly All Centres of Industry Favor Free Trade—Lloyd-George Confident of Working Majority.

[Associated Press Cable.]

London, Jan. 22.—The Unionists place 32 seats to their credit out of the 56 contests of yesterday for members of parliament, the returns from which were received today.

The Liberals take 20 seats, the Nationalists 3, and the Laborites 1.

The Unionist gains are 19, and the Liberals' 2. The latter are the only gains that the Government has made during the past four days.

With yesterday's returns complete the state of the parties is:

Government Coalition—Liberals 179, Irish Nationalists 64, Laborites 33—Total, 276.

Opposition—Unionists 217.

Government majority, 59.

Total gains to date—Unionists 100, Liberals 12, Laborites 1.

A TURN-OVER.

London, Jan. 22.—Out of the 56 seats voted upon yesterday, the Liberals in the last Parliament held 37 and the Unionists only 15. Accordingly, the opinion that these English counties favor the Unionists, as shown by the turnover of seats, appears pronounced enough. Turnovers of from three thousand to four thousand votes from the Liberals to the Unionists are common.

CHAPLIN RE-ELECTED.

Henry Chaplin, who was regarded as the arch-priest of tariff reform before Chamberlain took the field, was re-elected for the Wimbledon division of Surrey by over 5,000 majority.

This is not so great as his previous majority, but Chaplin's opponent in 1907 was a woman suffragist, who was unable to poll a great part of the Liberal vote.

The tariff reformers also made a substantial inroad upon the heretofore solid free trade ranks of Yorkshire. Three Yorkshire seats have been placed to the credit of the Unionists today, and two of these seats were held formerly by the Liberals.

LIBERAL LEADERS SPEAKING.

Premier Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George, Chief Secretary for Ireland Birrell and President of the Board of Trade Churchill and other members of the cabinet made speeches Friday night in various parts of the country.

CENTRES FOR FREE TRADE.

London, Jan. 22.—Premier Asquith, speaking at Ladybank Junction yesterday, said he was not going to say anything until the situation became more developed, except to repeat that, with the exception of Birmingham, Liverpool and one or two other isolated cases, the whole great centres of industry had given an emphatic verdict in favor of free trade.

Asked whether he would accede to Mr. Redmond's demand for separation, Mr. Asquith said he did not believe there was any such demand. At any rate, he would not accede to it.

LLOYD-GEORGE CONFIDENT.

Mr. Lloyd-George, at Anglesea, remarked that that he had become somewhat hoarse in cursing the Philistines, who had also been cursing him.

Referring to the elections, he said it was very important that the Liberals should have not merely a majority, but a great majority. The Unionists were treating this election in the nature of a referendum. They would not merely count the number of seats won, but the number of heads as well. They would not count what was in the heads. Victory with real weight behind it was wanted to lift disestablishment and a good land bill above the powers of the Lords.

At Bangor the chancellor said: "I am quite confident about the result. After all, the standard of 1906 is quite an abnormal one. Under no possible conditions could we expect to keep quite up to the standard. Judged by the standards of 1885 and the Unionist victories of 1886 and 1900, we shall have a very good working majority."

SEE NATIONALIST RULE.

London, Jan. 22. — The Unionist camp is rejoicing today over the results of Thursday's and Friday's voting, claiming that it means that the Nationalists will be the controlling party in the next Parliament.

A PLACE FOR PEASE.

Places for Joseph Albert Pease, the chief Liberal whip, and Colonel J. E. B. Seely, under secretary for the colonies, whose constituents were defeated, may be found. James Bryce, the ambassador to the United States, was elected by a large majority in Inverness, and Rudolph C. Lehmann, the famous oarsman, and Lewis Vernon Harcourt, are among the prominent Liberals re-elected by the returns received today.

McKENNA VICTORIOUS.

Hon. Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, was returned victorious over E. G M. Carmichael, Unionist, for Abergavenny - Monmouthshire, and Wm. Abraham, Laborite, was re-elected for Rhenddavalley, by the enormous majority of 8,965.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Seats in Commons	670
Seats decided	476
Contested Elections Yesterday.	
Liberals	20
Laborites	1
Unionists	32
Nationalists	3
Gains Yesterday.	
Liberals	2
Unionists	19
Laborites	0
Total Standing.	
Liberals	179
Laborites	33
Nationalists	64
Unionists	217

ELECTION ECHOES

W. L. Boyle, the Conservative victor in Dereham, fainted while being congratulated by the crowd about the polling booth. The same crowd attacked W. R. Lester, the defeated Liberal candidate. Lester was knocked down and badly beaten.

F. D. Acland, financial secretary of the war office, was seriously injured Thursday night by being stoned and knocked from his automobile. He was making a speech in behalf of his own Liberal candidacy in Yorkshire.

The defeat of Victor Grayson by a Liberal in Colne Valley, Yorkshire, is satisfactory all round. Grayson is a revolutionary Socialist who was expelled from the House for a term for refusing to obey the speaker. Though nominally a member of the Independent Labor party, his associates disowned him.

The Liberal press is imploring the voters to defy attempts at intimidation, relying on the secrecy of the ballot for their protection. The Liberals say they will contest many of the seats won by the Conservatives on the ground of irregularity in the voting.

From the outset the counties afforded the Opposition its best prospects. There are 234 county seats. In 1906 these went: Unionist, 60; Liberal and Labor, 158. In 1900 they went: Unionist 156; Liberal, 78. The room for a turnover was ample.

Three thousand coal miners smashed the windows of the Marton collieries, near Seaham Harbor, and attempted to loot the colliery offices and the manager's house, alleging that the manager had attempted to intimidate the miners in their voting. Sixty police fought with the mob. A score of persons were hurt before order was restored.

A mob attacked the Liberal Club headquarters at Newmarket yesterday, driving the members from the clubhouse and wrecking the place before the police arrived and dispersed the mob. A number of the Liberals were injured. At Louth a mob attacked the residence of Liberal Candidate Davies, and was only dispersed by the arrival of police reinforcements from Grimsby.

Sir John Doughty, Great Grimsby, for whom Blackstock, of Toronto, stumped, and who was defeated, was one of the great promoters of the "German peril" scare. He is a mishomer, if he is not indeed a cheap fakir. It was he who last session, in the House asked whether the admiralty "knew anything of the two large German steamers which had been suddenly commandeered at Hamburg, filled with soldiers, and sent across the Humber and back again."

"The country people are helpless targets for victimization by the large estate-holders," declares the London Daily News. "The spiritual arm has also reinforced the temporal. If Vicar Plumsted can sing a Te Deum, in thanksgiving for the defeat of Will Crooks, the Labor candidate in Woolwich, what have the other vicars been doing? Vicars and esquires together can place a ruinous ban upon any and everyone in their villages."

Mr. Redmond shows no lack of courage. He is facing his natural foes as bodly as those of his own household. He went to Belfast to support Mr. Joseph Devlin's candidature for the west division of that city. This is the blue ribbon of the Irish Nationalists. Mr. Thomas Sexton once sat for it, but his opponents took the precaution of turning out a number of Nationalist householders and so the seat was lost for a time. Devlin has just redeemed it by 587 majority, the Independent polling only 75 votes.

Sir [illegible] Norman, the Liberal campaign manager, in a published statement, says the foremen of factories in his constituency superintended the voting of the workmen, requiring definite pledges from them to vote for the Conservative candidate. Those who refused, he says, were discharged. Others were evicted from their cottages for displaying Liberal posters in their windows. Premiums of $50 were paid for breaking up Liberal meetings, Norman says.

One who knows the situation in the Emerald Isle fairly well, is of opinion that the Irish party will come back 89 strong; while Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the party, cautiously remarks that "they might go back to Parliament with their numbers reduced from 85 to 80." If the number should be 80, the practical difference would be negligible. Supposing five or six independent Nationalists should be returned, these men would on all really crucial questions go into the same lobby as their fellow-Nationalists; while it is certain that on most occasions such of Mr. T. W. Russell's men—Liberal home rulers—as may be returned, will do the same.

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TEN YEARS A KING

Today King Edward begins the tenth year of his reign. Nine years have passed since the whole world was plunged in mourning at the news that Victoria the Good had died at her home on the Isle of Wight. It was no mean task that faced the new king, to take the chief place in a nation struggling in the last throes of war. But King Edward proved himself all the people expected of him in these hours, and won the respect of the nations everywhere, for his loyalty to the tenets of his mother's rule, his generosity and his judicious statesmanship. And so today, on continent and island through all the far-flung borders of the seven seas the people of the British dominions unite in the oft-repeated prayer, "God Save the King."

LONDON TRAVELLER MISSING SUPPOSED TO BE IN C.P.R. WRECK

Mr. S. J. Saunders Is Employed by Greene, Swift & Co. But His Home Is in Orillia—Ticket Agents Say It Is Unlikely That Any London People Are on the Train.

The point where the wreck on the C. P. R. occurred yesterday is 425 miles from London, north-west. The train wrecked is the through express for the west—from Boston to Minneapolis.

Local officials state that no passengers from this district would likely be on the train, and they have no records of any sales of tickets for it.

The Train.

The train had two sleepers on, which came right through from Boston.

Other coaches were put on at Montreal and the train from Montreal followed the main line right through to Sudbury. At that point it branched off on the Algoma line to run into Sault Ste. Marie.

The Missing.

Among those reported missing is Passenger Agent J. J. Anderson.

This, local officials believe, is J. J. Anderson, an official auditor, who formerly lived at Ayr, Ont. As yet there is no report verifying this.

A London Traveller.

Mr. W. Greene, of the firm of Greene-Swift, stated to The Advertiser today that he received a telegram last night from North Bay stating that Mr. S. J. Saunders, one of their travellers, is missing and it was feared is lost in the wreck.

Was in the District.

Mr. Greene stated that Mr. Saunders was in the district, and would probably be on the train. He has received no word from him, and is anxiously awaiting it. Mr. Saunders home is in Orillia.

STREET CARS SNOWED IN PERE MARQUETTE BLOCKED ALL TRAINS RUNNING LATE

Worst Storm of the Winter Swoops Down Upon London—The Street Railway Service Put Completely Out of Commission—Company Is Trying to Dig Itself Out.

THE STORM IN BRIEF.

London street railway system completely paralyzed.
Six cars in drifts at Askin and Wharncliffe, two cars at Dundas and Adelaide, two cars at Rectory and Dundas streets, two cars on Wellington street north line. Others scattered.
Pere Marquette completely tied up.
No M. C. R. cars over the London and Port Stanley.
Southwestern Traction Company, running behind schedule.
All trains on Grand Trunk and C. P. R. running late.
Wires of telephone and telegraph companies affected somewhat.

"We Walk" was the popular song in London this morning.

The street cars were completely tied up by a storm much worse than that of a week or ten days ago.

The street car system was completely tied up, and not a car was running from 7 o'clock until noon.

Not a wheel is turning on the Pere Marquette in the London division.

The Grand Trunk is having its troubles, in that trains are running late, but the lines are open, and there will be no danger of a tie-up unless the storm continues for many hours.

The M. C. R. into London, is of course, tied up, on account of the London and Port Stanley blockade.

The C. P. R. is clear on the main line, although all the plows are at work. The trains are making fair time.

The morning train on the Guelph-Goderich branch had great difficulty in getting through, and it is feared that a continuance of the storm will cause a tieup there.

The Southwestern Traction Company has its plows out also, and are sending out cars behind them. The trips are being made about every hour and a half from St. Thomas to London.

Roads Are Blocked.

The roads into the city are drifting badly, and few farmers are coming to town. The freeze-up yesterday has allowed the snow to drift badly.

The C. P. R. and G. N. W. telegraph companies are also having some trouble with their wires. The storm area is quite extended and will be general.

After the first hour of the storm the street railway did not have a chance to keep up with it.

The snow piled down in clouds, and

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LOCAL PEOPLE MAY BE IN TRAIN COUPLE NAMED FROM LONDON

But the Dispatch Does Not Say Whether From London, Ont., Or London, England—Traveller Wires Home That He Is Safe—Many People Here Are Greatly Worried.

The greatest anxiety has been felt by Londoners since hearing of the C. P. R. wreck at Webbwood, and constant inquiries have been made at The Advertiser office for news of the killed and injured.

The names of "Mr. and Mrs. Brown," of London, appear among the injured, but it is not stated whether they come from London, England, or London, Canada.

Traveller Wires.

Inquiry at each of the Brown homes who have 'phones elicited the information that the only person of that name in the vicinity of the accident was Mr. James Brown, of 521 Dufferin avenue, a traveller for D. H. Howden & Co., and this morning his relatives received a telegram from him stating that he was at Sudbury and uninjured. He did not state whether or not he was in the wreck.

On Way to Winnipeg.

Many people have friends on the way to Winnipeg, but none of them would likely be in the wreck, as they go straight through on the main line, whereas the accident occurred on a branch line running out of Sudbury.

Among the Londoners en route to Winnipeg are Mr. J. M. McEvoy and Mr. Robert Greene, of the firm of Greene-Swift.

AGED WANDERER FOR POORHOUSE

Robert McLean, an aged man, wandered away from the House of Refuge at Strathroy yesterday afternoon, and made his way to London. He was found roaming about the streets, and was taken in charge, and spent the night at the police station. This morning Magistrate Love decided to send him back to the House of Refuge.

PART OF THE SOO EXPRESS PLUNGES INTO SPANISH RIVER ON ALGOMA BRANCH OF C. P. R.

Sixty-Three Reported Killed and Thirty Seven Injured in a Wreck at Noon Yesterday.

PASSENGERS IN DINER WERE DROWNED

Engine and First Half of Train Get Safely Across Bridge, But the Coaches in the Rear Topple Into River—List of Known Dead and Some of Injured.

KNOWN DEAD.

Mrs. Houde, Sault Ste. Marie.
Will Lavery.
John Keasback.
G. McIlhenny, travelling auditor C. P. R.
D. A. Munday, Montreal.
P. Kinahan, Bruce Mines.

SOME OF THE INJURED.

Mrs. Geo. P. Dier, Bossevain, many internal injuries, serious; E. Mansfield, Montreal, internal injuries, serious; D. M. Brodie, magistrate, Sudbury, ribs fractured; J. W. Bell, Sudbury, manager Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, head and chest hurt; J. H. Wade, Sudbury, abdominal injuries; R. Russell, Hamilton, cuts on head and arm; Conductor Reynolds, North Bay, head and legs; Thos. Parrish, St. Paul, hands and head, slightly; Mike Nicola, slightly; L. McDonald, Minneapolis, body scalded; Sam Bullard, St. Paul, scalded; A. Odesman, head injured; Joe Doeleuch, Erin River, Mich., shouider injured; W. D. Wilmot, Montreal, commercial traveller; Mrs. Lindall, Winnipeg; Harry Lindall, Winnipeg; A. Irwin, Manistee, Mich.; Alfonso Rousel, Sault Ste. Marie; R. S. Smith, Hamilton; P. J. O'Brien, Randall, Man.; C. Houde, Sault Ste. Marie; Johnson, traveller, Belleville; W. J. Bell, lumberman Sudbury, very serious; B. J. Pearce, commercial traveller, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Brown, London; O. S. Martin, commercial traveller, Waterloo; C. Moore, seriously; C. Maber, Montreal; Jos Maber, Montreal; Mrs. H. Rogers, Winnipeg.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Sault. Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 22.—Through the wreck of the Soo express, on the C. P. R., at Espanola yesterday at 12:30 p. m., sixty-three persons are dead and thirty-seven injured. The rear portion of the train, which was westbound and travelling fast, was derailed at the bridge over the Spanish River and several coaches plunged into the stream. The first-class coach caught fire, and some persons were burned alive. All persons in the diner were either drowned or killed by the fall. All in the Pullman are safe, except for injuries, as the car did not go into the river. The latest estimate gives 63 dead and 37 injured.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

North Bay, Jan. 22.—Details just arriving about Webbwood disaster makes a dark chapter of death and injury, hourly growing worse. Estimates of dead vary from 25 to 70. All available coffins in Sudbury and North Bay have been hurried to the scene. Eighteen are reported dead in the second-class car, which was cut in two at the bridge. Most of them were foreigners. Names impossible to ascertain yet. The first-class car, with 20 passengers, is beneath the water in Spanish River with only a part of the roof showing. Five bodies are imprisoned in the diner. At least four of the injured have died, and many more will not survive. Dead known at the present are: Joseph Hemault, M. Spurkzeom, Mike Mikenchonkco, C. P. R. Fireman Lovery, from here, who was a passenger and reported drowned, may be safe.

C. P. R. Travelling Auditor Robertson is a victim. Fireman Reasbreck, of North Bay, took out an insurance policy for $2,000 the day before the wreck. His relatives live at Vankleek Hill. The cars in the water are being raised, and a diver is now at work, so that complete details should be available soon. W. J. Bell, of Sudbury, is fatally injured. Complete list of dead and injured is now being prepared.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sudbury, Ont., Jan. 22.—Between 15 and 20 people were killed, and about 75 injured yesterday afternoon at 12:35, when C. P. R. express No. 7, which left Montreal on Thursday night for Minneapolis, was wrecked on the Algoma branch, 40 miles west of Nairn. The cause of the accident is at present unknown, but it is feared that it will prove to be one of the worst wrecks in the history of Canadian railroads.

ROLLED INTO RIVER.

The express was making good time on its way to the Soo, when several of the rear coaches suddenly left the track without any warning, and rolled down an embankment. A dining car, containing many passengers, rolled into the Spanish River. The coach preceding the diner struck the end of the bridge, and was completely destroyed, and a second-class coach was burned. Wrecking crews and divers have been hurried to the scene of the wreck from all divisional points in the neighborhood, and the work of extricating the bodies from the river will be commenced at once. Until the divers make an examination, it will not be known how many perished. It is known that there were 14 passengers in the diner, and between 25 and 30 in the first-class coach. Among those reported missing is S. J. Saunders, of Orillia, a traveller for the firm of Greene-Swift Company, London.

AT A LONELY SPOT.

The accident occurred in one of the loneliest and most desolate districts along the line. The nearest village is Webbwood, a place of about 600, and as quickly as possible word was sent from there for help. A special train was at once sent out from Sudbury, and many injured were brought to the hospital here.

(Continued on Page Nine.)

A MAD COW AT MOUNT BRYDGES

Animal Belonging to Rober Sutherland Developed Hydrophobia.

NO MAD DOG IN DISTRICT

How the Animal Contracted Disease Is a Mystery—Bovine Was at Once Destroyed.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Mount Brydges, Jan. 22.—A valuable cow belonging to Mr. Robert Sutherland, of Caradoc Township, went mad at his place yesterday.

The animal was at once placed where it could do no harm, and Dr. J. H. Tennent, London, the Dominion Government inspector, was sent for.

When he arrived he found that the cow had developed rabies, and it was at once destroyed and its head forwarded to the department at Ottawa.

How the cow came to develop rabies is unexplained, for as far as can be learned no mad dogs have been in the district. The cow was noticed to be acting in a strange manner for several days, and was closely watched as it was feared that it was developing rabies.

WHITE PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Windsor, Jan. 22—Border Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, has obtained the permission of the national chapter to proceed with its movement for the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital in Windsor.

CLAIMS AGENT HAY HURT IN THE WRECK

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Tom Hay, the C. P. R. claims agent, who was on the wrecked train at Spanish River yesterday, was not so seriously injured as at first reported. In fact, his injuries are comparatively trivial, according to a report received by Mr. James Oborne, general superintendent of the Toronto district.

BIG FOUR EXPRESS WRECKED TODAY

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—The Chicago express on the Big Four is reported wrecked on the outskirts of this city.

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—COLDER; MOSTLY FAIR

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Jan. 22—8 a.m.

Today—Northwesterly and westerly gales; becoming colder, with snow flurries.

Sunday—Westerly winds; a little colder and mostly fair.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	42	32	Clear
Winnipeg	18	14	Clear
Port Arthur	18	— 4	Cloudy
Parry Sound	40	12	Cloudy
Toronto	36	32	Rain
Ottawa	40	36	Cloudy
Montreal	44	38	Cloudy
Quebec	42	38	Cloudy
Father Point	46	32	Cloudy

Minus (—) means below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

The area of low pressure which was near the Middle Atlantic coast yesterday has moved northward, and developed into an important storm, which is now centred over Lake Ontario. Rain is falling in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, and snow in the western portions of the former province. The weather is comparatively mild in the Western Provinces.

JOHN OSTERHOUT DEAD

Chatham, Jan. 22.—John G. Osterhout, 60 years old, a former resident of Chatham, is dead at the family home in Windsor, following a short illness from pneumonia. Beside his widow, he leaves six sons and two daughters.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

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

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

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

WILSON AVENUE—Brick cottage, concrete block foundation, 3 bedrooms, furnace, gas and fixtures, lot 45x115 feet. Price, $1,600.

LANGARTH STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, water and sink in house, woodshed, tile drained, lot 50x189 feet. Price, $1,600.

HAMILTON ROAD—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, good cellar, water in house, gas and fixtures, lot 34x160. Price, $1,350.

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

DUFFERIN AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, cement and brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, verandah, lot 33x151 feet. Price, $2,500.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 37.6x229 feet. Price, $2,800.

ST. JAMES STREET—Frame cottage, modern conveniences, hot water heated, lot 68.6x90 feet, a splendid lot. Call for particulars.

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

CARFRAE CRESCENT—Two-story red pressed brick, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

PROSPECT AVENUE — Two - story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, two mantels and grates, verandah, brick stable and driveshed, lot 47x129 feet. Call for particulars.

RICHMOND STREET—Two-story and finished attic brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and pantry, summer kitchen, 7 bedrooms and large bathroom, furnace, hard and soft water, electric light, gas and fixtures, mantels and grates, front and back stairs, two cellars, lot 58 by about 150 feet. Call for particulars.

OXFORD STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, pantry, gas, sink, hard and soft water, lot 25x150 feet to right of way in rear. Price, $1,600. Will sell on easy terms.

PICCADILLY STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, large dining-room, kichen and summer kitchen, pantry, good cellar, gas, lot 25x140 feet. Price, $1,600. Will sell on easy terms.

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

CHANDLER AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, lot 50x126 feet. Will sell on easy terms. Call for particulars.

MAITLAND STREET—One acre, frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen. A snap, $1,700.

SURREY AVENUE—New frame cottage, lot 33x165 feet. Cheap. Easy terms, $1,150.

LORNE AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, modern, 8 rooms, verandah, good barn, lot 44x120 feet. Only $3,200.

WILSON AVENUE—New two-story brick, modern, mantel and grate, lot 33x120 feet; a well-built and comfortable house. Will sell cheap. Call for particulars.

OAK STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, good cellar, lot 40x249 feet. Price, $1,250.

TO LET—Two apartments, central, modern conveniences, steam-heated; rent, $12 50 per month. Call for particulars.

CLARENCE STREET — Two-story brick 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, lot 23.6x110 feet. Call for particulars.

YORK STREET—Splendid lot, 41x282 feet; frame workshop; splendid place for factory. Call for particulars.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas, lot 45x156 feet. Price, $1,200.

WILSON AVENUE—Red pressed brick cottage, 2 bedroms, bathroom complete, porch, lot 34x150 feet. Call for particulars.

COLBORNE STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, bath and w. c.; lot 40x45 feet. Price $2,000.

ADELAIDE STREET—1½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, mantel and grate, hardwood floors downstairs, verandah; lot 33x100 feet. Price $2,500.

COLBORNE STREET—1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms. Lot 33x330 feet. Price, $1,800.

BRUCE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, water in house. Lot 26.6x155 feet. Price, $800.

TO LET—King street; five minutes' walk from market; two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Rent, $18 per month.

TO LET—19 Railway street, two-story brick, modern conveniences. Rent, $20.

PALL MALL STREET—1½-story brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, verandah. Call for particulars.

TO LET—846 Colborne street, modern conveniences, newly papered. $16.00.

BLACKFRIARS STREET—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 2 bedrooms, gas. Lot 41x165 feet. Price $1,100.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, South London—1½-story frame, cement foundation, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, lot 50x250 feet. Call for particulars.

HELLMUTH AVENUE — 1½-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms, modern conveniences Price, $3,300. Call for particulars.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, cement foundation, 9 rooms, piped for gas, lot 31x298 feet. Price, $1,350.

LORNE AVENUE—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, lot 27.6x150 feet. Price, $1,100.

THE BEST VACANT LOTS in the north end. Call for particulars.

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

SIX ACRES, sand and gravel pit. Only a short distance from city limits. The best sand and gravel for cement blocks and building. Frame house, on brick foundation, barn, poultry house, two good wells. A money-maker. Owner selling on account of poor health. Call for particulars.

MONEY TO LOAN on farm and city property, at 5 per cent and 5½ per cent.

ST. GEORGE STREET—Splendid lots, 33x133 feet. $125 each.

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.

CORNER OF WILLIAM AND OXFORD streets—Best corner in north end.

FACTORY SITES on inter-switching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

ANDERSON & HATCH

Room 22, Bank of Toronto

We have placed with us for sale a 400-acre farm close to London, and undoubtedly one of the best farms in the County of Middlesex, and also one of the greatest opportunities for a farmer to buy on easy terms of payment this beautiful farm. Upon it are all kinds of first-class buildings, and has been used as a grain and stock farm by the present owner, who has been one of the largest cattle dealers in the county. Hundreds of tons of meal have been bought and fed on to this property, and everything that has been raised upon it has been fed there.

As the owner of this farm wishes to retire, and has no sons of his own to leave it to, or ever help to till it, he has placed it in our hands for sale, and will accept a deposit as low as $3,000, or as much more as the party wishes to pay, and the balance may remain on the property, with interest at 4½ per cent, and will also give the purchaser any assistance in his power.

This is an opportunity for a man with a small capital and one, two or three sons of his own, to own one of Canada's finest farms. Write for full description of buildings, location, terms, etc.

100 acres, lot 16, con. 2, East Williams; 1½-story frame house, good outbuildings, spring creek; near postoffice, church, etc.

100 acres, lot 16, con. 1, East Williams, owned by Duncan Gillies; 80 acres cleared, 20 acres bush, 54 pasture, 40 drained by tile, good buildings, watered by spring creek; near to school and postoffice and railroad station. An up-to-date farm.

50 acres, lot 8, con. 14, East Williams; 35 acres cleared, 15 acres good bush, good buildings, soil black loam, level, well drained. A choice farm.

50 acres, soil clay loam, brick house, 1½-story bank barn and sawmill, adjoining village of Falkirk.

50 acres, part of lot 20, con. 7, London Township; good frame house and outbuildings, nice level farm; six miles to London.

50 acres, Adelaide street, 2½ miles to market, one mile to car line; good buildings. Owner, Mr. Blizzard.

35 acres, brick house and good outbuildings, owned by Mr. Blizzard, same location.

50 acres, London Township, four miles to London; first-class buildings.

100 acres, lots 15 and 16, Dorchester, con. 1, owned by Gordon McKay.

60 acres, close to car line, six miles out; good buildings; $1,000 worth of timber.

75 acres, part of lot 6, con. 3, Nissouri Township, owned by George Lackey.

50 acres, 1½-story frame house, barn 30x40, henhouse and granary; $1,800.

100 acres, lot 15, con. 2, East Williams, owned by Mrs. Ann McIntyre.

100 acres, lot 16, con. 15, London Township, owned by A. M. Crunnican.

100 acres, up to date in every particular; new house and new barns; five miles to London.

100 acres, lot 2, con. 3, Delaware, for sale or exchange for smaller farm. Owned by H. F. Inches.

200 acres, eight miles to London. One of our best bargains.

100 acres, eight miles to London. Up to date in every respect.

150 acres, Westminster Township. Owned by Wm. Baker; owner retiring.

93 acres, two-story brick house, barn 50x50, flowing water. Owned by John Shaver. On the car line, four miles to London.

25 acres, three-quarters mile to car line, six miles to London; $2,000.

50 acres, six miles to London, close to village, school, etc.; $4,200.

25 acres, on the Traction car line; no buildings; cheap for cash.

100 acres, two miles to Ilderton, London Township; 1½-story brick house, barn 30x50, barn No. 2, 30x48, also other buildings, all in good repair; $6,500.

125 acres, Lobo Township; new two-story brick house, all modern, first-class outbuildings, farm all level; one of the best bargains we have; close to all conveniences; only $7,000. Owner retiring.

100 acres, four miles to Ilderton railroad station, Vanneck P. O. This farm has about $2,500 worth of first-class timber on it, never been culled. Mr. Cameron is retiring from farming, and he wants to sell.

85 acres, Lobo Township; good frame house, good outbuildings, first-class soil. Price, $5,800.

100 acres, close to Lobo village. One of Lobo's finest farms.

50 acres, 1½-story frame house 20x26, also frame kitchen, barn 20x40, steel roof, henhouse and granary; $1,800. Terms, $500 cash. Ten acres of timber, land all level, soil nice black loam.

100 acres, five miles to London; first-class barn, house not very good; no better land; $500 cash, balance to suit.

25 acres choice land, 2½ miles from the London market; no buildings; only $1,300.

16 acres, brick house, near Springbank. 5 acres, brick house, on Wharncliffe road, close to city; 5 acres, good buildings, at Pottersburg; 5 acres, Hamilton road, new house; 8 acres, Ridout street, no buildings; 10 acres, Oxford street, brick house; 17 acres, Oxford street; 12 acres, Richmond street north; 5 acres on car line, South London; 7 acres, South London, close to car.

100 acres, close to Byron and street car line, with first-class buildings. Can be bought at a sacrifice; owner going west.

Parties having farms for sale should list them with us now, as spring is near at hand, and we have dozens of customers on our books who intend purchasing this coming spring. Get your farm on the market if you wish to have it sold. See the Free Press for list of businesses and city property.

143 acres to rent; good buildings; in East Williams Township.

Careful attention to all kinds of auction sales.

Money to loan in unlimited quantities on farm and city property.

Call, write or phone for free lists of farms which we have for sale anywhere in Western Ontario or Northwest Territories.

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

INSURANCE EFFECTED.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE

225 Wortley road, modern; lot 37.6x220.

R. H. SMITH

15 BRIGHTON STREET. ywt

A SNAP—DOUBLE HOUSE ON KING street east; oak floors, double staircase, good cellars, furnace, water heaters and everything convenient; also private sale of den and dining-room furniture (mission), bedrooms, parlors, etc.; owner going west. Apply evenings, 715 King street. 82n

KNOLLWOOD PARK — EIGHT-ROOM house, cheap. Apply H. H. Scott, Oxford street, opposite the Barracks. 59tf-t

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE, BARN, five acres; good water; London Junction. J. George, Evelyn. 71bu-tyw

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

FOR SALE—NINETY-ACRE FARM, north half lot 4, con. 4, London Township. Apply L. Mitchell, Fanshawe. 73un

BROKERS.

FOR SALE—LONDON LOAN SHARES; winding up an estate. John Wright, stockbroker, London, Ont. Phone 693.

SIGNS.

"THE SIGNRY," MARLEY & WEEKES—Original signs, show-cards. Phone 1945. At the old stand, 272 Dundas street.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

W. E. Wismer

Real Estate & Financial Agent

Phone 1098

418 PARK AVENUE.
(London Loan Block.)

Builders' Opportunity 2,000 feet at $4.50 per foot, 50c per foot down, 50c per foot in 6 months, balance in one year. Interest 3½ per cent. Lots 30x100 to a ten-foot lane.

Vacant Land Some of the best in the north end; 50x130 feet. $20 per foot frontage.

Building Lot Just over the bridge on Ridout street. Good lot for $800.

A Corner Business Lot In the heart of the city offered at a price for a quick sale.

A Manufacturing Site On the railroad and the street cars, in the centre of the manufacturing district, at $5,500. It is cheap property for a manufacturer and an excellent investment for the investor to buy for a rise.

$1,300.00 Story and half brick house, half a block from cars, 6 rooms. The upstairs unfinished but large enough for three rooms.

$1,350.00 Detached, brick cottage, cement cellar, 6 rooms, furnace, near school.

$1,500.00 Brick cottage, built two years ago, 6 rooms, gas and electricity, $100 cash down, balance $12 per month.

$2,000.00 Splendid new detached 8-roomed house, well built on high, dry land, near Ottaway cars.

$2,800.00 Solid brick, 7 rooms, bath, gas, furnace, 66-foot lot, $500 down, balance at 5 per cent.

TO RENT

OFFICE—$10 per month, including steam heat.

OFFICE—$25 per month, two flats, excellent for manufacturers' agency.

OFFICE—$75 per month, very large flat, has vault, steam heated, lavatories.

STORE—$35 per month, ground floor, steam heat, electric light, lane and shipping place at rear.

MONEY TO LOAN—$18,500 on improved real estate. No fees to the borrower.

W. E. WISMER

Real Estate and Financial Agent,
PHONE 1098.
418 PARK AVENUE.
LONDON LOAN BLOCK.

FAULDS & MARSH

REAL ESTATE.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

If you have a farm for sale list it with us, and we will likely sell it for you. We have a good list of buyers, and demand is good for good farms.

We have no hard and fast agreement for you to sign, and will not charge you a dollar if we do not earn it and your farm is sold by or through us.

Wharncliffe road, near the city limits —Frame house, nearly new, and 5 acres of land, henhouse 12x100; beautiful situation. Price, $3,500.

160 acres, London Township—Brick house, 12 rooms, furnace, bank barn 40x80, another barn 40x50, drive shed 20x30, well drained, 5 acres of bush; half-mile to school, store and church, ten miles to London; soil first-class clay loam; this is an extra good farm. Price, $8,000.

100 acres, Township of Adelaide—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, summer kitchen and woodshed, bank barn 40x65, stabling for six horses and 30 cattle; silo 10x12, 3 acres of orchard; two miles to Strathroy. This farm has been used for a stock farm for twenty years, and is a choice farm. Price, $6,000.

75 acres, Township of Westminster—Good house, two barns, extra good orchard; five miles to London. Price, $6,000.

113 acres, Caradoc Township—Barn, but no house; soil sand loam. A cheap farm, price $4,100.

50 acres, London Township—Story and half frame house (new), bank barn 30x60, silo, power windmill, well fenced, henhouse 12x40, good water; $3,000 worth of improvements on this farm; five miles to London. Price, $5,400.

50 acres, Caradoc Township—No buildings; 5 acres of heavy timber, good orchard, soil sand loam, fourteen miles to London, twelve miles to Mount Brydges. Price, $1,500. Good pasture farm.

Please call for more minute particulars and other farms for sale.

T. A. Faulds & W. J. Marsh

ROBINSON HALL CHAMBERS,
Opposite Court House.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. SAGE, GRADUATE AMERICAN School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. The Alexandra Apartments. Telephone 3105.

DR. LEON PATRICK, GRADUATE LOS Angeles College of Osteopathy, member American and Ontario Osteopathic Associations. Telephone 2628. 212 Dundas street.

HEDLEY V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC physician. Consultation free. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1572.

GARMENT CUTTING.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

Our lots on Ridout street, South London, are on a high elevation, suitable for first-class houses. We have the cheapest lots in the immediate neighborhood.

HYMAN STREET—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 8 rooms each, modern improvements and well constructed; always rented. Price reasonable.

PRINCESS AVENUE, near the park—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, in perfect order, modern improvements, large verandah. Price, $4,300.

A HANDSOME BRICK RESIDENCE, stone foundation, slate roof, finished in style; oak floors, hot water heating, large lot. Inspection invited.

TALBOT STREET, CENTRAL—Brick cottage, 8 rooms, modern improvements, lot 40x100 feet. At a reasonable figure.

ASKIN STREET—A new two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, modern improvements, lot 42x160 feet; a well-constructed house for $3,600.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, lot 40x198 feet. $1,700.

CATHCART STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements. Price reduced. Call if you want a cheap house.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH — Four acres, new 1½-story brick house, all modern improvements, frame barn, county taxes. Electric cars pass this property.

WORTLEY ROAD—New two-story red brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price reduced.

ELIAS STEET—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, nice lot. Price, $2,200.

RENWICK AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price, $2,500. Inspect at once.

OXFORD STREET—A new red pressed brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms, oak floors, hot water heating. Price reduced. Call if you want a bargain.

ENGLISH STREET—A new frame cottage, 7 rooms, nice lot. Price, $1,375.

COLBORNE STREET, near Oxford street—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 38x220 feet. Get our price.

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

THREE GOOD COTTAGES

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

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL,

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

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MR. BERT WEIR, ACCOMPANIST, 493 Adelaide street. 35tf-t

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

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

MR. THOMAS MARTIN HAS RESUMED teaching. Studio, 428 Queen's avenue, and Conservatory of Music. 67tf-ywt

J. LAMONT GALBRAITH, VOICE AND advanced pianoforte. Heintzman's studios. Home address, 289 Oxford street. Phone 1921.

MR. CHARLES E. WHEELER HAS resumed teaching. Studio, 429 Waterloo street. Telephone.

LEGAL CARDS.

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

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, barristers, etc., Huron and Erie building. Private funds to loan, lowest rates.

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

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

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

J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC.—Robinson Hall Chambers.

J. H. A. BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 87½ Dundas. Money to loan on real estate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, above Bank of Nova Scotia. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

EDUCATIONAL.

STUDENTS—I HAVE A SALARIED position of educational work for energetic students during vacation. Apply immediately to S. L. Spicer, 323 Horton street, city. 82e

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

DR. J. L. SCOTT—OFFICE AND HOSPITAL, 348 Talbot street. Phone 2050; residence, 2998. Manufacturer of Dr. Scott's Instant Louse Killer and Poultry Compound.

WILLIAM McDONALD, SUCCESSOR to J. H. Tennant. Office, 137 King; residence, 121 Bathurst street. Phones, office and residence.

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

Smallman & Ingram, Limited. WEATHER PROBS: Snow Flurries. Smallman & Ingram, Limited

Further Reductions in Ladies' Small Furs

Not a great many; however, every woman who wants one of these small fur pieces will be glad to know that they may be had at the little price now. We will mention a few, but these are not all. Many of the higher-priced furs are also greatly reduced in price. If you want furs NOW is the time to buy.

4 only $12.50 Persian Throw Scarfs for ..... $ 8.50
1 only $22.00 Persian and Ermine Muff for $16.50
1 only $22.00 Persian Lamb Rug Muff for $16.50
2 only $22.00 Mink Scarfs for $16.50
1 only $15.00 Mink Tie for $10.50
1 only $18.00 Ohio Sable Scarf for $13.50
2 only $3.50 White Thibet Scarfs, 60-inch, for $1.95
1 pair $10.00 Persian Lamb Gauntlets for $5.75
2 pairs $5.00 Astrachan Gauntlets for $2.75

If the piece you want is here don't wait. These stocks cannot be duplicated at the prices, as they are all selected pieces, and to buy from manufactured stock now we would have to make selection from the culls of the season. Our furs are all made from first-quality skins and guaranteed to be exactly as represented. Second Floor.

SALE OF MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF

Boys' Knickers Monday

The Lion Brand—Double Seat and Knee

Mothers, don't miss this opportunity Monday. We have made a big purchase from one of the best manufacturers of boys' clothing in Canada, and the goods have been personally selected. The question is, how many pairs of knickers will the boys wear out in the next six months or a year. Buy all you will need while this stock lasts.

485 Pairs Boys' Knickers on Sale Monday

75c and 85c Lion Brand Boys' Knickers, 50c Pair

100 pairs of these, "double seat and knees," made of good heavy tweed, for ages 8 to 15 years, 75c and 85c quality. Monday, per pair ..... 50¢

$1.40 Lion Brand Boys' Knickers, 79c Pair

100 pairs in this lot; fine Knickers, double seat and knees, for ages 8 to 15 years, worth up to $1.40 a pair. Your choice Monday, per pair ..... 79¢

$2.00 Tweed Knickers for $1.10 Pair

40 pairs only in this lot; extra fine Knickers—20 pairs with belts to match. Made of the finest Hewston and imported tweeds, for ages 7 to 15 years, worth regular $2.00 a pair. Your choice Monday for $1.10

25 pairs Boys' Bloomer Knickers, for ages 8 to 14 years, made of fine tweed, worth $1.00 a pair. Your choice for ..... 75¢

180 Pairs S. & I. Special 25c Pair

This is our well-known Special Blue Serge Knicker, for ages 4 to 11 years. We have never yet been able to supply the demand for these. 180 pairs will go on sale Monday to complete the assortment at, per pair ..... 25¢

Make a note of the prices. Examine the Lion Brand, with double seat and knees. These are the kind for school, but the prices are only the result of clearing the quantity from the manufacturer. 485 pairs, worth 75c, 85c to $1.40 and $2.00, for ..... 50¢, 75¢, 79¢ and $1.10

RICHMOND STREET SECTION.

The Standard "Favorite" Sewing Machine $16.50

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

The "Norwood" Sewing Machine $23.75

ONTARIO FARMS

The farm crops of Ontario last year were valued at $200,000,000, which was more than the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta together produced. Buy a farm in Ontario if you want to become prosperous and independent. We have farms to sell in every county in Western Ontario. Send for our catalogue of farms for sale.

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

No. 6259—135 acres in the Township of Charlotteville, in the County of Norfolk; 55 acres timber, 8 acres apples, 1½-story brick house, stone cellar, barn 30x60, other outbuildings; 1½ miles to school, half-mile to railroad station, 3½ miles to market. Price, $4,000.

No. 6258—200 acres in the Township of Dumfries, in the County of Waterloo, considered the best farm in Dumfries Township, feeding 25 head of export cattle every year for 40 years; soil clay and sandy loam, 1½-story stone house 40x32, bank barn 45x70, with L 38x24, plenty of other outbuildings; school on farm; four miles to Galt, three miles to Preston Electric Railroad.

No. 6255—50 acres in the Township of Blandford, in the County of Oxford; soil clay and sandy loam, 5 acres mixed timber, 1½-story frame house, frame barn 32x50, buildings are new; one mile to school, six miles to Woodstock market, 1½ miles to cheese factory. Price, $2,500.

No. 6257—100 acres in the Township of Caradoc, in the County of Middlesex; soil sandy loam, about 15 acres good timber, 4 acres orchard, two-story brick house, heated by furnace, barn 40x52, also barn 34x52, other outbuildings; one mile to school, three miles to Strathroy market and railroad station.

City of London Property

Situated in the centre of that part of Ontario which is deservedly called "The Garden of Canada," this city is bound to grow. It is not only possible, but probable, that within the next ten or fifteen years it will have a population of 100,000. Real estate in a growing city like this makes one of the best, safest and most profitable of investments for those who want to live on the interest of their money or who want to buy a home in order to escape paying rent. We have a number of splendid residences in different parts of the city to sell, owned by people who want to sell in order to invest their money in some mercantile or other business or in order to buy a farm or who will exchange for a farm.

The following are short descriptions of a few of the City of London properties which we have to sell:

1¾-story frame house and frame cottage at 563 Piccadilly street; house contains hall and vestibule, double parlors, dining-room, pantry, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, cement cellar, electric light; cottage contains 2 bedrooms, parlor and kitchen, good cement cellar, some fruit trees.

1¾-story brick house 24x38, at 418 Piccadilly street; contains 4 bedrooms, bathroom, hall upstairs, hall, vestibule, 2 parlors, dining-room, kitchen, verandah and pantry downstairs, good cement and brick cellar, gas, furnace. Will exchange for a small farm.

One-story cottage at 124 Central avenue; contains 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen in basement.

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

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd

78 DUNDAS ST. Telephone 696. LONDON, ONT.

London Picture Postcards

REAL PHOTOGAPHS.
Something Entirely New.

The Mallagh Bookshop

183 Dundas St. Phone 366.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 485 Richmond. Phone 1244. Goods called for and devlivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for; others may be cheaper, but you do not get quality of work. xt

DERMATOLOGY.

COMBINGS WANTED — SELL YOUR combings, any shade. 223½ Dundas street. ywt

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

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

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation natural teeth. 168½ Dundas street. Phone 976.

ARCHITECTS.

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

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

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect. 461 Talbot.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

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

Condensed Advertisements.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

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

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

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

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

BIRTHS.

SANAGAN—At 68 Gladstone avenue, St. Thomas, on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1910, the wife of Mr. Claude R. Sanagan, of a son.

DEATHS.

TOWNSEND—At Victoria Hospital, on Jan. 21, 1910, at 11 p.m., Gladys, dearly-beloved and infant daughter of Edwin and Ada Townsend, of 127 Wilson avenue, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Funeral private, from Victoria Hospital, today (Saturday), Jan. 22, at 4 p.m. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

ROUTLEDGE—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1910, Thomas W. Routledge, ex-C. P. R. engineer, beloved husband of Fanny Routledge.

Funeral from his late residence, Dundas street east, on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. 82u

FORSYTHE—At her late residence, 406 Burwell street, this city, on Jan. 21, 1910, Mrs. Mary Forsythe, aged 78 years.

Funeral private. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

JUBILEE RINK---Band Tonight

O. H. A. Intermediate Championship.

SIMCOE VS. LONDON,

MONDAY, JAN. 24. Admission, 25 cents. Plenty of balcony seats left. b

BURNS ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

AT AUDITORIUM.

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 25

MISS JESSIE ALEXANDER, Elocutionist.

MISS MINA TAYLOR, Soprano.

MISS MARY DUNCAN.

SONS OF SCOTLAND CHORUS, J. L. Galbraith, Conductor.

Note.—Rev. J. G. Inkster will give an oration on Burns.

Tickets, 25c, 35c, 50c. Box plan open at Mallagh's. 83u

PRINCESS ICE PALACE—SKATING tonight. Seventh Regiment Band. Admission, 10 and 15 cents. Doors open 7:30. b

HEAR ELBERT HUBBARD, AUDITORIUM, Thursday, Feb. 3.—Subject, "Untapped Reservoirs." All seats 50 cents. Telephone 402 for reservations. Plan at Mallagh's, Monday, Jan. 31. b

WESTERN UNIVERSITY PRESENTS

The English Comedy,

"OUR BOYS"

at the Auditorium,

On Thursday and Friday, January 27 and 28

Tickets (reservation at Mallagh's book store), 75 and 50 cents; general admission, 25 cents. Seat plan open on Jan. 20. 71n-8,15,22,24,25,26

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight and Monday night. Grand ice. Watch for date of Fairyland.

IMPERIAL MALE QUARTETTE

Late of Chicago Lyceum Bureau

Concert engagements accepted. Address: 426 Hamilton road. Phone 1798. 53tf-t

One Class Cabin

Call for booklets of trips to or from the Old Country.

Our arrangements are better than ever. Summer sailing lists on application.

F. B. CLARKE

416 Richmond Street, Next Bank of Commerce.

HEAR MRS. WYATT, MAURICE POURE and others at the

SHREDDED WHEAT BANQUET.

In Askin Street Methodist Sunday School, under auspices of the Mission Circle, TUESDAY, JAN. 25. Supper served at 6 and 7. Admission, 25c. b

CANTATA, "RIP VAN WINKLE," TO be repeated at Christ Church schoolroom, Monday evening, Jan. 24. Orchestra. Admission, 10c. 81u-wt

CHOIR CONCERT, FIRST METHODIST Church, Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, given by Centenary Methodist choir, Hamilton, W. H. Hewlett, conductor; 60 voices. Under auspices First Methodist choir. A musical treat. Tickets at Mallagh's book store. 79k-ywvt

VICTORIA RINK—SKATING TONIGHT and every afternoon. Fancy dress carnival, Jan. 25. 78tf

FROM BARROOM TO PULPIT—A thrilling life story. Sam Small, Auditorium, Sunday, 4 p.m. Centennial Male Chorus, 40 voices. Association Orchestra. 80k

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

DANCING—NEW CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS open next week: Ladies, Tuesday; gentlemen, Thursday evening; children, Saturday afternoon; advanced class, Wednesday evening; private lessons. Phone Dayton & Cormick.

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

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

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

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT bedroom, in private family; gas, grate, phone, all conveniences. Apply Box 101, Advertiser office. 82c

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BLACKSMITH WANTS SITUATION—Can do woodworking and painting. Apply Box 100, Advertiser. 82c

MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting

OF THE

Western Fair Association

will be held in the City Hall, London, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 2:30 p.m. Election of directors and general business.

A. M. HUNT, Secretary.
W. J. REID, President. 83u-t

OFFICE OF THE CITY GAS COMPANY of London—Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the City Gas Company of London will be held at the company's office, 215 Dundas street, in the City of London, Ontario, on Monday, the 7th day of February, 1910, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors, the consideration and sanctioning of an amendment to the bylaws of the company, passed by the directors at a meeting held on the 4th day of February, 1909, increasing the number of directors from five to six, and such general business as may be transacted at such meeting. R. W. Kidner, secretary. Dated at London, Ont., this 22nd day of January, 1910. b

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the London Street Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, 703 Dundas street east, in the City of London, Ontario, on Wednesday, the second day of February, 1910, at 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the board. George H. Bentson, secretary-treasurer the London Street Railway Company. Dated this 11th day of January, 1910. 77u-t

REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE EAST Middlesex Farmers' Institute will be held at Thorndale and Harrietsville on Jan. 26 and 27. Speakers: A. Groh, Preston; R. W. Grierson, Oshawa. All are invited. T. H. Shore, president, Glanworth; James H. Wheaton, Thorndale, secretary. 83u

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PRACTICAL MALE BOOKKEEPER; state age, experience, salary, testimonials. Address Box 102, Advertiser. b

HAIR CUT 15c. SHAMPOO 15c.
CHILDREN'S HAIR CUT 10c.

WM. PUTMAN

UPSTAIRS.

Cor. Richmond and Dundas. zxt

A FEW STOUT YOUNG MEN TO learn the trade of molding. Apply to Superintendent foundry department, Nelson street. McClary Manufacturing Company. 83c lw

MEN WANTED (EXPERENCE UNNECESSARY), for firemen or brakemen, on nearby railroads, account increasing business; no strike; age, 20-30; $80-$100 monthly; promotion; 1,200 men sent to positions in last four months; send stamp; state age, weight, height. Railway Association, care Advertiser. 67a-yt

WANTED AT ONCE—YOUNG MAN about 16 years of age to learn cap trade; steady employment. Apply at factory, John Marshall & Co., Dundas street. 82c

BIG DEMAND FOR OPERATORS THIS spring and summer. Railroads equipped with telephone use telegraph also. Positions immediately you graduate. Railroad trains, wires and forms. Start now. Particulars free. College of Telegraphy, London. 83c-tzx

EXPERIENCED CLERK FOR GENERAL store in Saskatchewan town; splendid opening for responsible party. Box 98, Advertiser. 81c

WANTED—PARTNER TO SELL THE Story tool and sickle grinder, and the Story washing machine; wholesale and retail; also township and county rights. Address J.N. Story, Woodbridge. 80n

WANTED — MARRIED MAN FOR farm, by Feb. 1; references required. Apply in afternoons, Priddis Bros., Brook Farm, London Township. 78tf

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE—NEW system, constant practice, careful instruction; few weeks complete course; tools free; graduates earn $12 to $18 week; write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, 221 Queen east, Toronto 21tf

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—SOMEONE TO DO WASHING and ironing at home for 35c a dozen. Mrs. Kerrigan, 49 Ridout street south. 83c

GIRL WANTED FOR THE FINISHING department. Apply Canada Pharmical Company, 96 Carling street. b

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER for Regina; good salary; railway fare paid. Apply immediately, W. C. Coo, Dundas street. b

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MAID FOR general housework. Apply evenings, between 7 and 8, 319 Central avenue. 83tf

EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL wanted by Feb. 1. Apply Hotel Harrison. 82c

EXPERIENCED MAID WANTED. APPLY 390 Princess avenue. 82c

GOOD GIRL — GENERAL WORK; small family. Apply Mrs. Keene, 759 Queen's. 82u

MILLINERY PREPARERS AND APPRENTICES wanted at once. J. H. Chapman & Co. 82c

WANTED — MAID FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 45 Elmwood avenue. 81c

MAID WANTED. MRS. W. A. MARTIN, 460 King street. 81tf

MAID WANTED FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply 51 Stanley street, in the evening, or telephone 1106. 81c

DISHWASHER WANTED AT ONCE. Apply City Hotel. 81c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED AT once. Apply 653 Queen's avenue. 79-t

COOK, FEMALE, GENERAL HOTEL cook; must be A1; wages, $40 per month. Apply P. O. Box 233, Petrolea, Ont. 79n

WANTED.

WANTED — CONSIGNMENTS OF household effects or any other class of goods to sell at my weekly sales. Money advanced on goods sent for sale. House sales a specialty. Write or phone, Neil Cooper, auctioneer, 241 Dundas street. House phone, 2520; store phone 1332. 83c-txt

WANTED—GOOD FARM OR BUSINESS in Canada; write at once, stating lowest price. Carvill, 815 Palace building, Minneapolis, Minn. b

WANTED TO PURCHASE—MODERN story and half brick house, within limits, Central, William and King street. J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, Talbot street. ywt

HOUSE OR COTTAGE WANTED ON easy payments. Apply Box 97, Advertiser. 80c-xvt

EDMONTON—WANTED, PARTY TO take half car to Edmonton, about middle of February. Fred L. Griffith, Melbourne. 81c

WANTED TO RENT—FURNISHED house, with modern conveniences. Address Box 94, Advertiser. 78n

W. LEFF & CO., 555 BATHURST, BUY iron, rags, rubbers, metals, bottles, paper. Phone 2702.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

LADY LEAVING CITY RECOMMENDS large warm house; private sale at same, 528 Talbot street, consisting of Happy Thought range (water front), stair and other carpets, linoleums, enamelled beds and other household furniture, hose, tools, etc.; must be disposed of by Thursday, Jan. 27. 83c

PIANO FOR SALE — HIGH-GRADE piano, used by Miss Jean Robb in studio; must be sold at once; easy terms to responsible party; all correspondence strictly confidential. Address Box 103, Advertiser. 83n

Hydro-Electric Out of Business

Cannot compete with "LONDON" Gas Engine for CHEAP POWER. ywt

SCOTT MACHINE CO., LTD.

YORK ST., COR. WELLINGTON.

BEST POTATOES DELIVERED IN London—Six bags and over at 60 cents. Orders solicited. MacGregor, Box 45, Mount Brydges. 85u-tx

WHEAT STRAW FOR SALE. T. J. Wilkinson, Glanworth, Ont. 81c-wty

GOOD PATCHER SINGER SEWING machine, for shoemaking; price on time, $25, or cash $17. Apply 296 Grey street. Snap if taken at once. 81c

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN SHARES LONDON Loan stock. Apply John Brunton, Belmont. 73n-ywt

ONE FORTY-HORSEPOWER BOILER, one eighteen-horsepower engine, in good condition; sell reasonable. J. F. Dickison, Forest, Ont. 81-t

VALENTINES, COMIC AND SWEET, 5c and 10c a dozen. Red Star News Company, 10 Market Lane.

TWO UPRIGHT SHOWCASES FOR sale, cheap. J. H. Cunningham, 658 Dundas street, East London.

WINDMILLS, ENGINES, GRINDERS, pumps, piping, wagons, sleighs, wheelbarrows, churns, washers, ladders, etc. J. R. Calvert, Ilderton. 80n

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

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

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.

Couldn't I Figure

on your lumber requirements? Doesn't matter how large or small, I'll be glad of the opportunity.

GEORGE H. BELTON,

RECTORY ST., NORTH OF G. T. R.

LARGE COCOANUT OIL CASKS, 3½x6 feet, for water tanks. The London Soap Company.

CUT PRICES

For a short time we offer a choice lot of Jardinieres and Fern Dishes at greatly reduced prices. They are genuine bargains. Come and see them at once. Use Morgan's Plant Food now. MORGAN'S SUPPLY HOUSE, 113 Dundas street. ywt

SKATING TONIGHT

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

THREE DELIVERY WAGONS, BUGGIES and a first-class organ, cheap. Scott, Oxford street, opposite Barracks. ywt

YES!

Cold Blast Lantern Globe	5c
Lamp Chimneys	5c
Good Whisks	10c
15c and 20c Hockey Sticks	10c
Two Mouse Traps for	5c
Shell Brand Castile Soap	19c
Large Bar Laundry Soap	10c

FOR ONE WEEK WE WILL SELL

One Pound of Coffee,
One Pound of Baking Powder,
One Box of Matches, for **35c**

Parsons' Fair and Hardware

Phones: 1134, 2961, and 1141.

CEMENT—We carry only the Best Brands. Get our prices.
HARD WALL PLASTER—We have Anchor Brand—the plaster that sticks. Try it.

WM. COPP

93 YORK STREET. PHONE 1044.

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

BASEBURNERS AND RANGES FOR coal or wood. Also a miller's mangle. 15 Masonic Temple. F. Keene.

ORDER YOUR

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1910

NOW.

For best prices and guaranteed quality try

THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.

PHONE 370. 91 DUNDAS ST.

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

PYROGRAPHY OUTFITS AND WOOD (For Burning)

The most complete stock in the city, at lowest prices.

STEVENSON'S PHARMACY,

RICHMOND ST., NEXT OPERA HOUSE

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS AT reasonable prices for cash or on installments. Stoves, beds, dressers, hallracks, rugs, etc. Barnes & Co., 361 Hamilton road.

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

STANDARD House Furnishing Co.

Complete House Furnishers.

656 Dundas St. CASH OR CREDIT.

WOOD, TWO DOLLARS PER LOAD; coal, $6 50 per ton. Dominion Coal Company. 'Phone us.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

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

Wood $2 Per Load

Good dry mixed, in 12 or 16-inch lengths. Best slabs, $1 50 per load.

FOREST CITY BENT GOODS CO

685 BATHURST STREET. PHONE 700. ywt

FURNACE, WITH HOT WATER ATTACHMENTS; also an awning, roller and blind, and shelving. 238 Dundas street. b

Leaded Art Glass

We Can Supply in All Designs.

HOBBS MFG. CO. LTD.

Ridout Street. 'Phone 2802.

GO TO GOODGE'S STORE, LONDON South, for reliable underwear, men's nifts and general drygoods, etc. ywt

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

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

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS. Canadian Lady Corset Company, 385 Clarence street. Agents wanted.

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—HARD AND soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 209. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. ywt

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IRISH CROCHET COLLAR, ON York, Talbot or Maple street, between Tecumseh House and Ridout. Reward, 76 Maple. b

LOST—BLACK AND WHITE COLLIE; answers to name of "Don." Reward at 97 Barton street. Anyone detaining same after this notice will be prosecuted. 83u

LOST, ON JAN. 13, 1910, BETWEEN 3rd and 4th concessions, London Township, graded slideroad—Large handbag, containing pocketbooks and other articles. Reward at Ballymote P. O. 81c

PHYSICAL CULTURE, Etc.

HATTIE E. ROONEY, A.L.S.E., TEACHER of elocution, expression, physical culture. Studio, 253 Queen's avenue. ywt

INSURANCE.

P. M. MILLMAN

INSURANCE AGENT.

Archibald McPherson Insurance

Agency. Phones 745, 1690.

E. J. MacRobert Insurance

Agency. Phones 449, 1690.

Offices, 105, 107 Masonic Temple.

Fire, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance.

G. M. GUNN & SON—ESTABLISHED 1859. General insurance agents, Ten fire companies. Next Free Press. Phone 321.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 501 York street, London.

ARE YOU UPSET?

Having trouble with your servants? Are you out of a position? Do you need help of any kind? Try Advertiser Want Ads. They will help you out of your dilemma, no matter what it may be. Place a Want Ad. in The Advertiser today.

HOUSES, ROOMS TO LET

NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING room—Gas plate, also large sleeping room, all conveniences; very reasonable. 361 Dundas street. 83c

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

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET —Board if desired. Apply 237 King street. 81c

TO LET—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY ON Dundas street, East London. Apply 666 Dundas street. 78tf

ONE DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT rooms to let, with board; all conveniences; central. Apply Advertiser Box 93. 78n

PLEASANT, COMFORTABLE FRONT rooms, very central; furnace, gas, hot soft water in bath. Box 90, Advertiser. 77tf

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.

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

TO RENT—13-STORY, EIGHT ROOMS, cellar, splendid large garden. Apply C. Ayars, Weston street. Phone. 33tf

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

HOTEL CARDS.

BIG EIGHT-COURSE DINNER

AT THE PALACE CAFE

CHANGE, IN PRICES

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

HOTEL HARRISON — GOOD MEALS and good rooms. Rates reasonable. King and Talbot. t

DUKE OF YORK HOTEL, DUNDAS street east—Modern, up-to-date. $1 25 and upward. J. M. Young, proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—$1 AND UPWARD. Dundas and Wellington. Wm. J. Wright, proprietor.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

SAM SMALL, THE SOUTHERNER, speaks in the Auditorium, Sunday, 4 o'clock. Subject, "From Barroom to Pulpit." Sunday evening Mr. Small will speak in Askin Street Methodist Church. b

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor, will preach at 11 and 7. Evangelistic services in evening.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—MATINS, 10 o'clock; Holy Communion, 11; Evening Prayer and sermon, 7.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Morning service, Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor; evening service, Rev. Sam Small, the noted evangelist.

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

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. The rector, Canon Dyson Hague, will preach on Jeremiah xi., 5 (the word Amen), at the morning service, and on Genesis ii., 7, 8. Visitors welcomed.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — THE KING'S ACCESSION. Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m. Matins, 11; preacher, the Precentor. Evensong, 7; preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue, M.A.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. 11 a.m. and 2:45 p.m., Rev. Z. Ono, native Japanese missionary; 7 p.m., C. W. Service, M.D., medical missionary, from China.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. Morning, "Time"; evening sermon will be illustrated with limelight views. All welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. ROGER Howard, M.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Morning, the rector; evening, Rev. Professor Jeakins.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, B.A., pastor. Rev. Dr. Hannon will preach. Good music. Courteous ushers. Everybody welcome.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church, corner Dundas and Maitland streets—Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., pastor, will preach. Evening subject, "The Way to Make a Church Prosperous." Mrs. Lillywhite-Riach, soprano, will assist the choir at both services. Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. 11 a.m., "Night Songs"; 6.45, "Sin and Its Remedy."

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Missionary day. Ip, praise and prayer service. Sermons morning and evening by Rev. Harold L. Stephens, superintendent Canadian Branch Christian Missionary Alliance. Collections and subscriptions for missions.

FIRST CHRISTIAN WORKERS' Church, King street—The pastor will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "The Messiah of the Psalms"; evening subject, "Job's Question to His Friends."

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Dundas street—On Sunday the pastor, Rev. Ernest H. Peatfield, B.D., will preach. Subjects: Morning at 11 o'clock, "The Second Beatitude"; evening at 7 o'clock, the fourth in series on Revelation, "The First Seal Opened."

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

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER Dufferin and Wellington—Missionary anniversary. Rev. W. L. Armstrong, B.A., pastor of Metropolitan Church, Toronto, will preach at 11 and 7. Come early.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. G. Inkster, B.A., minister. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Ordination of elders at the morning service. Subject of evening service, "The Elder Brother."

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD and Grey street—Sunday School, 2:30 p.m. Evening Gospel meeting at 7. All are welcome.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird. Missionary day. Morning, Rev. Dr. Service, of China; evening, Rev. Z. Ono, of Japan.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Seats free, all welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. J. F. Lochead will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Nichol, of Knollwood Park, in the evening.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "The Quiet Ways of God"; evening, "Good Men are the Hope of the World." Men's Bible Class at 3; "Paul's Ministry in Ephesus."

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Services at 11 and 7. Rector, Very Rev. E. Davis, D.D.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Walker, pastor. Services as usual. Soloists, Miss Bowley and Mr. Moyer.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Morning at 11, evening at 7.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A., pastor. 10 a.m., regular classes; 11 a.m., subject, "The Necessity of Truth"; 2:45, Sunday School; 7 p.m., subject, "An Unchanging Law." Miss Wonnacott will sing at the evening service. All welcome.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Evening subject, "The Ark in the Deluge"; preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Please come early; no seats reserved. Morning, workers. Sunday School, 10 a.m.

PERSONAL.

AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER should communicate with the Cochrane Publishing Company, 177 Tribune building, New York City. b

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

CATARRH, ASTHMA SUFFERERS—Send me your name and address for free bottle of a liquid that cures to stay cured. Address T. Gorham, Battle Creek, Mich. b

EBERT S. RAY, MEDIUM, ASTROLOGIST, foretells your future for dime, stamp and birth date. X29, 1460 North Clark street, Chicago. b

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

Debentures for Sale

Tenders will be received by the city treasurer up to 4 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 4th February, 1910, for the purchase of the whole or part of $70,000 4½% City of London installment debentures. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Fuller particulars can be obtained from the undersigned. Jas. S. Bell, City Treas.; Ald. J. G. Richter, Ch. Finance Com. 83c-J22,26,29

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at its next session by the Monarch Fire Insurance Company, Cash, Mutual and Stock, for an act ratifying a bylaw passed by the shareholders of the said company relative to and reducing the capital stock of said company. Dated Jan. 18, 1910. McKILLOP & MURPHY, solicitors for applicants. 82n

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

ESTATE OF JOSEPH F. CRUMMEY, INSOLVENT

There will be offered for sale by public auction on Friday, Jan. 28, 1910, at 3 p.m., by Mr. Neil Cooper, auctioneer, at his auction rooms, 241 Dundas street, the stock in trade, consisting of furniture, furniture coverings, fixtures, safe, etc., valued at $2,611.

Terms: Cash after stock has been checked, when possession will be given.

Stock sheet may be inspected at 74 Dundas street, London, Ont.

For further particulars and terms apply to MESSRS. MEREDITH & FISHER, solicitors for GEORGE D. BINDNER, assignee, 74 Dundas street, London, Ont. 77c-15,22,27

AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, Jan. 26, at No. 256 Wellington street. Contents of house, comprising: Dining-room, kitchen and bedroom furniture, baseburner, cook stove, sundry other articles. Sale at 2 o'clock. 83u-tf NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

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

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

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

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

BUSINESS CHANCES

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

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

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

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

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

One hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) will be spent in next three years in vicinity, building railroads alone. First offering of business lots, $150 each for inside lots and $200 each for corners, payable $10 down and $10 per month, no interest; no taxes until 1911; 10 per cent discount for cash. Title insured and guaranteed by the Government, which owns one-quarter of the lots. Write quick for maps, plans and official data. Natural Resource Security Company, Limited, 407 Winch building, Vancouver, B. C. 74h-12,17,19,22,29,F3,12,19

TO LEASE — LONDON MINERAL Baths, swimming pond, boathouse and river front, together with splendid site, suitable for Turkish baths, hotel, or place of amusement, etc., foot of Dundas street. For sale—Lot 120x250, south of Mineral Baths. Apply 61 Elmwood avenue, London. 71h-tx

MEDICAL CARDS.

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

DR. HUGHES, 234 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Telephone 526. Hours, 11-3, 7-8.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., 300 QUEEN'S avenue. Specialty, surgery, including diseases of women.

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

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

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

JOHN D. WILSON, M.D., C.M.—OFFICE and residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Office hours, 12:30-4 p.m., and 6-8:30 p.m. Surgery and diseases of women a specialty.

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

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS—PHYSICIAN.

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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CITY MAY RESURFACE TWO BIG PAVEMENTS

Last Payment of Debentures on Dundas and Richmond Streets This Year.

The last payment of debentures on the Dundas and Richmond street pavements will be made this year, and the question of re-surfacing those streets will be a matter for the present council to deal with.

City Engineer Graydon is preparing a report on them, and he will recommend to the council that the pavements be resurfaced this year.

According to his information there will be little need of laying a new foundation. It may be necessary to patch it in some places, but on the whole it is almost as good as new.

This will mean that the London street railway will have to relay their track allowance, and perhaps put in new rails.

The present rails are practically worn out, and it will be necessary to replace them at no distant date. The track is sunk in some places also and will need fixing up.

"Yes, I will recommend to the council to resurface the Richmond and Dundas street pavements," said the city engineer, when questioned about the matter. "It costs us a considerable amount of money each year to repair these pavements, and it is badly invested money. Our repair account for these streets runs from $1,500 to $2,000 a year, and that is too much. There is no use dallying with the subject any longer. Of course, the property owners must pay the cost."

KNOX PRESBYTEIRAN CHURCH FLOURISHES

Annual Report Read Last Night at Meeting of Managers.

The annual report of the board of managers of Knox Presbyterian Church was presented last night at the social evening of the congregation. It was the 25th report of the church, and was the best in its history. There was raised for all purposes $5,506, being $257 in advance of last year. This showing was considered very encouraging, in face of the that at the opening of the year they faced a deficit in the maintenance account of $169 97. Besides this the expenses of the year exceeded the estimates by $51. The report last night showed that the church closed its year's work with the deficit wiped out, and a small balance to the good.

The estimates for the coming year were placed at $8,125, against $7,111 41 last year.

The managers appointed for the three-year term are Col. Gattshore, L. H. Scandrett, Thomas A. Gray and F. M. Saylor. Those appointed for the two-year term are Mr. John Macpherson and Mr. Angus Elliott. Mr. Macpherson was reappointed treasurer.

BRIAND DEFENDS SCHOOLS

Blames the Church for Reopening the Agitation in France.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Premier Briand intervened in the debate on the school question in the chamber of deputies last night, and was roundly applauded. In his speech he blamed the church for reopening the agitation in France when the question was in a fair way of settlement. Rejecting the counsel of moderation by many bishops, members of the clergy, and a great majority of the Catholics, the premier said, the church had launched a war upon the public schools of France by deliberately inciting the pupils to revolt, and caused untold hardships upon the poor by forcing parents to remove their children from the schools.

Nevertheless, M. Briand continued, France was confident she was right, and would continue calm and patient under the assault. He did not propose a state mon

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

THE BRITISH SITUATION.

About 200 members of the the British House of Commons remain to be elected. It is possible, even probable, that the Liberals and their Labor allies may not have a majority independent of the Nationalists. The situation recalls the general election of 1885 which gave Parnell and his followers the balance of power. Gladstone's enemies accused him of introducing his home rule bill as the price of Irish support, but no charge could be more groundless. Like Asquith today, Gladstone before the election of 1885 promised a measure of self-government to Ireland, without committing himself to details. When he found he had not an absolute majority over all other parties, including the group of dissident Liberals, he volunteered to support the Conservative Government if it would undertake to redress Irish grievances. Lord Salisbury declined the offer, though he had been negotiating with the Irish party before the election, through Lord Carnarvon, who intimated so plainly that the Conservatives were disposed to support the Irish claims that Parnell advised the Irish electors in England, Scotland and Wales to support Conservative candidates. All these circumstances are recorded in Morley's Life of Gladstone, and are not disputed today.

With the Nationalists again in control British politics would become even more dramatic than in the past year of conflict between the upper and lower chambers. The Nationalists abstained from voting for the budget in its final stage because of their opposition to one feature only—the whiskey duties—on the plea that they opposed on principle any increase of Irish taxation. It is inconceivable that when the budget is re-introduced they would allow the Government to be defeated and the home rule issue thrust into the background again for years through sympathy for the distilling interests. It is equally inconceivable that Mr. Asquith will permit the Nationalists to dictate the form of the home rule bill as the condition of their support of the Government. The Nationalists are no more eager than the Liberals or the Laborites to incur the expense of another general election. The Irish party has with great difficulty collected the sinews of war for this campaign. Another election at once would mean party insolvency. Fortunately in John Redmond the Nationalists have a moderate and level-headed leader, and they have been able to defeat the Irish insurgents who would split the party again if they had their way. The prospects are that the Liberals, the Laborites and the Irish will work together harmoniously against the common enemy.

IS PROFESSIONAL GAMBLING A NECESSITY?

Some of the evidence given at Ottawa in defence of legalized race-track gambling is neither good morals nor good logic. Abe Orpen, of Toronto, who has made a fortune on the race-track without owning a horse, is not the only one open to this reproach. Some of the foremost men of Ontario frankly take the position that professional turf gambling should have the sanction of law because it stimulates interest in horse-racing, and horse-racing improves horse-breeding. The Toronto Telegram deals with this argument as follows:

We seem to have been able to breed thoroughbred cattle and hogs, to raise first quality fruit, and grow No. 1 hard wheat without finding employment for an army of professional takers of foolish people's money.

It is hard to make out a case for gambling as an adjunct to the horse-breeding industry.

It is still harder to prove the organized system of race-track gambling a necessity to the sport of horse-racing.

The "good old gambling days" of the early sixties, when the Henrietta, Fleetwing and Dauntless raced for a stake of $90,000—$30,000 a side and the winner take all—are gone, but yacht racing was never more flourishing than it is right now.

Money is bet on yacht races, and always will be; but there is no attached outfit on the pierhead, in gold lace and brass buttons or sou'-westers and sea boots, coresponding to silk hats and sweaters in horse racing, taking the money of college boys and grocery clerks, with mathematical regularity.

Legislation is not wanted to prevent people betting among themselves on horse races any more than legislation is wanted to prevent people making peanut-pushing bets on elections, but legislation is needed to protect the public—the wise old public, which calls itself a "Good Sport," when it parts with its own or other people's cash to a lot of professional money-takers, and expects all the while to get something for nothing.

The strong opposition to the abolition of race-track gambling comes from those who are making money out of race track gambling privileges.

Strange to say, there has not been a very noticeable outburst of indignation from the public at the prospect of losing their blood-bought rights (cheers) as British subjects (more cheers) to part with their money to a lot of bookmakers from Yankeeland (loud and prolonged cheering).

A SCANDAL EXPLODED.

The Richibucto, N. B., wharf mystery, which has been figuring in the Opposition press as a scandal, has been cleared up.

The wharf was sold to the department of public works at Ottawa for $5,000. The charge was made that just before its sale to the Government it was bought from the original owner by a party worker for $700, so that he made a rake-off of $4,300.

It was proven before the public accounts committee at Ottawa on Wednesday that the part of the property sold by the original owner for $700 was only a small portion of that afterwards transferred to the Government. It was shown also that the price paid by the Government compared favorably with that awarded by arbitrators in a similar case in the same neighborhood, and that so far from the transaction being a scandal it was one which was most advantageous to the country.

It is to be hoped the same publicity will be given to this explanation as to the accusations of graft which were blazoned in a hundred prints.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Information of considerable interest to Canadians is contained in a report on trade between this country and Newfoundland just issued by the department of trade and commerce. The report was prepared by Mr. J. E. Ray, Canadian trade commissioner at St. Johns, Nfld., and deals with the commercial possibilities of the island colony.

That Canada holds supremacy in the Newfoundland market is shown by the latest return of the colony's imports available—that for 1907-8. These figures show Canada to lead, with $4,257,647, as compared with $3,859,892 for the United States, and $2,668,802 for Great Britain.

Canadian manufacturers realize more than ever that our sister colony offers a profitable market for their products, and it is but reasonable to expect that every effort will be put forth by them to take further advantage of it. In that market Canada is on equal geographical footing with her chief competitor, the United States, and that the Dominion is able to outstrip the republic in the race for that trade is gratifying.

From a perusal of Commissioner Ray's report it is evident Canadian interests in Newfoundland are in good hands, and those interested in trade with the island will find much in the report of value to them.

The Foster-Macdonald libel suit has again been postponed. It is becoming a hardy annual.

In Canada the land is regarded for its productivity. In Great Britain there is an idea that it was created for the amusement and amenity of a small class of superior beings.

The English tenant farmer, farm laborer and villager votes Liberal at his peril in this election. The favor of the lord of the manor is his bread and butter.

In his first tariff reform speech at Glasgow a few years ago, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I propose to put no tax whatever on maize, because maize is a food of the very poorest of the people. I propose to exclude bacon from protection also, because bacon forms the staple food for many of the poorest of the population."

If the foreigner pays the duty, why halt at a duty on maize or bacon?

The meat boycott in the United States would be a capital stroke if it hit only the pockets of the meat trust. Nothing so simple happens in this day of complex industrial organization. The men who work for the trust, the trainmen who transport the meat, the butchers who sell it, and a host of intermediaries and "innocent bystanders" will feel the effects. The readiest and least injurious method of bringing down prices to the natural level would be the removal of the tariff; but so long as the people vote with the trusts on election day they will get no relief—and they deserve none.

Mr. Borden reads City Treasurer Ellis, of Ottawa, out of the party if he declines to withdraw from the field. Mr. Ellis put himself forward as a jingo candidate. He favors giving two Dreadnoughts at once to the British Government, and then building a Canadian navy, over which the Canadian Parliament should have no control in time of war. This pretended distrust of the Canadian Parliament is at bottom a covert attack upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but Mr. Ellis' policy in no way differs from the latest position, taken by Mr. Borden himself. The official Opposition candidate, Dr. Chabot, must be a deplorable trimmer to consent to stand on such a platform.

MIXED DATES.

[Washington Star.]

"The shameless grafting that goes on in New York," said the well-known sociologist, Dr. Bolton Ely Flint, in a recent address in Memphis, "makes me think of a conversation between two crooked storekeepers.

These two men, meeting at the club, shook hands, and the first said:

"'I congratulate you, old chap. That was a splendid fire of yours last Thursday.'

"The other frowned.

"'You're mixed,' he said. 'Not last Thursday; next Thursday.'"

THE LESSER EVIL.

[Buffalo Express.]

"Don't you find it dangerous riding freights?" asked the philanthropist.

"Yes," assented the hobo "but what can a fellow do? If he takes to the roads he is likely to be bumped by an automobile. I believe in taking the lesser of two evils."

HAVE 'EM OR GET 'EM.

[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

"It is said that impetuous people have black eyes."

"Yes, and if they don't have them they are apt to get them."

DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY.

[New York Times.]

Most good fellows are only that way away from home.

Of course, two can live as cheaply as one. After they get married they generally find that they have to.

The only idea some men have of getting to the front is by pushing others back.

The people who have the greatest opinions of themselves are frequently the poorest judges of human nature.

Some men would be willing to pay long-distance telephone rates to tell their troubles.

It sometimes happens that a letter is opened by mistake, also a man who is operated on for appendicitis.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE BAKERS.

[Manchester Guardian.]

Christian Socialism is likely to get a hold in France now that the Archbishop of Paris has put himself forward as its champion. "I am a Socialist because I am a Christian," he said at a meeting a day or two ago. He has taken up the cause of the working bakers. French bread is eaten new, often hot. It gets hard if kept even a day or two. Therefore all French baking goes on at night. People who have the welfare of their fellow-men at heart are urging the unhealthiness and injustice of this system, meaning, as it does, that a very large class of workingmen are up and active during the night only, when other people are resting, that they enjoy little daylight, little fresh air, and rarely share in the family life even of their own homes. Various plans are suggested to better, if not entirely to change this state of things. The archbishop is very active in this matter, and has already gained the name of the working-baker's friend (L'ami du mitron). He insists that the master bakers must at least arrange for Sunday to be a day when the men may be free from work and not obliged to spend it in bed in order to get up for the night's baking. And he bids all his clergy use stale bread for the "pain benit"—the blessed bread which at a certain service is handed round among the congregation.

MIXED METAPHORS.

[Toronto Star.]

That London, Ontario, correspondent who spoke of "a snake in the grass" "hurling stones" has been outdone by a writer in the Barrhead News, who, according to Punch, declares that: "The insidious snake of Free Trade should not wag the cloven hoof of Protection in the air."

HIS PERMANENT JOB.

[Chicago News.]

He didn't like to carry coal;
The grime was irksome to his soul.
At plain, hard work he didn't shine;
He'd shirk it ten times out of nine.

Upon his brow 'twould cast a shade
If any task for him was laid.
To help his wife he couldn't bear;
He never would her burdens share.

It pleased him not to hear a child
Complain, in accents ne'er so mild;
When cold and hungry were his brood
He thought them most exceeding rude.

But when a hard job was on hand
Then greatly would his chest expand,
And he most eloquent would grow
In telling how the work should go.

He mostly occupied the hours
In settling questions for the powers,
At navigating ships of state—
Ah there the man was really great!

Then he could talk to beat the cars
About the sun and moon and stars;
About the polar regions cold
And other subjects manifold.

His head was full of heated air;
The pressure sought adjustment there,
And so his tongue could never shirk,
But, like a piston, had to work.

FEMININE AMBITION.

[Atchison Globe.]

A girl's idea of culture is something that will enable her to dodge dishwashing.

HIS AWKWARD BLUNDER.

[London Opinion.]

"Cohen's ill in bed, I hear."

"Yes. He smoked a cigar from the wrong pocket."

THE WEEK IN LONDON.

[Life.]

"Is Lady Jane in?"

"Very sorry, sir, but mistress is in prison this afternoon."

DIFFERENT LOCALLY.

[Chicago Evening Post.]

"Well, how true it is," sighs the visitor, "that one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

"That may be true of the world in general," replied the native; "but it doesn't apply to this town."

CASEY'S VACATION.

[National Monthly.]

Casey's wife was at the hospital, where she had undergone a very serious operation a few days before.

Mrs. Kelly called to inquire as to Mrs. Casey's condition.

"Is she restin' quietly?" Mrs. Kelly asked.

"No, but I am," said Casey.

A VITAL DIFFERENCE.

[Exchange.]

"What did you say last night when Jack asked you to marry him?"

"I shook my head."

"Sideways, or up and down?"

THE SWEETEST MUSIC.

[S. E. Kiser.]

I love to hear the singer who can warble like a bird,
The lady who pulls down two thousand per;
When I hear the voice of Melba I am most profoundly stirred,
I am better, nobler, after hearing her.

I like to hear the jingle of hard money in the till,
I like to hear the clang of distant bells;
I like to hear the ripple of the unpolluted rill,
I am gladdened by the songsters in the dells.

I love to hear the crooning of a mother who is young,
I love to hear the wind blow through the pines;
I am gladdened when I listen to a sweet love lyric sung,
I'm exalted by the poet's lilting lines.

But if one wish might be granted—the one wish to me most dear—
I'd wish to wake tomorrow, just at dawn,
With a June breeze blowing o'er me as I cocked my head to hear
The rattle of the mower on the lawn.

Last Week of January Housefurnishings Sale

The success of this sale has been far beyond our expectations, and we expected big things. Now for the last week. It must end with a blaze of honor. We have determined that the great selling record of the last three weeks must be broken, and have added many lines particularly interesting. Here's a suggestion of how the prices run. On every item in Homefurnishings Kingsmill's can save you money. Come Monday.

$1.75 yard Axminster Carpets for $1.25
$1.25 yard Brussels, border and stairs to match, for $1.09
$1.00 yard Brussels, with borders to match, for ..... 75¢
65c yard Tapestry Carpets for only ..... 48¢
60c yard Furniture Coverings for ..... 40¢
45c yard Curtain Muslins for ..... 30¢
12½c yard Hemp Carpets, for stairs, for ..... 8¢
25c yard Dutch Carpets, 34 inches wide, suitable for bedrooms, for ..... 18¢ and 20¢
25c yard Dutch Stair Carpets for ..... 15¢
$8.50 Tapestry Rugs, size 3x3½ yards, for only $6.50
$10.00 Chenille Curtains for $4.00
$5.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains for $3.50

Buy Housefurnishings now.

We will keep all goods until you want them delivered.

For Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, etc., bring room measurements.

Bargains in Linoleums, Rugs, Mats, Blinds and all Housefurnishings. Remember the Place.

Mail or phone orders receive prompt and careful attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Kingsmill's

Mail or phone orders receive prompt and careful attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SARNIA ODDFELLOWS VISITED DETROIT

Degree Team Had an Enjoyable Time With the Brethren --A Sudden Death.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, Jan. 22.—The degree team of Sarnia Lodge, No. 126, I. O. O. F., accompanied by about 100 brother Oddfellows and friends, left by special train for Detroit, where they visited Jubilee Lodge, No. 462, I. O. O. F., and exemplified the third degree. A most enjoyable time was given to the Sarnia brethren by their friends in the Classic City, and although the train did not reach Sarnia on the return trip until about 4 o'clock this morning the boys felt that the time had been well and usefully spent. The degree team of Sarnia Lodge has the reputation of being one of the best in the I. O. O. F. jurisdiction, and this reputation was ably sustained by their performance last night. The following members constitute the team: Captain, Chas. Fink; noble grand, J. B. Williams; high priest, W. J. Mills; vice grand, W. J. Batten; past grand, C. H. Blacker, and the following members of the degree staff: J. M. Wilkins, Bert Ross, A. V. Lee, Fred Longley, M. Swafford, A. Vanalstyle, A. G. Wheeler, W. Dougherty, G. S. Williams, R. Myler, J. Dagan, J. C. Winters, G. Murphy, A. Parsons, A. Maiklin, P. Semple, Thos. Bulman, W. Granger and Roy Mills.

Boy Taken From Parents.

Harvey Thompson, the thirteen-year-old lad who was arrested on Monday evening and charged with stealing various sums of money from the local Salvation Army officers, to which he pleaded guilty in the police court, appeared before Magistrate Gorman this afternoon for sentence. The magistrate, considering the age of the boy, thought it best to take him from his parents and give him to the Children's Aid Society. An order to this effect was accordingly granted and Secretary Wilkinson, of the Children's Aid Society, will seek a new home for the boy.

Rev. Mr. Baker, of Thedford, will exchange pulpits with Rev. Mr. Baker, of Thedford, on Sunday.

Miss Alice Taylor, of London, and Miss Violet Barker, of Buffalo, N. Y., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. (Chief) Crawford.

County Council.

The Lambton county council for 1910 will convene on Tuesday next. The contest for the warden's chair will be between Reeve Darvil, of Brooke, and Reeve Anderson, of Oil Springs.

Sudden Death.

John Charles Cowan, who was in his thirty-ninth year, died at the home of his father, Robert Cowan, lot 22, concession 10, Moore Township, yesterday. Deceased had only recently come from Cleveland, where he had been engaged in building automobiles, and had made arrangements for moving his household effects to the farm he had just purchased, when he was taken suddenly ill with pneumonia, just one week before his death. The funeral will be held to Froomfield Cemetery Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

VERY NARROW ESCAPE FOR ST. MARYS LADY

Struck by a Mass of Ice That Fell From Roof—South Perth Agricultural Society.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Marys, Jan. 21.—Mrs. John Wilson, Water street north, had a narrow escape of serious injury on Tuesday. On returning from shopping with an armful of parcels the thaw caused an avalanche of ice to slide off the roof of the three-story stone building adjoining Maclean's drug store. A portion of the ice struck Mrs. Wilson and knocked her down, and strewed the parcels on the street. Mrs. Wilson was taken into the drug store in a dazed condition, but after resting awhile was able to go to her home.

South Perth Agricultural Society.

At the annual meeting of the South Perth Agricultural Society, held here on Thursday afternoon, the following officers and directors were elected for 1910:

President—D. G. McBeth, Downie.

First Vice-President—Archibald McDonald, Blanshard.

Second Vice-President—James Henderson, West Nissouri.

Directors—R. J. Heine and F. E. Maclean, St. Marys; J. H. Robinson and Wm. Mossip, Blanshard; Wm. Porter and J. H. McCully, Downie; John Bolton and D. M. Cole, East Nissouri; Stephen Daly, West Nissouri; John Hodge, Fullarton.

Honorary directors were also elected from the above various named places.

A. Carman was reappointed secretary-treasurer, Traders' Bank, St. Marys.

Messrs. J. Bolton and D. M. Cole were appointed representatives to the Fairs' and Exhibitions' Association, Toronto; Arch. McDonald and D. M. Cole were appointed representatives to the Western Fair Association, London.

A spring fair will be held here, the date to be decided on later.

The treasurer's statement showed total receipts for 1909 of $1,369; balance on hand $50.

Municipal Business.

The first regular meeting of the water, light and heat commissioners for 1910 was held this (Friday) evening, and business was rushed through in good style by the chairman, Mayor Willard. The secretary presented the following communications:

From A. Devitney, for electric light for house and barn, and electric power for a 3-horsepower motor; referred to superintendent to report on cost of poles and wiring, etc.

The request of John Brown for one electric light, Commissioner Weir moved that J. Brown have a light at 25 cents per month. This brought up a discussion with Commissioner Reesor, who objected to the price as being too cheap. Commissioner Weir replied that it was not as cheap as Commissioner Reesor's. The matter was left over to the next meeting to investigate.

Thomas O'Dell sent in a complaint re electric light bill for December. Referred to superintendent.

The boilers' inspection report was received, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

On motion of Commissioner Weir, warrants were issued for accounts amounting to $204 05.

Mayor Willard suggested that Superintendent Reynolds take an inventory of supplies on hand, and keep a record, and also on the first day of every month bring in a report of what supplies are required for next month.

Mayor Willard stated that the agent of the G. T. R. wanted electric lights in the freight sheds, and he also was writing to G. T. R. authorities in reference to having electric lights at the G. T. R. junction. Superintendent Reynolds will report on the cost of poles, wires, etc.

Commissioner Weir moved that Miss Long, treasurer, have the assistance of Superintendent Reynolds to render at next meeting a statement of all outstanding accounts up to Jan. 1, 1910, and also all arrears, giving date when contracted and the amount. Carried.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES IN STRATHROY

The Alleged Perpetrator Sent for Trial —Death of Mrs. W. B. Davis.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Strathroy, Jan. 21. — The preliminary trial of Gorden LaMotte, who is accused of breaking into the tailor shop of Mr. Robert McAlpine, and the residence of Mr. David Evans, took place this afternoon before Police Magistrate Noble, Mr. J. B. McKillop, crown attorney of London, was the prosecutor, while Mr. W. Bixel appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. R. McAlpine told of his shop being entered on the evening of Dec. 10, and a quantity of goods being taken to the value of about $70. On being shown goods which the prisoner had, Mr. McAlpine recognized some of them as those stolen from his shop.

Chief of Police Wilson was questioned about the arrest and the recovering of the goods. Some of the articles, he said, were found in Detroit and some in Port Huron.

Mr. McAlpine, recalled, said that the coat worn by the prisoner, and a pair of trousers produced, were made of the same material.

On being asked if he had anything to say on this charge, the prisoner said he had not.

A Second Charge.

The next charge, that of entering the house of Mr. D. Evans, was then proceeded with, Mr. David Evans, the first witness, on being shown several things identified some of them as belonging to him—a gold watch and chain and a suitcase.

Mr. Ewart Evans identified a Prince Albert coat, some cuffs, vests, underwear, watch and pin, as goods that belonged to him, and were stolen from his father's house on Dec. 19.

Chief Wilson said the watches which were identified by the last two witnesses were found on the prisoner when he was searched.

In connection with the second charge the prisoner said nothing. Police Magistrate Noble committed LaMotte to stand his trial at the next criminal assizes, to be held in London in March next.

Officers of Y. P. H. S.

The following officers were elected by the Young People's Helping Society, St. Andrew's Church, on Wednesday evening: President, Miss Bella Cameron; vice-president, Miss A. T. Mitchell; treasurer, Mrs. McKenzie; secretary, Miss L. McBeth.

Death of Mrs. Davis.

The many friends of Mrs. W. B. Davis, of Raleigh, N. C., were pained to hear of her death, which occurred at her home. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Frank, of Adelaide. The remains were brought here for burial, the funeral taking place on Friday to the Strathroy Cemetery. Rev. W. M. Kannawain officiated. Deceased leaves a husband and two young children, aged 10 and 8 years.

The many friends of Mr. S. M. Smyth, president of the S. F. Company, will be pleased to hear of his improvement in health.

Going to Moose Jaw.

Mr. E. Zavitz, of Caradoc street, intends moving to Moose Jaw, Sask., early in the spring, where he will permanently reside. He has purchased some valuable town and farm property there, and will take several carloads of horses and machinery to equip his extensive farm.

Mr. Walter Bowley, of Napperton, is among the successful farmers winning the prize for dairy competition for this district, held during the past year throughout the province.

Bogus Check Artist.

A bogus check artist landed in town last week from Sarnia, and succeeded in inducing two of our merchants to cash his paper, which proved worthless. The police have the swindler's measure.

Chickenpox and measles are quite prevalent around town among the children.

Eggs are scarce here, selling at 30 cents per dozen.

Mr. Charles Gordon, banker, of Dryden, Ont., formerly of Strathroy, was married in Buffalo last week to Miss M. Smith, of that place.

Women's Institute.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Institute was held in St. John's Hall on Friday. Miss B. Douglas acted as chairman in the absence of the president. Miss B. Douglas acted as very pleasing solo, Miss H. Robertson, an instrumental. Mrs. T. Statham's excellent paper on the recent convention proceedings at the Winter Fair, Guelph, was read by the secretary, owing to the absence of Mrs. Statham.

SIMCOE.

Simcoe, Jan. 21.—Simcoe is flourishing. There are few destitute families in town and they are looked after, even sought after, by the charitably disposed.

Our new postoffice, which is a first-class structure, was opened to the public this morning.

Mr. John R. Collins, formerly of Simcoe, now of London, and Miss Sadie Wood, a well known and highly respected young lady of Waterford, were united in marriage on Saturday, Jan. 15. Congratulations.

C. M. Brookfield, of the North Ward, has sold his fine property to Mr. Jas. McKnight, of this town.

Miss Mary Cropp, of Aylmer, is visiting her brother, Roger.

PARIS FLOOD MENACES THE EIFFEL TOWER

Great Structure Threatens to Collapse Through Inundations at French Capital.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The flood of the Seine threatens to assume the proportions of a catastrophe. The water at 2 o'clock had risen a foot since morning. The foundations of many buildings and notably the Eiffel Tower have been infiltrated and the structures are in danger of collapsing.

Railroad, telegraph and telephone communication is interrupted throughout Eastern France today by the floods. Many bridges have been swept away and canal traffic has been abandoned. The streets in scores of cities and villages are under water. Lille, Chalons and Troyes suffered most.

The waters of the Rhone and the Marne with their tributaries were reported at a standstill today. The situation in Paris, however, promises to be worse than yesterday as the Seine continues to rise rapidly. It is stated that the river will reach its maximum flood tomorrow. There is 61 feet of water in the new subway between Place de la Concorde and the Passage de la Trinite. A portion of the Boulevard of St. Germain above the subway has caved in. Hundreds of factories have been inundated.

Charleroi, Belgium, Jan. 22.—A large building in the course of construction near the viaduct, the foundations of which had been weakened by the rains, fell today, burying the workmen in the ruins. Twelve men were killed and a score of others injured.

BRANTFORD HARD HIT BY THE BLIZZARD

Brantford, Jan. 22.—Brantford is today experiencing a heavy storm. Early this morning a snowstorm started, accompanied by a high northeast wind. Already about eight inches of snow has fallen on the level, and in some places the drifts are very bad. The electric cars are out of business and all travel is about suspended.

ROY SHORE'S DEATH DUE TO AN ACCIDENT

Coroner's Jury Decides He Was Killed by Discharge of His Own Gun.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Stratford, Jan. 21.—A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury empanelled by Coroner Devlin to investigate the death of Roy Shore, who came to his death yesterday afternoon by having the top of his head blown off by a shotgun. From the evidence given no other verdict was possible.

The jury met this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of the deceased young man's father, Mr. Wm. Shore, lot 5, concession 10, Ellice. Nine or ten witnesses were called, chiefly neighbors and friends. All testified to the excellent character of the young man. He was most steady and exemplary thereby entirely eliminating the suicide theory.

The full details of the shooting fatality are only now coming to light. The whole upper portion of his head above the nose was blown away.

It is a terrible blow to the father, mother, two sisters and one brother left to mourn his loss.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—A court-martial at Riga has condemned Jan Pouren, who was accused of murdering a Dr. Katterfeld, in Kurland province. Pouren is believed to be the revolutionist who was arrested in New York in 1908, at the behest of the Russian authorities who desired his extradition in order that he might be tried for a long list of alleged murders. He successfully resisted being sent back to Russia, and is believed now to be in the United States.

20 pay-life rate Endowment

One of our special Reserve Dividend Policies. You pay the ordinary 20 pay life premium, and policy will mature as an Endowment at expectation of life.

Booklet Free.

London Life POLICIES GOOD AS GOLD

GEO. McBROOM, Inspector.
GEO. F. EMERSON, District Agent.
R. P. PEARCE Supt. Industrial Branch

SUPPOSE you do like the tea you are using, it is worth your while to try ***Red Rose Tea.*** It combines rich smoothness with delicious flavor and fragrant aroma in a way to awaken in you a new sense of the pleasure of tea. You owe it to yourself to try a package. Why not today? Your grocer will recommend it.

MADAME'S WARD

BY PAULINE BEVERLY.

This was the precious story which I had listened to that morning, as Nat, bathed in tears and filled with contrition, had sobbed it out to me from a sheltering nest of sofa-cushions, winding up with the incoherent declaration that she would never as long as she lived dare to see Roger any more, and throwing out a final hint to the effect that she considered herself solely and entirely to blame for everything that occurred—the matter of mademoiselle and the diamonds included, presumably—and that the sooner she either went into a convent to expiate her sins, or died, leaving him free, with her blessing, to marry somebody else, the better and more satisfactory it would be for all parties concerned.

This, then, was what I wanted to tell my friend, and what presently, after a word or to of introduction, I began to tell him. Yorke's face as I went on and his expression when I had concluded were a study. It seemed that he could not get over it at all.

"And that was all?" he said, at last.

"Just that," I assented.

"And she could condemn me on the word of a fellow like that!" he went on, bitterly.

"Yes," I assented again. "But look here, old fellow—it wasn't his word alone, you know. There was that blessed business with mademoiselle; and I went and corroborated that. You might have turned suspicious of her perhaps in the same circumstances."

"I don't think so."

"And then she's such a hot-headed little creature when she gets upset or excited," I went on; "and upon my word I don't believe that on the day when she was so mad as to go and engage herself to that unlucky Froude she was more than half in her right senses. The fact is, her temper was up, and she didn't care what she did. And look here, old man"—and I lowered my voice involuntarily, as though the skeleton could overhear—"if you still have the fancy that she doesn't care for you, you'd have dropped it if you had seen her for the last day or two. I verily believe that a little more of it would have killed her. Dizarte feared for her brain, you know."

"Why, is she ill?" Yorke asked, with quick anxiety.

"Bless you, no, not now! She doesn't want anything but you—although, to be sure, the awkward part of it is that she has firmly made up her mind never to dare either to see or speak to you any more. At present she is undecided whether to end her days in the retirement of a convent or to go off in a galloping consumption—in the latter case you will have the goodness to drop an occasional tear upon her tombstone. I fancy the convent rather carries the day at present, though, mainly, I believe, because the consumptive symptoms don't appear to be coming on very strong. That's the lively sort of talk she has been pouring out to me all day, and it strikes me that the sooner you come along and put a stopper on it the better. There's no one else who knows anything about it, and the consequence is that I get it all. We've had rather too much of mopes and misery lately, and I'm getting tired of it."

Yorke half-laughed, and his face lost the momentarily hard look which it had worn. I went on:

"The worst of it is she has taken it into her head to blame herself for everything."

"Herself?" she echoed. "What do you mean? What is she to blame for but this absurd tea-cup storm—poor little thing!"

"Of course—that's what I want to know. But say what I will, she has got it into her head that everything that has happened is her fault. Absurd, of course! She is the cause of it undoubtedly, after a fashion; but I don't see how she's to be blamed for that. As I put it to her this morning, she wouldn't have married St. George in any circumstances; and, if her engagement to you had been announced instead of to Froude, St. George would very likely have served you as he served him. I myself haven't a doubt of it." Nor had I, remembering what the last words of Raby St George had been.

"What did she say?" asked Yorke.

"Oh, that view of the question comforted her a little, I think!" I returned, getting up and beginning to button my coat. "But she's dead on the convent at present, old man. You'd better hurry up, or she'll have taken the veil before you know it."

"Do you remember," Roger asked, rising, too, "the day I said that I would never come into her presence again unless she sent for me?"

I made a wry face at that, remembering well enough.

"Oh, I recollect! But you know, it seems to me, Yorke, that the next stupid thing to taking a stupid pledge is to keep it."

"Ah, that's pretty much my own idea—in this case, at any rate!"

"Just so. You'll come, then?"

"I would probably do that if she were on one side of the globe and I on the other. What are you grinning at?"

"I was wondering which of you two was the more gone of the pair," I said. "All serene, then! I'll go home and comfort the disconsolate damsel with the news that one of these days, when you've nothing particular to do, you will find time to come over and give her your gracious forgiveness before she retires finally from a heartless world. She really believes it, you know—there's the joke of it. I've no doubt she is at present amusing herself by crying her eyes out over the inspiriting prospect. And there's Madame all this while firmly persuaded that she is fretting her heart out after that unfortunate Froude. Can't you walk back with me now?"

"Not very well. You see, Ned"—and he laughed—"I can't well neglect the doctor, bless his old heart—just now, at any rate! He'll be in directly to dinner, and after that I shall be free. I'd come quickly enough now but for that."

No doubt; but in the circumstances I thought he was quite right to stay where he was, and said so, as we left the den together. But, as we crossed the hall, a thought came into my head which made me pause and ask curiously:

"I say, Roger, did you know anything of mademoiselle's husband, Max Steinhart?"

"I know him by sight—little else. Why?"

"What sort of fellow was he?"

"A heartless, daring sort of scamp, in my opinion. But his wife, poor thing, was devoted to him."

"Ah, we fancied that from her letter!"

"I believe that woman loved the rascal passionately," said Yorke, looking at me. "He had dragged her down, disgraced her, ill-treated her, too, I have heard my sister say; and yet she will cling to him devotedly while she has breath in her body. Do you think she would ever have stolen those jewels and run the risk which she did run but for him? Not she! I'll wager anything that, whether she says so or not, he first instigated her to do it. Queer, isn't it?"

I nodded.

"And yet we all thought that she was setting her cap at Froude."

"And so she was, no doubt; but that was when she thought her scamp of a husband was dead."

"You never saw him about here, did you, Roger?" I asked.

"No, I had no suspicion but that he was dead, as he was reported to be, until Dizarte told me yesterday."

"Then that second time you rushed off to Paris it was not about anything connected with him?"

"Of course not," Yorke returned, looking at me curiously. "My brother-in-law was ill, and I was telegraphed for. I thought I told you?"

Of course, he had told me; and I reddened as I shook hands again, telling him that I should keep a lookout for him at the Mount, and feeling more ashamed than ever I had felt yet that I had been dense enough to doubt my friend's perfect truth and honesty. And then, happier than I had been since the night of the ball, I left him.

Getting back to Chavasse as expeditiously as possible, I found Madame nowhere visible, and Nat just where I had left her a couple of hours before, curled up on a couch by the library fire, staring with a very woebegone face at the blaze; and, judging by the look about her eyes, she had been fulfilling my prediction and industriously endeavoring to cry them out of her head. Virtue Dent sat there, quite her placid self again, stitching away at something that looked like a sheet. She had been sent to keep guard, I suppose; but she got up when I entered, and, making her usual demure courtesy, left the room.

"Well, old lady," I said, cheerfully, sitting down by Nat's side, "and what have you been doing with yourself?" But the deepest sigh which the little lady was capable of heaving was the only reply I got. I tried again.

"Been talking to Virtue, eh?"

"No."

"I see. Been cheering yourself up with a fit of the 'blues.' And very wise that is. By the way, she looks less 'blue' than she did awhile ago, doesn't she?"

(To Be Continued.)

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.

8436—A DAINTY DRESSING SACK.

No garment in the woman's wardrobe can approach the dressing sack in convenience, utility, and comfort. A broad collar extending out over the shoulder gives a distinctive air to this one. The back is gathered into the figure and the fullness in front may be confined by a belt or not, just as the wearer decides. Made of French flannel, outing, or for warm weather, china silk, dimity, or lawn, trimmed as illustrated, it would make a charming and comfortable addition to the wardrobe. The medium size requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches, bust measure.

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

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, 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 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
LONDON ADVERTISER.

DEEP-SEATED COUGH

CURED IN 5 HOURS.

New Home-Made Syrup
(Cut this out.)
From Boston Press.

Progress in medical compounds never ceases, and now it is stated by a prominent medical man that any deep-seated cough or cold on the lungs can be actually cured in five hours by the clock. Opium and morphine have been resorted to in the past as relief measures. But now it is learned that the system must be treated to rid it of inflammation and congestion. A tonic laxative cough syrup does the work so quickly and thoroughly as to be almost magical. What heretofore has taken weeks to cure can be accomplished in hours. Get this formula filled or mix it at home, and always keep it on hand: One-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardiol and three ounces syrup white pine compound. Shake the bottle and take twenty drops every half-hour for four hours. Then take one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times a day until the system is purified and tones up. Give children less according to age. One filling will usually cure a whole family, as the dose is small.

JOLLY TIME WITH THE HERMITAGE

Banquet Last Night in Tecumseh House Was a Big Success.

TOAST LIST A NOVEL ONE

Menu Card the Daintiest and Cleverest Seen in Many Moons—A Good Time for a Good Crowd.

A most successful affair was the fourth annual banquet of The Hermitage, held last evening in the Tecumseh grill room. About 75 members and guests were present, and an excellent programme of speeches and songs was presented.

After the lunch had been done justice, Wilfred D. Stevenson, president of the club, introduced the toast list and the programme. The menu card was one of the most novel and best conceived seen at a banquet in many a long day, and the committee in charge were the recipients of many congratulations on the excellent card. There were many quips at the expense of the members, and much other material of a very interesting nature.

The Speeches.

After the health of the King had been drunk, Mr. Lorne Spry introduced the toast to Canada. Mr. J. H. Fowler responded, and in a brief speech dealt with the possibilities of the country from every standpoint.

"Our Club" was introduced by Mr. John Graham, and replied to by Mr. C. B. Stapleton, the vice-president of the club. He gave a resume of the history of the Hermits, and spoke of the many changes since organization some years ago.

To Mr. Frank Millar was allotted the honor of proposing the toast to the "City of London." Ald. R. C. Eckert made a brief reply, in which he took strong grounds on "boosting" the city, and advocated a more patriotic civic spirit.

The president, Mr. Stevenson, took charge of the toast "Our Guests." Replies were received from Mr. William Farnum, of the White Sister Company, and Mr. A. L. Davis. Mr. Farnum gave a couple of recitations also in finished style. They were much appreciated by the members present. Mr. Davis gave an interesting account of some of the trips of some members of the club.

"The Ladies."

"The Ladies" were introduced by Mr. E. Victor Smith, and their claims were advocated most eloquently by Mr. Chas. Clarke.

To Mr. Leonard Abbs was given the honor of introducing the toast to the Press, to which Mr. C. E. Carruthers responded. He gave several recitations in faultless fashion.

Mr. Jack Stewart responded to the toast of the "Absent Members," introduced briefly by Mr. Lorne Rapley. There are some benedicts in the club, and their health was drunk by the members at the suggestion of Mr. Andrew Jones. Mr. Chester Stevens took up the cudgels on their behalf most ably.

During the evening solos were contributed by Mr. Chas. Martin and Mr. Cyril Dwight-Edwards. Both sang exceptionally well, but it is seldom that Mr. Edwards has been heard to such good advantage.

"The best banquet ever held by the club" was the verdict of the members, who were delighted with the success of the programme.

The banquet committee, to whom the credit belongs, was composed of Mr. Andrew C. Jones, John Graham, J. L. McAlpine, Frank D. Millar, Chas. S. Martin and Leonard Abbs.

Mr. J. L. McAlpine acted as accompanist in a finished manner.

The officers of the club are: President, Wilfred D. Stevenson; vice-president, C. B. Stapleton; treasurer, R. C. Balfour; secretary, Lorne Spry.

Those Present.

Among the guests present were W. D. Stevenson, Ald. R. C. Eckert, A. L. Davis, W. A. Martin, Frank Millar, L. K. Spry, F. A. McNee, F. P. Rowat, P. S. Cope, J. Stewart (Sarnia), A. G. Francis, L. A. Rapley, K. G. Seabrooke, O. S. Bernhardt, Walter G. Murray, Chas. J. Clarke, Leonard Abbs, Dick Balfour, C. T. Stevens, Geo. Martin, Ross McLennan, Jack McKellar, H. V. Kenerson, Cyril Dwight-Edwards, William Farnum (New York), A. G. Jones, J. L. McAlpine, Chas. S. Martin, B. Crosbie, B. A. Pinder, Thos. H. Eades (Toronto). Frank Pinder, B. McNab, C. B. Stapleton, J. H. Fowler, J. Collison, C. E. Carruthers, W. A. Casselman, E. Victor Smith, C. R. Robinson, G. Finchamp, Roy Garratt, A. R. Davidson, J. R. Anderson, H. J. Farnan, A. B. Weekes, S. R. Moore, John S. Graham and others.

LAMBETY FAIR ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4

Annual Meeting of Board Held —All Reports Satisfactory.

The Lambeth fair board held their annual meeting on Wednesday evening of this week in the Union Hall, Lambeth. There was a very good attendance of those interested in the fair present on the occasion.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the fair to be in a very flourishing condition. The auditors report showed a balance on hand of $97 70, which, considering the fact that the prize list had been largely increased and other necessary outlays made, was considered a most satisfactory state of affairs.

March 15 was decided upon as the date of the spring stallion and bull show, also the seed and grain fair, while Tuesday, Oct. 4, was settled upon as the date of the fall fair.

The Officers.

The officers for the coming year were then elected as follows: President, A. Bannatyne; first vice-president, Jas. Love; secretary-treasurer, H. Poole; directors, J. H. Cornell, C. Dresser, D. McPherson, W. M. Campbell, Jos. Poole, F. R. Shore, George Jackson, C. W. Baker and W. B. Woodhull; honorary directors, G. T. Carley, A. Routledge, H. Winters, Geo. Janes, Jas. A. Dale and T. Hardy Shore; auditors, C. S. Hunt and D. Mann; representative to the Western Fair, A. Blakie and C. E. Hunt.

Invitations have been issued for the annual at home of the Woodmen of the World to be held in the Union Hall, Lambeth, on Jan. 26. The affair has always been a great success in the past, and it is being eagerly awaited this year.

LONDON WAS OUTBID FOR THE INDUSTRY

This is Why the Watt Machinery Company Went to Chatham.

Routine business was transacted by the manufacturers' committee yesterday afternoon. It was expected that representatives from some industries negotiating for privileges in London would be present, but none came to the meeting. A general discussion took place on the matter of inducing industries to come to London, but the committee felt that under present arrangements little could be done. They regretted losing the Watt Machinery Company, of Tillsonburg, but had to acknowledge that they were outbid for the industry.

Those present were Ald. Fitzgerald (chairman), Ald. Ashplant, Ald. Pocock, Ald. Jeffries, Mayor Beattie, W. N. Manning, D. H. Gillies and Secretary Baker.

THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE

Expected That Matter Will Be Settled By Arbitration.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Arbitration is to be the solution of the controversy between the Chicago railroads and their switchmen.

This was decided today, announcement being made by the mediators that both sides had agreed to refer the matter at issue to arbitration.

This conclusion was reached after a week of conferences between the mediators, under the Erdman Act. Today an agreement was signed naming S. E. Heberling, first vice-president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, as the arbitrator for the switchmen, and C. R. Grey, vice-president of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, for the railroads. The two arbitrators will meet in Chicago next Monday and endeavor to agree upon a third arbitrator.

Within ten days after the arbitrators are named the board must meet and return its findings within 30 days. The findings of this board on the strike of the switchmen on the north-western railways will be effective and immediate.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES WILL NEGOTIATE

Roads and Men to Try Peaceful Way in Wage Dispute.

Cleveland, Jan. 21.—Plans for negotiating with the railroad systems of the eastern part of the United States and Canada for a wage increase and uniform working conditions were formulated at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen here, today.

President W. G. Lee, of the trainmen, said substantially all the railroads had been heard from, either formally or informally, with respect to the proposition submitted by the trainmen and order of railroad conductors.

Late answers, received today, did not change the complexion of the general situation. None granted any of the terms proposed by the employees, but each has expressed a willingness to negotiate a settlement. Prospects of a strike are considered meagre.

It is expected by Mr. Lee that the negotiations which will begin at once will last several weeks. Points seriously disputed will be taken up by all of the committees in a general meeting.

If the important requests are refused by the railroad companies, then there will be talk of a strike. Each road will then be dealt with individually by a committee of that road's employees.

President Lee will leave tonight for Chicago to take part in the arbitration of the grievances of the yard men in the Chicago switching district, which will begin next Monday.

EDISON'S WIRELESS CAR

Solves the Storage Battery Problem and Dooms Trolley System.

New York, Jan. 21.—A test made yesterday of Thomas A. Edison's storage battery car at West Orange seemed to indicate that the inventor has achieved another success, and that the overhead trolley system is certain to be displaced.

Officials of the trolley system are agreed with Edison that he had found means of running street cars cheaply without the use of wires.

So confident was the inventor that he would get a favorable report from the men who ran the car that he told them to go ahead with the test while remained at work in his laboratory.

Edison witnessed subsequent experiments, however, and took a ride in the car himself. It attained a maximum speed of 20 miles an hour, and responded to every requirement.

DEER BURSTS INTO BANK

Scatters Cash and Customers—Dies in Livery Stable.

Ware, Mass., Jan. 21.—A buck deer which broke into the Ware National Bank in daylight and with human intelligence made straight for the money drawer, paid for its temerity with its life.

The line of customers before the teller's window made a mad rush for the doors when the deer crashed through a heavy plate glass window, and hurdled a high desk and the steel grating behind which the bank force was at work. Its forefeet caught in the money drawers, scattering the cash.

Taken to a livery stable, the deer died shortly afterward, and the meat was distributed among the townspeople.

One of the frightened bank patrons ran breathless to the police station, and Chief Buckley responded with a motley array of volunteers, armed with revolvers, shotguns and pitchforks, fearing robbers.

FIGHTING THE ICE JAM

Powerful Ice-Breakers Are Having Stiff Fight in Lake Erie.

Windsor, Jan. 21. — The steamers Britannia and Pleasure are having the fight of their careers to break a dangerous ice jam at Toledo. They are getting $500 each per day.

These powerful steamers pushed out from Amherstburg at daybreak yesterday, and began battling windrows of ice between them and their goal. At dark yesterday they had gone only about two miles, and were still a mile above Bar Point lightship. Both boats are well stocked with provisions for a long siege in Lake Erie, if they are stuck, and are loaded with tons of coal.

VICTIM WAS DRUGGED

Morphine Found by Analysis in Stomach of Mrs. Snead.

New York, Jan. 21.—The theory that Mrs. Ocey W. M. Snead was helpless from the effects of a drug when she was put in the bath tub in which her dead body was found in East Orange, Nov. 29, is said to have been strengthened by the analysis of her stomach made by Dr. Wm. H. Hicks, of Newark. Dr. Hicks has not quite finished his analysis, and has not made a definite statement, but he has reached the point where the presence of morphine in the dead woman's stomach has been established as a certainty. The doctor's analysis has shown, it is reported, that the drug was either administered or taken on more than one occasion, possibly at intervals of days.

At a meeting of the Bank of New Zealand the chairman estimated that the larger wool clip and advanced values would add £2,000,000 to the Dominion's pockets, and the increased dairy produce a quarter of a million. The other staple industries were in a satisfactory condition.

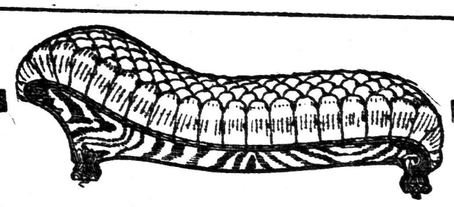
A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the publisher of Tolstoi's book, "The Kingdom of God Within Us," has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in a fortress.

Why Does It Cure

Not because it is Sarsaparilla, but because it is a medicine of peculiar merit, composed of more than twenty different remedial agents effecting phenomenal cures of troubles of the blood, stomach, liver and bowels.

Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, eczema, anemia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and builds up the system.

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Prepared by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.



Bradley Leather

$11.95

For This $20 Couch

This we consider the greatest bargain ever offered in London in the Furniture line. This Couch is made by the best Couch manufacturer in Canada. This factory makes nothing but high-grade Couches. Every one is fully guaranteed.

Our buyer happened around just as the factory stock-taking was over. They had 47 over of these Couches in stock and wanted to turn them into cash at once. WE OFFERED THEM 50c ON THE DOLLAR. THEY ACCEPTED IT. That's the whole story.

Never before have we obtained such high-grade goods at such a price.

Every Couch is solid QUARTER-SAWED OAK frame, upholstered in Bradley leather, which will wear a lifetime. All steel constructed inside; buttons riveted in with steel shanks; neat diamond-tufted top. Very wide and long, making a very comfortable bed.

There are only 47 of these to be sold, so come early Monday if you want one.

THE ONTARIO FURNITURE CO

LONDON'S LARGEST COMPLETE HOMEFURNISHERS

228-230 Dundas Street

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Winter Visitors at

Atlantic City

NEW JERSEY

Represent the refined, discriminating class of resort seekers whose demand of social and outdoor pastimes are fully appeased by the equable temperature and the many and varied high-class attractions. Information, rates, etc., gladly furnished by any of the following:

THE LEADING HOUSES

will furnish all information about Atlantic City, and quote rates on request.

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

Atlantic City is reached from London via the G. T. Ry. to Buffalo, connecting with the P.R.R. or Lehigh Valley Ry. to Philadelphia, connecting with the Penna. R. R. or Reading Railroad to Atlantic City, or from Buffalo via New York Central to New York City, connecting with the P.R.R. or Central Railroad of N. J. direct to Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The Leading Resort House of the World
PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE DURING
Atlantic's Great Winter and Spring Season
(EXTENDING FROM DECEMBER TO JUNE)

The Coast line faces South and is warmed by the Gulf stream air and by the rays of the Southern Sun, both direct and reflected from the Ocean.

The House holds 1100 Guests and has 400 private baths, each with sea and fresh water. White service in both American plan and a la Carte dining rooms. Exquisite music, Golf, Rolling Chairs, Theatres, Splendid Motoring Roads. Ownership Management,
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

DAVIS TO WED DANCER?

Author, It is Said, Will Wed Miss Bessie McCoy After Divorce.

New York, Jan. 22.—It was common report on Broadway in theatrical and literary circles today that when Mrs. Richard Harding Davis secures her divorce from her author-husband he will marry Miss Bessie McCoy, the "Yama Yama" girl. The famous writer and the dancer have been warm friends for more than a year, and many of their friends have thought that the friendship had deepened to a warmer feeling.

Miss McCoy is now at Miami, Fla. She is considered one of Broadway's best stage favorites and her "Yama Yama" dance in a musical comedy production brought her into theatrical fame and high favor with the theatre-going public and made her the star of the company after the first night of the show.

Counsel for Mr. Davis was authority for the statement today that either Mr. Davis or Mrs. Davis would go away shortly for the purpose of securing a divorce.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE

ST. CHARLES

Most Select Location,
Fronting the Beach.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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

NEWLIN HAINES

65tf-ywt

CROSS, SLEEPLESS BABIES ARE SICKLY BABIES

When little ones are sleepless and cross it is a sure sign that they are not well. Probably the little stomach or the bowels is out of order, or the child may be suffering from teething troubles. Give Baby's Own Tablets and see how quickly the child grows well and happy and sleeps soundly—not the drugged sleep of "soothing" medicines, but the natural sleep of health. Mrs. Edward Sicord, Maskinonge, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for indigestion and other troubles of childhood, and they always work like a charm. They always keep my little one well." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

OMMITTEES NAMED FOR CONSERVATION

ersonnel of Those Who Will Act in the Various Departments.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Since Sir Wilfrid aurier first assured a proud young tion that the twentieth century as destined to belong to Canada, as s predecessor had to the United tates, popular orators have so often peated it that Canadians have made e slogan a part of their national eing. To those who have been privi- ged to follow day by day the ses- ons of the commission of conser- ation, additional assurance has come, r it would seem that only as the rojects of this body materialize and ature can Canada's claim be truly ubstantiated. A nation may be vast extent but small in inherent trength or intrinsic merit. To be trong the parts must be properly ttuned, and the secret of the whole ust be unity and harmony. This s the real task challenging the com- ission.

The Organizing.

In the Carnegie Library yesterday vas held the organization session of he first annual meeting of the com- nission. Following upon sessions, echnical and professional, in which he investigation of natural resources ad first place, came the more practical ssembly to set in motion the ma- hinery. Students of history of the ext century will find the results of he meeting writ large upon the age. Linked with the name of Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the com- mission, are the names of the chair- men of the seven committees: Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., Toronto; Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., Montreal; Dr. H. S. Be- land, M.P., of St. Joseph de Beauce, Quebec; Senator W. C. Edwards, of Ottawa; Hon. F. L. Hazard, K.C., premier of Prince Edward Island; Dr. J. W. Robertson, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, and Mr. J. F. MacKay, of To- ronto.

In discussing plans for the further- ance of the commission's work, Hon. Clifford Sifton warned his fellow- members against the dangers of a one-man-power organization. He felt that unless careful steps were taken the work of the commission would devolve upon the executive, while to the members would fall the lot of passive indorsation.

PROF. LAW'S POSITION

Sir Wm. Mortimer Clark Gives an Explanation for Public.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Sir Wm. Mortimer Clark, chairman of Knox College, in a letter to The Globe says:

"Professor Law has asked me to cor- rect a paragraph which appeared in your paper last week, and which has apparently formed the basis of items published in other papers. It was there said that Prof. Law, of Knox College, had been appointed assistant to Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Old St. An- drew's Church.

"This statement, unless corrected, might lead to grave misapprehension among the supporters of the College. Prof. Law fully understands that any such arrangement would not be in order, and he would not entertain any proposal leading to his occupying such a position.

"The professors of Knox College are the servants of the whole church and most willingly give their occasional ministerial assistance to congre- gations. Prof. Law has kindly consent- ed to give in the meantime his ser- vices one each Lord's Day, in the pulpit of Old St. Andrew's, while the congregation is looking for a colleague to the pastor, with the distinct under- standing, however, that should any other congregation specially desire his ministrations he is quite at liberty to comply with its request."

COCK FIGHTERS CAUGHT.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 21.—The Balti- more County police descended upon a cocking main between Baltimore and Philadelphia, near Gowans, suburb of this city, early today, and captured two score out of the two hundred men present, about half of whom were said to be Philadelphians.

At the police court the prisoners were released upon the payment of a small fine each. Five fights had been settled, four of which were won by Baltimore birds, and so intent were the spectators on the sport that the approach of the police was unnoticed until they were fairly trapped in the cellar, where the main was taking place. The crowd, however, succeeded in gaining the upper floor through a trapdoor, broke through the outer doors, and fled in all directions.

WOULDN'T QUASH FINE.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Mr. Justice Clute this morning refused to quash the con- viction of Elias Leonard, of Creemore, by Magistrate McKay, of Alliston, on a charge of selling liquor in a local option municipality. Leonard was fined $150 and $8.50 costs, or three months in jail.

Man's Misery Promptly Banished

[From "Man's Maladies."]

A certain sort of misery which causes a man to become abject in manner, timid, suspicious and jealous without warrant, can be readily banished by a systematic nerve treatment, which can be fol- lowed out in the privacy of home and restoration of a normal or natural condition speedily ensues.

A man feels and knows when he is not getting out of life all that it holds, and this knowledge makes the misery which occurs with such symptoms as unsteady gait, weak voice, downcast eyes, cold extremities, loss of flesh, loss of self-control, lack of self-esteem, pains in the back and back part of head, shooting pains, heart palpi- tation, nervousness, sleeplessness, hollow eyes, sunken cheeks, color- less lips, dizziness and trembling.

The requirement to overcome these dreadful symptoms is a res- toration of power and strength to the nervous system, which has been poorly nourished or abused by thoughtless eating, drinking or social duties, perhaps superinduced by over-work. Keen strong, sen- sitive nerves which carry every sensation of emotion to the brain centres of consciousness can and schould be the possession of every living individual. Let this prescrip- tion be used and the results will surely reward the efforts. Obtain of any good druggist three ounces of syrup sarsaparilla compound, in a six-ounce bottle. Add one ounce of compound fluid balmwort, shake and let stand for two hours, then add once ounce of tincture cado- mene compound (not cardamom) and one ounce of compound essence cardiol. Mix. Shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal, and one when retiring. The three last- named ingredients are specially prepared and powerful concentra- tions, much used in various pre- scriptions, but contain no opiates to harm the system.

PREMATURE EXPLOSION KILLS SQUAD OF MEN

Fifteen Meet Death in a Disaster Near New York City.

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Fifteen men, three of them Ameri- cans, were killed late this afternoon by a premature explosion of nitro- glycerine in a tunnel which is to form part of the great aqueduct which will carry water from the Ashoken dam in the Catskill to New York City. Five were terribly mutilated, but were so near the mouth of the tunnel that they were rescued alive. The other 15 were found beneath a mass of rock and debris, just a bleeding mass.

The cause of the explosion had not been ascertained tonight, but it is be- lieved that one of the workmen, car- rying a torch fell, igniting a fuse and setting off a series of charges of nitro- glycerine, which had been placed prep- aratory to an exodus from the tunnel.

A squad of 20 men, having drilled the holes and placed the explosive, was trooping from the excavation. Fif- teen in the rear, and five, all of them foreigners, in the lead. As the five neared the mouth of the tunnel there was a terrible roar, the countryside shook for a quarter of a mile around, and the five foreigners were buried senseless to the ground near the open- ing. Death was instantaneous to the fifteen.

The scene was such as to preclude the possibility of identification, except by a roll-call of the firm's employees, and the list of dead had not been con- cluded tonight. There were exactly 20 men in the squad, however, and five wounded are accounted for, and, al- though the tangled mass of humanity was so gruesome as to make the count- ing of the bodies almost impossible, it is certain that the number of dead will not exceed fifteen.

T. R. FOR CONGRESS

Two Representatives Willing to Retire in Ex-President's Favor.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Confirming a story of his readiness to retire from Congress in favor of Former President Roosevelt, Representative Cocks, of New York, who represents the Oyster Bay district, where the Roosevelt home is located, added today that he had informally looked over the sub- ject with Mr. Roosevelt. Representa- tive Bradley, a colleague from New York, according to Mr. Cocks, was likewise willing to give way in the House to Mr. Roosevelt, in the event the ex-president should desire to enter Congress.

"Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. Cocks, "be- lieved the holding of a presidential office did not debar any man from tak- ing any other public duties. There was reference to the possibility of his again re-entering a presidential contest, but it was just passing chat. I do not think Mr. Roosevelt has made up his mind what to do."

GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY FLOODS IN FRANCE

Collapse of Building Cause of Loss of Life.

Paris, Jan. 21.—Owing to the per- colation of flood water the chalk caves at Leroy, near Fonta, in Baleau, fell in today, and the houses above them collapsed, burying many persons in the ruins. Five dead and ten seri- ously injured persons have been re- covered from the wreckage. It is feared that there are more dead and injured in the collapsed buildings.

The rain has abated, but the rivers and floods continue to swell. There are stories of loss and damage from many places. The worst came from Lyons, where the River Rhone, which is tremendously swollen, has swept away a number of boats and floating washhouses.

The latter, huge, ark-like structures, were dashed against the Pont Lafay- ette, considerably damaging it. The morgue, which is also a floating build- ing, was carried away and wrecked. The corpse of a suicide was lost. Some bridges have been closed and soldiers are posted on their approaches to pre- vent their use.

Damage to the railways continues to be reported from many sections. Many trains have been suspended. The mischief in Paris is not serious, although the damage is considerable. Part of the underground railway is flooded and the cellars of the minis- try of foreign affairs on the Qual D'Orsay are full of water. The sub- urbs along the Seine are suffering severely. Many houses have been abandoned.

TO STOP "JOY RIDING"

To Call It Theft When Chauffeurs Use Machines Without Consent.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—The Ontario Mo- tor League have issued a bulletin to members pointing out certain provi- sions in the bill now before the House of Commons, Ottawa, to amend the criminal code.

The framers of the bill are anxious to make it a criminal offense for chauffeurs to take out their employ- ers' cars without their consent.

The section of the bill dealing with this is as follows, in part:

"Everyone commits theft who takes or causes to be taken from a garage, stable, stand or other building or place, any automobile without the consent of the owner."

The bill also provides for the follow- ing signals to be used. To hold out your hand in a main street when in- tending to stop or slow up, so that an automobile following may have an opportunity to slow down gradually, and also when turning from the main street to a side street, particularly when turning to the left.

S. OXFORD LIBERALS IN ANNUAL MEETING

Ingersoll, Jan. 21. — The annual meeting of the South Oxford Reform Association was held in the town hall this afternoon, with President Dr. Rogers in the chair. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. W. Eggman, Norwich; first vice-president, Wm. Holmes, Otterville; secretary- treasurer, C. H. Denton, Tillsonburg.

After routine business addresses were delivered by Mr. J. G. Turiff, of the Dominion House, representative for Assiniboia, Sask.; Mr. Malcolm S. Schell, member for South Oxford; Mr. T. R. Mayberry, M. P. P. for Oxford, and Dr. McKay.

To be both acceptable and agreeable in society it behooves one neither to see nor remember a great many things.

In Japan a man can hire a horse, keep two servants, and live in excel- lent style for a little over £4 a month.

MEAT FAST CAMPAIGN BRINGS DOWN PRICES

Milwaukee and Cleveland Butchers Take the Hint and Make Reductions.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—A movement to combat the high prices of meat by a boycott spread rapidly today. Inci- dentally came the announcement from Milwaukee and Cleveland that the prices of meat had dropped. In Mil- waukee two retail butchers quoted por- terhouse and sirloin steak at ten cents a pound, and other meats in propor- tion. The wholesale price of beef fell off 15 cents per 100 pounds in Cleve- land.

From Denver, Samuel Dutton, pres- ident of the Western Hotelmen's Pro- tective Association, announced that a proposal to cut down the consumption of meat would be brought before his organization at a meeting in Chicago on Jan. 31.

Dispatches from Baltimore, Kansas City, Omaha, Pittsburg, and other cities, told of the rapid growth of the meat fast.

Cleveland, accredited with being the originator of the scheme, now has 30,000 names enrolled, while Kansas City reports 80,000.

The heads of the leading packing houses of Kansas City and Chicago refused to discuss the effect of the movement on their business.

From a few places word comes that the boycott does not find favor, even among union men. Toledo and Min- neapolis report that it is unlikely that the Cleveland plan will find favor there. Union men, it is said, fear that the fast would cut both ways.

That the boycott is not entirely a union movement was proved by a re- port from Des Moines, Iowa, that the meat pledge has been signed by scores of men and women, who agree to eat no meat for 30 days, although labor unions have not as yet taken any offi- cial notice of the crusade.

The south has also taken up the movement. At Memphis, Tenn., a pledge to abstain from meat was signed today by more than 200 Memphis cit- izens.

FISHERY AND FOREST MUST BE PRESERVED

Conservation Commission Discusses Reports of Committees and De- cides on Further Action.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The chief business before the conservation commission to- day was the discussion of the reports of the committees. The committee on forestry suggested that an inventory be taken of forest resources prepara- tory to beginning a campaign against fire and promiscuous cutting. The re- forestration of burned areas was re- commended.

Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, surveyor- general of New Brunswick, told the commission that New Brunswick had a grievance against the I. C. R., be- cause of the number of forest fires caused by sparks from engines. He described the country along the I. C. R. as a barren waste.

Dr. Fernow, of Toronto, suggested that the commission get a report as to the various methods of fighting fires.

Attention was drawn by Premier Hassard, of Prince Edward Island, to the taking of large quantities of British Columbia salmon by American fisher- men while the fish were on their way to the spawning grounds.

A report will be secured in respect to this matter.

BETTER THAN ANY IS OUR CONSTITUTION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Speaks at the Banquet of the French-Cana- dian Congress.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The French-Cana- dian Congress culminated with a banquet at the Russell House. Senator Belcourt presided, and those at the table of honor were: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. R. L. Borden, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hon. Charles Murphy and Judge Constantineau.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, responding to the toast to the Federal Parliament, said the best of all constitutions, not ex- cluding that of Great Britain, was the Canadian. It respected the rights and principles of all the elements of its population. He had no fear for the French language; it would not disap- pear. In 25 years the French popula- tion in Ontario would increase to 100,000.

It was decided that the congress shall meet two years hence. The size of the convention and its success generally have exceeded the most sanguine am- bitions of the promoters.

MAYES GETS A FIAT TO SUE GOVERNMENT

Famous Dredging Contract is Mentioned Again, This Time To Be in Courts.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 21.—G. S. Mayes has secured a flat for a suit against the Government in connection with the dredging work done by him in St. John harbor. Mayes claims upwards of sixty thousand dollars, of which $5,000 is money held back and actually due on the contract, and the remainder because of alleged short measurement and other causes. The case is to be tried in the exchequer court here this summer, and is sure to excite great interest because of the sum involved and because of the notoriety gained in connection with St. John harbor dredging by reason of Mayes' charges against his former partner, George McAvity, and also against the minister of public works.

REVOLT IN URUGUAY.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21. — Pessimism prevails here regarding the situation brought about by the revolt in Uru- guay. The newspapers publish re- ports of uprisings in several of the provinces of Uruguay, in accordance with revolutionary plans, which are said to be on a vast scale. The censor- ship continues rigorous, and it is im- possible to get details.

It is understood, however, that the inhabitants of Uruguay are greatly alarmed over the situation, and that President Willmann has announced his determination to inflict exemplary pun- ishment in all persons found guilty of complicity in the insurrectionary move- ment.

URGE WAR ON UNITED STATES.

Posen, Prussia, Jan. 21. — The Chamber of Agriculture has adopted resolutions appealing to Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg not to grant to the United States the most favored nation treatment, in view of the increased duties on German importations, pro- vided by the Payne law. Such action by Germany would be regarded as thoroughly justifiable, the chamber says, and urges the chancellor partic- ularly against granting concessions upon importations of American meats, to the end that the raising of live stock in Germany may be encouraged.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50c. yt

"Caught Cold."

Had a Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes: "In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so that I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup com- bines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

There are many imitations of "Dr. Wood's" so be sure and get the genuine when you ask for it.

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS

Bills to Extend Various C. P. R. Branches and Other Lines.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The senate railway committee this morning reported a num- ber of bills. Six of the bills were for extension of time on partly constructed Canadian Pacific Railway lines. They are: The Campbellford, Lake Ontario, and Western Railway Company; Kamloops and Yellowhead Pass Railroad Company; Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Coal and Railway Company; Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company; South On- tario Pacific Railway Company. A bill to extend the time for construction of the Edmonton and Slave Railway Com- pany was reported, as was also one to incorporate the Pine Pass Railway, which proposes to build a line from Edmonton to Grand Prairie and from thence to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific on the Fraser River at Fort George.

MORE BILLS REPORTED

Mortgage Company for Winnipeg—Change in Company's Name.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The banking and commerce committee of the House of Commons this morning reported the bill to incorporate the Northern Mortgage Company of Canada, with a capitaliza- tion of $10,000,000 and headquarters at Winnipeg. The promoters are leading business men of the prairie capital. The bill to change the name of the Mont- magny Fire Insurance Company to the "Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Com- pany" was also reported.

FOREST CONSERVATION

Action to Provide Protection From Fire Urged by Commission.

Ottawa, Jan. 21. — That it is im- portant that steps be taken at once by this commission to protect the forests of Canada from fire, especially along the line of railways, and that in par- ticular that legislation be recommend- ed to bring the Dominion Government railways under the fire laws of the sev- eral provinces, and that Government railways shall also be made liable for damage done by fire originating from their engines, and that the burden of disproof shall be on their side.

The above important resolution was passed this afternoon at the commis- sion of conservation in session at the Carnegie library. In connection with a discussion as to how much money the commission will require from the Do- minion Government to carry out the elaborate and important plan of con- servation of national resources than it has planned, one delegate suggested that in his view around $200,000 annu- ally would be needed.

WIRE COMPETITION

McKay Says Postal Company May Enter the American Merger.

New York, Jan. 21. — "The Postal Telegraph Company will be the last competitor in telegraphy, and when that competition ceases there will be a choice only between monopoly and Government ownership," said Clarence H. MacKay today before the commit- tee of the State Legislature, which is trying to determine the advisability of placing telegraphs and telephones un- der state regulations. As president of the Postal he was reiterating that keen competition between his company and the Western Union would continue, and by reason of this competition, he said, rates had been reduced from 20 per cent to 50 per cent.

The Postal, he said, was the only company that had ever succeeded in competing with the Western Union, and if the Postal should combine with the Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union, there would never be another competitive telegraph com- pany, as it is practically impossible to obtain entrance to the large commer- cial centres, or to obtain rights of way on highways between great cities.

To the direct question, "Do you favor placing telegraph companies under the public commission?" Mr. MacKay re- plied:

"We have no objection to being placed under the public service com- mission, I would, however, call atten- tion to the fact that the telegraph business is very different from the telephone business, in that our records show that about seven-eighths of the telegraph business in New York State is interstate, over which, I suppose, the public service commission would have no jurisdiction."

Mrs. MacKay was an interested aud- itor while her husband testified.

A CARDINAL IN COURT

Says That He Is Responsible Only to Head of the Church.

Rheims, France, Jan. 21. — Cardinal Ludovic Henry Lucon, archbishop of Rheims, appeared before the bar in his own behalf today at the continuance of the suit instituted against him by the public school teachers, charging that in signing the episcopal letter warning Roman Catholic parents against the public schools, he had designed to de- stroy the authority of the teachers.

The cardinal read a statement, in which, after explaining that he would leave the discussion of the question of his legal responsibility in signing the episcopal letter to his counsel, he de- clared that for his spiritual ministry, except to God, he owed responsibility only to the head of the church. He de- nied that the episcopal letter had been inspired by political considerations, adding:

"Its sole purpose was to warn Roman Catholic parents of the danger to the faith and the morals of their children incurred in the use of certain textbooks, and the method of instruc- tion in public schools."

KIDNAPPED HER OWN

But Child Had Been Legally Adopted When a Baby.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Louise Ferrier, arrested last night on the charge of kid- napping her own 5-year-old daughter from the child's foster-father, Mr. Thos. Allchurch, appeared in the police court this morning. The evidence showed Mr. Allchurch, who is a city hall employee, had adopted the child when it was 7 months old, papers being properly drawn up and signed by all concerned. Mrs. Ferrier tried to regain possession of the child in 1906 upon the death of Mrs. Allchuch, but the courts decided against her. Yesterday afternoon while the child was returning from school, it is alleged Mrs. Ferrier induced her to go with her. The case was adjourned to Monday in order that the parents might take habeas corpus proceedings if they wanted. Mr. Allchurch being bound over in $200 to produce the child. The child expressed a desire to remain with her foster-father.

DIRTY-HAND DANGER

Greater Conveyer of Typhoid Germs Than Water.

Paris, Jan. 21.—"One of the chief causes of epidemics of typhoid fever is dirty hands," Professor Vincent of the Valdegrace Military Hospital, announces in a report just made to the Academy of Medicine. Professor Vincent, noted for his research on typhoid, asserts that many cooks and kitchen helpers are transporters of typhoid germs.

They communicate the disease by wash- ing meats, vegetables and dishes with hands on which typhoid bacilli swarm. Water and milk are not great carriers of germs, as is supposed, but the human hands that carry the water and milk are, he states.

In his report Professor Vincent urges that the hands of cooks and scullions be disinfected before they go to work. He says, too, it is comparatively easy for a physician to discover the persons from whom a patient caught typhoid fever.

Gin Pills Free, So You Can Try Them

BEFORE YOU BUY THEM.

We certainly make it easy for any- one, who needs Gin Pills, to find out how valuable they are.

First of all, we will send absolutely free of charge, a sample of Gin Pills to every sufferer from Kidney or Blad- der Trouble, Lame Back or Rheuma- tism.

Then, after you have purchased the regular 50-cent boxes, we guarantee to return your money if Gin Pills do not do all that we claim for them.

You risk nothing—you have every- thing to gain—by writing for a free sample of Gin Pills. You can try them and see for yourself just how much good they will do you. This is the way Mr. Dietrich cured himself of serious Kidney Trouble.

St. Agathe, Que., April 6, 1909

"I received your sample box of Gin Pills and as I found them highly satis- factory, I am using Gin Pills regularly and can highly recommend them."

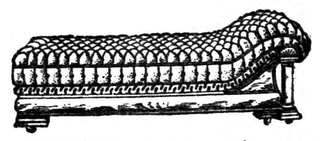
I. P. DIETRICH.

Write the National Drug and Chemi- cal Company, Limited, Dept. G., To- ronto, and a free sample will be sent you by return mail. Regular size boxes are sold by dealers at 50 cents a box—6 for $2.50.

Watch Us Grow 95-97 King St. Watch Us Grow

TRAFFORD'S FURNITURE SALE

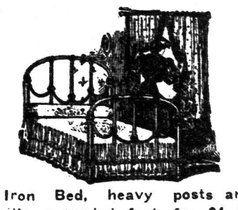
$7.50 FOR $12 COUCH



COUCH upholstered in green and red verona rug, spring edge, for $7.50

Take a Look at These Bargains

$4.75 FOR $9 BED



Iron Bed, heavy posts and chills, extended foot, for $4 75

$8.50 FOR $14 COUCH

Upholstered in green and red verona rug, spring edge, oak frame, for.... $8.50

$11 FOR $16 COUCH

Upholstered in silk verona, green and red, roll edge, for..... $11.00

$3.35 FOR $6 IRON BED

Heavy chills and posts, extended foot, brass caps and knobs, for $3.35

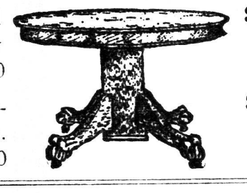
$1.90 FOR $3.50 IRON BED

Any size, heavy posts and chills, in white enamel, for $1.90

BIG BARGAINS IN EXTENSION TABLES

$5.50 for Extension Table, royal oak, good-sized legs, highly polished. Was $8.00

$6.50 for Extension Table, quar- ter oak finish, colonial legs. Was $11.00



$5.35 for Extension Table, gold- en oak finish, fancy turned legs. Was $9.00

$11 80 for Extension Table, quarter-oak finish, pedestal leg, round top. Was..... $16.00

WM. TRAFFORD FURNITURE COMPANY

95 and 97 KING STREET, BETWEEN TALBOT and RIDOUT.
Out of the High-Rent District.

GOING TO BUILD? WE'LL LOAN YOU THE MONEY.

If you contemplate building or buying a home, improving your farm or purchasing more land, we will be pleased to give you complete information about our convenient loan department. Call or write.

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Dundas St. — Market Lane.

REV. MR. ATLAS BACK

Surrenders to the Police and Is Ar- raigned on Theft Charge.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Rev. George M. Atlas, against whom a number of charges have been laid, that he stole sums of money from the Macedonian compatriots with whom he came in contact as court interpreter, and who suddenly left this city some time ago, returned to town this morning after a 7,000-mile journey from Inner Egypt, and surrendered to the police. He was arraigned on the charge of stealing from Okla Tanassaff in January, 1909, $20 from Mikw Tona in July, 1909, and on three other charges, one of which is that he received money from a Macedonian to go his bail, and gave a bond without handing over the cash. Atlas pleaded not guilty, and was remanded on $1,000 bail.

GETS DOYLE'S PLAY.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 21.—William Fa- versham, the actor-producer, has re- ceived a cable from London that he has secured the American rights to A. Conan Doyle's big London hit, "The House of Temperly," which he will produce in this country very shortly.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

For Columbia and Edison machines and records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street. 29tf-t

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, AL- LAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.

Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or, again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin, and visable pulsa- tions of the arteries.

There may also be experienced a smothering sensation, gasping for breath, and feeling as though about to die.

In all such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart and restoring it to its normal beat, is, beyond all question marvellous, as our thousands of testimonials will show.

Mrs. Martha Mason, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kid- ney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

Time-Tried Silverware

Silverware that stands the wear and tear of daily use is the kind stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

For sixty-one years this has been the quality mark on knives, forks, spoons, etc.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped

MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
"Silver Plate that Wears"

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free, with full instructions, my home treat- ment which positively cures Leucorr- hœa, Ulceration, Displacements, Fall- ing of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nerv- ousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Sum- mers, Box 801, Windsor, Ont.

Fetherstonhaugh Dennison & Co. "The Prospective Patentee" —Full information to inventors— sent free on application
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ERIE REFUSES TRAINMEN'S DEMANDS

Rejects Demand for Increased Wages After Friendly Conference.

New York, Jan. 21.—The Erie Rail- road this afternoon formally rejected the demands of their trainmen and conductors for increased wages. The rejection followed a friendly confer- ence of the road's officials and a com- mittee of employees.

Forty-one railroads, mostly subsidi- ary roads of the big trunk lines east of the Mississippi, have yet to act on the demands of their men, but by an understood arrangement, they will re- ject them. Conferences will follow the rejections.

More hearts pine away in secret anguish for the want of kindness from those who should be their comfort than for any other calamity in life.

None of the best people are going to the Pole this season owing to the overcrowding.

BASEBALL

THE STRATFORD TEAM DEFEATS GALT AT HOCKEY

AUTOING

LONDON TO MEET SIMCOE MONDAY

Arrangements Made for Postponed Intermediate Contest —Stratford Cinches.

TILLSONBURG DEFEATED

By Ingersoll by 18 to 4—Waterloo Pros. Wallop Brantford—Other Games.

The game between London and Simcoe Intermediates, which was scheduled to be played in the Jubilee Rink last evening, but which was postponed on account of poor ice, will be put on, weather permitting, Monday night.

STRATFORD BEAT GALT.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Stratford, Jan. 22.—The home team practically cinched the intermediate series in this district last night by defeating Galt by 13 to 5. Half-time score was 6 to 4. The contest was a fast one, Verner, the local's left wing, putting up a magnificent game.

The lineup:

Stratford.—R. Rankin, goal; Richards, point; Hern, cover; F. Rankin, rover; Simpson, centre; Verner, right; Bradshaw, life.

Galt.—McFadden, goal; Scott, point; Flannigan, cover; Morton, rover; Todd, centre; Kilgour, right; Munroe, left.

Referee—McEachereu, Toronto.

INGERSOLL 18, TILLSONBURG 4

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, Jan. 22.—The home team last night defeated Tillsonburg in an intermediate O. H. A. game by 18 to 4, half-time score being 7 to 3. The ice was rather heavy and fast play was impossible. The teams:

Ingersoll.—Laird, goal; McLean, point; Hay, cover; Gregory, centre; McDougall, rover; Kelly, left.

Tillsonburg. — Kempton, goal; Weatherwax, point; Westler, cover; Hogarth, centre; Crossett, rover; Pearl, left.

Referee—Pete Layden, Paris.

WATERLOO DEFEATS BRANTFORD

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Waterloo, Jan. 22.—Brantford appeared here for the first time tonight and was beaten by the newly-constructed Waterloo pro. team, by 13 to 12. The teams:

Brantford.—Tyner, goal; Sandford, point; McGregor, cover; Rowden, rover; Mercer, centre; Marks, right; Kohoe, left.

Waterloo.—Cross, goal; Burgoyne, point; Axelson, cover; Malone, rover; Manson, centre; Dusome, right; J. McDonald, left.

Peterboro 3, Lindsay 2.

Lindsay, Jan. 21.—In the first game of the season of the intermediae O. H. A., Peterboro defeated Lindsay by a score of 3 to 2.

Owen Sound 6, Markdale 5

Owen Sound, Jan. 21.—Owen Sound and Markdale played a junior O. H. A. hockey match here last night, the game resulting, Owen Sound 6, Markdale 5. The play was fast all through, although the ice was soft. The score at half-time was 1 to 1.

Barrie 13, Meaford 5.

Barrie, Jan. 21. — The Dyment colts kept up their winning streak even on very heavy ice tonight, defeating Meaford here by 13 to 5. They led at half-time 8 to 3.

Bracebridge 11, Gravenhurst 2.

Bracebridge, Jan. 21. — Bracebridge juniors defeated Gravenhurst here tonight by a score of 11 to 2.

Wingham 11, Palmerston 2.

Wingham, Jan. 21. — Wingham won its fourth straight game in No. 1 district of the Northern League tonight from Palmerston, by 11 to 2. The ice was heavy and the play correspondingly slow. The teams:

Wingham—McGillivray, goal; Rose, point; Johnston, cover; Marlett, left; Woodley, right; Shafer, centre; Elliott, rover.

Palmerston — Wick, goal; Leston, point; Sadler, cover; Riggs, left, Haddock, right; Root, centre; Lawrence, rover.

Referee—S. Burns, Palmerston.

Listowel Hight School.

Listowel, Jan. 21. — In a fast game played last night Form IV. defeated Form III. 5 6 to 5 in the high school series.

THE LONDON MEDICALS DEFEATED EXETER 9 TO 7

The Local Seven Took Fast Exhibition Game Last Night on Heavy Ice.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Exeter, Jan. 22.—The London Meds. won from Exeter last night, 9 to 7, in a fast, clean game, although the ice was heavy.

The half-time score was 3 to 1. Exeter came back strong in the second half and scored three. The Meds. then retaliated by scoring six. Exeter getting the last three. The line-up:

Exeter—Goal, Bright; point, Bowden; coverpoint, Pinner; centre, Carling; left wing, Seibert; right wing, Shepherd; rover, Southcott.

Medicals—Goal, Parkinson; point, Prau; coverpoint, W. Avery; centre, Washburn; left wing, Park; right wing, Wagner.

Coke of Holkham, so we learn from W. H. R. Courtier's short "History of English Agriculture," began his great agricultural work about 1416.

About twenty thousand tons of salt herrings have been shipped to the Orient this season from Nanaimo, British Columbia, by Japanese firms.

The first cannon to be cast in one piece was made by an English ironmaster in 1543.

LADIES

and Their Escorts

Can now make arrangements for the use of PRIVATE BOWLING ALLEYS.

'Phone 2339, or call and see the manager, Mr. R. M Graham. Instruction freely given.

SPECIAL: Seats for ladies on match game nights.

Ideal Bowling Alleys

195 KING STREET.

Some Things Players MIGHT Do

70 P. C. OF AUTOS MADE IN DETROIT

City of the Straits Is the Greatest Motor Centre in America.

MAY GET NATIONAL SHOW

In 1912—Springs of a Car Should Be Watched — Food for the Autoist.

Detroit, Jan. 22—Because Detroit makes about 70 per cent of the motor cars turned out by manufacturers in the United States, and because the big national organization, the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, is now without a pavilion which will accommodate its annual show, hitherto held in Madison Square Garden, local men associated with the industry are hopeful that the event will come to this city in 1912.

How About Detroit?

At a meeting of the association during the show last week the problem of a future location for the display was discussed, and Detroit is said to have figured prominently in the consideration.

Three years ago the Detroit Automobile Dealers' Association took the Detroit automobile show out of the hands of private enterprise, the show for all of the dealers and conducted on the profit-sharing principle was established. In three years that show has grown to be the greatest in the country, from the automobile point of view.

Biggest Show Yet.

The show which will open Monday in the Wayne Pavilion will be the largest automobile show ever held in the United States. This year's show in Madison Square Garden, held under the auspices of the A. L. A. M., was the largest show ever held in the history of that organization. It had 54 makes of cars. The D. A. D. A. show next week will have at least eight more makes, and from ten to fifteen more models than were shown in New York's national exhibition.

FOOD FOR THE AUTO FIEND.

In Detroit alone there are 25 factories turning out automobiles, and in four other Michigan cities within a radius of 90 miles there are ten additional factories. The combined output of these factories will approximate 150,000 cars for this year, so one does not have to look far to find the backbone of the automobile industry.

New York, Chicago and other cities are big retail centres, so that the annual shows are productive of much good, but the manufacturers are hoping for the establishment of a national exposition, where the cars can be demonstrated under any and all conditions, from racing to reliability, where the army of dealers from ocean to ocean can see the cars built and test their parts.

Detroit's show is to be an automobile event in every respect. The decorations by Designer Wagner are being hauled to the gardens on sturdy auto trucks, and the machines will be hoisted to the second floor by means of a rope and pulley operated by an automobile.

Mayor Breitmeyer is enthusiastic over the proposition of giving a national automobile show in the City of the Straits in 1912. Instead of such an event in 1912 it may be brought about in 1911.

"We don't want to wait until 1912," declared Manager Gillespie in a discussion at the Wayne last night with Mayor Breitmeyer and several other prominent men of the automobile world. "New York with her two big buildings about to be abandoned will be quick to furnish another building of some kind. It is a case of strike while the iron is hot. I will be greatly disappointed if steps are not taken immediately with a view of bringing the big exposition to this city next year."

The springs of a car should be examined occasionally, for while they are neglected this seemingly trifling matter has a direct bearing upon the smooth, easy-running of the vehicle. Owing to the fact that the springs are exposed to the weather, rust is very likely to occur, and to this unexpected corrosion is often due the occasional squeak that occurs. Although some motor cars are provided with means for lubricating the friction surfaces, many are not so well provided for, and when rust makes its appearance along the joints there is a crying need for oil.

The shackle joints should also have a little oil occasionally, and when about this work it is well to examine the nuts of the spring clips, which sometimes work loose. The steering gear should always be given proper care, and the levers, pins and joints should be kept free of dirt and well oiled. This is a very important matter, and as neglect may result in accidental injuries to both car and driver, the steering gear mechanism ought to have frequent and careful examination.

The members of a recently-discharged grand jury in St. Louis have recommended that all chauffeurs be required to pass an examination before a competent board of examiners regarding their physical fitness and driving knowledge and skill before being permitted to operate motor vehicles.

In its report the grand jury advocates the establishment of a system of licensing drivers by a board of examiners created either by the authority of the city or the state, and no drivers be permitted to operate cars in the city limits of St. Louis unless they have licenses from this board. The members of the grand jury also recommended that chauffeurs' licenses should be revoked for drunkenness, recklessness or the unauthorized use of another person's automobile.

ON THEIR WAY TO WATERLOO.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Jack Macdonald and Joe Malone, two of Quebec's forward men, left yesterday afternoon for aWterloo, Ont., where they will join the local hockey team.

PETROLEA CURLERS TO HOLD A BONSPEIL

Oil Town Men to Celebrate Their Thirtieth Anniversary in a Fitting Manner.

ARRANGEMENTS PERFECT

Two Covered Rinks and Seven Sheets of Ice To Handle Event.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Petrolea, Jan. 22.—Invitations to curlers of Western Ontario to attend the big bonspiel, which is being put on to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Petrolea club have been sent out, and on Feb. 8 play will commence.

With good curling weather, everything should go off well, as the programme is one of the finest ever arranged in Ontario.

The Petrolea club is one of the oldest curling clubs in Ontario, and the members of the club are well known to the bonspielers and tankard players and curlers who generally take part in these contests.

With two covered rinks, with seven sheets of ice, a large number can be accommodated, and the three different events can be played off in good time. The entries from the curling clubs should be sent in good time to the secretary, J. C. Waddell.

COURT ECLIPSE WINS CLOSE ONE FROM ORIENT

Last Carpetball Game at Winner's Hall Last Night Resulted in 47 to 46 Score.

Court Eclipse defeated Court Orient in one of the closest games of the season in the C. O. F. Carpetball League at Court Eclipse Hall in the Carling block last evening by 47 to 46.

This win increases Court Eclipse's lead by three points.

Following is the standing to date:

Court—	Won.	Lost.	Play.	P.C.
Eclipse	8	4	12	.67
London City	6	4	10	.60
Orient	5	5	10	.50
Victory	6	6	12	.50
Middlesex	5	6	11	.45
Robin Hood	3	8	11	.27

DE PALMA WILL TRY AGAIN

Injured Auto Driver Will Return to Track Next Month.

New York, Jan. 21.—Ralph De Palma, the automobile driver, who was seriously injured in a race at Danbury, Conn., last summer, has so far recovered that he is again in training, preparing to engage in automobile speed contests this spring.

His first appearance will be in a new 90-horsepower racer at New Orleans next month.

TURF RESULTS

Jacksonville.

Profit 4 to 1, Col. Austin 20 to 1, Bertha E. 3 to 5.

Stepfather 11 to 5, Glora G. Byron 18 to 5, Old Squaw 5 to 2.

Mary F. 2 to 1, George W. Lebolt 6 to 1, LaSalle 5 to 1.

T. M. Greene 7 to 2, Nethermost 11 to 5, Sager 3 to 1.

Smug 13 to 5, Tempter 7 to 2, Starover 11 to 5.

Elfall 18 to 5, Robin Grey 14 to 5, Billy Pulman 3 to 1.

Tampa.

Lady Helen 15 to 1, Daisy B. 2 to 1, Address 6 to 1.

St. Deiniol 1 to 2, Caesar 3 to 1, Brookline 10 to 1.

Billy Hibbs even, Lottie Darr 9 to 1, Joe Moser even

Lens 3 to 1, Alice 4 to 1, Alice Mack 10 to 1.

Edwin L. 1 to 3, Autumn Girl 5 to 1, Icarian 4 to 1.

Lafayette 3 to 1, Pirate Diana 6 to 1, Canoplan 2 to 1.

Oakland.

Woodlander 2 to 5, Swaggerlater 5 to 1, R. H. Flaherty 12 to 1.

Ampedo 11 to 2, Likely Dendonne 8 to 5, Sir Barry 20 to 1.

Burleigh 6 to 1, Father Stafford 6 to 5, Belle Snicker 20 to 1.

Coppertown 5 to 1, Miles 6 to 1, Raleigh P. D. 11 to 5.

Meltondale 6 to 1, Mike Jordon 4 to 1, Mossback 30 to 1.

Kaiserhof 8 to 1, Coppers 9 to 2, Lasell 8 to 1.

Juarez.

B. J. Swanner 7 to 2, Florence Hyers 8 to 1, Regards 20 to 1.

Dan Norton 9 to 5, May Bride 5 to 1, Fairmont 8 to 1.

Col. Bob 5 to 1, Goldfinn 21 to 5, Enfield 3 to 4.

Kiamesha 13 to 5, Gibson 3 to 1, Hannibal Bey 9 to 2.

Reo Pecos 10 to 1, Bob Lynch 5 to 1, Judith Page 10 to 1.

Himalaya 5 to 1, Buna 7 to 1, Hughes 2 to 1.

The death is noted at Weymouth, England, of Capt. Frederick Charles Ashley Ogilvy, who gained great distinction for his services with the British naval brigade in the early stages of the South African war.

SLEEP THEORY UPSET TREPHINED SKULL AIDS

Not Caused by Lessening of Blood Pressure on Brain, But Opposite.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 22.—Experiments in search of the mysteries of sleep, made at the University of Michigan upon patients with trephined skulls, have completely overturned the accepted theory of the cause of sleep. Instead of sleep being due to a lessening of blood pressure in the brain, directly the opposite was demonstrated.

Professor R. M. Wenley, head of the philosophical department, mentioned these experiments in a recent lecture in Detroit. They are not yet completed. But Professor Wenley today in an interview gave an outline of what has been accomplished. In the university psychological laboratory investigations were undertaken into the phenomena of sleep, and as a result the bodily conditions accompanying sleep have been set forth in new light.

The investigations were peculiarly interesting, and, to the lay mind, novel. Subjects who had suffered fractures of the skull, and whose skulls had been trephined, were chosen, because the process of trephining left part of the surface of the brain free from the skull. By as little movement as ingenuity could make possible, the head of each subject was placed in a sling.

By delicate and most careful measurements the following results were secured and tabulated (from the first, the investigation taking a physiological direction): The size of volume of the brain increases when the individual goes to sleep, and decreases when he awakens. The size of the hands and feet increases when the man is asleep and becomes small when he is awake.

On this point it was noted that in some cases the brain became smaller at first and then increased as sleep became deeper.

JOHNSON DECIDES ON SALT LAKE

Black Champion Says It is Part of Fighter's Duty to Change Governor's Mind.

New York, Jan. 22.—Shifting with all the agility that a good pugilist is supposed to have, Jack Johnson has now decided that the championship battle should take place in Salt Lake City.

Johnson received a telegram last night from Tex Rickard, and after reading it he declared positively that he would fight Jeffries in Salt Lake City.

"Rickard has the goods now," insisted Johnson.

"The governor? Isn't it possible for big fighters to make a governor change his mind? Anyway, I'll be there to furnish my part of the entertainment, and it will be a pleasant affair to everyone except those that bet against me."

AXE FALLS ON RECRUIT

Britton, Williamsport Pitcher, is Sent Back to Minors by Detroit Club.

Detroit, Jan. 22.—The axe has descended on the Tiger recruits. Britton, the pitcher secured from the Williamsport club by Detroit at the conclusion of the 1909 season, was yesterday sent back to the club from which he was obtained.

NEW STAND FOR REDS

Erection of New Seats Will Be Commenced at Close of Season.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—President Harrimann announced here this afternoon that the new grandstand, which will be built to accommodate 20,000 people at League Park, would be erected as soon as the next ball season ends. He has arranged, he said, to buy the property and the additional strips of land on either side of the big lot. He said the new grandstand would cost approximately $100,000, and would be so built that baseball in summer and theatricals in winter could be used on the diamond. For the present the club will content itself with a few additional rows in the grandstand.

JONES RETURNS TO GAME

Fielder Will Coach Oregon College Baseball Team.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 21.—Fielder Jones, ex-manager of the Chicago American League Club, but now owner of extensive timber interests in Oregon, has signed to coach the baseball squad of the Oregon Agricultural College. Jones signed his contract yesterday, and will begin work with the collegians the latter part of February.

MONTREAL TO REPORT MARCH 20.

Columbia, S.C., Jan. 21.—The Montreal Eastern League Baseball Club will do its spring training in Columbia, according to a telegram received by the president of the local club from Manager Edward Barrow, of the Montreal club. The Eastern Leaguers will arrive in Columbia about March 20.

NEW 100-YARD RECORD.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—M. McDermott, a high school swimmer, established a new American record for the 100-yard breast stroke in a match last night. His time was 1 minute and 17 seconds, clipping 2 seconds off the previous record

MAY HAVE SUNDAY BALL IN BOSTON

Bill Providing Local Option Introduced in Massachusetts.

BUT IT MAY BE KILLED

Other Moves to Allow Sunday Sport Fell Through—Cities Decide.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 21.—In the Legislature this afternoon, Representative James H. Mellen, of Worcester, landed in the hall of fame with a hop, skip and a leap when he presented a bill to provide for local option on Sunday baseball.

"This bill touches the question of Sunday baseball right where it lives," said Mr. Mellen. "It puts it up to the people of each community to determine whether they want Sunday games or not. It is a sensible way of deciding the question."

Efforts to amend the Sunday law with reference to Sunday sports have failed from time to time, and the probability is that the bill will be killed. If it should pass the voters of each city will say "yes" or "no" at the state election.

HARRY SMITH LOST JOB AT HAILEYBURY

Once Famous Centre Player Not Fast Enough for the Company, so He Was Handed His Release.

Cobalt, Ont., Jan. 21.—Harry Smith, the famous centre man, and one time recognized as the best all-round in hockey, who has been playing for two years on the Haileybury team, was released yesterday. Harry was captain of the team, but in all the practices held only got out to a few of them. In the Cobalt-Haileybury game Tuesday, he did not show up well, and was the weakest man on the team, not having his old-time shooting form. Time and again he missed shots or over-skated the puck in front of the goal.

Haileybury have two utility men, and Nick Bawlf, the Ottawa football halfback, will be played at rover, and Dey moved up to centre for Saturday night's game with the Wanderers. Otherwise the line will not be changed. All the team now requires is another forward, to be carried along as utility man.

Haileybury players leave on Sunday for a two weeks' trip to Eastern points, to play scheduled games with Renfrew, Ottawa, Wanderers, Les Canadiens and Shamrocks.

MAY SPLIT OVER SCHEDULE

National League Clubs Will Decide on 168-Game Plan Sunday.

New York, Jan. 21.—Charles H. Ebbetts, president of the Brooklyn National League baseball club, has called a meeting of the schedule committee of the National League for Pittsburg on next Sunday afternoon, presumably for the discussion of the proposed 168-game schedule, which just now is the bone of contention among baseball men.

There are indications that a split among the clubs over this question is not regarded as unlikely.

John B. Dovey, of the Boston club, was in New York yesterday for a long conference with Ebbetts, and it was reported that the Boston man came on to voice his opinion that the old 154-game schedule is good enough.

BRITISHERS COMING

Lawn Bowling Board Accepts Challenge of Canadians.

London, Jan. 21.—The British International Lawn Bowling Board has decided to accept Canada's challenge for a match. A British team of between 20 and 30 will leave England about Aug. 8, 1910, for a month's tour of Canada.

WHITE WOULD PLAY FIRST

"Doc" Will Ask Duffy for Tryout at Initial Sack.

Washington, Jan. 21.—"Doc" White, the crack left-hander of the Chicago White Sox, wants to play first base this season, and is going to ask Manager Hugh Duffy to give him a chance during the early practice games. The lanky twirler held down the initial sack before he discovered that he could pitch, and he thinks that a little practice would soon demonstrate to the fans that he can deliver the goods.

Since the White Sox have passed up "Jiggs" Donohue and Frank Isbell, the first base job has been causing Comiskey and Duffy no little concern. A number of youngsters have been signed and will be tried out this spring.

COCKING MAIN "PULLED."

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 21.—The Baltimore county police descended upon a cocking main between Baltimore and Philadelphia, near Gowans, a suburb of this city, early today, and captured two score out of 200 men present, about half of whom are said to be Philadelphians. At the police court the prisoners were released upon the payment of a small fine each. Five fights had been settled, four of which were won by Baltimore birds, and so intent were the spectators on the sport that the approach of the police was unnoticed until they were fairly trapped in the cellar where the main was taking place. The crowd, however, succeeded in gaining the upper floor through a trapdoor, broke through the outer doors and fled in all directions.

FRED WHITCROFT HAS SIGNED WITH RENFREW

Former Peterboro Player Who Came East With Edmonton Team, Goes to Millionaires.

Ottawa, Jan. 21. — Fred Whitcroft, the brilliant rover of the Edmonton team, whose work was one of the big sensations in the Stanley Cup series, which closed last night, will finish the season with the Renfrew hockey team. One hour after the close of the big game last night Whitcroft signed a Renfrew contract at the Russell House. Whitcroft is understood to be getting the same kind of a salary as tempted Fred Taylor to leave Ottawa and Lester Patrick to forsake Nelson.

After Others.

Renfrew is negotiating with Hay Millar and Bert Boulton, of the Edmonton team, and may land them today. The others of the Edmonton seniors will likely go back to the West today. Millar and Boulton said last night that they would accompany them. Ross is going to Iroquois to visit friends, and Field will leave the party at Winnipeg.

Whitcroft wired home yesterday asking permission to stay, and it was granted him.

The Edmonton players came out of the Stanley Cup series in surprisingly good shape. Whitcroft and Millar had a few bruises, but none were serious enough to require medical aid.

The receipts last night reached $2,800.

PROTEST ENTERED BY WHITBY CLUB

Port Perry Player Alleged To Be Over the Age Limit for Junior O. H. A. Series.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—The Whitby club entered a protest today with the O.H.A. against the Port Perry club, alleging that Willie Hall, one of the Port Perry players, is over age.

The protest of Port Hope against the Oshawa O.H.A. junior team has been withdrawn, the players in question having been found to be under age.

By mutual consent Trenton intermediates will play in Belleville on Jan. 25 and in Trenton on the 31st. This is reversing the matches as originally scheduled.

Today's O.H.A. registrations were as follows:

Cobourg (Int.)—M. D. Nicholson.

Ingersoll (Int.)—Charles Woolson.

Stratford (Int.)—E. W. Murray.

Port Hope (Int.)—W. F. Pennington.

Peterboro (Int.)—S. W. Rose, Alan Campbell, Leonard Gibson, Chas. Ray.

Lindsay (Int.)—R. Blomfield, F. E. Taylor, Harry McConnell, F. Cote, F. J. Carew, Alfred Gamble, Byron M. Grey, Russell Macdougall, Joseph Cain, W. E. Stoddard.

SLEUTHS GIVING SCHMIDT WORRY

Wanted to Know About Uncancelled Stamp on Whiskey Barrel in His New Saloon.

BLAMES FORMER OWNER

Charley After Baseball Franchise and Also Managing Wrestler as Side Issue.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 21.—Charley Schmidt, the Detroit backstop, is lying awake nights trying to figure out what Uncle Sam is going to do with him since federal sleuths found at Schmidt's saloon an empty whiskey barrel bearing an uncancelled stamp. The offense is one of the most serious on the government statues. Schmidt recently purchased a saloon here. He says the barrel was left at his place by the former proprietors, but the Government holds him responsible. An effort is being made to compromise the case without prosecution. The Government is now investigating Schmidt's story.

Schmidt is trying to secure a franchise in the Western Association for Fort Smith, and has entered into negotiations with President Shively. However, he says he will not desert the Detroit team.

"Boss" is also branching out into the wrestling game, and has matched Andy Bullock, a big coal miner, with Tom Downing, the southern champion.

TWO NEW PITCHERS FOR TORONTO CLUB

Dudley A. Thompson and William C. Corey Signed—Highly Recommended.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—The Star says: President McCaffery, of the Toronto Ball Club, received the signed contracts today of two crack semi-pro. pitchers, Dudley A. Thompson, of New York, and Wm C. Corey, of Dorchester, Mass. Thompson is said to be a particularly good twirler. Corey is well recommended by Fred Lake.

WINGHAM DEFEATS LUCKNOW.

Wingham, Jan. 21.—The rinks of Lucknow curlers were defeated here:

Wingham.		Lucknow.	
Van Norman, sk.	11	McIlarry, skip	16
Crawford, skip	17	Reid, skip	8
Total	28	Total	24

Majority for Wingham, 4 shots.

Umpire Dudley Holmes has called Tankard Group No. 13 to play on Monday. The event was postponed from Thursday, owing to the soft weather. Wingham, Harrision and Lucknow comprise the district.

CLACHAN.

Clachan, Jan. 21.—Mrs. James Fisher is visiting her mother, Mrs. John McLarty.

Quite a number of the young people from around here attended the oyster supper held at William Wootten's on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Graham and children spent Sunday at the residence of John A. McDonald.

The concert, which was held in Oak Grove school on Monday evening, was a decided success, and $35 was taken at the door.

Andrew Thompson and his brother John called on friends here on Monday.

QUITE ANOTHER THING.

[Lippincott's Magazine.]

"Whom are you going to give those cigars to?"

"To the janitor, so that he will give us more heat."

"Why, I thought I heard you abusing him terribly this morning."

"My dear woman, you don't think I dare address the janitor like that? I was talking to the landlord."

Don't let your Cough reach the danger stage use Shiloh's Cure now —it Banishes Coughs Cures Throat troubles

Some people who contract a cold are prone to say "it's not serious, I'll let it wear off." That's an unsafe attitude to take—

GET SHILOH'S CURE IN TIME

One of the children goes about coughing—"Oh, Willie is pretty strong, I'll keep him home a day or so and the cough will go." Perhaps it will. Perhaps it won't—

USE SHILOH'S CURE NOW

Yes—this asthma doesn't give me much rest and I've tried nearly everything." Friend says: "My father cured me of asthma thirty years ago with Shiloh's Cure—

START SHILOH'S CURE TO-DAY"

Baby is croupy, whooping cough developing—"What can we get that we can rely on to cut that dangerous, choking phlegm?"

"Don't like the way son's cough is settling on his lungs. He says they're sore, feverish, weak—there's danger." There is—

THE REMEDY—SHILOH'S CURE

Wife says: "John, you really must stay home and doctor that cold—you can't keep up with it." Valuable time lost—situation imperilled. Needlessly. For in one night—

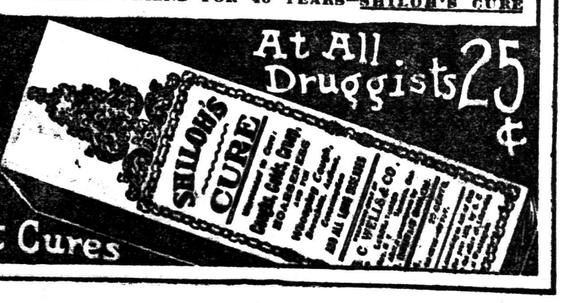
SHILOH'S CURE CURES COUGHS

"Bronchitis again—I get it every winter—do wish I could cure it." You can, once for all, with Shiloh's Cure—it allays inflammation, builds up weakened lung tissues.

SHILOH'S CURE IS GUARANTEED

It banishes Asthma, makes strong the vocal chords and stimulates the whole breathing tract to health and strength. Just try

THE FAMILY FRIEND FOR 40 YEARS—SHILOH'S CURE



GET YOUR SHARE OF THE WEALTH WESTERN CANADA'S DEVELOPMENT IS PRODUCING.

VICTORIA PARK

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.,

The Heart of Western Canada Most Flourishing City

Watch for double-page display write up of Victoria Park in Toronto city daily papers of Jan. 22, 1910, and Jan. 29, 1910.

Victoria Park sale commences Feb. 7, 1910.

All lots will be sold 10 days after sale opens

We have appointed Messrs. Knott & Sangster our agents for sale of Victoria Park.

See them for full particulars.

J. J. CARRICK

Head Office: 420 VICTORIA AVE., FORT WILLIAM

TORONTO—1307 Traders' Bank Building.
MONTREAL—226 St. James Street.
PORT ARTHUR—22 Cumberland Street.

83c-tyw

THURSDAY'S FULL VOTE IN BRITISH ELECTIONS

The Details of Ridings—How Each Stood at Previous Election.

The following are the details of the voting on Thursday in the British elections:

LIBERALS—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Yorkshire (Haliamshire):
J. Wadsworth, Liberal 10,193
S. Tummis, Unionist 6,185
Liberal majority 1905 1,568
Grantham:
A. Priestley, Liberal 1,848
Capt. G. H. S. Smythe, Unionist 1,702
Liberal majority 1906 109
Pontefract:
Sir W. Mussey, Liberal 1,924
Col. J. R. Shaw, Unionist 1,515
Liberal majority 1906 807
Yorkshire W. (Doncaster):
Nicholson, Liberal 10,654
Whitnorth, Unionist 7,985
Liberal majority 1906 3,169
Yorkshire W. (Rothewar):
W. Holland, Liberal 12,225
Grausfield, Unionist 4,864
Liberal unopposed 1906.
Yorkshire W. (Barnsley):
Walten, Liberal 10,245
Graser, Unionist 5,053
Liberal unopposed in 1906.
Yorkshire W. (Colne Valley):
Seith, Liberal 4,741
Carpenter, Unionist 3,750
Victor Grayson, Socialist 3,143
Labor elected 1906.
Socialist elected 1908.
Liberal majority 1907 153
Norfolk Southwest:
Winfrey, Liberal 4,239
Hare, Unionist 4,000
Liberal majority 1906 903
Carmarthenshire East:
Thomas, Liberal 7,615
Peel, Unionist 2,451
Liberal unopposed in 1906.
Cheshire (Hythe):
Neilson, Liberal 4,476
Eastham, Unionist 4,461
Anderson, Labor 2,491
Liberal majority 1906 65
Lancashire N. (Lancaster):
Heline, Liberal 7,132
Taylor, Unionist 6,048
Liberal majority 1906 884

LABORITES ELECTED.

Lancashire (West Houghton):
W. T. Wilson, Labor 10,141
H. Morgan Byrne, Unionist . 7,709
Labor majority 1906 3,128
Lancashire (Newton):
J. A. Seddon, Labor 7,256
Lord Wolmer, Unionist 6,504
Labor majority 1906 541
Derbyshire (Chesterfield):
Haslam, Labor 8,234
Radford, Unionist 5,693
Liberal majority 1906 1,664
Glamorganshire (Gower):
Williams, Labor 9,312
Simmer, Unionist 2,532
Labor majority in 1906 299

LIBERALS—SCOTLAND.

Kirkcaldy Burghs:
Sir J. H. Dalziel, Liberal 5,035
— Baumann, Unionist 1,359
Liberal majority 1906 3,249
Montrose Burghs:
R. V. Harcourt, Liberal 3,606
J. Burgess, Labor 1,888
W. Low, Unionist 1,592
Liberal majority 1908 1,507
Aberdeenshire W.:
J. M. Henderson, Liberal 5,901
G. Smith, Unionist 3,194
Liberal majority 1906 3,158
Berwickshire:
H. J. Tennant, Liberal 2,992
Seton-Kerr, Unionist 2,060
Liberal majority 1906 1,351
Peebles and Selkirk:
Younger, Liberal 1,941
Steel, Unionist 1,735
Liberal majority 1906 406
Dumfriesshire:
Molteno, Liberal 4,663
Murray, Unionist 4,091
Liberal majority 1906 1,383

NATIONALISTS—IRELAND.

Belfast, W.:
Devlin, Nationalist 4,651
Carpenter, Unionist 4,064
Magee, Independent Unionist.. 75
Nationalist majority, 1906 16
Longford:
Phillips, Nationalist, unopposed.
Nationalist unopposed, 1906.
Queen's County (Ossory):
W. Delany, Nationalist, unopposed.
Galway County, East:
Roache, Nationalist, unopposed.

OPPOSITION—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Canterbury:
J. Henniker Heaton, Unionist. 1,371
T. B. Goldney, Independent Unionist 1,350
H. D. Woodcock, Liberal 815
Unionist majority, 1906 946
Huntingdonshire, South:
J. Cator, Unionist 2,466
Hon. O. Brett, Liberal 2,099
Liberal majority, 1906 469
Middlesex (Brentford):
Lord A. F. Compton, Unionist. 10,675
Dr. V. H. Rutherford, Liberal. 6,819
Liberal majority, 1906 453
Rutlandshire:
J. Gretton, Unionist 2,235
J. N. Emery, Liberal 1,531
Unionist majority in 1907 851
Essex N. (Saffron-Walden):
Col. D. J. Proty, Unionist 4,223
Hon. J. A. Pease, Liberal 4,011
Liberal majority, 1906 1,268
Lincolnshire (Louth):
H. L. Brackenbury, Unionist... 4,433
T. Davies, Liberal 4,275
Liberal majority, 1906 979
Herefordshire N. (Leominster):
Sir J. Rankin, Unionist 4,822
E. Lamb, Liberal 3,091
Liberal majority, 1906 28
Staffordshire, N. E. (Leck):
Col Heath, Unionist 5,463
— Pearce, Liberal 5,433
Liberal majority, 1906 1,474
Lincolnshire (Sleaford):
E. Royds, Unionist 5,265
— Luplin, Liberal 4,000
Liberal majority, 1906 283
Surrey (Epsom):
Keswick, Unionist 16,915
Rollet, Liberal 5,232
Unionist majority, 1906 1,095
Devonshire (Totnes):
Mildmay, Unionist 5,505
Foot, Liberal 3,573
Unionist majority, 1906 2,228
Hampshire N. (Basingstoke):
Salter, Unionist 7,506
Wallis, Liberal 3,821
Unionist majority, 1906 259
Kent (Ashford):
Hardy, Unionist 7,966
Farrer, Liberal 4,428
Unionist majority, 1906 380
Somerset (Bridgewater):
Saunders, Unionist 5,578
Hicks, Liberal 3,898
Liberal majority, 1906 17
Essex N. E. (Harwich):
Newton, Unionist 6,757
Lever, Liberal 5,608
Liberal majority, 1906 342
Yorkshire N. (Whitby):
Beckett, Unionist 5,161
Jardine, Liberal 4,602
Unionist majority, 1906 71

IRELAND.

Belfast North:
J. Thompson, Unionist 6,275
Robert Gageley, Labor 3,951
Unionist majority, 1907 1,827
Londonderry City:
Lord Hamilton, Unionist 2,435
Leslie, Nationalist 2,378
Nationalist in 1906 unopposed.
Belfast South:
Chambers, Unionist 5,772
Sloan, Independent Unionist .. 3,552
Unionist majority, 1906 816
Tyrone South:
Homer, Unionist 3,054
Sloan, Independent Unionist .. 2,770
Liberal majority, 1906 283

SCOTLAND.

Perthshire West:
Marquis of Tullebardine Unionist 3,864
Morrison, Liberal 3,566
Liberal majority, 1906 803

$50,000 INCREASE GIVEN ENGINEERS

Pere Marquette System Raises Wages of 450 Men and Shortens Their Hours.

Detroit, Jan. 21.—Representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers report that an agreement has been made with the officials of the Pere Marquette Railroad whereby every one of the 450 engineers employed by that system will receive increases in pay and the benefit of better hours.

The engineers themselves estimate that the concession made will add from $40,000 to $50,000 to the annual payroll of the company.

The engineers say they are much pleased with the settlement, and the attitude of the company toward them.

ROOT SELECTED FISHERIES COUNSEL

Will State the Case for Uncle Sam Against Newfoundland.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Root, of New York, will be the leading counsel for the United States in the Newfoundland fishery arbitration case, which will come up for argument before the Hague court next June. Senator Root was selected for this post because the arbitration case was initiated while he was secretary of state, and he is especially familiar with the facts. President Taft, it is understood, urged Senator Root to accept.

SAVINGS BANK CLOSES.

Southbridge, Mass., Jan. 21.—The Southbridge Savings Bank was closed today by order of Bank Commissioner Chapin.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine**
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

For Edison and Columbia machines and records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street. 29tf-t.

PROFESSOR JAMES ON RISE OF UNIVERSITIES

Instructive Address Last Night at the Western University.

Dr. N. C. James delivered the second of the series of university extension lectures at the Western University last night on the subject, "The Rise of the Mediaeval Universities."

First the lecturer traced the course of education from Greco-Roman times to the eleventh century. In the ancient world there were universities, known by different names, at Athens, Alexandria, Rome, Constantinople, Berytus, etc. The studies taken up were those of the Trivium (grammar, dialectic, and rhetoric), and the mathematical studies of the Quadivium (arithmetic, geometry, music, astronomy). In addition to these, Alexandria was a great centre for medicine, and Rome for law. By the middle of the fifth century these were decadent, except, perhaps, Constantinople, partly from internal reasons, partly owing to the hostility of Christianity to heathen learning. The Christian schools, beginning at Alexandria, 181 A.D., were soon established, wherever there was a bishop's seat, and in other places.

Ancient Schools.

When Christianity became the state religion it obtained control of the existing schools, and from this time on there were two classes of schools—the Cathedral and the Monastic, the latter in our period mostly founded by Benedictine monks, or other orders upon whom the teaching of boys was enjoined. Charlemagne, at the close of the eighth century found it necessary to stimulate the efforts of the schools and to some extent reformed them, establishing a palace school for the laity, and strengthening up the schools at Pavia, Bologna, and Paris. Except in a few centres the reforms were, however, short-lived, as were those of Alfred the Great in England, 50 years later.

The condition of the schools in 1000 A.D. was not on the whole good. A few centres there were where for a time under some remarkable teachers, like Gerbert of Rheims or Bernard of Chartres a high standard of instruction was maintained; but in general the course was very meagre. Discipline was unduly severe, the general theory being that the devil was in every boy, and if in driving him out the boy was the sufferer, it was only a painful necessity. But already conditions, mainly outside the schools, were improving. Commercial activity as well as the Crusades made Europe acquainted with the civilization of the Mohammedan world. In all their larger cities, including those of Spain, the arts and sciences were flourishing. Well endowed schools and libraries were to be found everywhere.

European Scholars.

Scholars from Europe were to be found in their universities. The organization of towns (communes), and of trades guilds, brought men together, and taught them to govern themselves. The institution of chivalry, an expression of sturdy Teutonic individualism, with its ideals of personal courage, courtesy, justice, etc., flourished in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, just at the time when the new universities arose. A spirit of inquiry, of discussion had already shown itself in theology, and had led to a more profound and extensive treatment of that subject than could be given in the schools. It became necessary to extend the scope of study in that direction. It also became necessary to advance along the lines of law and medicine. It was this necessity for specialization which finally determined the development of the early universities. Medicine was the specialty at Salernum, law at Bologna, theology allied to philosophy at Paris.

The early history of those institutions and their organization was touched upon, as well as that of Oxford. In the 50 or 75 years which closed the twelfth and began the thirteenth century, the early universities had developed each one from within. They cannot be said to have been founded—they just grew. They laid out their work along the lines of the trades guilds, and, indeed, they were guilds, composed of teachers and students. First came the years of apprenticeship, closing with the degree of bachelor; then the journeyman years, leading to that of master or doctor. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries some ten universities grew up; in the fourteenth, eighteen more; in the fifteenth, twenty-nine were added.

LEWIS SAYS FOES ASSIST OPERATORS

Asserts Obstructionists, by Delaying Convention, Eat Up Locals' Money.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21.—In accepting re-election as president of today's session of the convention of the United Mine Workers of North America, President Thomas L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, Ohio, declared that his political enemies within the organizations are only supplying ammunition to the operators, whom the bituminous coal miners are to meet Feb. 1 to negotiate a new wage contract. The "obstructionists," he said, by delaying the proceedings, were piling up useless expense on the local unions which supported the delegates in the convention.

Lewis opposed a motion put by his defeated rival for the presidency, William Green, of Coshocton, Ohio, that the operators of the bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, should be invited to come to Indianapolis for the Tri-State convention conference with the miners instead of meeting them at Toledo, as arranged. Lewis said he feared the operators might take advantage of the proposition to break the agreement of the conference on the ground that it originally named Toledo as the meeting place.

Green replied that if the operators declined to come to Indianapolis the miners would yield and meet them at Toledo. His motion was then carried. The international officers and the presidents of the districts included in the Tri-State agreement with the addition of the Illinois district, were appointed a committee to ask the operators to change the meeting place to Indianapolis. The Illinois operators, it is said, will not participate in the conference.

QUAKE SOMEWHERE.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—The seismograph of St. Louis University registered an earthquake which began at 3:03:10 this morning and lasted until 3:45:36. The movement was directly from the west with traces from the south.

HELPLESS FOR DAYS IN ATLANTIC STORM

Captain and Crew of the Steamer Bengore Head Have Thrilling Experience.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 22.—The experience of Captain Ferguson and the forty men comprising the crew of the steamer Bengore Head, which was towed into port last night, made a thrilling tale. When the Bengore Head was picked up at sea by the Allan Line steamer Pomeranian last Sunday there was not a pound of coal left in her bunkers. In his determination to reach port, Captain Ferguson had his men rip out all of the vessel's woodwork for fuel. When the Pomeranian fell in with the Bengore Head, the latter craft had been helpless for two days and was drifting dangerously near the Vidgin docks, off the Newfoundland coast at the mercy of wind and sea. Last Saturday all of the steamer's boats were washed away by the waves, which constantly swept the steamer. The Bengore Head, when towed into port last night, ended a 25 days' trip.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW

Commercial Situation in All Centres of the Dominion.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say most lines of trade are showing signs of recovery from the after-holiday lull, and as business opens out the feeling of confidence regarding the future becomes more marked. Retail trade is of fair volume, and wholesalers are in receipt of good sorting orders. The drygoods trade is brisk. Spring lines are going out well and orders are of good volume. Prices on nearly all textiles are firm. A normal trade is reported for groceries. Sugars are steady with a slightly firmer tone. Canned goods hold firm, and in some lines of vegetables stocks are light. Hardware business holds fairly active, with a fairly good demand for seasonable lines. Good buying is reported in metals, particularly iron, which is firm in sympathy with old country markets. Manufacturers are busy, and they are generally reported to have plenty of orders on hand to carry them well into the spring. Boot and shoe men are fairly large buyers of leather, and they are looking forward to a big season's business. Hides are easier. Country trade is fairly good and collections are generally satisfactory.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say there has been further improvement in both wholesale and retail trade during the past week. Retailers say seasonable stocks are moving nicely, and special sales of furniture and whitewear are keeping the larger stores busy. In whitewear the turn-over of stocks has been unusually heavy. Wholesale drygoods men report an excellent sorting trade, and there is every indication the spring will find retailers' shelves well cleared. Travellers are sending in excellent orders despite firm quotations and the season's shipment will undoubtedly be unusually heavy. The hardware trade is steady in tone. At the present time not much is doing in the way of building, but spring will see great activity in this line and a resultant heavy demand for supplies. Country roads have been good and business is fairly active in all parts of the Province. Produce offers freely and prices are generally steady. Hogs and provisions are firm.

Winnipeg reports say general business there and in the surrounding country has a brisk tone for this time of the year. Wholesalers report an exceptionally good demand from country points, and they say stocks are light. The demand for spring and summer lines is heavy and everything points to a good season's business. Orders for drygoods are large. Hardware men are looking forward to a big year, as building operations in all parts of the country will be on a large scale. Staple groceries are in good demand, and prices hold steady. Collections continue generally satisfactory.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say wholesale trade is opening up nicely, and travellers are sending in good orders of a sorting-up nature. Retail trade has been good in all parts of the province, and stocks generally are reported light. Money in circulation freely, and the general tendency among buyers seems to be towards the better class of goods. Business at interior points is brisk. Labor is fully employed and the outlook for the future is excellently bright.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say trade is much about the same as the preceding week. Fairly good orders are coming to hand for summer delivery. During the past week collections have been very backward, and no immediate improvement is expected. In the city factories are fairly busy and manufacturers appear contented. City retail trade is about holding its own.

Hamilton reports say mild weather has rather acted against the movement of retail lines, but general business continues good for this time of the year. Wholesalers report the outlook for spring to be all that could be desired, and most of them have sufficient orders on hand to be able to judge on this point. Local factories continue busy, and expect to remain so indefinitely. Collections continue fair.

London reports say a fair trade is moving in all lines of goods. Travellers are sending in excellent orders for the spring, and there is a good movement in the way of sorting orders. Boot and shoe manufacturers are busy and are reported to have plenty of orders on hand. Collections are generally satisfactory.

Ottawa reports say retail trade has been rather more active during the week, and wholesalers report a fair amount of sorting-up orders. Local industries are active. Collections are fair. The volume of spring business now moving would seem to assure a heavy turn-over when the retail trade opens out.

STREET CARS SNOWED IN

Continued From Page One.

in short order the whole system was completely swamped.

Some early cars got around, but the majority of them were soon tied up. A few managed to limp back to the barns.

The snowplow was put into commission at 8:30 o'clock and started to clear away the tracks, but the task was a very heavy one. Little progress was made.

And the people walked! They had no choice in the matter, but had to "hit the trail" for the downtown sections. The snow beat into their faces and stuck to them like a poor relation.

As a result almost everybody was late for work this morning and the conversational powers of some of the bosses was most marked.

The Pere Marquette.

The Pere Marquette was also hit hard. It does not take much of a storm to tie the London and Port Stanley division up, but today the heavy snow made it impossible to move a train.

The early trains did not go out, and none from St. Thomas came to the city.

The railroad officials did not risk having them "snowed in."

A snowplow is working to force a passage through, but it is having much difficulty.

"We are completely tied up," said Mr. Tait of the Pere Marquette. "The storm is very bad, and we are certainly having our troubles."

The Grand Trunk.

"We have had little difficulty as yet," said Mr. Charles Forrester, chief dispatcher for the Grand Trunk. "The heavy snow is causing the trains to run behind their schedule, but nothing further. The storm is general and covers a considerable extent of territory."

"Our trains are running quite close to time," said Chief Dispatcher Killingsworth, of the C. P. R. "Our trains have got through all right. The storm is general and is apparently very heavy.

The Southwestern Traction Company is running cars, although all are behind their schedule.

"We are sending cars out behind our snowplows," said one of the officials. "They are making the trip from London to St. Thomas in about an hour and a half or a little less. I think we have got the best of it, and will be able to maintain a more or less regular service today."

The Street Railway.

"We are in very bad shape, said Secretary-Treasurer Bentson, of the London Street Railway. "The storm is much worse than that of a couple of weeks ago, and has completely tied us up. We have hired every team that we can possibly hire, and are attempting to dig ourselves out. The plows are out but are working under difficulties. Some of the cars are tied up in the suburbs. However, we expect to have a fairly good schedule working today."

At Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, and east of London, the storm is raging, and in every section street cars are tied up, and locomotion generally in a bad way.

LATE LOCAL NEWS

—Rev. W. E. Hassard, B.A., B.D., district secretary of the Bible Society of Canada, will give an illustrated lecture on the work of the Bible Society at the meeting of the First Methodist Epworth League Monday evening Jan. 24, at 8 p.m. This meeting will be free to all, and no collection will be taken.

Detroit Poultry Show.

Mr. Sam Charlton, of West London, made a splendid winning with his Rhode island Reds at the Detroit poultry show, taking several regular prizes and a special.

Won Sunday School Prizes.

Six of the pupils at St. Luke's Church, Broughdale, Sunday school won prize certificates at the diocesan Sunday school examination recently held. These will be presented during the school session Sunday afternoon.

Committed for Trial.

Gordon LaMothe, the young man accused of several robberies in and about Strathroy, was taken to that place yesterday to appear before Squire Noble. He was committed for trial and returned to the jail here in charge of Chief Wilson.

Won Nine Firsts.

At the recent Huron County Poultry Show, held at Clinton, Jan. 17 to 20, J. W. Jarvis, 153 Wreay street, showed 16 birds, winning 9 firsts, 6 seconds, and 1 third, and four specials. The exhibits were Light Brahmas, S. G. Dorkin, and Indian Game.

At Christ Church Schoolroom.

"Rip Van Winkle" will be repeated at Christ Church schoolroom Monday evening. The former performances were so successful that numerous requests were made to have the cantata again. All who were not fortunate enough to have seen it, should take advantage of this opportunity.

Charge of Trespass.

Information has been laid by James Cotter, of London Township, against Melvin and John Evans and Harry Mellay, of the same township, on a charge of trespass. Mr. Cotter claims that the three young men threw an enormous snowball against the side of his house, and have been making themselves a nuisance in other respects also.

Debate on the Lords.

The Baconian Club will tonight debate the question: Resolved, that the services of the British peers to the state are sufficient to justify their present status. The affirmative will be taken by Mr. U. A. Buchner, and the negative by Rev. J. G. Inkster. Associate members and others interested are invited to attend the meeting in the Albion block.

Zion Ladies' Aid.

A most successful gathering was held at the home of Mrs. R. H. Harding at Fanshawe on Thursday afternoon, when the monthly meeting of the Zion Ladies' Aid was held. It was decided to have an oyster supper on the evening of Feb. 14 in the Sunday school room of the Zion Church. The next meeting of the aid is to be held at the home of Mrs. Fred Harding.

Late Mrs. Sangster.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sangster was held this afternoon from the family residence, 335 Maitland street, to Woodlnad Cemetery, and was largely attended. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. G. Inkster, of the First Presbyterian Church. The pallbearers were Messrs. W. J. Bodman, of Buffalo; A. A. Bodman, of Merritton, brothers of deceased; W. A. Scott, of Bothwell; Isaac Unsworth and John Webster, of Florence, and J. H. Hiscocks, of this city.

Presentation to Mr. McCaffrey.

A very handsome signet ring was presented to Mr. P. J. McCaffrey, of the Nordheimer Piano Company staff, on the occasion of his severing his connection with the local office to take charge of the office at Windsor. The presentation was made by Mr. J. J. Callaghan in the manager's office, in the presence of all the members of the staff. Mr. McCaffrey came to the city from the head office in Toronto four years ago, and since that time has been the cashier of the local office.

London Poultry Still Winning.

Mr. N. McLeod, of London, at the International Show, Port Huron, this week, won first and third on White Wyandotte hens, one hen scoring 93¾ and the other 94¼ points. All birds are judged by score card at this show, and Canadian exhibitors are not very much in favor of score card judging. At Ottawa's Eastern Ontario show this week Hamilton & Scoyne's Cock of the North strain of Black Orpingtons added more laurels to their season's winnings, getting first cock, second hen, second cockerel and first, second and third pullets; also best collection and three specials. Next week is the Buffalo show, which about finishes the shows for the season.

MAKE UP YOUR MIND to save a PART of what you earn, and put it in the bank and let it stay there. How else can you get ahead?

Dollars planted in the bank are like seeds planted in the ground. They grow.

We will pay you the highest rate of interest on the money you put in our bank and compound the interest every six months.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

THREE OFFICES IN LONDON:
CORNER KING AND RICHMOND STREETS.
CORNER ADELAIDE AND DUNDAS STREETS
CORNER RICHMOND AND JOHN STREETS.

SNOW PLAYS WITH ENGINES

Two Great Locomotives to Move the Cars at the Depot.

SYMPATHYFORRAILWAYS

People Who Saw What the G. T. R. Were Up Against Forgave Company for Late Trains.

People who had waited at the Grand Trunk station this morning for a long time for trains felt a good deal of sympathy for the railroad company when they saw the fruitless efforts that two big engines made to move a string of three empty cars from in front of the station.

It was desired to move the cars out of the way in order to make up a train and an engine was sent down and coupled to them.

The engine puffed and snorted, and the wheels flew around and around, but it was unable to budge the cars.

'Longboat" Did It.

"Longboat," the big mogul which pulls the Detroit express, and makes 90 miles an hour at times, was sent down and coupled on at the rear end.

The big fellow backed away with all the force of the big boiler behind it, and with the other engine pulling at the front end the two managed to move the cars about thirty feet, and then they stuck solid. In vain the engineers backed and tried to get a start. With the pop valves blowing off and with all the force of 150 pounds of steam, the three cars refused to move, and it was not until another engine came that they were able to pull the cars slowly away up the yard.

Two Moguls.

The Toronto accommodation, which is usually made up of four cars, and is, under ordinary conditions, handled with ease by a small engine, left this morning with two of the biggest moguls on the system, double-headed, and only three cars. It was the same with many of the other trains, the officials taking absolutely no chances of getting trains stalled in the snow.

A Bad Storm.

"It is one of the worst storms we ever had," an official told The Advertiser. "The snow packs tight, and sticks to the wheels, and it is impossible to make any kind of time."

All the plows and flangers in the district are out today, and have been running for hours. Notwithstanding, trains everywhere are away late.

FARMERS ARE STALLED CANNOT GET TO HOMES

Many Will Spend the Night in London Owing to Condition of Roads.

Quite a number of farmers made a bad guess about the weather this morning, and started gaily off to market before the sun had risen, and were well on their way to the city before the storm overtook them. Now they are regretting it, for there seems no prospect of their being able to get back tonight.

The storm did not start till some time between half-past five and six, and the industrious folk had been busy for some time before that hour. All the stages arrived in the city only about an hour late, but the drivers are very dubious about the possibilities of getting back again.

One man who comes from three miles to the north, stated that he never expected to reach the city.

Roads in Bad Condition.

Throughout the country roads there were deep cuts made at the time of the heavy snow of a week or so ago, and these filled in with wonderful rapidity, till the country roads are drifted about as badly as they possibly could be.

Most of the farmers who come from any distance say that they are not going to try the roads till morning, as they have a fear of being caught miles away from anywhere.

The restaurants have been doing a record business today, as even the most faithful homekeeper didn't like to wrestle his way homeward at noon, and there was a full house in practically every place that could provide anything in the way of refreshment.

LAKE CARRIERS ELECT.

Detroit, Jan. 21.—The directors of the Lake Carriers' Association today elected the following officers: President, Wm. Livingstone, Detroit; vice-president, J. H. Sheadle; general counsel, H. D. Goulder; treasurer, George P. McKay, and secretary, Geo. A. Marr, all of Cleveland.

DEMANDS REJECTED.

New York, Jan. 21.—Announcement was made by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad this afternoon, that the road had rejected the demands of the trainmen and conductors.

The death occurred lately at Basildon Park, near Pangbourne, England, of Miss Morrison, sister of Charles Morrison, the multi-millionaire, under whose will she benefitted to a considerable extent.

Ebony Goods at Half Price

Hair Brushes, Military Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Hat Brushes, Nail Buffers, Mirrors, Etc.
—OMOND
THE LITTLE DRUG STORE,
408 Dundas Street. Phone 1429

JANUARY CLEARING SALE

HORSE BLANKETS.
SLEIGHBELLS.
SNOW SHOVELS.
SIDEWALK SCRAPERS.
CHILDREN'S SLEIGHS.
HOCKEY AND SPRING SKATES.

All these goods have to be cleared out—regardless of cost.

Cowan's Hardware
127 DUNDAS STREET.

IT DOES NOT PAY

It never pays to look shabby. A good appearance is a big asset to anyone. An occasional visit to these works will keep your clothes looking like new, and make them wear longer.

R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners,
409 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company's SCRANTON COAL

Your furnace and stove will give better heat satisfaction if you burn our coal.

JOHN M. DALY
KOALMAN.
PHONE 348. 19 YORK STREET

KODAKS AND FILMS
First-Class Developing and Finishing.
J. H. BACK & CO.
4 MASONIC TEMPLE. tyw

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PRICES WERE EASIER ON LOCAL MARKET

Storm of Today Kept Business Away From the Square.

OFFERINGS WERE LIGHT

One Load of Hay Sold and Brought $15 —Farmers Are Wondering How They Will Get Home.

The prevalent opinion is that today's storm is the worst in the history of the market. It did not start till after 5 o'clock, and quite a number of farmers were already well on their way to town at that time, and now they are wondering how they are going to get home.

The roads in the country were in fairly good condition yesterday, and as a result many farmers made preparations for the market, expecting that there would be a good day. Otherwise it is hardly likely that there would have been any market at all.

The produce men who live near the city did not get started before the storm, and consequently did not turn out at all, and are doubtless congratulating themselves, as the market is anything but a pleasing location on a day such as this. The snow is drifting steadily about the wagons till they have the appearance of snowdrifts more than anything else.

There was only one load of hay offered; the unfortunate owner had to deduct 650 pounds from the weight, to balance the snow, before he could find a sale. The load went at $15.

There were several loads of oats that sold mostly at $1 15 and $1 17.

Had the public been aware of it, a few careful housewives might have saved several honest pennies by visiting market today. Everything was inclined to be easier. But there were only the grocers to keep things moving, as even the most economically-minded persons hesitated at turning out this morning. As a result there were a number of sellers of butter and eggs who found their wares somewhat of a drug on the market, a very unusual thing for these commodities of recent days. Good fresh eggs sold at from 30c to 35c, and butter sold quite freely at 25c and 26c.

There was a good deal of butcher's meat offered, but there was no move at all practically, and as a result there was no change in price.

Vegetables were very scanty and found practically no sale.

Prices are as follows:

Grain.

Wheat, per bu	$1 05	to	$1 06
Oats, per cwt	1 15	to	1 20
Corn, per cwt	1 35	to	1 40
Buckwheat, per cwt	1 25	to	1 30
Barley, per cwt	1 10	to	1 15
Peas, per cwt	1 15	to	1 15
Beans, per bu	1 65	to	1 70
Rye, per cwt	1 05	to	1 10

Hay and Straw.

Hay, per ton	13 00	to	15 00
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	7 50

Dairy Produce.

Butter, creamery, lb	28	to	30
Butter, rolls, per lb	25	to	27
Butter, crock, lb	25	to	26
Eggs, crate, dozen	28	to	30
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	30	to	35
Honey, strained, lb	10	to	12
Honey, in comb	12	to	15

Poultry, Dressed.

Turkeys, per lb	18	to	18½
Ducks, spring, per lb	14	to	15
Old ducks, per lb	10	to	11
Old fowl, per lb	10	to	11
Chickens, per lb	13	to	14
Geese, per lb	12	to	14

Poultry, Alive.

O'd fowl, per lb	8	to	9
Turkeys, per lb	18	to	20
Spring ducks, per lb	10	to	15
Ducks, per lb	10	to	12
Young fowl, per lb	9	to	11

Butchers' Meats.

Beef, by the carcase	8 00	to	9 00
Mutton, per cwt	9 00	to	11 00
Veal, per cwt	9 00	to	10 00
Spring lambs, per lb	12	to	13
Dressed hogs, per cwt	11 50	to	11 50

Live Stock.

Small pigs, per pair	7 00	to	9 00
Select hogs, per cwt	8 25	to	8 25
Fat sows, per cwt	5 00	to	6 00
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	3 00
Export cattle, cwt	5 00	to	5 50
Milch cows, each	30 00	to	40 00

Hides and Wool.

Lambskins, each	75	to	85
Wool, washed, per lb	20	to	22
Wool, unwashed, per lb	12	to	14
Hides, No 1, lb	10	to	10
Hides, No 2, lb	9	to	9
Hides, No 3, lb	8	to	8

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per bag	50	to	60
Turnips, per bu	25	to	35
Celery, per dozen	30	to	40
Lettuce, per dozen	30	to	40
Sage, per dozen	20	to	20
Savory, per dozen	20	to	20
Cabbage, dozen (to size)	30	to	40
Red cabbage, dozen	30	to	40
Onions, per bu	1 10	to	1 25
Beets, per bu	40	to	45
Parsnips, per bu	50	to	50
Beans, per bu	1 20	to	1 50
Mangels, bu. by the load	20	to	20
Carrots, bu, by the load	30	to	40

Fruits.

Apples, per bbl	1 50	to	2 50
Apples, per bu	30	to	50
Apples, per bag	40	to	90

BEANS.

DETROIT, Jan. 21.—Beans—Spot and January, $2 12; March, $2 20 per bu.

COFFEE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Coffee—Futures opened dull at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, in sympathy with rather disappointing French cables, Havre being only a partial quarter franc higher at the hour of the local opening. There was support from trade interests, attributed to unfavorable reports from the coming crop, and with offerings very light prices sold up to a partial advance of 5 points during the middle of the day, but this improvement was lost under realizing, with the market closing steady, net unchanged. Sales were reported of 10,250 bags, including January at $6 75; March, $6 75 to $6 85; May, $6 90 to $6 95; July, $6 95; September, $6 90 to $6 95; December, $6 95 to $7. Spot quiet; No. 7 Rio, 8 11-16c to 8¾c; No. 4 Santos, 9c to 9½c; mild quiet; Cordova, 9c to 11½c.

SUGAR.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sugar—Cane closed quiet, little demand; Java, 13s 9d. Beet is active at the decline; January, 12s 9d; February, 12s 8¼d; May, 12s 10½d.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Sugar—Raw steady; refined steady. Molasses—Firm.

PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—Quotations by local dealers are as follows: Ontario wheat—No. 2 mixed winter, $1 06 to $1 07; No. 2 white, $1 07 to $1 08 outside. Manitoba wheat—Spot, No. 1 northern, $1 12½; No. 2 northern, $1 10½, on track at lake ports, for early January delivery; No. 1 northern, $1 17; No. 2 northern, $1 15, all-rail. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 76c; new No. 3 yellow, 73c to 73½c, Toronto freigts; kiln-dried No. 3 yellow, 74c to 75c. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 41½c; No. 3, 40½c, on track at lake ports, January shipment; all-rail, No. 2 western, 45½c; No. 3 western, 44½c; No. 2 white, 36c to 37c outside; No. 3 white, 35c outside, 39c on track at Toronto. Barley—No. 2, 56c to 57c; No. 3 extra, 35c; No. 3, 49c to 50c; feed barly, 48c outside; Manitoba No. 3, 55c; No. 4, 52c, on track at lake ports. Peas—New No. 2, 85c to 86c. Rye—No. 2, 66c to 67c outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 52c to 53c outside. Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5 70; second patents, $5 20; strong bakers, $5; 90 per cent patents, Glasgow freights, 29s 6d. Ontario flour—Winter wheat patents, for export, $4 20 to $4 25, in buyers' sacks, outside. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $23 per ton; shorts, $24 per ton, on track at Toronto; Ontario bran, $22 50 to $23 per ton; shorts, $23 50 to $24 per ton, on track at Toronto.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 2 red western winter, no stock; futures firm; March, 8s 3⅞d; May, 8s 1⅜d; July, 8s ¼d. Corn—Spot quiet; new American mixed, 5s 6½d; do, old, 5s 8½d; futures firm; January, 5s 7¼d; March, 5s 7½d. Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 8½d. Flour—Winter patents quiet, 25s. Hops (in London)—Pacific coast firm, £6 6s to £6 15s. Beef—Extra India mess strong, 97s 6d. Pork—Prime mess western steady, 105s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 66s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 63s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, steady, 66s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, firm, 66s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 65s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 46s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 67s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, firm, 57s. Lard—Prime western, in tierces, dull, 64s 9d; American refined, in pails, dull, 65s 6d. Cheese—Canadian finest white and colored firm, 59s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 33s 3d; Australian (in London) easy, 34s 10d. Turpentine spirits—Strong, 43s. Rosin—Common firm, 10s 4½d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 7½d. Linseed oil—Firm, 35s 3d.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE			Chicago, Jan 22	
Wheat May	111¼	111¾	111	111⅜
July	102	102¾	101⅝	102
Corn May	69	69⅝	68⅛	68⅛
July	68⅜	68⅞	67¾	67¾
Corn May	48⅞	48⅞	48	48
July	45	45⅝	44¼	44¼
Pork Jan	21 10	21 10	20 80	20 90
May	21 65	21 70	21 25	21 25
Lard, Jan	11 27	11 27	11 05	11 15
May	12 02	12 02	11 85	11 85
Ribs, Jan	11 70	11 70	11 50	11 50
May	11 55	11 55	11 37	11 37

OILS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—Oil opened and closed at $1 49.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. Closing bids: January, 14.50c; February, 14.45c, March, 14.48c; April, 14.55c; May, 14.61c; June, 14.62c; July, 14.61c; August, 14.34c; September, 13.29c; October, 12.38c; November, 12.58c; December, 12.69c. Spot closed quiet, 25 points higher; middling uplands, 14.70c; do, gulf, 14.95c; sales, 4,535 bales.

By private wire to H. C. Becher, London, from Harris, Winthrop & Co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Wall street, 10 a.m.—South Bridge Savings, with deposits of $2,558,000, closed by order of attorney-general. Serious railroad accident on the C. P. R., with 48 killed. Bradstreet's says trade reports are of the usual midwinter standing. United States Steel official reports good business in everything but steel rails. First appeal against corporation tax filed in Washington. President of New York Central says his road is willing to increase wages, but not to the extent demanded. Banks gained on the week's currency $9,100,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Close.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	83¾	84½	83	83¾
Anaconda Copper	51⅜	51⅝	50⅞	51⅛
American Sugar	121½	121½	121	121
Amer. Beet Sugar	43½	43⅞	43¼	43⅞
Amer. Locomotive	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54½
American Foundry	66½	66⅝	65½	66⅜
American Refining	95½	95½	94⅝	95
Atchison, com	119⅛	119⅛	118¾	118¾
Baltimore & Ohio	116⅞	117	116⅝	116⅝
Brooklyn Transit	74⅞	74⅞	74	74⅜
Canadian Pacific	181	..	..	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	86⅜	87¼	85¾	87
Chicago & G. W	33¼	..	..	..
Consolidated Gas	150¼	150¾	150¼	150¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	45½	..	..	..
Chicago & N. W	159	..	..	..
Distillers	34¼	34¾	34	34¾
Erie, com.	31¾	31¾	31	31
Erie, pfd.	48½	..	..	..
G. Northern, pfd	135¾	135¼	135	135¼
Inter-Metropolitan	22¾	22¾	22½	22⅝
Inter-Met., pfd.	58¾	58¾	58½	58½
Louisville & Nash	148¾	151	148⅝	150
Mexican Central	27¾	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific	71⅞	71⅞	70¾	70¾
New York Central	120	120¼	119⅜	119⅜
Northern Pacific	137¼	137¼	136	136¼
Norfolk & Western	97⅛	..	..	..
National Lead	86	86½	85¾	86½
Ontario & Western	46¾	46⅞	45⅝	45⅝
Pacific Mail	34	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	134¼	134¼	133⅝	133⅝
People's Gas	112¼	112¼	112	112
Pressed Steel Car	46¼	..	..	..
Reading	163	163⅝	162⅞	162½
Republic Steel	39¾	40½	39½	40½
Rock Island	44⅝	44⅞	43⅞	44
Rock Island, pfd	85½	..	..	..
Southern Railway	31½	..	..	..
Southern Ry., pfd	68¾	68¾	68½	68½
Southern Pacific	131¾	131⅞	130⅞	131½
St. Paul	148⅞	149	148½	148¾
Texas Pacific	33¼	33¼	33	33
Union Pacific	193½	193⅝	192⅜	192⅞
Central Leather	43¾	44¼	43⅜	44¼
U. S. Rubber	47½	47½	46¾	46⅞
U. S. Steel	87	89	86¾	86⅞
U. S. Steel, pfd	123½	123½	123¼	123¼
Wabash, com.	23⅝	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
Wabash, pfd.	51¼	51⅜	51	51
Western Union Tel	73	..	..	..

By private wire to H. C. Becher, London, from Harris, Winthrop & Co.

New York, Jan. 22.—Noon.—The opening level, as a general thing, showed some slight improvement, although during the first half of the session the stocks reacted some. Towards the end substantial buying stimulated the balance of list, and caused some short covering, as well as some buying. Suspicion is not absent, however, that under cover of strength in Steel there was some selling of the general list. Whether or not there will be any chaneg in Steel dividend at next Tuesday's meeting is very debatable, but notwithstanding this item, we would still advocate the policy of profit-taking on rallies, and today's action of Steel emphasizes the wisdom of this policy.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.	Asked.	Bid
Packers A	..	88
Packers B	..	83
Bell Telephone	145½	..
Canadian General Electric	..	117¼
Canadian Salt	..	110
Canadian Pacific Ry	180¼	180½
City Dairy, Com	..	29
City Dairy, pref	..	97
Consumers Gas	205½	..
Crow's Nest	..	76
Detroit United	..	69
Dominion Coal, com	88½	..
Dominion Steel, com	69	68¼
Dominion Steel, pref	..	135½
Dominion Telegraph	..	108½
Electric Dev., pref	46	..
Illinois, pref	..	93
Laurentide Paper, pref	..	130
Mackay, com	..	89
Mackay, pref	..	..
Mexican L. & P.	66	64½
Mexican Tramway	..	124
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	..	135
Niagara Navigation	136	..
Northern Navigation	108	107
N. S. Steel, com	74¼	74¼
Ogilvie Milling, com	..	137
Peaman	59½	59½
Penman, pref	86⅝	86½
Porto Rico Railway	..	34¼
Rio de Janerio	83½	89¼
R. & O. Navigation	95	..
Rogers, com	..	165
Rogers, pref	110	108¾
Sao Paulo	147⅜	147⅛
Shredded Wheat	43¼	..
St. L. & C. Navigation	117	..
Toronto Electric	119	..
Toronto Railway	127¼	126½
Tri City, pref	93	..
Twin City	..	113⅛
Winnipeg Railway	182	..
Black Lake com	22½	..
Burt com	..	90¾
Burt pref	97½	96½
Duluth, com	69¼	69
Crown Reserve	400	394
La Rose	..	455
Nipissing	1030	1015
North Star	11	..
Trethewey	142	141
Bank of Commerce	200	199
Dominion Bank	249	245
Bank Hamilton	..	204½
Imperial Bank	234¾	224
Merchants Bank	..	176
Metropolitan Bank	..	207¾
Bank of Montreal	..	255
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	280
Bank Ottawa	210	..
Royal Bank	..	234
Standard Bank	..	231
Bank Toronto	218	..
Traders Bank	146	144
Union Bank	..	140
Agricultural Loan	..	120
Canada Landed	..	160
Canada Permanent	..	165
Central Canada	..	179
Colonial Investment	68	67
Dominion Savings	..	71½
Hamilton Provident	131	..
Huron & Erie	..	192
Huron & Erie 20 per cent	..	182
Landed Banking	..	128
London & Canada	112	..
National Trust	100	..
Ontario Loan 20 per cent	..	127½
Real Estate	..	100
Toronto General Trusts	..	166
Toronto Mortgage	..	128
Black Lake	..	83
Dominion Iron and Steel bonds	..	96
Electric Developement	..	83
Mexican Electric bonds	..	80
Porto Rico Railway	83	81½
Rio de Janeiro	..	94¼
Sao Paulo	11	109

Closing Sales: F. N. Burt, preferred, 3, 1, 1, 5 and 2 at 97; Dominion Coal, 10 at 88½, 25 at 88¾; Toronto Railway, 25 at 126⅝; Sao Paulo, 75, 5, 50 and 25 at 147¼; Black Lake, preferred, 25 at 65; do, bonds, 1000 and 1000 at 82¾, 1000 at 82⅞, 1000 at 83; Mackay, 25 at 89⅛, 15 at 89⅜; do, preferred, 25 at 76⅞, 30 at 77; Twin City, 10, 10, 5, 25 and 75 at 112¾, 25, 25, 25, 25, 50 and 5 at 113, 20 and 25 at 112⅞, 3 at 113½, 15 at 113¾; Consumers' Gas, 3 at 205½; La Rose, 20 at 4.65; Trethewey, 100 at 1.41; Dominion Steel, 100 and 25 at 68¾; do, preferred, 20 at 136; Rio, 25 at 89½; C. P. R., 75 at 180½, 20 at 181; Nipissing, 25, 25 and 75 at 10.25; Imperial Bank, 15 at 234; Canada Landed, 2 at 160; Bank of Commerce, 8, 4 and 6 at 200; Crown Reserve, 200 at 3.97, 300 at 3.95, 50 at 3.90; Penmans, 25, 25 and 5 at 59½; N. S. Steel, 25, 5 and 25 at 74½; Duluth-Superior, 25 at 68⅞, 8, 50, 50 and 25 at 69; Soo, 10 at 137½.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22	Asked	Bid
Packers B	..	82¾
Packers B	44	43
Canadian Pacific	181	180¾
New Pacific	177	175
Detroit Electric	66¼	66
Dominion Coal, com	88¼	88⅛
Dominion Coal, pref	115	114
Dominion Steel, com	69	68⅞
Dominion Steel, pfd	136¼	136¼
Halifax Electric	122½	122
Illinois Traction, pref	92¾	92
Lake of the Woods, com	143	141
Laurentide Paper com	135	..
McKay Com	90	89
McKay, pfd	78¼	..
Minn. & St. Paul	138	137¼
Mt. L., H. & Power	136	135¾
Montreal Street Railway	221	220¼
Montreal Steel Works	104	163
Montreal Telegraph	150	148
N. S. Steel & Coal	74¼	74
Ogilvie Milling	139½	139
R. & O. Navigation	99	91¼
Rio de Janeiro	..	89
Toledo Electric	15	..
Toronto Railway	127	126¾
Twin City	113½	112¾
Bank British North America	140	145
Bank Commerce	200	199
Eastern Township Bank	..	160½
Hochelaga Bank	145	..
Merchants Bank	..	177
Molsons Bank	210	207
Banque Nationale	119	120
Bank Nova Scotia	..	280
Bank of Ottawa	210	..
Royal Bank	135	134¼
Union Bank	..	142
Canadian Colored C2ton	61	58¼
Dominion Textile, pref	104	102½
Montreal Cotton	..	131
Bell Telephone bonds	..	102
Canada Colored Cotton bonds	100	99½
Dominion Cotton bonds	104	103¾
Dominion Iron and Steel bonds	96	95¾
Havana Electric bonds	95	99
Kewatin Milling bonds	..	103
Lake of the Woods bonds	111¼	..
Laurentide Paper bonds	111	110

Closing Sales: C. P. R., 150 at 181; Montreal Railway, 175 at 219¾, 415 at 220, 250 and 14 at 220, 25 at 220¼; Power, 25 at 134½, 125 and 25 at 134¾, 275, 25, 25 and 10 at 135, 25 at 135⅛, 25 and 25 at 135¼, 25 at 135½, 75 at 136; Detroit, 5 at 64, 100 at 65¼, 25 at 65⅜, 5 and 10 at 65, 25 and 25 at 65⅜, 5 at 65, 20 at 65¼, 50 and 35 at 65½, 25 at 65⅜, 160 at 65¾, 100 and 625 at 66¼, 25 and 50 at 66½, 75 and 50 at 66⅜; Halifax Railway, 14 at 123; Soo, common, 150 at 136, 25 and 25 at 137, 25 at 137⅛; Toronto Railway, 25 at 127, 2 at 125½, 100 at 127; Superior, 25 at 68¾, 50 at 68¾; Illinois, 3 at 92¾; Iron, common, 25 at 68⅜, 50 at 68½, 175 and 5 at 68⅝, 15 and 25 at 68¾, 5, 35 and 25 at 68; do, preferred, 50 at 136, 10 at 137; Laurentide, 20 at 135; Switch, 10 at 104, 25 at 104; Penmans, 75 at 58⅛, 25 at 59; Ogilvie, 30 at 138, 35 at 138½, 25 at 138¾, 25 at 139¼, 185 at 139, 10 at 139½; Nipissing, 100 at 10¼; Scotia, 34 at 74½, 25 at 74¾, 25 at 74, 25 at 74⅛; Reserve, 2000, 500 and 100 at 4.00, 25 and 500 at 3.95, 500 and 200 at 3.96, 300 at 3.97, 200 at 3.98, 20 at 3.96; Coal, common, 25 at 88; Royal Bank, 1 at 236, 34 at 235; Bank of Montreal, 8 at 253½; Quebec Bank, 36 at 123; Bank of Nova Scotia, 15 at 282½; Textile, bonds, 75 at 95, 250 at 96; Merchants' Bank, 10 at 178.

COBALT STOCKS.

Special to The Advertiser from Edward Cronyn & Co., Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Beaver, 34; Chambers, 37; Crown Reserve, 3.97; Cobalt Lake, 18; Coniagas, 5.90; Foster, 30; Green Meehan, 11; Kerr Lake, 9.38; LaRose, 4.60; Little Nipissing, 26; Nipissing, 10.25; Otisse, 13; Rochester, 17; Nova Scotia, 1.14; Silver Leaf, 11½; Temiskaming, 57; Trethewey, 141.

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4%, 5%, 6%, 7%
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAINS bought and sold for cash or on margin. Private wires. COBALTS—Direct wire connection with the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, Toronto. Phone 1112.
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If you want to buy or sell stocks of any kind you can save money by consulting me.
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LONDON LOAN BLOCK,
Phones 2995 and 1736.

New Story Next Week

The Advertiser will begin on Tuesday or Wednesday the publication of a new serial story, "Half a Chance," by Frederick S. Isham. The author starts with a big theme, the regeneration of a man, and he gives the general idea a concrete expression that is filled with great possibilities. The plot, in its rapid succession of strong and dramatic situations, reminds one somewhat of "The Right of Way."

EAST LONDON

MANAGER KING WAS A BUSY MAN TODAY

London Street Railway Had More Than Its Share of Trouble With the Snow.

Manager C. B. King, of the street railway, was about as busy a man as one could find this morning as a result of the big snowstorm. When the trouble started properly he superintended the work of opening up the lines personally, and kept in touch with the plows and broom all morning.

The broom, which has four motors, against the two on all other cars, could do nothing alone in the heavy snow, and at times it was assisted by one and two passenger cars.

It made very good headway, and cleared the eastbound line on Dundas street, finishing up at noon.

The work car, which is equipped with a plow that throws the snow clear of the track allowance, was sent down the westbound line preceded by a combination plow and sleigh, drawn by a team and followed by several men.

This in turn was followed by the broom, which cleared the line to Richmond street by 1 o'clock.

The Hamilton road and Ottaway lines were completely tied up. As the snow drifted the cars became stranded, and no effort was made to get them out until the line could be cleared. Pottersburg is also without a car service today, and those who are employed in the city are having their troubles. Men were left to guard each stranded car.

CHESLEY AVENUE MOTHERS' CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Mothers' Club of Chesley avenue school was held on Thursday evening in the kindergarten, the president, Mrs. Tutt, in the chair. Canon Hague, of the Memorial Church, addressed the meeting on "Ideals in the Home," urging the parents to educate the children to obedience, and loyalty to the ideal, also to make home attractive, that there may be a close bond of unity. A solo entitled "The Admiral's Broom," given by Mr. Howard Moyer, delighted the gathering; also a solo entitled "The Captain's Ditty," given by Mr. Reg Hudson, in his usual good form, was much appreciated. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

BURIED AT SIMCOE.

The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Kniffen, who died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dennison, 88 Rectory street, Wednesday, was held Thursday afternoon, interment being made at Simcoe, Ont.

LATE MRS. PARKER.

The funeral of Mrs. Esther Parker, who died Wednesday at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Percival, was held this morning to the G. T. R. station. The body will be interred at Hamilton.

Mrs. Parker, who was the widow of the late John Parker, was in her 84th year.

EAST END NOTES.

Rev. J. W. Baird, of Hyatt Avenue Methodist Church, preached at the special meeting at the Richmond Street Mission last evening.

YOUNG MAN SHOCKED RIDING IN A CAR

Feet Touched Bolts Which Were Heavily Charged With Electricity.

A very shocking incident occurred on an Oxford car last evening, and as a result a young businessman of the city used languauge most expressive.

On the floor of each car there are a couple of bolts that hold the motor in place. It sometimes happens that these bolts are quite heavily charged with electricity from the motor.

Last evening the young man in question was going home. His shoes were damp, and in stretching his legs out for a restful ride his two feet came in contact with the bolts.

In a second there was a snort of pain from the young man, and when aerodroming is mentioned he had something on Paulhain, or the Wright brothers.

He climbed over the seat in a hurry and got into another. His vocabulary showed a wonderful variety, and his method of expressing himself was most impressive. He is very careful now where he places his feet.

POLICE COURT UNDER UMBRELLA

Leaks in Roof of Central Station Cause Much Amusement.

The prospect of having to hold the police court under umbrellas created no small amusement this morning. There were no less than four good-sized leaks in the roof of the court-room, and in the spot where the crown attorney usually sits, there was a fine steady dropping. The other leaks were scattered about more. Fortunately there was only a brief session of the court this morning, and no inconvenience was caused by the water.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Cape Race, Jan. 21.—Signalled: Hesperian, from Liverpool; Celtic, Liverpool.

Liverpool—Arrived: Empress of Britain, St. John.

Vancouver—Arrived: Empress of Japan, Hong Kong.

Cook's Troubles
Are probably all in the baking powder you buy for her. Her poor luck is apt to cost you something. There's no such thing as poor luck when Strong's Baking Powder is used. It's a pure cream of tartar and soda powder. Everything comes out of the oven just as you would have it—light, dainty, wholesome.
Strong's Baking Powder costs 25 cents a pound.
Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.
A copy of the nineteenth edition of our Cook Book free to housekeepers on application.

NO-MEAT CLUB FOR LONDON?

Citizens Are Keeping an Eye on the Success of Such Clubs Across the Line.

PEOPLE'S TATE GRIEVANCE

Say Meat Shipped From London to England Is Sold for Less Than It Can Be Bought Here.

It is not unlikely that a "No Meat Club" may be formed in London. Citizens everywhere are talking of the success the "No Meat Club" has met with in Cleveland in bringing the butchers and packinghouses to terms and making them reduce their outrageously high prices.

It is stated by several citizens that meat which is sent from this district to England and other countries across the sea is actually sold there for less money than it is selling for here.

Sent to England.

This, they claim, is manifestly unfair to people here. In addition only the choicest meat is sent to England and in many cases it is argued that English people and others can get our own best meat for less money than we have to pay here for the second grade.

An example of what people can do is shown by the Christmas slump in turkeys.

People refused to pay such exorbitant prices as were demanded, with the result that the bottom dropped out of prices, and there was the worst slump in turkey prices that has ever been known here.

GRAND OLD MAN OF 82 YEARS

SIR JOHN CARLING.

Sir John Carling will be 82 years of age on Sunday.

London's Grand Old Man is in a fairly good state of health at the present time, although he has not been as well as usual of late.

He continues to exercise a deep interest in his business affairs, and rarely misses a day at the office.

A number of congratulatory messages and letters were received by him today congratulating him on his birthday anniversary.

A large number of local businessmen and old friends also sent congratulations.

LATE LOCAL NEWS

—Mrs. Thomas Griffith, of 307 Oxford street, wishes to thank the Dominion Express Company and her many friends for their kindness in her recent bereavement.

—The service in St. James', South London, tomorrow will mark the anniversary of King Edward's accession to the throne. Special music will be a feature. In the morning, Miss Deacon will render a solo, and Master Kenneth Dawson will sing the new National Anthem, composed by Dr. H. B. Blunt, of England, and accepted by the late queen, and adopted in India. Mr. Taylor will sing in the evening.

Debentures for Sale.

The city council are advertising $79,000 worth of local improvement debentures for sale. Citizens desiring information regarding the issue can obtain it from City Treasurer Bell.

Choir at Hyde Park.

The choir of the Church of St. John the Evangelist went to Hyde Park last night to entertain the inhabitants of that thriving burough. There were about 80 in the party, and they travelled in four large bandsleighs. However, that only added to the enjoyment. The concert was given in the Woodman's Hall, and consisted of musical numbers and skits of different characters. Altogether it was a great success from the standpoint of the entertainers as well as the entertained, and the Custom House clock was hurrying along between 3 and 4 when the party finally reached their homes again.

Woodbine Officers.

Last evening, the officers of Woodbine Lodge, No. 331, A. O. U. W., were installed: Master workman, Elliott Hickson; foreman, H. Rossiter; overseer, W. H. Spicer; recorder, James Ward; financier, Arthur Carrothers; receiver, Wm. Thompson; guide, A. Jacobs; I. W., L. Hynd; O. W., R. A. Thompson; medical examiner, Dr. Teasdall; trustees, A. Bending and W. L. Catton. Past D. D. G. M. A. Carrothers acted as installing officer, assisted by the following past masters: G. Finnegan, A. Bending, James Ward, David Hynd, Fred Rossiter and Wm. Thompson.

Death of Gladys Townsend.

Gladys Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mr. Edwin Townsend, of 127 Wilson avenue, died in Victoria Hospital last night after a brief illness with diphtheria. The funeral was held this afternoon from Victoria Hospital to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Sage.

COUNTY MAY ESTABLISH HOSPITAL AT STRATHROY

Victoria Hospital Management Was Criticized at Strathroy Last Night.

The county of Middlesex may establish a hospital of its own in Strathroy.

At a banquet of the Twenty-sixth Regiment held at Strathroy last evening, Mayor Pope criticised the management of Victoria Hospital, and declared that the county members were tired of bowing and stooping to the hospital authorities here in getting patients admitted to the hospital.

He declared that the county had loaned $15,000 to Victoria Hospital. The town of Strathroy would put up $12,000 more in addition, making $27,000, for the establishment of a hospital in Strathroy. It was thought that much more money could be raised for the purpose, making it certain that a hospital could be financed.

The city and the county have now an arrangement for the admission of county patients. It was made for five years, but can be cancelled on six months' notice from either party to the contract.

The county council will deal with the question at the January session, or at the latest at the June session. Some canvassing has been done, and it is stated that some success is following the efforts of the Strathroy people to establish a hospital there.

However, the lack of railway accommodation will militate against the success of their efforts, it is stated, as it would be quite inconvenient to take patients from all over the county to Strathroy.

THROWN FROM CUTTER.

Mr. W. M. Manning, of the Sherlock-Manning Company, while driving to the factory in the East End today, was thrown out in a snowdrift but luckily escaped injury.

The snow is drifted very deeply in some sections, and many drivers are having their troubles.

The Dominion Bank
Has Removed to New Premises at Cor. of Dundas and Richmond Sts.
A number of beautifully-fitted rooms on the first and second floors are available for rental at reasonable prices, en suite, or by

IF YOU WERE

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

O. LABELLE & CO.
346 RICHMOND STREET.

LADIES

should be careful concerning the choice of their corsets, and should certainly have them made to their own especial requirements. This is essential to both perfect health and elegant appearance. Call on MISS QUINN, 374 Dundas street, London.

KINDLING WOOD $1
PER LOAD,
Delivered to All Parts of the City.
LONDON BOX CO.
309 BATHURST ST. 'Phone 528.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution

Winter term begins Wednesday, Nov. 10. Pupils may enroll at all times. Exams. at end of term.
Certificates and diplomas granted.
Phone 1101. Address, 374 Dundas street.
F. L. WILLGOOSE, A.R.C.O., Mus. Bac., Principal.

Invisible Bifocals the Ideal Lenses
Made in London only by the
TAIT-BROWN OPTICAL CO.
Physical Eye Specialists.
237 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 1877
Four Doors East of Bennett's.

Green & Co.
495 YORK STREET
Sell MURRAY MIRL ANTHRACITE CHESTNUT COAL. No smoke, no clinkers; burns bright; best burning coal in the city, and only $6 50 per ton.
GOOD DRY SLABS $1 50 PER LOAD.
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Delaware, Lackwanna and Western Scranton Coal
A WINNER EVERY TIME.
If you haven't tried it give it a trial. All sizes. Prompt delivery. Good size Pea Coal for ranges only $6 per ton.
W. H. Winnett
Phone 481. Office Horton and William Streets. ywt

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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

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Private Ambulance Service.

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LEADING FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
Private Ambulance in Connection.
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Residence on Premises.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldgs., near Court House, London

TO LET
Cheap at Reduced Rental
Two upper flats 18x100, each with portion of ground floor, about 18x30, central; former rent $32 a month; now reduced to $25.
LONDON LOAN AND SAVINGS CO'Y

EMBRO ELECTIONS.

Embro, Jan. 21.—The election for councillors for the village of Embro resulted as follows:

Dr. H. B. Atkinson 98, John Douglas 101, John McLeod 115, J. H. Williams 43, A. E. Campbell 95, A. F. Herd 58, D. M. Sutherland 45.

The four candidates who had the largest number of votes, viz., Mr. John McLeod, Mr. John Douglas, Dr. H. B. Atkinson and Mr. A. E. Campbell, were elected.

TO CALIFORNIA.

The electric-lighted Overland Limited, only three days from Chicago to the coast, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western line. Drawing-room and private compartment sleepers, composite buffet-library and observation cars, dining cars. Trains and berths electric-lighted throughout. The China and Japan fast mail has Pullman tourist and standard sleepers from Chicago to California points. Illustrated literature, maps, rates, etc., on application to B. H. Bennett, general agent, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont. 77ct.

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OUR COAL MAKES WARM FRIENDS. WHY?
Because there is none better mined; none better cleaned; none better delivered.
MAY BROS.
685 YORK STREET.
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THE BEAUTY OF BLACK DIAMONDS
is that they don't spoil. What you don't use one season you can keep till next, when the coal is sure to come in handy. That is why you should always have plenty of coal in your cellar.
D. H. GILLIES & SON.
PHONE 1312.

Back of This Customer
of ours there is a crackling, sparkling, radiant story of contentment, comfort, cosiness, the title of which spells
"OUR COAL"
Do you want to enjoy that same story? We'll be glad to send you a sample of "our coal."
Webster & Kernohan
'PHONE 1383.

The Lady Who Entertains Says, "This Jumb-O Loaf of Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread Makes the Daintiest and Tastiest Sandwiches and Sandwich Rolls. It Cuts Just Right."
Johnston Bros. 'Phone 944

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

Parnell's Home-Made Bread

Is in great demand throughout all of London because of its delicious and delicate flavor.

Have you ever tried it? Then do so now.

Call us up and we will have a driver call tomorrow.

Phones 929 and 1390

For the Little Folks

We have the proper regard for the welfare of the little people for whom we furnish nursery supplies.

We buy the best and we provide all the latest and most hygienic feeders and other nursery goods.

It is worth while coming to us regularly for these things.
Nestle's Food.
Allenbury's Foods.
Horlick's Malted Milk.
Condensed Milk, Milkmaid Brand.)
Condensed Milk. (Borden's.)
Robinson's Barley. 15c and 25c.
Sugar of Milk. (Absolutely Pure.)

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists.
216 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

Sunday Appointments.

Following are the Huron College appointments for Sunday: St. John the Evangelist, Prof. Jeakin; Burham, P. C. Brett; Port Stanley, E. Hawkins; Innerkip and Eastwood, W. Blackwell; Aged People's Home, W. H. Robarts; Burford, J. Cully; Home for Incurables, E. G. Heavens; Wingham, F. Zair; Lucknow, J. Cartlidge; Newbury and Wardsville, R. W. James; St. Thomas, Neville Ward; London Township, A. L. G. Clarke; Lambeth and Chelsea Green, F. MacDonnell; St. David's Mission, A. D. Currie; St. Mark's, Portsburg, H. C. Light; Hyde Park and Byron, H. Ashby.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Robt. Wilson and family wish to thank their many friends and neighbors for the kindness and sympathy shown them during the sickness and bereavement of a loving husband and father.

A Hamilton Wedding.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at 12 MacNeil street, Hamilton, on Thursday evening, when Miss Cynthia Barnes was united in marriage to Mr. Percy C. Stewart, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. McDaird, of the Herkimer Street Baptist Church. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the immediate friends and relatives of the young people being present. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart will take up their residence in this city.

Piano for St. George's.

On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 5, and Monday evening, Feb. 7, the pupils of St. George's school will present the cantata, "A Fete in Flowerland." There will be some 120 boys and girls in costumes, representing flowers, taking part, and the fete will take place in the St. John's Athletic Club rooms, corner of Waterloo and Oxford streets. The second part of the programme will be contributed by a number of well-known artists of the city who have kindly volunteered their services. They are Misses E. McBride and Anthistle, Mrs. E. Wyatt, and Messrs. Cyril Dwight-Edwards, Maurice Poure, F. Spence, W. A. Bleuthner and E. W. G. Quantz. The object of the entertainment is to obtain funds for the procuring of a new piano for the school.

Mr. Birtwistle's Treat.

Colne and Nelson Times, of England, says: At Providence Independent Methodist Chapel, on Christmas Day, the annual old folks' treat, given by Mr. Peter Birtwistle, an old scholar, who now resides in London, Canada, and the annual congregational tea-party and entertainment were held. The number of people—all over 50, and residents of the Waterside district—who took advantage of Mr. Birtwistle's generosity was about 130, and a large number of other people also partook of tea. The old folk enjoyed themselves immensely. The entertainment was given by members of the school and church, and was of a miscellaneous character. Mr. A. Shaw presided. A vote of thanks to Mr. Birtwistle was moved by Mr. R. Eastwood, and seconded by Mr. J. Duerden. This was heartily supported by the audience.

Mission Circle Banquet.

A Shredded Wheat banquet will be given in the Askin Street Methodist Sunday school, under the auspices of the Mission Circle, on Tuesday evening next. It promises to be a treat. The menu is quite unique in character, and will be followed by a splendid programme, in which Miss Lindop, Mrs. Nathaniel Mills, Mrs. Wyatt, Maurice Poure, Mr. F. Webster and others will take part.

Adult Bible Class.

The third annual gathering of the Kensington Adult Bible Class was held the other evening. The teacher, C. H. Joyce, occupied the chair, and gave a good account of the class for the year, showing progress in all departments. The following programme was rendered: Solo, Mrs. L. Johnson; speech, Mrs. McCosh; recitation, Rea Corbin; son, Master Clinton Joyce; speech, Mrs. H. Evans. At the close of an address by the superintendent of the school, the teacher was presented with a beautiful set of silver knives and forks, after which refreshments were served, and the class dismissed with the determination to put up a better record for the coming year.

St. Georges Society Meeting.

A general annual meeting of St. George's Society was held Thursday night, and brought out a large number of Englishmen. The reports for 1909 were submitted. The relief committee reported having expended on charity $400 in different ways. The treasurer's report was very satisfactory, there being a credit balance to the society of $5,000, well invested. The picnic committee reported a satisfactory outcome of the picnic to Port Stanley. The retiring president, Mr. J. Sanders, in a few well-chosen remarks, thanked the members for their aid and support during his two years of office, and trusted they would do the same to his successor, whom he introduced and installed as president for 1910, Mr. J. Nutkins, a very enthusiastic worker for the society. The new president thanked the brothers for their favor, and with their support would make this a banner year for St. George's Society. One life and three annual members were received.

HE LOST HIS WATCH

Because he thought he couldn't afford the economy of a watch chain. Don't let this apply to you. Come and look over our line of Chains and Fobs. You can't do better anywhere.

SUMNER'S
For Reliable Jewelry.
380 RICHMOND STREET.

Viola Allen.

It has been said that Viola Allen could pack the Grand Opera House in London if she played "Human Hearts," or "Bertha, the Beautiful Sewing Machine Girl," at $1 50 per. In any event she packed the house last night to witness the presentation of her new vehicle, "The White Sister," and the performance was unhesitatingly stamped with the approval of local theatregoers. The play is not the very best that she has had, but it is a strong story, well told, and admirably acted.

"The White Sister," is but another recital of the eternal struggle between love and religious duty. Sister Giovanna was a member of the White Sisterhood. Five years before her lover had gone on an African expedition, but was reported killed. After a period of hopeless waiting she took the veil, and at the time of the play had taken her final vows. Her lover was not dead, as supopsed, but came back to claim his own. He meets her in the hospital and then the struggle in the woman's soul begins. She loves the man to desperation, but she has taken her vows, and to deny them would bring contumely upon herself and shame upon her husband. Her lover fights bitterly for her. He traps her to his quarters, where he begs and implores her to sign a request for absolution from her vows. She repulses him, but at the threat that he would commit suicide she does sign the petition. Then he realizes that the only way to save her from disgrace is to commit suicide, as the Monsignore, her priest, has been sent for by a designing woman, who is in love with the man and has discovered the nun in his quarters. He shoots himself, and dies within the church.

It is a strong play, full of tensely dramatic situations. Miss Allen, as the White Sister, scored. Every emotion, the whole gamut of womanly feeling, was brought out in her fine interpretation, and never once did she ring aught but true. Her acting created immense enthusiasm among the auditors.

Her support was excellent, the cast being one of the strongest, and most evenly-balanced seen here in years. Mr. William Farnum enacted the role of the soldier lover, and he, too, scored a personal triumph. Strong, handsome and virile, he played the part in finished fashion, and demonstrated that he is in the front rank of romantic actors.

The abilities of Mr. James O'Neil are well known. In the role of the Monsignore, he gave a finished interpretation, and made himself very popular by his excellent acting.

Miss Minna Gale was clever in the part of the designing woman in love with Severi. Fanny Addison Pitt, as the old governess of the White Sister, was most refreshing, while the other members of the cast acquitted themselves in excellent style.

London's Orchestra.

St. Thomas Journal: A large audience greeted the London Symphony Orchestra at the Grand Opera House Thursday evening despite the inclement weather, and those present were delighted with the classical and artistic programme which was presented. The orchestra, which played in St. Thomas a year ago, shows vast improvement, and now compares with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, and all music-lovers will be pleased to hear that the London orchestra will compete for the Governor-General's prize in Toronto in the spring.

C. P. R. BALL LAST NIGHT PROVED SPLENDID AFFAIR

Big Crowd of Merry Makers Danced in the City Hall.

The first annual ball of the members of Ontario Lodge, No. 468, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, of the C. P. R., was held in the city hall last night, and was a most successful affair throughout. The ball room was never prettier, and the style of decoration, while beautiful, was unique and very attractive.

The Decorations.

The decorations included railway lamps and lanterns, train flags, crossed picks and shovels, and the committeemen in their uniforms lent a decidedly smart touch to the affair. The floor was in splendid shape, and the hundred and fifty couples who were present enjoyed to the utmost the splendid programme of dance music rendered by Tony Vita's orchestra. The big hall of the Masonic Temple was used as a banquet room, and was most tastefully decorated. Among the guests were Superintendent Oberne, his wife and daughter, of Toronto; Superintendent and Mrs. McNeillie, Chief Dispatcher Killingsworth and Mrs. Killingsworth, and Ald. and Mrs. Saunders.

The Committee.

The committee responsible for the splendid success of the ball were:

Door Committee—Messrs. Milligan, Conroy, Yorke and Stinson.

Reception Committee—Mr. and Mrs. James Davis, Mrs. Charles Phipps, Mr. J. Grassie, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Castor Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elliott, Mrs. F. Stinson.

Floor Committee—A. Grassie, George Collinson, Herbert Bombard, W. Fitzgerald and R. Fletcher.

Refreshment Committee—W. Scott, George South, Charles Happy, Harry Turner and Charles Phipps.

James McCormick was master of ceremonies.

Pianos to Rent.

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

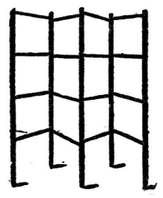
For Edison and Columbia machines and records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street. 29tf-t

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

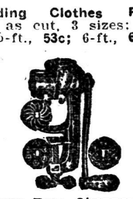
Purdom's Annual Winter Hardware Sale

BARGAIN PRICES FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

You Can Save Money By Buying Now. **Prompt Attention to Mail and Phone Orders**



Folding Clothes Racks, same as cut, 3 sizes: 4-ft., 43c; 5-ft., 53c; 6-ft., 63c.



Climax Food Choppers, the fastest cutter on the market, 5 steel plates with each machine; 10 dozen to clear at bargain prices, each....93c

Rope Clothes Lines, waterproof, 50 feet in each. Sale price, each 15c

6 dozen only 50c bottles **Liquid Veneer.** On sale for two weeks, each 39c

Cobbler Set, complete outfit for repairing shoes. Sale price 54c

Door Bells, antique copper bell and plate. On sale.37c

Self-Lock Step Ladders, selected wood, 2 dozen only. To clear at 82c

Letter Box Plates — We have them in all finishes; 4 dozen to clear at, each.23c

Clothes Line Wire, will not rust, best quality, galvanized, 50-foot length, 19c; 100-foot length 33c

10 doz. **Steel Snow Shovels** left. Most at cost price. On sale for two weeks, at each 19c

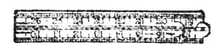
Wash Boilers—We have the largest stock in London to select from, all to go at bargain prices, from 83c to $3.90

Cocoa Door Mats — We have a few dozen to clear at 44c to $1.23. Come early.

Table Cutlery—100 dozen Knives and Forks just arrived. To clear out at wholesale prices. Don't miss the chance.

Galvanized Garbage Cans, made of heavy galvanized iron, large size; regular $1.25 for 96c; medium $1.00, for 85c

Mrs. Potts' Iron Handles on sale two weeks only, 2 for 15c

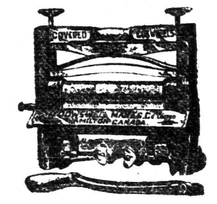


Carpenters, look! A 3-ft. boxwood rule for 25c; Carpenters' Aprons, 23c. See, 3 dozen Washita Oil Stoves on sale 23c

Ten dozen travellers' samples of **Scrub Brushes.** Don't miss this. Sale price, each 15c

Feather Dusters—You may not need them now, but it will pay you to buy them now at the sale prices; regular 60c Dusters for 39c; regular 75c Dusters for 43c; regular $5c Dusters for 53c.

Saucepans, granite, without covers, assorted sizes, worth 25 to 40c each. Sale price, each 15c



Wringers, a snap, ball-bearing, fully guaranteed. Regular $4.50, sale price $3.90; without ball-bearing, regular $3.75, for..... $3.15

See Our 5c, 10c and 15c Bargain Tables

See our Cutlery tables—All marked in plain figures.
This is the largest Hardware Bargain Sale ever held in London.
All goods are marked down to rock-bottom prices.

All our goods are fully guaranteed to be best quality.
Don't miss this chance to save money on Hardware.
WE SOLICIT YOUR INSPECTION.

The PURDOM HARDWARE CO.
Entrances: 124 Dundas, 123 Carling Sts. **Phone 2800 and 2801**

ROSS'
Store For Women

DECIDE NOW About That Coat

May we help you by suggesting a visit to our Ladies' Wear Department.

If you haven't decided what to buy, you'll find it an easy task after seeing our assortment.

Coat Clearance
of Tweeds, Coverts, Kerseys, Broadcloths, Serges, etc.

All Fashion Leaders
The highest records of value giving have been eclipsed in this GREAT COAT CLEARANCE.

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JUST ONE WEEK MORE
Of that sale of Framed Pictures at ONE-QUARTER OFF. It will pay you to invest.
SEE OUR WINDOW.
A. E. JOLLY & CO.
190 Dundas Street

OH! YOU Hunt's Coal

In a few short years, by prompt business methods, and by the genuine goodness of the product, this coal has taken its place among the leaders. It is the leader today.

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Phone 123.

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

CELEBRITIES WHO VANISHED LIKE DR. FREDERICK A. COOK

Charley Ross and the Mysterious Tichborne Case—Distinguished Scientist Found in an Asylum After Ten Years' Search, His Memory Gone—Rich Woman Finds Her Son a Hotel Waiter After Many Years—Men of Mystery Who Are Mourned for By Some One—How Many of the "Disappeared" Wind Up.

If he has done nothing else, Dr. Cook has yet performed the most remarkable disappearing feat of our generation. His ability to break through a cordon of New York reporters and drop, for such a period, completely out of human ken at a time when he was as much in the limelight as the President himself and just when the mind's eye of the entire civilized world was holding a very vivid image of his features, has been a feat almost as wonderful as would have been his much-bragged of discovery of the "boreal centre."

Our last previous mystery of disappearance—one which as yet remains unsolved—was that of Leong Ling, the Chinese, who is alleged to have murdered the unfortunate Elsie Sigel, granddaughter of Major-General Franz Sigel, and to have packed her body into the trunk wherein it was found last summer in a room over a New York chop suey house. It has now been more than seven months since this Oriental disappeared and in spite of the fact that his photograph and complete description have been published broadcast in the newspapers and are in the hands of every police official in the civilized world his eclipse from the sight of man remains as complete as though the world had swallowed him up. But Leong Ling had a running start some days before the public became acquainted with his crime or his physiognomy and his detection was rendered unusually difficult by the inability of our race to readily distinguish one Oriental of a given type from another.

If we should attempt to recall all of the mysterious disappearances of the past year we would soon have several newspaper pages full and no space left for the really remarkable cases of other years. I read the other day that in a year over 85,000 people had been reported missing in London and that only half of them, or 17,500, had been accounted for; and it is not unsafe to say that a like proportion of New York's population is annually lost to sight within the span of a twelve-month.

The most looked for of all of the noted disappearers of past years is the Austrian Grand Duke Johann Salvator, who, after falling into disfavor at court by contracting a morganatic marriage with Ludmilla Stubel, a pretty Viennese comic opera singer, mysteriously disappeared with her in 1890. Early that year he bought in England a big ship, the Santa Margarita, in which he and his beloved sailed away as plain "Mr. and Mrs. John Orth." They put out for South America, touched at Montevideo, and July 11 sailed thence for Chile. This departure from Montevideo was the last authentic news the world has had of the mysterious pair. Some skippers of the south seas believe that the Santa Margarita was wrecked while trying to round the Horn, while others have been sure they have seen her refitted and sailing under another name. A former soldier under the archduke has "confessed" to having met the couple in Los Angeles and to having accepted a bribe to keep silent as to the meeting, while various other authorities have "identified" Johann Salvator as Admiral Yamagata, hero of the Chino-Japanese war, as the commander of troops in the Chilean revolution of the early 90s; as a ranchman in Argentina and as the leader of a "New Thought" sect in Tacoma. In June, 1907, he was "positively seen" in London, while last summer his mystery was "solved" by a Chicago newspaper which devoted the entire front page to the story of a machinist working in a shop at Painesville, Ohio, who "confessed" that he was the lost grand duke, and that he had come to America after his beloved Ludmilla had been killed by the eruption of Mont Pelee. Wherever Johann Salvator may be, his cousin, Franz Joseph of Austria, believes him to be still alive. He lately issued an edict that the large estate which awaits the runaway in Austria be held intact until 1917.

The mysterious disappearance of two of our naval officers troubled the public for three years prior to the vanishing of the archduke. Feb. 17, 1887, Lieut. Edward W. Remey, a brother of former Judge Advocate General William B. Remey and of Rear Admiral George C. Remey, walked down the gang plank of the steamship Roanoke to be swallowed into the mass of New York City, and never heard of more. Had he been a man of irregular habits there might have been some suspicion as to the cause of his disappearance, but he was a sober, highly esteemed and popular officer, with an irreproachable record. Detectives the world over have searched for him without avail.

Our other vanishing naval officer was ex-Passed Assistant Engineer Richard H. Buel, son of Rev. Samuel Buel, then dean of the General Theological Seminary in New York. The younger Buel had served in the civil war with distinction, and was a well-known figure in both naval and engineering circles. Dec. 20, 1889, he started from New York for Boston, but has never been heard of since, in spite of the diligent efforts which his family and friends have made to locate him. Like Remey, he was a man whose personal habits would preclude the usual theories which spring up in such cases.

What has remained our most perplexing disappearance mystery directly preceded these cases. It was the vanishing of Charley Ross, youngest of the five children of Christian K. Ross, a well-to-do resident of Germantown, Philadelphia. Charley, then four, and Walter, his 6-year-old brother, disappeared from the sidewalk near their home July 1, 1874. After their parents had spread the alarm, Walter was returned the same night by a man who had found him crying on a street corner in Kensington. Walter told his parents that several days before two strange men had given candy to Charley and him. These men had returned to the neighborhood July 1, in a wagon, and when the two children asked them if they had any firecrackers for the coming Fourth they had invited the youngsters to jump in and drive to a fireworks store. In Kensington Walter was given a quarter to go into a store and buy the firecrackers, but when he emerged from the shop he found that the wagon had gone with Charley and the two strangers in it.

Charley has never returned to this day, although his mother, now a grey-haired old lady, still waits for him in the Germantown mansion. During the days following his kidnapping his father received anonymous letters demanding $20,000 ransom and threatening the child's "annihilation' if a police trap were set when the ransom was called for. After exhausting the ingenuity of the police, the father through newspaper "personals" arranged various meeting places, where the transaction could be effected, but each time the kidnappers were scared away. Then the father made 200 long journeys to run down false clues, and his vain search cost him in all $60,000.

The following December Mosher and Douglas, two burglars, were fatally wounded while robbing the house of Judge Van Brunt, at Fort Hamilton, L. I., and Douglas, while dying, whispered: "Mosher and I stole Charley Ross."

But when asked where the boy was he but gasped: "Mosher knows all about the child. Ask him." But Mosher had already gone to that realm from which no traveller returns, and he had taken with him the key to the mystery of Charley Ross. Last spring the mother investigated one more clue—that given by one William G. Eyster, of McKees Rocks, near Pittsburg, who claimed that he was Charley, her long-lost boy. His story was that he had been reared by a family in Shamokin, Pa., and that his so-called parents had refused to make denial when he accused them of concealing him from his real parents.

The next great disappearance mystery prior to that of Charley Ross was the Tichborne case. Sir Edward Tichborne, with an income of $100,000, had as heir his nephew, James, with two sons, Roger and Alfred. Roger, who was born in 1829, fell in love with his cousin Kate, Sir Edward's daughter, and the old knight gave Roger two years in which to reform before giving him an answer. So Roger, who was a dissipated young army officer of 23, put out for South America, where he wandered for a year or so in an unhappy frame of mind. Then in the early fifties Sir Edward died leaving his baronetcy and vast fortune to Roger's father, James Tichborne, and Roger, as the elder son, now became direct heir to both. Learning of this, he sailed from Rio Janeiro in the ship Bella for New York, whence he was to cross at once to England. But the Bella never came to port.

Roger Tichborne's mother, like Charley Ross', would never believe that he was dead. Even after her husband had died and her younger son had fallen heir to the estates, she had a "strong presentiment" that Roger would one day return. She continued to advertise for him and in 1866 an Australian detective agency presented to her a man claiming to be her long-missing son. His story was that he had lived in Australia for 13 years under the assumed name of Thomas Castro. Lady Tichborne appeared to recognize him at once, welcomed him as her son and advised him to assert his rights. Relatives and old family servants also identified the claimant. Then Lady Tichborne died in 1868 and the case later went to trial.

Alfred, the younger brother, now holding the title, brought witnesses to prove that the claimant was one Orton, son of a London butcher, while the alleged Roger put on the stand sailors who declared that they had taken him from the wreck of the Bella. He also displayed a birthmark and wound such as Roger had had, but he lost his case, was arrested, tried and sentenced to fourteen years for perjury, but was set free after ten years. After a lecture tour in America in 1886 he became penniless and tried to sell a "confession" to a New York newspaper for $10,000. This was afterward disposed of in England, and he died in 1898, many people still believing him to be the real Roger Tichborne who had devised the "confession" as a hoax to raise needed money. His coffin plate was engraved "Sir Roger Charles Tichborne." Then in 1907 an aged man, just before his death in the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, made a statement that he was the rightful Roger Tichborne, that he had returned to England from South America in 1856, but had been spirited out of the country with the threat that he would be assassinated if he ever returned to claim his title and estates. And to this day there are people here and in England who do not believe that the puzzling Tichborne case has yet been justly settled.

Quite as conflicting have been the clues offered to explain the fate of Theodosia Burr Alston, who on Jan. 31, 1812, sailed from Charleston on the ship Patriot, bound for New York, where she was to meet her father, Aaron Burr, the former vice-president of the United States.

Her little son, Aaron Burr Alston, had been left with her father for consolation. But the Patriot, like the Bella, never came to port. Whether she was wrecked by the elements, sunk by the British, or looted by pirates, people speculated at the time. But the most persistent rumor was that she had been captured by pirates and her crew and passengers held in prison for ransom. This, however, Aaron Burr stoutly denied. "All the prisons in the world couldn't keep Theodosia from her father," said he. He maintained that the Patriot had been wrecked, yet not a scrap of her wreckage ever washed up on shore, nor did any passing ship ever observe her in distress.

Forty years after her disappearance two men about to be executed in Norfolk confessed that they and other shore pirates had lured the Patriot onto the rocks at Nagheada, N. C., and after blindfolding all on board had made them "walk the plank." But that Mrs. Alston shared this fate was considered doubtful by many, who took into account her wealth and her ability to pay a heavy ransom to pirates. Some, who believed that she was held captive because of her renowned beauty, maintained that she was later taken to Alexandria, where she died at an inn and was buried in what has since become famous as the "Grave of the Female Stranger." A few years ago a new clue was given by a portrait greatly resembling Mrs. Alston, which was found in a North Carolina house and which was alleged to have been found during the war of 1812 in a mysterious ship which came ashore, fully rigged, in a Carolina inlet. This vessel, so the story goes, contained silks and other valuables, besides the portrait, but not a human soul. If this ship were the Patriot, both the pirate and shipwreck hypotheses would seem to be eliminated, as pirates would not leave such valuable loot as silks, while a storm would not destroy the passengers and leave the boat intact.

Upon what has befallen some disappearaning personages — though probably none of those mentioned above—several grewsome discoveries of recent times have thrown their light. The other day, in Richmond, Va., workmen demolishing an old building in a once fashionable section of the city came upon a sealed dungeon, ten feet below the street level. Breaking through a bricked-over trapdoor, they entered this prison, finding two connecting chambers, each containing a skeleton, one that of a man, crouching in a corner, and the other that of a young woman, lying at full length.

The adjacent house dated back to the forties, and had been used successively as a fashionable dwelling, hotel, club, hospital and tenement, but to which of these periods the skeletons belonged no one can as yet determine. That they were alive when imprisoned is evidenced by the discovery of cooking utensils found with their bones. But their imprisoner took care that their cries should not reach the outside air, as the careful sealing of their dungeons shows. They seem to have been doomed to die together—perhaps by a jealous husband or jealous lover, who knows? Out of the lives of their loved ones they once "mysteriously disappeared," and perhaps their vanishing was chronicled at the time.

A similar uncanny discovery, made in Newark, N. J., only a month before, was that of the charred skeleton of a woman, in the long-closed attic of an abandoned insane asylum. This woman, who had evidently been burned while trying to escape—perhaps forty years ago—was missed and grieved for by some one near and dear to her, and

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

EDISON SPEAKS OF THE FUTURE

Talks of Solutions of Present Problems of Humanity—Fuel One of the Biggest—Clothes of the Future.

Thomas A. Edison has been talking to The Independent about some of the wonders and problems which make this old world such an interesting place in which to live. Radium, for instance, moves him to enthusiasm, the greater perhaps because even Edison himself hasn't got on confidential terms with the substance.

He has some of it though. Oh, yes. Says he: "I have a spintharioscope, which is a tiny bit of radium, of a size that will go through the eye of a needle, mounted over a piece of willemite. It has been shooting off millions of sparks for the six years that I have had it, and I expect it will be shooting sparks the same way for thousands of years.

"While only small quantities of radium have been isolated, it exists everywhere in water, rock and soil. The possibility of harnessing this force for our use is somewhat of a speculation. A radium clock has been made, and it will go several hundred years without winding.

"The problem of fuel is one of the big problems of the future. We may find out tomorrow how to get all the power from our fuel—we get only 15 or 20 per cent now—and on the other hand it may take a long time. Water power is being rapidly developed. Maybe the utilization of the tides will follow. More practical are windmills connected with storage batteries to lay up the energy of the winds in electrical form.

"Sun engines are promising contrivances. In Arizona there is a 30 horsepower sun engine run by focussing the rays on water and using a steam turbine. In steaming volcanoes there is power which might be converted into electricity and distributed.

"To get rid of friction in our machines is one of the future problems. The only machine without friction that we know is the world, and it moves in the resistless ether.

"The monorail does not appeal to me. It was a fundamental mistake that our railroads were built on a 4 foot 9½ inch gauge instead of a 6 foot gauge, which we will probably have to come to yet.

"The aeroplane of the future will, I think, have to be on the helicopter principle. A successful air machine must be able to defy the winds. If Wright's aeroplane had one-twentieth of its surface the wind would not affect it.

"The helicopter principle is the only way to rise above atmospheric conditions. By increasing the velocity of propeller revolutions the size of the machine can be diminished, and thereby we vanquish the hostility of the wind. A helicopter could have foot size planes distributed on a 100 to 150 foot circle and controlled from the centre by wires.

"Chemical food has been worked out pretty well, but it won't be a commercial proposition. There are lots of synthetic things being made, but you can't beat the farm as a laboratory in that line.

"The clothes of the future will be so cheap that every young woman will be able to follow the fashions—and there will be plenty of fashions. Artificial silk that is superior to the natural article is now made of wood pulp. I think that the silkworm barbarism will go in fifty years, just as the indigo of India went before the synthetic production of indigo in German laboratories.

"In 200 years by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with $200,000 annual income. Automatic machinery and scientific agriculture will bring about this result.

"Not individualism but social labor will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents watching the machinery to see that it works right.

"The work day, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be work with the brain, something that men will be interested in, and done in wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine or as a horse, and his brain will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows."

Details of Voting in British Elections

How the Poll Stood in Each Riding in the First Five Days of Polling—The Results in the Last Election—A Useful Compilation for Those Interested in the Results.

Below will be found the details of the voting in all the British ridings up to and including Thursday's returns, which were not received until late yesterday. The vote in 1906 is given in each case so that readers may compare the results in the two elections. The London boroughs are given first, then the English, Welsh, Scotch and Irish ridings in the order named:

MINISTERIALISTS

London Boroughs.

Batersea—Hon. J. Burns, Liberal, 8,540; A. S. Benn, Unionist, 7,895.
1906—Liberal, 1,690.

Bethnal Green Northeast—Sir E. A. Cornwall, Liberal, 3,842; J. E. Molson, Unionist, 2,435.
1906—Liberal, 1,997.

Bethnal Green (Southwest)—E. H. Pickersgill, Liberal, 3,328; E. Hoffgaard, Unionist, 2,350.
1906—Liberal, 1,478.

Bermondsey—H. J. Glanville, Liberal, 5,477; J. Dumphreys, Unionist, 4,508.
1906—Liberal, 1,759.

Camberwell North—Dr. J. T. Macnamara, Liberal, 5,593; S. H. Goldsmid, 3,411.
1906—Liberal, 2,817.

Finsbury East—J. A. Baker, Liberal, 2,102; W. P. J. Mason, Unionist, 2,106.
1906—Liberal, 689.

Haggerston—H. G. Chancellor, Liberal, 3,041; Hon. R. Guinness Unionist 2,585; H. Burrows, Socialist 701.
1906—Liberal, 401.

Hackney South—Bottomley, Liberal, 7,299; Westheimer, Unionist, 4,394.
1906—Liberal, 2,879.

Hoxton—Dr. C. Addison, Liberal, 3,736; Hon. C. Hay, Unionist, 3,398.
1906—Unionist, 736.

Hackney Central—Spicer, Liberal, 4,429; Cassel, Unionist, 3,853.
1906—Liberal, 616.

Islington East—G. H. Radford, Liberal, 5,003; J. H. T. Reeves, Unionist, 4,674.
1906—Liberal, 767.

Islington South—T. Wiles, Liberal, 5,918; D. Faber, Unionist, 3,187.
1906—Liberal, 1,615.

Islington West—T. Lough, Liberal, 5,768; Sir S. Crossley, Unionist, 3,511.
1906—Liberal, 498.

Islington North—D. S. Waterlow, Liberal, 5,543; G. A. Touche, Unionist, 5,512.
1906—Liberal, 886.

Lambeth (Kennington)—S. Collins, Liberal, 4,246; F. A. Lucas, Unionist, 3,865.
1906—Liberal, 1,585.

Limehouse—W. Pearse, Liberal, 2,826; G. O. Borwick, Unionist, 2,395.
1906—Liberal, 974.

Newington West—C. Norton, Liberal, 4,350; W. Brookes, 3,938.
1906—Liberal, 2,021.

Newington (Walworth) — J. A. Dawes, Liberal, 3,509; R. E. Bellilos, Unionist, 3,319.
1906—Liberal, 769.

Poplar—Right Hon. S. Buxton, Liberal, 4,172; Capt. L. Wilson, Unionist, 3,115.
1906—Liberal, 2,311.

Rotherhithe—H. Carr-Gomm, Liberal, 4,474; Pownall, Unionist, 3,550.
1906—Liberal, 1,371.

St. George's in the East — W. W Benn, 1,568; P. C. Simmons, Unionist, 1,134.
1906—Liberal, 621.

St. Pancras East — Joseph Martin, Liberal, 4,276; W. R. Preston, Unionist, 3,586.
1906—Liberal, 188.

St. Pancras North — W. H. Dickenson, Liberal, 4,970; Lieut.-Col. H. A. Packenham, Unionist, 3,603.
1906—Liberal, 1,451.

St. Pancras West — Collins, 3,553; Dickinson, 3,543.
1906—Liberal, 685.

Whitechapel—S. Samuel, Liberal, 1,963; L. Greenlees, Unionist, 1,102.
1906—Liberal, 356.

West Ham, North—C. F. G. Masterman, 7,023; E. Gray, Unionist, 6,133.
1906—Liberal, 1,744.

Westham, South—W. Thorne, Labor, 11,971; J. Grimwood, Unionist, 5,909.
1906—Labor, 5,257.

ENGLAND.

Ashton-Under-Lyne—A. H. Scott, Liberal, 4,039; H. Whiteley, Conservative, 3,746.
1906—Liberal, 968.

Barrow-in-Furness—C. Duncan, Labor, 5,364; F. Meynell, Conservative, 4,292.
1906—Labor, 177.

Bolton (two seats)—G. Hadwood, Liberal, 12,275; A. H. Gill, Labor, 11,864; P. Ashworth, Conservative, 7,326; W. M. Mattinson, Conservative, 7,479.
1906—One Labor and one Liberal.

Bury—G. Toulmin, Liberal, 4,866; E. L. Hartley, Conservative, 4,258.
1906—Liberal, 1,127.

Blackburn (two seats)—Sir T. Barclay, Liberal, 12,655; P. Snowden, Labor, 11,896; Lord R. Cecil, Conservative, 0,307; G. S. Bowler, Conservative, 9,111.
1906—One Unionist and one Labor.

Bradford (Central)—Sir G. Robertson, Liberal, 5,249; Lord Hewick, Conservative, 3,068.
1906—Liberal, 1,340.

Bradford (East)—Sir W. E. B. Priestley, Liberal, 7,709; J. H. B. Browne, Conservative, 5,014; E. R. Hartley, Socialist, 1,740.
1906—Liberal, 1,908.

Bradford (West)—F. W. Jowett, Labor, 8,888; Sir E. Flower, Conservative, 4,460.
1906—Labor, 810.

Bristol (East)—Right Hon. C. Hobhouse, Liberal, 6,804; T. H. Batten, Conservative, 4,033; E. Sheppard, Labor, 2,255.
1906—Liberal, 4,866.

Bristol (North — Right Hon. A. Birrell, Liberal, 6,805; M. H. Woods, Conservative, 5,459.
1906—Liberal, 2,942.

Bristol (South)—Sir W. H. Davies, Liberal, 7,281; H. W. Chatterton, Conservative, 7,010.
1906—Liberal, 2,692.

Birkenhead—H. Vivian, Liberal, 8,120; A. Rigland, Unionist, 7,976.
1906—Liberal, 1,083.

Bucks, N. (Buckingham)—F. W. Verney, Liberal, 6,055; Hon. W. T. Fremantle, Conservative, 5,944.
1906—Liberal, 1,580.

Cheshire (Macclesfield)—Col., W. B. Brocklehurst, Liberal, 4,534; Col. Bromley Davenport, Conservative, 4,384.
1906—Liberal, 494.

Carlisle—Hon. R. D. Denman, Liberal, 3,270; V. J. H. Walsh, Unionist, 2,815; Barrington, Socialist, 777.
1906—Liberal, acclamation.

Darlington—J. T. T. Lincoln, Liberal, 4,815; H. P. Pease, Unionist, 4,786.
1906—Unionist, 288.

Derby (2 seats)—Sir T. Roe, Liberal, 10,543; J. H. Thomas, Labor, 10,189; A. E. Beck, Unionist, 8,028; A. Page, Unionist, 7,953.
1906—Liberal and Labor.

Dudley—A. G. Hooper, Liberal, 8,342; Major Griffith-Boscawen, Unionist, 8,155.
1906—Liberal, 774.

Dewsbury—Right Hon. W. Runciman, Liberal, 7,882; B. Dent, Unionist, 4,747.
Durham (Barnard Castle)—A. Henderson, Labor, 6,136; H. G. Stobbart, Conservative, 4,646.
1906—Liberal, 1,652.

Durham (Chester-Le-Street)—J. W. Taylor, Labor, 12,684; S. D. Shafto, Conservative, 6,891.
1906—Labor, 3,100.

Durham (Bishop Auckland)—Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Liberal, 5,391; Sir W. C. Chaytor, Conservative, 3,841; Ald. House, Labor, 3,572.
1906—Liberal, 4,874.
1906—Liberal, 3,805.

Great Grimsby—T. E. Wing, Liberal, 7,772; Sir G. Doughty, Unionist, 7,450.
1906—Unionist, 2,209.

Gateshead—H. Elverston, Liberal, 6,801; N. G. Doyle, Unionist, 6,326; J. Johnson, Labor, 3,572.
1906—Labor, 4,525.

Halifax (2 seats)—T. H. Whitley, Liberal, 9,504; J. Parker, Labor, 9,093; J. F. Galbraith, Unionist, 4,754.
1906—One Labor and one Liberal.

Hartlepool—Sir C. Furness, Liberal, 6,531; W. G. H. Gritten, Unionist, 5,754.
1906—Liberal, acclamation.

Hanley—E. Edwards, Labor, 9,199; G. H. Rittner, Unionist, 5,202.
1906—Labor, 4,896.

Huddersfield—A. J. Sherwell, Liberal, 7,158; H. Snell, Labor, 5,685; H. Smith, Unionist, 5,153.
1906—Liberal, 489.

Hull East—T. R. Ferens, Liberal, 7,627; R. M. S. Montefiore, Unionist, 5,691.
1906—Liberal, 2,362.

Hull West—Hon. G. Wilson, Liberal, 10,005; Sir J. Sherburn, Unionist, 8,288.
1906—Liberal, 2,247.

Ipswich (2 seats)—Sir D. F. Goddard, Liberal, 6,120; Rev. Sylvester Horne, Liberal, 5,958; A. C. Churchman, Unionist, 5,699; B. H. Burton, Unionist, 5,645.

Lancashire N. E. (Accrington)—H. Baker, Liberal, 8,968; Jessel, Unionist, 6,455.
1906—Liberal, 2,357.

Lancashire S. E. (Middleton)—W R. Adkins, Liberal, 7,869; P. Rose-Innes, Unionist, 6,286.
1906—Liberal, 1,583.

Lancashire S. E. (Stretford)—N. Nuttal, Liberal, 12,917; A. M. Samuel, Unionist, 10,626.
1906—Liberal, 2,824.
1906—Two Liberals.

Kings Lynn—T. G. Bowles, Liberal, 1,900; E. Cadogan, Unionist, 1,638.
1906—Liberal, 342.

Lincoln—C. Roberts, Liberal, 5,402; Sir R. Filmer, Unionist, 3,236; C. H. Seely, Unionist Free Trader, 2,139.
1906—Liberal, 1,392.

Liverpool (Exchange)—M. Muspratt, Liberal, 2,392; L. Scott, Unionist, 2,231.
1906—Liberal, 121.

Liverpool (Scotland)—T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist, 2,943; A. Moy, jun., Unionist, 776.
1906—Nationalist, 1,691.

Leeds Central—R. Armitage, Liberal, 3,987; J. Gordon, Unionist, 3,368.
1906—Liberal, 1,069.

Leeds East—J. O'Grady, Labor, 5,373; W. H. Clarke, Unionist, 2,308.
1906—Labor, 2,091.

Leeds North—R. H. Barran, Liberal, 10,775; J. D. Birchall, Unionist, 9,164.
1906—Liberal, 2,484.

Leeds South—W. Middlebrook, Liberal, 8,969; W. Nicholson, Unionist, 4,366.
1906—Liberal, 2,170.

Leeds West—T. E. Harvey, Liberal, 9,969; S. Samuel, Unionist, 6,654.
1906—Liberal, 4,608.

Leicester (two seats)—E. C. Williams, Liberal, 14,643; J. R. Macdonald, Labor, 14,337; J. F. Fraser, Unionist, 8,548; E. A. Bagley, Unionist, 8,192.
1906—One Labor and one Liberal.

Mid Durham—J. Wilson, Labor, acclamation.

Monmouth Burghs—L. Haslam, Liberal, 6,496; Sir C. Cayzer, Unionist, 5,391.
1906—Liberal, 592

Morpeth—T. Burt, Liberal, 5,874; J Ridley, Unionist, 3,009.
1906—Liberal, 2,599.

Manchester North — Sir C. E. Schwann, Liberal, 5,210; H. E. Howell, Unionist, 3,951.
1906—Liberal, 2,454.

Manchester Northwest—Sir G. Kemp, Liberal, 5,930; W. Joynson-Hicks, Unionist, 5,147.
1906—Liberal, 1,241.

Manchester Northeast—J. R. Clynes, Labor, 5,157; Sir W. H. Vandrey, Unionist, 3,679.
1906—Labor, 1,35.

Manchester East—J. E. Sutton, Labor, 6,119; E. E. Robb, Unionist, 5,091.
1906—Labor, 1,980.

Manchester South—A. A. Haworth, Liberal, 8,121; C. W. Jackson, Unionist, 5,669.
1906—Liberal, 4,232.

Middlesbrough—P. Williams, Liberal, 9,670; C. Dorman, Unionist, 6,756; P. Walls, Labor, 2,710.
1906—Labor, 2,407.

Northampton (two seats)—H. B. L. Smith, Liberal, 5,398; McCurdy, Liberal, 5,289; R. R. B. Orlebar, Unionist, 4,569; F. G. Barnes, Unionist, 4,464; Gribble, Labor, 1,792; H. Quelch, Socialist, 1,687.
1906—Two Liberals.

Newcastle-Under-Lyme — J. C. Wedgewood, Liberal, 5,652; Capt. E. S. Grogan, Unionist, 4,245.
1906—Liberal, 2,207.

Norwich (two seats)—F. Low, Liberal, 11,257; G. Roberts, Labor, 11,119;

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MEMORIES OF GLADSTONE, BY SIR WALTER FOSTER, M. P.

Veteran Parliamentarian Recalls Great Episodes—Gladstone's Speeches in Old Age—Last Prophetic Words in the House of Commons.

Sir Walter Foster, M.P., proposed "The Memory of Mr. Gladstone" at a commemoration banquet held at Derby the other night by the Liberal Club and the Liberal Association. He said:

This day one hundred years ago a child was born, destined after a promising youth to realize a splendid manhood and a glorious old age. He was known to us as William Ewart Gladstone, and today we honored his memory with loving veneration as the greatest of our statesmen. Twenty-five years ago I proposed his health on his birthday for the first of many times in the city of Chester. He had just retired from the post of prime minister, after more than fifty years of parliamentary work, on a question of the more just distribution of taxation, and we then looked forward to his early return to power to right wrongs and apply the garnered wisdom of laborious years to new national problems. I then pointed out that his great achievements as a statesman had followed three clear lines—First, the remission and equitable distribution of taxation; second, the promotion of religious equality; and third, the introduction of new principles as to property in land. Mark you how history repeats itself in the process of progress, for it is these three very lines of action that engage us today.

I told my old constituents that the source of all his greatness and strength was not so much his learning and his intellect as the unfaltering faith he had in the righteousness of his motives. That was the real moral force that then and for many years after throned him so high in the admiration and affection of the people. The latter half of the nineteenth century produced four great statesmen—Cavour, the wise and cautious minister, who made United Italy possible; Bismarck, the man of blood and iron, who created the German Empire; Abraham Lincoln, who freed the United States of America from the curse of slavery, and through the bloody ordeal of a terrible war built up a state which is a world wonder of freedom and prosperity. The fourth was William Ewart Gladstone, who for more than sixty years in the House of Commons started and accomplished fiscal and legislative reforms that have made an old country young in the spirit of freedom and progress, and have blessed the humblest workers with the manhood of citizenship and the comfort of a home. But his world was not limited like the others to his own country. He lighted the torch of freedom in other lands, and today in Greece, in Italy, in Bulgaria, men bless in strange tongues the name of Gladstone as the great deliverer

Who throve and branched from clime to clime
The herald of a higher race.

Patriotism to him was no narrow love of one country, tinctured as it too often is with the envy of other nations, but a wider and a nobler love of humanity, which saw in the prosperity of other peoples that divinely ordered growth which makes the good of each the common blessing of all.

The Great Home Rule Speech.

Let me take you for a few minutes to three great episodes in his leadership. On June 8, 1886, he finished the debate on the first home rule bill in the most crowded House I ever saw. We all sat anxiously waiting for him to come. At last he came, a man of 76, looking white and worn. He sank down in his place, and with closed eyes rested while the leader of the Opposition, stimulated by the prospect of victory, summed up the case against the bill. When he sat down, the veteran leader sprang to his feet, galvanized into life and vigor, and with all the fervor of youth delivered his great reply. It was a perfect speech, full of faith in the triumph of good, splendidly courageous in spite of the knowledge of defeat, and marred by no single word of bitterness against those who had plotted his fall. "His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong." No leader, sure of victory, ever led his troops with more spirit than the Grand Old Man led us then, when defeat was certain. In the years that followed—years of strenuous struggle—he kept the advocacy of home rule on the same high level. No cause was ever pleaded with higher sentiments or nobler thoughts.

Late in 1888 he came to Birmingham, and it was my great privilege to be his host. Then occurred the second episode I would recall. In the greatest public meeting held in my time an old man stood up in the vast hall with more than 15,000 hearers—an old man wearing the white crown of well-spent years; the listening thousands gazed awestruck at the transformation, for a young man finished that splendid speech. As his distinguished biographer says, "The scene at the close was absolutely indescribable and incomparable, overwhelming like the sea."

Last Prophetic Words in Commons.

Thirdly, comes his last speech in the House of Commons, delivered on March 1, 1894, at the end of the longest session on record, after the Lords had mangled our bills. He then uttered words which boldly called for action to settle accounts with the peers. "The issue," he said, "which is raised between a deliberate assembly elected by the votes of more than 6,000,000 people, and a deliberate assembly occupied by many men of virtue, by many men of talent, of course with considerable diversities and varieties, is a controversy which when once raised must go forward to an issue." As I listened to these words, now prophetic, I felt, as he did, that the issue should be fought at once. Less courageous counsels prevailed, and so it is reserved to us today to take up this legacy of our beloved and incomparable leader and to settle once for all who is to rule—the Commons or the Lords, the people or the peers. In this struggle there can be but one result—the people must prevail. Let us, however, try and emulate his spirit and example and fight it on high and righteous grounds, "without using," as he said, "hard words, without presuming to judge of motives, without desiring or venturing to allege imputations." In such manner we shall best honor the man whose memory we celebrate today, of whom each of us may say:

I would the great world grew like thee,
Who grewest not alone in power
And knowledge; but by year and hour
In reverence and in charity.

HARRY LAUDER'S EARLY STRUGGLES

Began as a Coal Miner—How He Started as a Public Entertainer—His Days of Poverty.

Montgomery Phister writes in the Cincinnati Commercial: Not since the first coming of the late Sir Henry Irving to the local theatre has any representative of the stage created the same excitement as did the canny little Scotchman, Harry Lauder, at Colonel Martin's spacious and handsome Walnut Hills playhouse, the Orpheum, last week. Nor has any ever been shown greater attention, especially by the clergy.

Can any, even of our oldest theatregoers recall another instance in which so distinguished a prelate as the archbishop of this Catholic diocese was enrolled among the invited guests at a banquet in honor of a player? Does memory bring to mind any happening of similar description when the propounders of the gospel of the standing and the high character of Rev. Peter Robinson, Charles Alfred Goss and others of equal position assembled at a feast in celebration of a singer of songs and a relater of comic stories?

Was ever an actor, particularly of the vaudeville stage, received by a ministerial committee of welcome that further included many of the representative laymen of our city? Has any man of the cloth as eminent as Archbishop Henry Moeller ever thought it worth while to send so sincere, able and instructive a document expressing his regret at the necessity of absenting himself from so unique and honorable a gathering?

No satisfactory answer can be found through the records. Mr. Lauder stands alone as the one individual of the stage thus honored.

Great little Mr. Lauder! He has by long suffering, hard labor, the force of genius of a certain kind, his example of sobriety, upright living and a clean domestic life thoroughly deserved all this. Through its accomplishments he has contributed, and still is contributing, to the betterment of the theatre and the character of the stage.

Harry Lauder, it must be borne in mind, did not come to all this by any easy path, nor was his salary always measured in four figures. His life has been one of self-denial, of abstemiousness, at times, indeed, of severe privations. From the instant that he first set foot upon the stage he abstained from liquor in every form, gave up all real frivolities of life, and aside from natural and innocent pleasures avoided all extraneous abstractions, devoting his time and his talents absolutely to his art and its advancement. He "scuffed" no tumbler of wine, as did that merry old bounder of his song, the catcher of jelly fish, who accompanied "Shack" on that mythical journey in search of the South Pole. Nor did he permit the enticements of gay companions to distract his attention from his determined purpose of his labors. His rewards are, perhaps, no greater than his deservings.

Born in the little Scotch village of Portobello, not far distant from Edinburgh, he began life as a coal miner. His home was one of poverty, his education extremely meagre. Yet he has succeeded in acquiring considerable knowledge other than that of the world and his verses and songs show with conclusive force that he not only has instinctive talent, but, with the genius of industry has developed his native gifts into qualities of admirable strength.

His powers of mimicry, his melodious voice, his undeniable potency as a character actor have brought Mr. Lauder his greatest fame, but his tender and humorous ditties, his songs of such delicacy and sweetness bring him so well within the shadow of the genius of Burns that one is almost inclined to list him among Scotland's accepted poets.

Harry Lauder writes all his own songs, and there is not a word uttered by him while on the stage that has not been given place by him in his peculiar arrangement of lyrics and anecdotes. Pretty good for a graduated coal miner.

While still a boy in his 'teens Lauder began work as a digger of coal. His home was of the humblest. He told the other night, while sitting in his dressing-room at the Orpheum, of the small, ill-equipped kitchen and living-room that made a domicile for his father and mother and their family of seven children.

"It was all they could do to keep soul and body together. Oh," said the jolly little player, with a look of seriousness such as does not often dull his features, "such poverty is terrible. And how I pity those who lived in an even earlier day, when conditions were still more severe. Poor Bobbie Burns! The tears come to my eyes every time I see that old home where the sweetest singer of them all endured the trials of this earth and suffered want."

And how did Lauder, you will ask, come to the stage and such great wealth and fame from that little village of Portobello, so obscure on the map?

"I loved singing and acting as a boy," he said in answer to this same question the other night. He was sitting in his dressing-room at the Orpheum, with his brawny chest and shoulders bared, for he had just concluded his act and was resuming his street clothes preparatory to a brief sojourn to his downtown hotel. "I worked in a coal mine for two shillings

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CELEBRITIES WHO VANISHED LIKE DR. FREDERICK A. COOK

Charley Ross and the Mysterious Tichborne Case—Distinguished Scientist Found in an Asylum After Ten Years' Search, His Memory Gone—Rich Woman Finds Her Son a Hotel Waiter After Many Years—Men of Mystery Who Are Mourned for By Some One—How Many of the "Disappeared" Wind Up.

If he has done nothing else, Dr. Cook has yet performed the most remarkable disappearing feat of our generation. His ability to break through a cordon of New York reporters and drop, for such a period, completely out of human ken at a time when he was as much in the limelight as the President himself and just when the mind's eye of the entire civilized world was holding a very vivid image of his features, has been a feat almost as wonderful as would have been his much-bragged of discovery of the "boreal centre."

Our last previous mystery of disappearance—one which as yet remains unsolved—was that of Leong Ling, the Chinese, who is alleged to have murdered the unfortunate Elsie Sigel, granddaughter of Major-General Franz Sigel, and to have packed her body into the trunk wherein it was found last summer in a room over a New York chop suey house. It has now been more than seven months since this Oriental disappeared and in spite of the fact that his photograph and complete description have been published broadcast in the newspapers and are in the hands of every police official in the civilized world his eclipse from the sight of man remains as complete as though the world had swallowed him up. But Leong Ling had a running start some days before the public became acquainted with his crime or his physiognomy and his detection was rendered unusually difficult by the inability of our race to readily distinguish one Oriental of a given type from another.

If we should attempt to recall all of the mysterious disappearances of the past year we would soon have several newspaper pages full and no space left for the really remarkable cases of other years. I read the other day that in a year over 85,000 people had been reported missing in London and that only half of them, or 17,500, had been accounted for; and it is not unsafe to say that a like proportion of New York's population is annually lost to sight within the span of a twelve-month.

The most looked for of all of the noted disappearers of past years is the Austrian Grand Duke Johann Salvator, who, after failing into disfavor at court by contracting a morganatic marriage with Ludmilla Stubel, a pretty Viennese comic opera singer, mysteriously disappeared with her in 1890. Early that year he bought in England a big ship, the Santa Margarita, in which he and his beloved sailed away as plain "Mr. and Mrs. John Orth." They put out for South America, touched at Montevideo, and July 11 sailed thence for Chile. This departure from Montevideo was the last authentic news the world has had of the mysterious pair. Some skippers of the south seas believe that the Santa Margarita was wrecked while trying to round the Horn, while others have been sure they have seen her refitted and sailing under another name. A former soldier under the archduke has "confessed" to having met the couple in Los Angeles and to having accepted a bribe to keep silent as to the meeting, while various other authorities have "identified" Johann Salvator as Admiral Yamagata, hero of the Chino-Japanese war, as the commander of troops in the Chilean revolution of the early 90s; as a ranchman in Argentina and as the leader of a "New Thought" sect in Tacoma. In June, 1907, he was "positively seen" in London, while last summer his mystery was "solved" by a Chicago newspaper which devoted the entire front page to the story of a machinist working in a shop at Painesville, Ohio, who "confessed" that he was the lost grand duke, and that he had come to America after his beloved Ludmilla had been killed by the eruption of Mont Pelee. Wherever Johann Salvator may be, his cousin, Franz Joseph of Austria, believes him to be still alive. He lately issued an edict that the large estate which awaits the runaway in Austria be held intact until 1917.

The mysterious disappearance of two of our naval officers troubled the public for three years prior to the vanishing of the archduke. Feb. 17, 1887, Lieut. Edward W. Remey, a brother of former Judge Advocate General William B. Remey and of Rear Admiral George C. Remey, walked down the gang plank of the steamship Roanoke to be swallowed into the mass of New York City, and never heard of more. Had he been a man of irregular habits there might have been some suspicion as to the cause of his disappearance, but he was a sober, highly esteemed and popular officer, with an irreproachable record. Detectives the world over have searched for him without avail.

Our other vanishing naval officer was ex-Passed Assistant Engineer Richard H. Buel, son of Rev. Samuel Buel, then dean of the General Theological Seminary in New York. The younger Buel had served in the civil war with distinction, and was a well-known figure in both naval and engineering circles. Dec. 20, 1889, he started from New York for Boston, but has never been heard of since, in spite of the diligent efforts which his family and friends have made to locate him. Like Remey, he was a man whose personal habits would preclude the usual theories which spring up in such cases.

What has remained our most perplexing disappearance mystery directly preceded these cases. It was the vanishing of Charley Ross, youngest of the five children of Christian K. Ross, a well-to-do resident of Germantown, Philadelphia. Charley, then four, and Walter, his 6-year-old brother, disappeared from the sidewalk near their home July 1, 1874. After their parents had spread the alarm, Walter was returned the same night by a man who had found him crying on a street corner in Kensington. Walter told his parents that several days before two strange men had given candy to Charley and him. These men had returned to the neighborhood July 1, in a wagon, and when the two children asked them if they had any firecrackers for the coming Fourth they had invited the youngsters to jump in and drive to a fireworks store. In Kensington Walter was given a quarter to go into a store and buy the firecrackers, but when he emerged from the shop he found that the wagon had gone with Charley and the two strangers in it.

Charley has never returned to this day, although his mother, now a grey-haired old lady, still waits for him in the Germantown mansion. During the days following his kidnapping his father received anonymous letters demanding $20,000 ransom and threatening the child's "annihilation" if a police trap were set when the ransom was called for. After exhausting the ingenuity of the police, the father through newspaper "personals" arranged various meeting places, where the transaction could be effected, but each time the kidnappers were scared away. Then the father made 200 long journeys to run down false clues, and his vain search cost him in all $60,000.

The following December Mosher and Douglas, two burglars, were fatally wounded while robbing the house of Judge Van Brunt, at Fort Hamilton, L. I., and Douglas, while dying, whispered: "Mosher and I stole Charley Ross."

But when asked where the boy was he but gasped: "Mosher knows all about the child. Ask him." But Mosher had already gone to that realm from which no traveller returns, and he had taken with him the key to the mystery of Charley Ross. Last spring the mother investigated one more clue—that given by one William G. Eyster, of McKees Rocks, near Pittsburg, who claimed that he was Charley, her long-lost boy. His story was that he had been reared by a family in Shamokin, Pa., and that his so-called parents had refused to make denial when he accused them of concealing him from his real parents.

The next great disappearance mystery prior to that of Charley Ross was the Tichborne case. Sir Edward Tichborne, with an income of $100,000, had as heir his nephew, James, with two sons, Roger and Alfred. Roger, who was born in 1829, fell in love with his cousin Kate, Sir Edward's daughter, and the old knight gave Roger two years in which to reform before giving him an answer. So Roger, who was a dissipated young army officer of 23, put out for South America, where he wandered for a year or so in an unhappy frame of mind. Then in the early fifties Sir Edward died leaving his baronetcy and vast fortune to Roger's father, James Tichborne, and Roger, as the elder son, now became direct heir to both. Learning of this, he sailed from Rio Janeiro in the ship Bella for New York, whence he was to cross at once to England. But the Bella never came to port.

Roger Tichborne's mother, like Charley Ross', would never believe that he was dead. Even after her husband had died and her younger son had fallen heir to the estates, she had a "strong presentiment" that Roger would one day return. She continued to advertise for him and in 1866 an Australian detective agency presented to her a man claiming to be her long-missing son. His story was that he had lived in Australia for 13 years under the assumed name of Thomas Castro. Lady Tichborne appeared to recognize him at once, welcomed him as her son and advised him to assert his rights. Relatives and old family servants also identified the claimant. Then Lady Tichborne died in 1868 and the case later went to trial.

Alfred, the younger brother, now holding the title, brought witnesses to prove that the claimant was one Orton, son of a London butcher, while the alleged Roger put on the stand sailors who declared that they had taken him from the wreck of the Bella. He also displayed a birthmark and wound such as Roger had had, but he lost his case, was arrested, tried and sentenced to fourteen years for perjury, but was set free after ten years. After a lecture tour in America in 1886 he became penniless and tried to sell a "confession" to a New York newspaper for $10,000. This was afterward disposed of in England, and he died in 1898, many people still believing him to be the real Roger Tichborne who had devised the "confession" as a hoax to raise needed money. His coffin plate was engraved "Sir Roger Charles Tichborne." Then in 1907 an aged man, just before his death in the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, made a statement that he was the rightful Roger Tichborne, that he had returned to England from South America in 1856, but had been spirited out of the country with the threat that he would be assassinated if he ever returned to claim his title and estates. And to this day there are people here and in England who do not believe that the puzzling Tichborne case has yet been justly settled.

Quite as conflicting have been the clues offered to explain the fate of Theodosia Burr Alston, who on Jan. 31, 1812, sailed from Charleston on the ship Patriot, bound for New York, where she was to meet her father, Aaron Burr, the former vice-president of the United States.

Her little son, Aaron Burr Alston, had been left with her father for consolation. But the Patriot, like the Bella, never came to port. Whether she was wrecked by the elements, sunk by the British, or looted by pirates, people speculated at the time. But the most persistent rumor was that she had been captured by pirates and her crew and passengers held in prison for ransom. This, however, Aaron Burr stoutly denied. "All the prisons in the world couldn't keep Theodosia from her father," said he. He maintained that the Patriot had been wrecked, yet not a scrap of her wreckage ever washed up on shore, nor did any passing ship ever observe her in distress.

Forty years after her disappearance two men about to be executed in Norfolk confessed that they and other shore pirates had lured the Patriot onto the rocks at Nagheada, N. C., and after blindfolding all on board had made them "walk the plank." But that Mrs. Alston shared this fate was considered doubtful by many, who took into account her wealth and her ability to pay a heavy ransom to pirates. Some, who believed that she was held captive because of her renowned beauty, maintained that she was later taken to Alexandria, where she died at an inn and was buried in what has since become famous as the "Grave of the Female Stranger." A few years ago a new clue was given by a portrait greatly resembling Mrs. Alston, which was found in a North Carolina house and which was alleged to have been found during the war of 1812 in a mysterious ship which came ashore, fully rigged, in a Carolina inlet. This vessel, so the story goes, contained silks and other valuables, besides the portrait, but not a human soul. If this ship were the Patriot, both the pirate and shipwreck hypotheses would seem to be eliminated, as pirates would not leave such valuable loot as silks, while a storm would not destroy the passengers and leave the boat intact.

Upon what has befallen some disappearaning personages — though probably none of those mentioned above—several grewsome discoveries of recent times have thrown their light. The other day, in Richmond, Va., workmen demolishing an old building in a once fashionable section of the city came upon a sealed dungeon, ten feet below the street level. Breaking through a bricked-over trapdoor, they entered this prison, finding two connecting chambers, each containing a skeleton, one that of a man, crouching in a corner, and the other that of a young woman, lying at full length.

The adjacent house dated back to the forties, and had been used successively as a fashionable dwelling, hotel, club, hospital and tenement, but to which of these periods the skeletons belonged no one can as yet determine. That they were alive when imprisoned is evidenced by the discovery of cooking utensils found with their bones. But their imprisoner took care that their cries should not reach the outside air, as the careful sealing of their dungeons shows. They seem to have been doomed to die together—perhaps by a jealous husband or jealous lover, who knows? Out of the lives of their loved ones they once "mysteriously disappeared," and perhaps their vanishing was chronicled at the time.

A similar uncanny discovery, made in Newark, N. J., only a month before, was that of the charred skeleton of a woman, in the long-closed attic of an abandoned insane asylum. This woman, who had evidently been burned while trying to escape—perhaps forty years ago—was missed and grieved for by some one near and dear to her, and

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EDISON SPEAKS OF THE FUTURE

Talks of Solutions of Present Problems of Humanity—Fuel One of the Biggest—Clothes of the Future.

Thomas A. Edison has been talking to The Independent about some of the wonders and problems which make this old world such an interesting place in which to live. Radium, for instance, moves him to enthusiasm, the greater perhaps because even Edison himself hasn't got on confidential terms with the substance.

He has some of it though. Oh, yes. Says he: "I have a spintharicope, which is a tiny bit of radium, of a size that will go through the eye of a needle, mounted over a piece of willemite. It has been shooting off millions of sparks for the six years that I have had it, and I expect it will be shooting sparks the same way for thousands of years.

"While only small quantities of radium have been isolated, it exists everywhere in water, rock and soil. The possibility of harnessing this force for our use is somewhat of a speculation. A radium clock has been made, and it will go several hundred years without winding.

"The problem of fuel is one of the big problems of the future. We may find out tomorrow how to get all the power from our fuel—we get only 15 or 20 per cent now—and on the other hand it may take a long time. Water power is being rapidly developed. Maybe the utilization of the tides will follow. More practical are windmills connected with storage batteries to lay up the energy of the winds in electrical form.

"Sun engines are promising contrivances. In Arizona there is a 30 horsepower sun engine run by focussing the rays on water and using a steam turbine. In steaming volcanoes there is power which might be converted into electricity and distributed.

"To get rid of friction in our machines is one of the future problems. The only machine without friction that we know is the world, and it moves in the resistless ether.

"The monorail does not appeal to me. It was a fundamental mistake that our railroads were built on a 4 foot 9½ inch gauge instead of a 6 foot gauge, which we will probably have to come to yet.

"The aeroplane of the future will, I think, have to be on the helicopter principle. A successful air machine must be able to defy the winds. If Wright's aeroplane had one-twentieth of its surface the wind would not affect it.

"The helicopter principle is the only way to rise above atmospheric conditions. By increasing the velocity of propeller revolutions the size of the machine can be diminished, and thereby we vanquish the hostility of the wind. A helicopter could have foot size planes distributed on a 100 to 150 foot circle and controlled from the centre by wires.

"Chemical food has been worked out pretty well, but it won't be a commercial proposition. There are lots of synthetic things being made, but you can't beat the farm as a laboratory in that line.

"The clothes of the future will be so cheap that every young woman will be able to follow the fashions—and there will be plenty of fashions. Artificial silk that is superior to the natural article is now made of wood pulp. I think that the silkworm barbarism will go in fifty years, just as the indigo of India went before the synthetic production of indigo in German laboratories.

"In 200 years by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with $200,000 annual income. Automatic machinery and scientific agriculture will bring about this result.

"Not individualism but social labor will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents watching the machinery to see that it works right.

"The work day, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be work with the brain, something that men will be interested in, and done in wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine or as a horse, and his brain will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows."

Details of Voting in British Elections

How the Poll Stood in Each Riding in the First Five Days of Polling—The Results in the Last Election—A Useful Compilation for Those Interested in the Results.

Below will be found the details of the voting in all the British ridings up to and including Thursday's returns, which were not received until late yesterday. The vote in 1906 is given in each case so that readers may compare the results in the two elections. The London boroughs are given first, then the English, Welsh, Scotch and Irish ridings in the order named:

MINISTERIALISTS

London Boroughs.

Batersea—Hon. J. Burns, Liberal, 8,540; A. S. Benn, Unionist, 7,895.

1906—Liberal, 1,600.

Bethnal Green Northeast—Sir E. A. Cornwall, Liberal, 3,842; J. E. Molson, Unionist, 2,435.

1906—Liberal, 1,997.

Bethnal Green (Southwest)—E. H. Pickersgill, Liberal, 3,328; E. Hoffgaard, Unionist, 2,350.

1906—Liberal, 1,478.

Bermondsey—H. J. Glanville, Liberal, 5,477; J. Dumphreys, Unionist, 4,508.

1906—Liberal, 1,759.

Camberwell North—Dr. J. T. Macnamara, Liberal, 5,593; S. H. Goldsmid, 3,411.

1906—Liberal, 2,817.

Finsbury East—J. A. Baker, Liberal, 2,102; W. P. J. Mason, Unionist, 2,106.

1906—Liberal, 689.

Haggerston—H. G. Chancellor, Liberal, 3,041; Hon. R. Guinness Unionist 2,585; H. Burrows, Socialist 701.

1906—Liberal, 401.

Hackney South—Bottomley, Liberal, 7,299; Westheimer, Unionist, 4,304.

1906—Liberal, 2,879.

Hoxton—Dr. C. Addison, Liberal, 3,736; Hon. C. Hay, Unionist, 3,398.

1906—Unionist, 736.

Hackney Central—Spicer, Liberal, 4,423; Cassel, Unionist, 3,853.

1906—Liberal, 616.

Islington East—G. H. Radford, Liberal, 5,003; J. H. T. Reeves, Unionist, 4,674.

1906—Liberal, 767.

Islington South—T. Wiles, Liberal, 3,918; D. Faber, Unionist, 3,187.

1906—Liberal, 1,615.

Islington West—T. Lough, Liberal, 3,768; Sir S. Crossley, Unionist, 3,514.

1906—Liberal, 498.

Islington North—D. S. Waterlow, Liberal, 5,543; G. A. Touche, Unionist, 5,512.

1906—Liberal, 886.

Lambeth (Kennington)—S. Collins, Liberal, 4,246; F. A. Lucas, Unionist, 3,865.

1906—Liberal, 1,585.

Limehouse—W. Pearse, Liberal, 2,826; G. O. Borwick, Unionist, 2,395.

1906—Liberal, 974.

Newington West—C. Norton, Liberal, 4,350; W. Brookes, 3,938.

1906—Liberal, 2,021.

Newington (Walworth) — J. A. Dawes, Liberal, 3,509; R. E. Bellilos, Unionist, 3,319.

1906—Liberal, 769.

Poplar—Right Hon. S. Buxton, Liberal, 4,172; Capt. L. Wilson, Unionist, 3,115.

1906—Liberal, 2,311.

Rotherhithe—H. Carr-Gomm, Liberal, 4,474; Pownall, Unionist, 3,550.

1906—Liberal, 1,371.

St. George's in the East — W. W. Benn, 1,568; P. C. Simmons, Unionist, 1,134.

1906—Liberal, 621.

St. Pancras East — Joseph Martin, Liberal, 4,276; W. R. Preston, Unionist, 3,586.

1906—Liberal, 188.

St. Pancras North — W. H. Dickenson, Liberal, 4,970; Lieut.-Col. H. A. Packenham, Unionist, 3,603.

1906—Liberal, 1,451.

St. Pancras West — Collins, 3,553; Dickinson, 3,543.

1906—Liberal, 685.

Whitechapel—S. Samuel, Liberal, 1,963; L. Greenlees, Unionist, 1,402.

1906—Liberal, 356.

West Ham, North—C. F. G. Masterman, 7,023; E. Gray, Unionist, 6,133.

1906—Liberal, 1,744.

Westham, South—W. Thorne, Labor, 11,971; J. Grimwood, Unionist, 5,909.

1906—Labor, 5,237.

ENGLAND.

Ashton-Under-Lyne—A. H. Scott, Liberal, 4,039; H. Whiteley, Conservative, 3,746.

1906—Liberal, 968.

Barrow-in-Furness—C. Duncan, Labor, 5,364; F. Meynell, Conservative, 4,292.

1906—Labor, 177.

Bolton (two seats)—G. Hadwood, Liberal, 12,275; A. H. Gill, Labor, 11,864; P. Ashworth, Conservative, 7,326; W. M. Mattinson, Conservative, 7,479.

1906—One Labor and one Liberal.

Bury—G. Toulmin, Liberal, 4,866; E. L. Hartley, Conservative, 4,258.

1906—Liberal, 1,127.

Blackburn (two seats)—Sir T. Barclay, Liberal, 12,655; P. Snowden, Labor, 11,896; Lord R. Cecil, Conservative, 0,307; G. S. Bowler, Conservative, 9,111.

1906—One Unionist and one Labor.

Bradford (Central)—Sir G. Robertson, Liberal, 5,249; Lord Hewick, Conservative, 3,068.

1906—Liberal, 1,340.

Bradford (East)—Sir W. E. B. Priestley, Liberal, 7,709; J. H. B. Browne, Conservative, 5,014; E. R. Hartley, Socialist, 1,740.

1906—Liberal, 1,908.

Bradford (West)—F. W. Jowett, Labor, 8,888; Sir E. Flower, Conservative, 4,460.

1906—Labor, 810.

Bristol (East)—Right Hon. C. Hobhouse, Liberal, 6,804; T. H. Batten, Conservative, 4,033; E. Sheppard, Labor, 2,255.

1906—Liberal, 4,866.

Bristol (North — Right Hon. A. Birrell, Liberal, 6,805; M. H. Woods, Conservative, 5,459.

1906—Liberal, 2,942.

Bristol (South)—Sir W. H. Davies, Liberal, 7,281; H. W. Chatterton, Conservative, 7,010.

1906—Liberal, 2,692.

Birkenhead—H. Vivian, Liberal, 8,120; A. Bigland, Unionist, 7,976.

1906—Liberal, 1,083.

Bucks, N. (Buckingham)—F. W. Verney, Liberal, 6,055; Hon. W. T. Fremantle, Conservative, 5,944.

1906—Liberal, 1,580.

Cheshire (Macclesfield)—Col. W. B. Brocklehurst, Liberal, 4,534; Col. Bromly Davenport, Conservative, 4,384.

1906—Liberal, 494.

Carlisle—Hon. R. D. Denman, Liberal, 3,270; V. J. H. Walsh, Unionist, 2,815; Barrington, Socialist, 777.

1906—Liberal, acclamation.

Darlington—J. T. T. Lincoln, Liberal, 4,815, H. P. Pease, Unionist, 4,786.

1906—Unionist, 288.

Derby (2 seats)—Sir T. Roe, Liberal, 10,543; J. H. Thomas, Labor, 10,189; A. E. Beck, Unionist, 8,028; A. Page, Unionist, 7,953.

1906—Liberal and Labor.

Dudley—A. G. Hooper, Liberal, 8,342; Major Griffith-Boscawen, Unionist, 8,155.

1906—Liberal, 754.

Dewsbury—Right Hon. W. Runciman, Liberal, 7,882; B. Dent, Unionist, 4,747.

Durham (Barnard Castle)—A. Henderson, Labor, 6,136; H. G. Stobbart, Conservative, 4,646.

1906—Labor, 1,652.

Durham (Chester-Le-Street)—J. W. Taylor, Labor, 12,684; S. D. Shafto, Conservative, 6,891.

1906—Labor, 3,100.

Durham (Bishop Auckland)—Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Liberal, 5,391; Sir W. C. Chaytor, Conservative, 3,841; Ald. House, Labor, 3,572.

1906—Liberal, 4,374.

1906—Liberal, 3,805.

Great Grimsby—T. E. Wing, Liberal, 7,772; Sir G. Doughty, Unionist, 7,450.

1906—Unionist, 2,309.

Gateshead—H. Elverston, Liberal, 6,801; N. G. Doyle, Unionist, 6,326; J. Johnson, Labor, 3,572.

1906—Labor, 4,525.

Halifax (2 seats)—T. H. Whitley, Liberal, 9,504; J. Parker, Labor, 9,093; J. F. Galbraith, Unionist, 4,754.

1906—One Labor and one Liberal.

Hartlepool—Sir C. Furness, Liberal, 6,531; W. G. H. Gritten, Unionist, 6,754.

1906—Liberal, acclamation.

Hanley—E. Edwards, Labor, 9,199; G. H. Rittner, Unionist, 5,202.

1906—Labor, 4,896.

Huddersfield—A. J. Sherwell, Liberal, 7,158; H. Snell, Labor, 5,685; H. Smith, Unionist, 5,153.

1906—Liberal, 489.

Hull East—T. R. Ferens, Liberal, 7,627; R. M. S. Montefiore, Unionist, 5,691.

1906—Liberal, 2,362.

Hull West—Hon. G. Wilson, Liberal, 10,005; Sir J. Sherburn, Unionist, 8,288.

1906—Liberal, 2,247.

Ipswich (2 seats)—Sir D. F. Goddard, Liberal, 6,120; Rev. Sylvester Horne, Liberal, 5,958; A. C. Churchman, Unionist, 5,690; B. H. Burton, Unionist, 5,645.

Lancashire N. E. (Accrington)—H. Baker, Liberal, 8,968; Jessel, Unionist, 6,455.

1906—Liberal, 2,357.

Lancashire S. E. (Middleton)—W. R. Adkins, Liberal, 7,869; P. Rose-Innes, Unionist, 6,286.

1906—Liberal, 1,583.

Lancashire S. E. (Stretford)—N. Nuttal, Liberal, 12,917; A. M. Samuel, Unionist, 10,626.

1906—Liberal, 2,824.

1906—Two Liberals.

Kings Lynn—T. G. Bowles, Liberal, 1,900; E. Cadogan, Unionist, 1,638.

1906—Liberal, 342.

Lincoln—C. Roberts, Liberal, 5,402; Sir R. Filmer, Unionist, 3,236; C. H. Seely, Unionist Free Trader, 2,139.

1906—Liberal, 1,392.

Liverpool (Exchange)—M. Muspratt, Liberal, 2,392; L. Scott, Unionist, 2,231.

1906—Liberal, 121.

Liverpool (Scotland)—T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist, 2,943; A. Moy, jun., Unionist, 776.

1906—Nationalist, 1,691.

Leeds Central—R. Armitage, Liberal, 3,987; J. Gordon, Unionist, 3,368.

1906—Liberal, 1,069.

Leeds East—J. O'Grady, Labor, 5,373; W. H. Clarke, Unionist, 2,308.

1906—Labor, 2,091.

Leeds North—R. H. Barran, Liberal, 10,775; J. D. Birchall, Unionist, 9,164.

1906—Liberal, 2,484.

Leeds South—W. Middlebrook, Liberal, 8,969; W. Nicholson, Unionist, 4,366.

1906—Liberal, 2,170.

Leeds West—T. E. Harvey, Liberal, 9,969; S. Samuel, Unionist, 6,654.

1906—Liberal, 4,608.

Leicester (two seats)—E. C. Williams, Liberal, 14,643; J. R. Macdonald, Labor, 14,337; J. P. Fraser, Unionist, 8,548; E. A. Bagley, Unionist, 8,192.

1906—One Labor and one Liberal.

Mid Durham—J. Wilson, Labor, acclamation.

Monmouth Burghs—L. Haslam, Liberal, 6,496; Sir C. Cayzer, Unionist, 5,391.

1906—Liberal, 592.

Morpeth—T. Burt, Liberal, 5,874; J. Ridley, Unionist, 3,009.

1906—Liberal, 3,599.

Manchester North — Sir C. E. Schwann, Liberal, 5,219; H. E. Howell, Unionist, 3,951.

1906—Liberal, 2,454.

Manchester Northwest—Sir G. Kemp, Liberal, 5,939; W. Joynson-Hicks, Unionist, 5,147.

1906—Liberal, 1,241.

Manchester Northeast—J. R. Clynes, Labor, 5,157; Sir W. H. Vandrey, Unionist, 3,679.

1906—Labor, 1,232.

Manchester East—J. E. Sutton, Labor, 6,119; E. E. Robb, Unionist, 5,691.

1906—Labor, 1,980.

Manchester South—A. A. Haworth, Liberal, 8,121; C. W. Jackson, Unionist, 5,669.

1906—Liberal, 4,232.

Middlesbrough—P. Williams, Liberal, 9,670; C. Dorman, Unionist, 6,756; P. Walls, Labor, 2,719.

1906—Labor, 2,407.

Northampton (two seats)—H. B. L. Smith, Liberal, 5,398; McCurdy, Liberal, 5,289; R. R. B. Orlebar, Unionist, 4,569; F. G. Barnes, Unionist, 4,464; Gribble, Labor, 1,792; H. Quelch, Socialist, 1,697.

1906—Two Liberals.

Newcastle-Under-Lyme — J. C. Wedgewood, Liberal, 5,653; Capt. E. S. Grogan, Unionist, 4,245.

1906—Liberal, 2,207.

Norwich (two seats)—F. Low, Liberal, 11,257; G. Roberts, Labor, 11,119;

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MEMORIES OF GLADSTONE, BY SIR WALTER FOSTER, M. P.

Veteran Parliamentarian Recalls Great Episodes—Gladstone's Speeches in Old Age—Last Prophetic Words in the House of Commons.

Sir Walter Foster, M.P., proposed "The Memory of Mr. Gladstone" at a commemoration banquet held at Derby the other night by the Liberal Club and the Liberal Association. He said:

This day one hundred years ago a child was born, destined after a promising youth to realize a splendid manhood and a glorious old age. He was known to us as William Ewart Gladstone, and today we honored his memory with loving veneration as the greatest of our statesmen. Twenty-five years ago I proposed his health on his birthday for the first of many times in the city of Chester. He had just retired from the post of prime minister, after more than fifty years of parliamentary work, on a question of the more just distribution of taxation, and we then looked forward to his early return to power to right wrongs and apply the garnered wisdom of laborious years to new national problems. I then pointed out that his great achievements as a statesman had followed three clear lines—First, the remission and equitable distribution of taxation; second, the promotion of religious equality; and third, the introduction of new principles as to property in land. Mark you how history repeats itself in the process of progress, for it is these three very lines of action that engage us today.

I told my old constituents that the source of all his greatness and strength was not so much his learning and his intellect as the unfaltering faith he had in the righteousness of his motives. That was the real moral force that then and for many years after throned him so high in the admiration and affection of the people. The latter half of the nineteenth century produced four great statesmen—Cavour, the wise and cautious minister, who made United Italy possible; Bismarck, the man of blood and iron, who created the German Empire; Abraham Lincoln, who freed the United States of America from the curse of slavery, and through the bloody ordeal of a terrible war built up a state which is a world wonder of freedom and prosperity. The fourth was William Ewart Gladstone, who for more than sixty years in the House of Commons started and accomplished fiscal and legislative reforms that have made an old country young in the spirit of freedom and progress, and have blessed the humblest workers with the manhood of citizenship and the comfort of a home. But his world was not limited like the others to his own country. He lighted the torch of freedom in other lands, and today in Greece, in Italy, in Bulgaria, men bless in strange tongues the name of Gladstone as the great deliverer

Who throve and branched from clime to clime
The herald of a higher race.

Patriotism to him was no narrow love of one country, tinctured as it too often is with the envy of other nations, but a wider and a nobler love of humanity, which saw in the prosperity of other peoples that divinely ordered growth which makes the good of each the common blessing of all.

The Great Home Rule Speech.

Let me take you for a few minutes to three great episodes in his leadership. On June 8, 1886, he finished the debate on the first home rule bill in the most crowded House I ever saw. We all sat anxiously waiting for him to come. At last he came, a man of 76, looking white and worn. He sank down in his place, and with closed eyes rested while the leader of the Opposition, stimulated by the prospect of victory, summed up the case against the bill. When he sat down, the veteran leader sprang to his feet, galvanized into life and vigor, and with all the fervor of youth delivered his great reply. It was a perfect speech, full of faith in the triumph of good, splendidly courageous in spite of the knowledge of defeat, and marred by no single word of bitterness against those who had plotted his fall. "His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong." No leader, sure of victory, ever led his troops with more spirit than the Grand Old Man led us then, when defeat was certain. In the years that followed—years of strenuous struggle—he kept the advocacy of home rule on the same high level. No cause was ever pleaded with higher sentiments or nobler thoughts.

Late in 1888 he came to Birmingham, and it was my great privilege to be his host. Then occurred the second episode I would recall. In the greatest public meeting held in my time an old man stood up in the vast hall with more than 15,000 hearers—an old man wearing the white crown of well-spent years; the listening thousands gazed awestruck at the transformation, for a young man finished that splendid speech. As his distinguished biographer says, "The scene at the close was absolutely indescribable and incomparable, overwhelming like the sea."

Last Prophetic Words in Commons.

Thirdly, comes his last speech in the House of Commons, delivered on March 1, 1884, at the end of the longest session on record, after the Lords had mangled our bills. He then uttered words which boldly called for action to settle accounts with the peers. "The issue," he said, "which is raised between a deliberate assembly elected by the votes of more than 6,000,000 people, and a deliberate assembly occupied by many men of virtue, by many men of talent, of course with considerable diversities and varieties, is a controversy which when once raised must go forward to an issue." As I listened to these words, now prophetic, I felt, as he did, that the issue should be fought at once. Less courageous counsels prevailed, and so it is reserved to us today to take up this legacy of our beloved and incomparable leader and to settle once for all who is to rule—the Commons or the Lords, the people or the peers. In this struggle there can be but one result—the people must prevail. Let us, however, try and emulate his spirit and example and fight it on high and righteous grounds, "without using," as he said, "hard words, without presuming to judge of motives, without desiring or venturing to allege imputations." In such manner we shall best honor the man whose memory we celebrate today, of whom each of us may say:

I would the great world grew like thee,
Who grewest not alone in power
And knowledge; but by year and hour
In reverence and in charity.

HARRY LAUDER'S EARLY STRUGGLES

Began as a Coal Miner—How He Started as a Public Entertainer—His Days of Poverty.

Montgomery Phister writes in the Cincinnati Commercial: Not since the first coming of the late Sir Henry Irving to the local theatre has any representative of the stage created the same excitement as did the canny little Scotchman, Harry Lauder, at Colonel Martin's spacious and handsome Walnut Hills playhouse, the Orpheum, last week. Nor has any ever been shown greater attention, especially by the clergy.

Can any, even of our oldest theatregoers recall another instance in which so distinguished a prelate as the archbishop of this Catholic diocese was enrolled among the invited guests at a banquet in honor of a player? Does memory bring to mind any happening of similar description when the propounders of the gospel of the standing and the high character of Rev. Peter Robinson, Charles Alfred Goss and others of equal position assembled at a feast in celebration of a singer of songs and a relater of comic stories?

Was ever an actor, particularly of the vaudeville stage, received by a ministerial committee of welcome that further included many of the representative laymen of our city? Has any man of the cloth as eminent as Archbishop Henry Moeller ever thought it worth while to send so sincere, able and instructive a document expressing his regret at the necessity of absenting himself from so unique and honorable a gathering?

No satisfactory answer can be found through the records. Mr. Lauder stands alone as the one individual of the stage thus honored.

Great little Mr. Lauder! He has by long suffering, hard labor, the force of genius of a certain kind, his example of sobriety, upright living and a clean domestic life thoroughly deserved all this. Through its accomplishments he has contributed, and still is contributing, to the betterment of the theatre and the character of the stage.

Harry Lauder, it must be borne in mind, did not come to all this by any easy path, nor was his salary always measured in four figures. His life has been one of self-denial, of abstemiousness, at times, indeed, of severe privations. From the instant that he first set foot upon the stage he abstained from liquor in every form, gave up all real frivolities of life, and aside from natural and innocent pleasures avoided all extraneous abstractions, devoting his time and his talents absolutely to his art and its advancement. He "scuffed" no tumbler of wine, as did that merry old bounder of his song, the catcher of jelly fish, who accompanied "Shack" on that mythical journey in search of the South Pole. Nor did he permit the enticements of gay companions to distract his attention from his determined purpose of his labors. His rewards are, perhaps, no greater than his deservings.

Born in the little Scotch village of Portobello, not far distant from Edinburgh, he began life as a coal miner. His home was one of poverty, his education extremely meagre. Yet he has succeeded in acquiring considerable knowledge other than that of the world and his verses and songs show with conclusive force that he has not only has instinctive talent, but, with the genius of industry has developed his native gifts into qualities of admirable strength.

His powers of mimicry, his melodious voice, his undeniable potency as a character actor have brought Mr. Lauder his greatest fame, but his tender and humorous ditties, his songs of such delicacy and sweetness bring him so well within the shadow of the genius of Burns that one is almost inclined to list him among Scotland's accepted poets.

Harry Lauder writes all his own songs, and there is not a word uttered by him while on the stage that has not been given place by him in his peculiar arrangement of lyrics and anecdotes. Pretty good for a graduated coal miner.

While still a boy in his 'teens Lauder began work as a digger of coal. His home was of the humblest. He told the other night, while sitting in his dressing-room at the Orpheum, of the small, ill-equipped kitchen and living-room that made a domicile for his father and mother and their family of seven children.

"It was all they could do to keep soul and body together. Oh," said the jolly little player, with a look of seriousness such as does not often dull his features, "such poverty is terrible. And how I pity those who lived in an even earlier day, when conditions were still more severe. Poor Bobbie Burns! The tears come to my eyes every time I see that old home where the sweetest singer of them all endured the trials of this earth and suffered want."

And how did Lauder, you will ask, come to the stage and such great wealth and fame from that little village of Portobello, so obscure on the map?

"I loved singing and acting as a boy," he said in answer to this same question the other night. He was sitting in his dressing-room at the Orpheum, with his brawny chest and shoulders bared, for he had just concluded his act and was resuming his street clothes preparatory to a brief sojourn to his downtown hotel. "I worked in a coal mine for two shillings

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THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL
DOROTHY McCANN'S ESSAY WHICH WON SECOND PRIZE

Following is the composition of Miss Dorothy McCann, which won the second prize in the competition for the two best essays on The Hague Tribunal, open to all the pupils of the London Collegiate Institute. The prize of $10 was offered by Mr. F. W. Daly:

Let the din, roar and tumult of war be hushed! The age of tyranny, oppression, bloodshed, wild fighting and the untold miseries of the battlefield, has at length come to an end. The nations must cease their warfare, that dread custom handed down from barbarians and savages! Now, the idea that "might is right" gives way to the true spirit, the ideal conception of the relations between nations, namely: that peace is right at any cost, and concord should hold sway among the peoples of the earth.

Towards the close of the nineteenth century, an event took place, which may be considered the most important movement, which has ever affected the whole civilized world. At the instigation of Czar Nicholas II. of Russia, representatives from all the great powers assembled at The Hague for the purpose of discussing the mighty question of international peace and the diminution of armaments by land and sea. The capital of the Netherlands was chosen as the place of meeting, because his imperial majesty deemed it unwise that a court, dealing with affairs of such vital interest to all nations, should sit in a city of one of the countries of the first rank, lest local politics should hinder the carrying on of the world-important work.

From the first, the men who composed the court were all imbued with the idea that in reality the cause of international arbitration was on trial. Those whose privilege it was to follow their discussions remarked the great sincerity, the zeal and the mightiness of the aim of the first Hague tribunal.

The most important result of the famous conference was the appointment of "the convention for the peaceful adjustment of international differences by the permanent institution of a court of international arbitration, in the midst of the independent powers accessible to all." This was the fulfillment of the desires of thoughtful men, that judicial settlements could be made by a supreme court without the dreadful cost of war, in morals, men and money, and without resorting to force, which so many times settles a question of power, not merit. The thought had dawned on men of all nationalities and of class, that the glory and splendor of conquests was dearly bought by the great poverty that ensued and by the decrease in mental and spiritual development. One speaker to the English workingmen has aptly put the result of recent wars as they have affected our own motherland. He says: "Surely we are paying dearly for the glory of crushing one Napoleon, only for the same generation to have seen another occupy his throne; for the luxury of filling 50 graveyards in the Crimean with the bodies of our slain fellow countrymen, only to see the treaty extorted from Russia ripped up by her fifteen years later; for the Christian privilege of forcing the Chinese to buy our opium, and for helping the Dutch to rob the Kaffirs of their fatherland, only to be ourselves fighting those same Boers shortly afterwards."

Accordingly, then, those who united in furthering this noblest form of philanthropy tried at first to spread throughout the civilized world a conception of the folly and injustice of war, and its opposition to humane and Christian principles. Although the first Hague conference, which has been justly called "the first great parliament of man," met together to protest against the sinfulness and misery of war, the promoters of the peace movement soon strove to depict also the inadvisability of the custom as regards economic arguments. Prominent among these agencies are the periodic congresses of science, moral training, geology, and the famous medical congresses for the lessening of contagious diseases. The knowledge and welfare of each country is that increased by these congresses of all countries.

The signing of the treaty by which Sweden acknowledged the independence of Norway, who so long had chafed under the restraint of foreign rule, is one of the proofs that "it is morally possible and politically practicable" that international controversies be submitted to a tribunal for arbitration, and affords an example of the influence of the sentiment introduced by the holding of a peace conference.

The peaceful settlement of a dispute of seventy years' duration between Argentina and Chili was another important result of the idea which the first Hague court instilled into the minds of men. There had long been deep-rooted enmity and constant quarrels between these two South American countries over the boundary line between them. In the year 1900 these two nations were about to engage in deadly conflict in order to put an end to the controversy. Each country was laying out enormous sums of money upon preparations for their war. The British ministers at Santiago and Buenos Ayres tried to prevail upon the two Governments not to engage in such a campaign. On Easter Sunday the Bishop of Buenos Ayres implored the people to maintain peace, and proposed that some day a statue of the Saviour of the World, "the Prince of Peace," should be erected on the Andes between Argentina and Chili. The result of this appeal and the efforts of the Bishop of Chili was that a treaty was entered into by the two states, leaving the settlement of the matter to the King of England. A satisfactory arrangement was concluded, and on the highest peak of the Andes the proposed statue was placed, with the words inscribed beneath it: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than will the people of Argentina and Chili break the peace to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."

The second Hague conference originated in the action taken by the first court, which in its final act contained opinions or "voeux," which it had not been able to include in definite conventions. It was significant as being the means of bringing together, for the first time in history, representatives of 45 independent powers. These having put aside all previous animosities and race differences, united in a great common cause of peace through arbitration, to weigh and consider the most intricate and difficult questions of international politics. The court was changed from being an assembly of official representatives from all states to the collective representation of humanity.

A most important act of this second conference was the demonstration "that peace is the normal and war the abnormal condition of civilized nations; that really sovereign states should have equal rights before the bar of international justice, independent of their size or military strength." The conference lasted four months, and yet its achievements have been scarcely noticeable. This fact illustrates the sincerity of these men, who comprehended how great was the trust placed in them, and who preferred the satisfaction of "duty accomplished" to the eulogies of the press. The tribunal, in its certainty of continuous existence without fear, dictated to the various governments their line of conduct. It declared emphatically that a third conference must follow the second, and many others after that. Thus it trasformed its unique reunion into a single session of a "parliament of humanity." It provided, moreover, that the next session should be prepared at least two years in advance. These were most essential points, and typified an advance on the pathway of the world's progress. It arranged that all governments should be authorized in cases of dispute to appeal to the judges at The Hague directly, and ask for arbitration. With these decisions, which, without doubt, will be productive of unprecedented international justice, the second Hague conference came to an end. It showed to the world at large that it is a universal parliament, and that it will continue in the future to hold sessions for the peaceful adjustment of difficulties susceptible of judicial treatment.

The action taken by The Hague tribunal "stands as an edict in the testing" of the peace movement as being the means of making it almost impossible for any state to neglect to submit its causes for dissatisfaction with another country to arbitration. If a realm desires to overcome another, merely for the sake of conquest, it will have to endure the mortification of having its intentions divulged to an impartial tribunal, and will in this manner be confronted by a "hostile public opinion which makes and unmakes governments." A government, like an individual, loves to know that disinterested observers think it to be acting according to the laws of justice and righteousness. Therefore this demonstration of its aims could not be gratifying to a country contemplating war.

The Hague tribunal, then, at all times ready to discuss the claims of the powers, will serve to increase the sentiment against war and encourage the demand for arbitration, and so will prove the factor in the plan of the universe to stamp out "the baleful fire of anger and in its ashes plant the tree of peace." Once planted this tree will blossom and bear fruit a hundredfold. Beneath the shade of its protecting branches commerce and trade will be increased, science will make greater strides, the fine arts will be more widely cultivated, and social happiness will be secured to men.

The Girl With Beautiful Hair
Attracts Attention Everywhere

"There is a Herpicide Girl, Jack, look at that hair."

Wherever there are ladies present, whether on the street, at the theatre, reception or church, there is always one whose personal charms distinguish her from all the rest.

She may not wear the most elaborate gown nor possess the prettiest face, and yet there is a subtle something which commands involuntary admiration.

What is it? It is her hair. Look at her again and note that her head is surmounted by a mass of soft, glittering hair, hair that scintillates with life and beauty, hair that is all her own and growing on her own scalp.

Everyone admires beautiful, natural hair. By using **Newbro's Herpicide** regularly any woman may possess that kind of hair. Pretty hair is denied to none. **Herpicide** makes the hair soft and fluffy. It gives to it that sheen and shimmer not obtainable in any other manner.

Newbro's Herpicide
A Delightful Hair Dressing and Elegant Toilet Requisite.

Possessing the delicate fragrance of natural flowers, it appeals to ladies of discriminating taste and refinement.

Kills the Dandruff Germ. Stops Falling Hair.

For sale at all drug stores. One dollar bottles guaranteed.
Applications at the good barber shops.

THE HERPICIDE CO.
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Don't Buy a Shadow

Insist upon real **Herpicide.** The substitute is a shadow following close behind the proven success. Substitutes bring extra pennies to the dealer and disappointment to you.
Get Herpicide.

Special Agents
C. McCALLUM & CO., 194 Dundas Street.
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SEE WINDOW DISPLAY AT BOTH STORES.

The Herpicide Girl is always an object for admiration.

Send For Sample and Book

Upon receipt of 10c in postage or silver a sample of **Herpicide** and book on the care of the hair will be sent to any address.

STRAIGHT TALKS ON DANGER OF COLDS

Let your cold gain headway and you can't keep it from running into Catarrh.

Catarrh never stays in the same place—it travels down into the lungs, then it's too late!

Drive colds and catarrh right out of your system while you have the chance.

Easily done by inhaling Catarrhozone, which instantly reaches the true source of the trouble, gets right where the living germs of catarrh are working.

Catarrhozone
A Convenient Inhaler Treatment Is the Proper Remedy to Cure

You see, Catarrhozone is simply healing balsams and rich, pure essences, and is able to patch up the sore spots and remove that tender, sensitive feeling from the nose and throat.

Hawking and spitting ceases, because the discharge is cured. The nostrils are cleared, headache is relieved, breath is purified. Every trace of catarrh, bronchial and throat weakness is permanently cured.

Shun medicines that contain harmful drugs—use a safe remedy that is prescribed by doctors, that is used in hospitals, that is indorsed by thousands Catarrhozone has cured. For winter ills there's nothing half so good.

Two months' treatment, large size, price $1, and guaranteed. Small size, 50 cents, all reliable dealers, or the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont. Beware of dangerous substitutes and imitations for "Catarrhozone."

HARRY LAUDER'S EARLY STRUGGLES

(Continued From Page Eleven.)

and one pence a week. Oh, those were sad days in a way, but happy enough in another. I loved to sing and do my little home-made character sketches, and every night I was away to the village hall or some neighboring theatre to 'act a leetle.'

"I went down in the mine before daylight in the morning and came up long after dark at night. This did not stop me, however. After a bit of tea and a sup I took my basket, with my costumes, on my head and was away to the station. This I did night after night, fairly loving it, as I am telling you."

"And what pay did you get for all this?"

"Two and one pence in the mine; nothing at all in the hall for my singing and dancing."

"Did you really perform all that labor for nothing?"

"For three years never a cent did I get; not a farthing. It was love for the doing that kept me going, and the thoughts of the night in the theatre made the work in the mine during the blackness of day all the easier."

"For three years you kept this up?"

"Aye, mayhap longer."

"And how long have you been on the stage, Mr. Lauder?" I was tempted to ask, as I had somehow got the impression that it was only eight or nine years ago that he had taken up the calling of a vaudeville entertainer.

"Twenty-seven years in all," he answered. "You see, it has been climb, climb, always climbing in an endeavor to get to the top. One, you know, is never anybody, on the other side, until they have made a hit in London.

"For years I strolled about the provinces, and was, I think I may say it, very popular before London seemed to have heard of me. For three years, however, I was so firm in Edinburgh and other cities outside of London that eventually they sent for me, and that was how Mr. Morris came to engage me for America.

"You see I was so fond of singing and doing these foolish bits of fun, all characters of my own acquaintance, every one that you see, that I never grew aweary. I wrote songs and sang them without pay in the small theatres of my own and neighboring towns, as I have been telling you. Then, after three or four years of such 'seervice,' I got together a little company and made small journeys about the country, playing in halls or wherever we could find a stage.

"It was 'turrible' labor but I liked it, and, therefore, never was in despair. I used to be up early in the morning and, getting a bucket of paste, stick my own bills upon the walls. I even stood at the gates of the factories and handed small bills to the working men as they passed out, putting them in their hands with some sort of joke. But the joke I liked best was the fact that they did not know the bill-passer was the 'Great Harry Lauder' set down there in printer's ink

"Profitable? Well, not by comparison with present earnings," he said with a wink and a smile in answer to the question as to his remuneration as actor-manager of the description given.

"You see, our expenses were not heavy, say £21 a week. Now we took on an average, about £6 a night, or say $210 a week, as you would figure it. So, you see, we had a margin of $100 or thereabouts with which to pay ourselves salaries. Ha! ha! not so bad, now is it? And then to think of the fun we had."

"But that is not $5,000 a week, your present salary, by a good deal."

"No, but it was a good deal for those days, especially for a feller who had worked for two and one pence from dark to dark in a coal mine.

"In London, and, indeed, for a number of years before they wanted me in there, I made far more, and lived very comfortably.

"I was telling my boy, the only one I have, the other day, about the hardships of those times of trial and the things that we all had gone through. Then up the youngster starts and says: 'It was a good thing you did all that daddy, now wasn't it?'

"'Yes,' I said. 'For you know,' he continued, 'you wouldn't want me to do that, would you?'

"'And you wouldn't let me do it, would you?' 'No,' I answered. 'But there wasn't anyone to keep you from doing it, was there?'

"'No, my son,' I said. 'There wasn't anybody who could keep me from doing it.'

"Ah, but for all the love I had for it, it was bitter, and the poverty of the living was really turrible. I have a house in London and one in Scotland; but, talking of the way of living, even at this day, do you know that when I went back home last March, I sat about my house for more than two weeks wrapped up in that big furlined overcoat (pointing to one hanging on the wall of his dressing room) trying to keep warm. My wife used to say, 'You'll get your death when you go out,' but I answered, 'Nay. I must keep warm. And I then determined to have my house fitted for steam heat after the American fashion."

The agreeable little gentleman seemed to have forgotten that he was but partly dressed in the interest he manifested in this reminiscent talk, and yielded slowly to quiet persuasion of his valet, who finally did get him to encase his body in his habitual clothing. This valet, by the way, Mr. Lauder explained, had also been a worker in the coal mines with him, a companion of those early days of severe struggling and romantic, though exacting, barnstorming.

"And tell us, Mr. Lauder," said one of the little party, "did you really wear kilts and expose your limbs to the weather, as is suggested by your stage costume?"

"Did I?" said the little Scotchman. "Aye, man, indeed I did. Why, last winter in Canada, while playing in Montreal and Toronto, I wore my kilts all the time, with the thermometer 15 and 16 degrees below zero. Why, you see the laddies where I come from in Scotland running around frequently in their bare feet in the snow. And they all make hardy, strong men, too. It is not cold to them as they are used to it. The knees have a good circulation of blood, and baring them to the weather brings no distress. It is in the feet, the extremities, that one feels the cold."

Still, the stout little Mr. Lauder wraps himself up warm enough these days, wearing a heavy fur coat that, with its huge collar, muffles him to the very top of his head.

And did you know he is near-sighted.

No.

Yes, very. His glasses have lenses as thick as a silver dollar, and he really fumbles his way on the stage. Still he is forever winking at his audience, whether he sees their eyes or not, and is so generally merry that his good humor is really infectious. His engagement at the Orpheum has been a most memorable one, and his stay in the city so pleasant to all concerned that it is safe to say his welcome will be even more cordial and his banquets far more largely attended by the distinguished representatives of the church and commercial life should his professional engagements bring him to any one of our theatres in the future.

IT'S THE TALK OF THE COUNTRY SIDE

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., Jan. 21.—(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 they might 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 awhile 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.

LOCUSTS AS FOOD.

In the east, as elsewhere, since the Biblical days of John's "locusts and honey," locusts have been deemed more or less edible. In Palestine to this day they are considered a luxury. The Jews fry them in sesame oil, seasame being the grain of which mention is made in the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," a favorite tale in "The Arabian Nights" entertainments. In Arabia Petrea locusts are dried in the sun, and then ground into a sort of flour for baking, and in Central Africa certain tribes employ locusts for making a thick brown soup. In Madagascar they are baked in huge jars, fried in grease, and then mixed with rice, forming a dainty much affected by the dusky inhabitants of that big island. The Algerians have a simpler method. They merely boil the locusts in water and salt them to the taste. The Arabians grind and bake the locusts as cakes, roast them in butter or else crush them in a mixture of camel's cheese and dates. Locusts are also eaten, in times of famine, in poorest of the poor, among whom the insects are smoked like fish. In the preparation of locusts for food, the legs and wings are invariably detached. It is said that, while the flavor of locusts is strangely disagreeable in the raw state, this flavor is readily disguised, and even becomes agreeable when the insect is cooked. Some of the locust soups are, we are told, scarcely to be distinguished from beef broth, and when the little insects are fried in their own oil and slightly salted they take on a pleasing nutty flavor.—Harper's Weekly.

ROOSEVELT SHOOTS A RHINOCEROS
Caught Him in Both Lungs and the Heart.

We were just leaving the camp when a Wkamba man came running up to tell us that there was a rhinoceros on the hillside three-quarters of a mile away, and that he had left a companion to watch it while he carried us the news. Slatter and I immediately rode in the direction given following our wild-looking guide, the other gun-bearer trotting after us. In five minutes we had reached the opposite hill crest, where the watcher stood, and he at once pointed out the rhino. The huge beast was standing in entirely open country, although there were a few scattered trees of no great size at some distance from him. We left our horses in a dip of the ground and began the approach; I cannot say that we stalked him, for the approach was too easy. The wind blew from him to us and a rhino's eyesight is dull. Thirty yards from where he stood was a bush four or five feet high, and though it was so thin that we could distinctly see him through the leaves, it shielded us from the vision of his small pig-like eyes as we advanced toward it, stooping and in single file, I leading. The big beast stood like an uncouth statue, his hide black in the sunlight; he seemed what he was, a monster surviving over from the world's past, from the days when the beasts of the prime ran riot in their strength, before man grew so cunning of brain and hand as to master them. So little did he dream of our presence that when we were a hundred yards off he actually lay down.

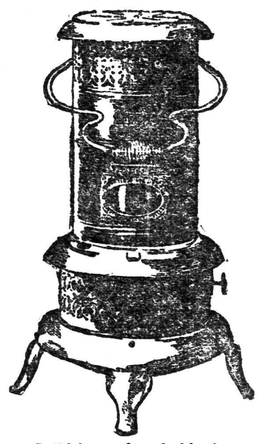
Walking lightly, and with every sense keyed up, we at last reached the bush, and I pushed forward the safety of the double-barrelled Holland rifle which I was now to use for the first time on big game. As I stepped to one side of the bush so as to get a clear aim, with Slatter following, the rhino saw me and jumped to his feet with the agility of a polo pony. As he rose, I put in the right barrel, the bullet going through both lungs. At the same moment he wheeled, the blood spouting from his nostrils, and galloped full on us. Before he could get quite all the way round in his headlong rush to meet us, I struck him with my left-hand barrel, the bullet entering between the neck and the shoulder and piercing his heart. At the same instant Capt. Slatter fired, his bullet entering the neck vertebrae. Ploughing up the ground with horn and feet, the great bull rhino, still head toward us, dropped just thirteen paces from where we stood.—Scribner's Magazine.

VERBS FROM PROPER NOUNS.

The verb is often more effectual in burying the memory of the man than the substantive or the adjective in burying the memory of the man whose name produced it. Perhaps when we speak of "guying" a person we still dimly think of Guy Fawkes, but hardly a whiff of the classic lingers about "hector" and "pander."

The identity of the original Judge Lynch is lost in mystery, and, though "boycotting" is a term of wider and wider extension, the number of those who remember who Capt. Boycott was is diminishing. Hosts of people know what "burking" a discussion is who know nothing about Burke and Hare and the Edinburgh suffocation murders.

From Arctic to Tropics
in Ten Minutes



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

PERFECTION Oil Heater
(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

With it you can go from the cold of the Arctic to the warmth of the Tropics in 10 minutes.

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

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

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agent of

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited
TORONTO.

EDDY'S BREAD WRAPPERS

To prevent danger of impurities in delivery from the oven to the home, insist on your baker wrapping his bread in our wrappers.

We are the originators of bread wrappers.

Now used by leading bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., Hull, Can.
Donald McLean, Agent, 426 Richmond street, London.
ywt

USELESS, BUT HARMLESS.

On one occasion a judge gave an exhaustive decision in a case, after which the lawyer for the plaintiff arose and questioned it.

"Pardon me," said his lordship, "I cannot allow you to reopen this case after I have given my final decision. I may be wrong, but that is my opinion."

The lawyer rudely replied:

"Then, m'lud, I know it is no use my knocking my head against a brick wall. I suppose I must sit down."

The judge, adjusting his eyeglasses and looking sarcastically at the lawyer, said:

"Sir, I know it is of no use for you to knock your head against a brick wall, but, I may add, I know no one else who could perform such an operation with less injury to himself than you."—Tit-Bits.

AN ABSENT-MINDED MAN.

Who is the most absent-minded man on record? Our bus conductor, possibly, if one knew more about him, might rival Lamb's friend, George Dyer; but it seems unlikely. It was Dyer who, leaving Lamb's Islington home on broad noonday walked straight into the New River. He was known to take up a coalscuttle instead of his hat, to walk home with a footman's cockade hat on, and even to leave one of his shoes under the table and get well on his homeward way before discovering its loss. He called at a friend's in Bedford Square one morning, heard that the family was away in the country, left his name in the visitors' book—and a few hours later called again, asked for the book again, and was astounded to see his own freshly written name. Once, when Proctor breakfasted with him, Dyer forgot the tea. The omission being noted, he filled the teapot with ginger. Proctor left as soon as he could to get a better breakfast at a coffee tavern and there Dyer strolled in, and asked him how he did, quite unconscious of having seen him earlier.—London Chronicle.

The writer has heard a foreign master explaining to his class of English boys that to "burke" meant to talk grandiloquently after the manner of the orator.—London Chronicle.

A human hair of average thickness can support a load of 6 1-4 ounces, and the average number of hairs on the head is about 30,000.

On the Marriage Day

Romance ceases and history begins—and corns begin to go too when "Putnam's" is applied—it takes out roots, branch and stem. Nothing so sure and painless as Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Try "Putnam's."

A Glance at Life in Great Britain---Happenings in England, Ireland and Scotland Briefly Chronicled

GREAT MAP OF LONDON.

Has Been 15 Years in Preparation—Cost About $75,000.

A great map of London, which has been in preparation for fifteen years, is nearly ready. It has cost about £15,000.

The December statement of the British board of trade shows increases of $19,799,000 in imports and $21,941,500 in exports.

It is stated that the Duchess of Buccleuch is to retire shortly from the position of mistress of the robes to the queen, which she has held, with two short intervals, since 1886.

There are over 3,000 children in London workhouses.

Great Britain's reformatory schools last year cost £139,058.

In England and Wales alone 89,858 motor cars are registered.

The pawnbrokers of Great Britain issue over 190 million pledges a year.

The 652 registered trade unions of Great Britain have a total membership of 1,973,560.

Pennies, halfpennies, or farthings are not legal tender in England for sums over one shilling.

A portrait of Robert Southey, the poet, was sold for 780 guineas in London.

Mr. Albert Ball, the mayor of Nottingham, has bought the Bunny Hall estate, near Nottingham, for £100,000.

Mr. John Morley, the honest John of British politics, entered on his 72nd year on the 24th ult. He was born at Blackburn.

The late Lieut.-Col. Robert B. Ingram, aged 78, of Steyning, Sussex, late of the One Hundredth and Ninety-Seventh Regiments, left £46,869.

There has never since the Reformation been such a large body of unmarried bishops in the Church of England as there are today.

Forty-six years ago, on Dec. 24, William Makepeace Thackeray passed away in his sleep to the sorrow of the English-speaking world.

At a Christmas feast to 1,300 poor children at Wandsworth Baths and at Earlsfield, the provisions included 700 pounds of beef, 600 pounds of plum pudding and twelve hundred pounds of potatoes.

At the end of last year 688,138 men were employed under the coal mines regulation acts in England, 166,705 in Wales, and 132,693 in Scotland.

"Bridegrooms usually keep very much in the background," says the Rev. E. G. Hutchings, of Scarborough Parish Church. "Recently I almost married the bride to the best man by mistake."

Some water-color sketches of the Highlands by Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, who is a clever artist, were sold at Windsor for a good sum to provide the inmates of the King Edward the Seventh Hospital with Christmas gifts.

Councillor H. M. Cook, of Aston, Birmingham, has been presented with a silver-mounted inkstand made out of the hoof of the brigade horse, "Old Tommy," which was the first animal that put on its own collar when the fire alarm rang.

Bruce, Swindon's hospital dog, has collected more than £100, and is therefore entitled to receive his silver collar. In all, he has raised £162 for the hospitals.

ROLLER RINK PAYS.

London Company Declares Dividend of 75 Per Cent on Ordinary Shares.

A London rolling rink company has declared a dividend on the year's skating at the rate of 25 per cent on preference shares, and 75 per cent on ordinary shares.

The death is announced of Baron Monkswell at the age of 64. He is succeeded in the title by his son, the Hon. Robert A. H. Collier, who was born in 1875.

The Duke of Buccleuch, who is a large landowner in the district, has given £1,050 to the fund for the restoration of Dunchurch Parish Church, Warwickshire.

Of the 95,025 volumes issued last year by the library of the St. Bride Foundation Institute, Fleet street, London, 67,895, or 66.05 per cent consisted of works of fiction.

Damage amounting to £10,000 was done by fire in the workshops of Messrs. Dixon, boot manufacturers, of Gallowgate, Newcastle, the stock and premises being destroyed.

A decline in the popularity of caps has set in. In the crowds of London the proportion of hard felt hats is put at 60 per cent. of caps at 35 per cent, and of soft hats at 5 per cent.

The great gunnery school for the British navy is situated on Whale Island, in the upper reaches of Portsmouth harbor. Here sea artillery is taught in the most exhaustive and comprehensive manner.

A ferret which entered Wheatcroft Church, near Scarborough, during communion, caused quite a stir. Some of the lady worshippers, who thought the visitor was a rat, stood on the seats.

The list of Catholic candidates for English and Welsh constituencies numbers eighteen—exceeding that of any past election in the memory of man.

The Fourth Hussars, who reached Colchester recently from Pretoria, have spent their first Christmas in England since 1896. They sailed in that year for India, and were afterwards drafted to South Africa.

NO OSPREY PLUMES.

About 150 English Mayoresses Have Promised to Forego These Feathers.

In response to an appeal from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, about 150 mayoresses have promised that they will not wear osprey plumes during the time they hold these positions.

There was a revival of the old hiring fair at Market Drayton lately, when the streets were crowded with men and maid servants from the farmhouses for many miles round. The event was originally known as the Gawby Market.

The Northumberland Miners' Association have decided to continue to support Ruskin College, Oxford, and have rejected the proposals to assist in the establishment of a rival institution.

The war office authorities have granted a weekly pension of five shillings to Mrs. Snow, widow of Gunner Snow, of the Fourth London Brigade Field Artillery, who was killed in a motor car accident on Salisbury Plain in August.

Two years ago ex-Provost Handyside, of Dalkeith, gifted to each of the 1,400 children attending Dalkeith schools a savings bank book with one shilling deposited. There is now £657 standing to the credit of the children at the Dalkeith Savings Bank.

As an illustration of Christmas vagaries with the London postoffice, it is noted that a letter posted in the city on Dec. 23 to an address in Poplar, arrived at its destination on Dec. 28, having taken five days to cover a distance of nearly five miles.

In the Marylebone Workhouse there is a composer of 66, named William Ramsey, an old soldier and now a paperhanger, who has written over 200 pieces. At a recent performance given by the inmates he sang his own song, "Scarlet and Gold," with great success.

The newly-appointed headmaster of Rugby, the Rev. A. A. David, late headmaster of Clifton, was married at Abbots Leigh Church, Bristol, on Wednesday, to Miss Eda Mary Miles, the carriage conveying the newly-married couple being dragged to the bride's home by jubilant boys of Clifton College.

Although an admiral may select any vessel under his command to serve as his flagship, he never interferes in the navigation and discipline. Captain and officers are appointed irrespective of the admiral on board.

Mr. Alfred Edwards, freeman of London and Loriner, who has been connected with Hanwell Parish Church for more than half a century, resigned on Christmas Day. He was born 90 years ago, and has thus lived under five sovereigns.

The death occurred in Huddersfield on the 28th ult. of Major Charles Samuel Weston, a distinguished soldier, in his 88th year. He served in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns and the Indian Mutiny, and was wounded severely in the two latter wars.

One of the most disastrous conflagrations which London has known for many years broke out late on the 20th ult. on the premises at Clapham Junction of Arding & Hobbs, the owners of one of the largest drapery and housefurnishing stores in the metropolis.

The death was announced on the 29th ult. of Mr. John Cross, of Oulton Broad, Suffolk, aged 79. For 40 years he was clerk to Norwich guardians, was secretary of Norfolk Agricultural Association, and had taken part in thirteen of the triennial musical festivals at Norwich.

Despite her 87 years the Dowager Grand Duchess of Macklenburg-Strelitz, the oldest member of the British royal family, continues to enjoy good health. She is the last of the Georgian princesses, and is the only living grandchild of George III., and was the sister of the late Duke of Cambridge.

COLD IN ULSTER.

Postman Recently Found Dead in the Snow Near Newry.

Reports from Ulster country districts indicate that the recent storm was very severe. At Stien, near Newry, Michael Berry, a postman, was found dead in the snow.

The late Mr. Michael McDonough, Dublin, retired civil servant, left an estate worth £13,000.

The late Mr. Charles Lepper, of County Down, left real and personal estate of the net value of £85,625.

The Right Hon. Wm. Drennan Andrews, judge in the king's bench division in Ireland, has resigned. He was born in 1832, and appointed judge in 1882.

A reprieve has been refused in the case of Joseph Hefferson, under sentence of death in Kilmainham jail for the murder of Miss Walker, telegraph clerk in Mullingar postoffice.

It is officially announced that the average yield of the potato crop in Ireland in 1909 was estiamted at 5.5 tons per acre, as against 5.4 tons in 1908, and 4.4 tons for the ten-year period of 1899-1908.

Turbulent scenes marked the proceedings at a Nationalist meeting at Kilrush lately to select a candidate for West Clare. The disorder became so great that the meeting broke up without arriving at a decision.

A Belfast tea merchant named John L. Burn was found dead in his office. On a chair beside a gas stove was seated a woman who was in an unconscious condition. It is surmised that they were overcome by fumes from a gas stove and brackets.

Belfast Presbytery met in Westbourne Church (Rev. Wm. Witherow), and ordained as elders in the congregation Messrs. T. A. Beattie, Henry Cooper, Thos. Esler, Thos. Hutton, John Skelly, Wm. Nelson, W. G. Liggett, Thos. Smyth and W. Smyth.

"BRUIN" ABROAD.

Escaped Bear Killing Cattle in the Mountains Near Ballyconnel.

A bear, which escaped from a travelling company, is wandering through the mountains adjoining Ballyconnel, destroying young cattle. Its hiding place has not been located.

Philip Dalton, relieving officer for the Duning and Piltown districts of Carrick-on-Suir Union, has resigned his position after 37 years service.

Mary Stafford, an inmate of Wexford Union, who had been a cripple for 30 years, is said to have been miraculously cured at St. David's Well at Ballinaslaney.

The clerk of Roscrea guardians stated at a recent meeting of that body that no contractor could be got to supply eggs, in which there seemed to be a famine.

A beautiful Celtic Cross has been erected to honor the memory of the late James Hyland, Kilfree, who took a very prominent part in the Fenian movement.

Following the lead of their patriotic bishop, the priests and people of Ballyshannon subscribed £20 as a contribution to the parliamentary fund.

At Naas two men named Patrick and Edward Connor were fined $10 each or a month's imprisonment on a charge of aiding soldiers to escape by exchanging clothes with them.

The lord chancellor appointed Mr. W. X. White, solicitor, Marysborough and Mr. P. J. Meehan, solicitor, Maryborough, notaries public of the district of the Queen's County.

With regard to the proposed scheme of telephone extension in County Down, the postal authorities have intimated to the councils concerned that guarantees have been promised for each of the four towns, except Downpatrick.

TEMPERANCE GROWS.

The Movement Originating in Armagh Making Great Headway.

The temperance movement, which was originated in the city of Armagh some months ago by the Rev. Father Sherrin and the Rev. R. J. Patterson, LL.B., is making great headway.

A great change has taken place in Isle of Man street, Limavady. The whole range of small houses has disappeared and in their place two fine houses are in course of erection.

Michael Datton, coxswain of the Poorbeg lifeboat, was recently presented with the certificate of the Royal Lifeboat Institution for assisting in saving five lives in Dublin Bay on Oct. 27.

At the Connaught winter assizes, opened at Limerick by Justice Dodd, the criminal statistics quoted by the judge, showed a substantial diminution of crime in the various counties of the circuit.

CHURCH RESTORED.

Parish Church at St. Andrew's (Fife), Rebuilt at Cost of $110,000.

After being restored at a cost of more than $110,000, the parish church of the Holy Trinity, St. Andrews, has been rededicated by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, moderator of the general assembly.

There was unearthed at Berwick the other day a portion of the ancient castle erected in the time of King David after his accession to the throne of Scotland in 1124 and in which that monarch had his chief residence.

The intense cold recently proved fatal to one of the swans which gace the River Nith in winter. It was found frozen to death and wedged in some ice just about the old bridge at Dumfries. An agitated flock of sympathetic sea birds were flying about it.

The Government blue book showing the quantity and value of the output of the mines and quarries has been issued. The quantity of all descriptions of minerals raised in this country was 4,615,212 tons. There were 11,921 persons employed below ground or inside quarries, and 2,470 above ground or outside quarries.

Mr. Fred Gatfield, for ten years chief inspector on the construction of the Glasgow main drainage works, died recently.

The pictures belonging to the Scottish Modern Arts Association have been placed on view in the National Gallery, Edinburgh.

The lord provost presided at the annual meeting of those interested in the Glasgow Soldiers' Home at Maryhill.

A powder magazine at the Arniston collieries, Dalkeith, exploded recently, causing great damage to miners' houses and other property.

The funeral of Duncan Cameron, a caulker, who was killed in a Port Glasgow yard, was attended by over 600 of his fellow-workers.

There was a large attendance at the Martinmas hiring market for unmarried servants held in Dundee recently. Wages showed a decrease of $5 to $10.

The next of kin of the late Robert Templeton have raised an action against Ayr town council for payment of the $50,000 left by him to rebuild the "Auld Brig."

Bridge of Allan is the centre of Scotland. If you were to cut out a map of Scotland on pasteboard you could poise it by placing your finger point below a spot quite close to the bridge.

Although the celebration of Christmas in Scotland does not occupy as big a place in the minds of the people as is the case across the border, the importance of its rows yearly.

The annual gift of a box of toys has been received from the Princess of Wales by the children in the Shelter of the Scottish National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A return shows that the number of electors on the register for 1910—that on which the general election is being fought—is 7,705,717, an increase of 90,279 compared with 1909. Scotland has 785,208 electors.

BURNS' CENTENARY

Memory of Scotland's Immortal Bard Honored in Many Sections.

The centenary of the birth of Robert Burns was commemorated on the 28th ult., at Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbright, Dalbeattie, New Galloway, Gatehouse, Auchencairn, Palnackie, Whinnyliggate, Crossmichael, Kippford, Dumfries, Creetown, Rhonehouse, Woodhead and Tongland.

A request by the Clyde Amalgamated Society of Engineers for a reduction in working hours from 54 to 53, without any reduction of wages, has been refused by the Employers' Association.

The chairman, at a meeting in Aberdeen of the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, Limited, which declared a dividend for the past half-year of 12½ per cent, said Canada had been prospering, and the company had shared in the prosperity.

The Glasgow statute of Gladstone was decorated on the 29th ult., and wreaths from Liberal organizatons were placed on the pedestal in celebration of the centenary. At a meeting of the citizens in the city chamber the lord provost accepted on behalf of the corporation a marble bust of Gladstone presented by public subscription.

By the death of Mrs. Agnes Scott, of Langholm, Dumfriesshire, in her 92nd year, the "Five Kirks of Eskdale" have lost their second oldest inhabitant. Mrs. Scott was the youngest of a family of fifteen other children. Her father and her oldest brother both died in their 86th year, two of her sisters and one brother died between the ages of 70 and 78, one sister died in her 82nd year, and her mother and last surviving brother died in their 92nd year.

Consumption is reported to be disappearing in Forfarshire.

The Dundee slum crusade will unhouse 3,414 people.

Inverness now proposes getting tramways to cost $32,745.

The Fife collieries have raised the price of household coal 24 cents per ton. At Crief the prices have been raised one shilling per ton and one penny per cwt.

At the recent displenishing sale at Redhall, Gargunnock, a colt foal sold for 100 guineas.

The new physics laboratory erected at the Dundee University College has been opened.

The other day a cargo of 2,800 tons of barley was landed at Campbelltown for one distillery.

SCOTTISH VOTERS.

Increased Over 90,000 in Past Year—Total Now 785,208.

Mr. Alex. Watson, postmaster, Pitlochry, Perthshire, has retired on superannuation allowance after 38½ years' service.

The Marquis of Breadalbane thinks the House of Lords should be elected.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith, during their stay in Scotland, paid a visit to Mr. Haldane and his mother, Mrs. Haldane, at Cloan House.

Last year a profit of £4,500 was made on Portobello Marine Gardens.

The Edinburgh distress committee have received a grant from the Government of £7,800.

It is estimated that there was a decrease of about 2,000 in the number of drunks and incapables apprehended during the last year.

An Edinburgh item says: The annual report of the Carnegie trust has been issued. The income was £102,347 18s 3d, from which a revenue of £98,467 was available for the trust's scheme.

Publicans are agreed that the giving of New Year's presents to customers—either in art or kind—is a one-sided and profitless game, and they propose to stop it.

Edinburgh corporation will give $15,000 towards erecting the new Dick Veterinary College.

Sermon From Shakespeare

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O God, that men should put an enemy
into their mouths,
To steal away their brains.
—Othello, Act II., Scene 3.

The age of great Elizabeth was an age of extremes. Extravagance is the keynote of the time. There were no half-hearted performances and the men of the period went to excess in all things. Strong drink, the curse of the Anglo-Saxon race, had begun to fasten its shackles on high and low alike. Already the Englishman had a continental reputation for drunkenness. This is admirably illustrated by the words of the Venetian Iago: "Your Dane, your German, and your swag-belli'd Hollander—Drink, ho!—are nothing to your English." Shakespeare's keen mind was awake to the evil, and it would be difficult to find in any author stronger condemnation of drunkenness. To him drink was an enemy of man. "The invisible spirit of wine" was to him "a devil." So often does he make his characters speak with passionate vehemence against strong drink that the reader can come to but one conclusion—the greatest genius of his race abhorred drunkenness.

It is difficult to conceive of the creation of Sir John Falstaff and Sir Toby Belch in the role of a temperance lecturer, but no more telling discourse on the evils of intemperance was ever delivered than that contained in Act II., Scene 3, of "Othello." Cassio has "with joy, pleasure, revel, and applause," transformed himself into "a beast." By close application to his profession, by his genial manners and noble character he was winning his way upwards. A trusted soldier—he was carving out a brilliant career with his sword. One drinking bout apparently ruined all, and in his despair he could but exclaim, "Oh, I have lost my reputation! I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is beastly."

Drunkenness destroys confidence. A man who, through strong drink, has once been guilty of a breach of trust is no longer believed in. His associates, friends and employers are always expecting that the enemy which he allowed to steal away his brains may again take hold of him. He is a tainted object, and it is difficult to him to live down his reputation. He lives under a cloud of his own creation, a cloud, hard to scatter.

Shakespeare has fittingly called strong drink "an enemy" of man. It is his worst enemy—destroying more lives, bringing more unhappiness into the world than war or pestilence. And yet how careless men are of its presence! If a plague is abroad in the land the plague-smitten are shunned through fear of contagion. But this enemy stalks boldly through the haunts of men. Few can put it in their mouths without being made the baser for it. It blunts the conscience; it is a destroyer of virtue; it is the parent of broils. Under its influence the heart of love is changed, and parents neglect their children, children become callous to the suffering of their parents. It seizes upon the businessman, and the structure reared by years of patient toil topples to the ground. The body is a temple in which the Infinite may dwell, and so far as it is kept pure and clean so far are men as gods. They defile their bodies by indulging in strong drink. The temple too often becomes a sewer.

Shakespeare strikes at drink on every fitting occasion. To him "every inordinate cup is unblest and the ingredient is a devil." It may be argued that Shakespeare's condemnation is only for excess in drinking. True! But "use doth breed in habit in a man," and in time the strongest willed of men may through continued indulgence, become slaves to "the invisible spirit of wine."

Among men good-fellowship is cemented by the glass. Healths are drunk in poison. Hand-grasps hand in friendship, while an enemy enters the mouth. It is a custom; many men conform to it. Shakespeare has his warning words for such a custom. He makes Hamlet, the darling child of his brain, denounce this pledging of health in passionate language:

"It is a custom
More honored in the breach than the observance."

Shakespeare, although speaking of the Danes, is thinking of his England. Englishmen were fast earning a reputation for drunkenness, a reputation which still clings to them. Hamlet was right. The social drinking custom is more honored in the breach than the observance, and the man who refuses to conform to the custom is highly esteemed by his fellows. They may laugh at his scruples, but in their heart of hearts they say to themselves, "Go thou and do likewise." But few men fail to realize the danger they are in from the habitual use of strong drink."

Man has been made a little lower than the angels. "In apprehension how like a god, the beauty of the world, the paragon of animals." This is his birthright! He is this by reason of his brain. What a fool he is, with a deliberate hand, to put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brain, to take from himself his partnership with the Infinite and to transform himself into a beast.

$600 GIVEN IN CASH PRIZES; OPPORTUNITY FOR READERS

Series of Shakespeare Sermons in The Advertiser — The Competition Begins on April 2—Read Them and Get in the Running.

The third "Sermon from Shakespeare" is published today. This is the most popular newspaper special feature ever introduced and is as valuable as popular. Shakespeare remains without a peer as a writer of English, and an interpreter of human nature. To be familiar with the character creations of this great Bard, is to be a constant companion of the representative spirits of all time.

These Sermons from Shakespeare, elucidate, interpret, and picture with rare skill, and fascinating interest, the chief sayings of Shakespeare and his men and women. Read them and have your sons and daughters do so. Compete for the $600 to be given away in prizes as explained last week, and the previous week. If you read for 52 consecutive weeks a "Sermon from Shakespeare," commencing April 2 next, and answer ten questions in writing at the end of the term, you qualify for winning a prize of from $100 down. No fewer than 326 cash prizes are to be awarded to the members of the Century Shakespeare Club.

There is no charge for entering the competition. Just fill out the following coupon and address to the Editor Shakespeare Club, Advertiser, London, Ont.

TAK EIN COUPON.

Shakespeare Reading Scholarship

I have read the Sermon from Shakespeare published in The London Advertiser on .....

..... (Date) 1910, and intend to read the series of 52, beginning April 2, 1910.

Name .....

Address .....

Great Britain and Germany

Lord Avebury Rebukes the Mischief-Makers — Anglo-German Friendship Committee Issues Letter to the Press Deploring War Scare.

GT BRITAIN and Germany .. .. ..

Lord Avebury has addressed the following letter to the press:

The Anglo-German friendship committee have read with much regret certain articles recently published in a section of the English press which must tend to encourage ill-feeling and suspicion between the two countries, and even to strengthen the hands of those—we believe a small minority—in Germany who believe that a war with England is inevitable and would be advantageous to Germany. First, however, let me say that, while, of course, we do not question the right of Germany to increase her navy, our countryment in self-defence will no doubt increasee ours at least in proportion, so that the relative naval forces of the two countries will remain the same, while the financial strength of both will be weakened and their burden of taxation much aggravated.

The main reasons for endeavoring to persuade our countrymen that Germany "should and will attack us" are: 1. That Germany is "hungry for trade," and that "Germany and England are keen commercial rivals." 2. That "the population of Germany is rapidly increasing, Germany needs colonies, Britain has taken all the colonies worth having, Britain holds India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Egypt and the most desirable parts of Africa."

As regards the first we have reason to know that German manufacturers, merchants and bankers fully realize that while we are rivals we have both keen competitors in France, the United States and elsewhere, and that war between us would be a terrible catastrophe from a commercial point of view. Moreover, if we are rivals, we are also each of us one of the best customers to the other. The trade between England and Germany last year amounted to over £84,000,000, and if we include that which passed through Holland and Belgium were probably not much less than £100,000,000. To ruin or even to injure a good customer, to destroy so great a commerce, is an act of folly, which we are confident the commercial community of neither country is likely to fall into.

The second reason given is equally absurd. India, of course, is out of the question, for several reasons. Germans could only colonize successfully in temperate regions. They know very well that neither Canada nor Australia nor New Zealand—the colonies mentioned in the article from which we have quoted—would ever submit to conquest by a foreign state, however powerful. A war between Germany and England would be disastrous to both, and those who endeavor to make this chief between the two countries incur in our judgment a terrible responsibility. For ourselves, however, we feel confident that the common sense, the good feelings, and the immense interests we have in common will prevent so fearful a catastrophe.

Sir Edward Grey Speaks to Five Thousand People

The Great Liberal Moderate Criticizes the Campaign of the Peers—The Pretence of Impartiality Riddled—An Answer to Lord Curzon—Peers Versus People.

Sir Edward Grey addressed a mass meeting recently arranged by the Salisbury Liberal Association. The market house, where the meeting was held, which will accommodate about 5,000 people, was crowded. Sir Edward Tennant, M. P. for Salisbury, presided.

Sir Edward Grey, who had an enthusiastic welcome, amid cheers for himself and for Mr. Lloyd-George, said there was every indication that there would be a triumphant Liberal success at Salisbury. (Cheers.) Before passing to the burning issue of the election, the House of Lords and the budget, he asked them to consider what the Government had done in the matter of administration during the past four years, and put the question, "In what have they failed?" ("Nothing.") He did not bring foreign affairs into the election at all. The leaders of the Conservative party and their party had given to the Government's conduct of foreign affairs a general support which had been exceedingly valuable to the position of this country abroad. Therefore if he had a desire, which he had not, it would be an ungenerous thing to make party capital out of foreign affairs, and so he put them on one side. Pointing to the settlement in South Africa as a great and glorious result, he asked what made it possible. Why, the courage and faithfulness of the Liberal Government in sticking to Liberal principles—(cries of "No" and "Yes.") —and giving self-government to the Transvaal and Orange Colony. Without that self-government there would have been no union, and without a Liberal Government that self-government would not have been given to those colonies because it was opposed in the House of Commons by the leaders of the Conservative party.

The House of Lords Without the Sense of Responsibility.

Coming to the issue between the Houses of Lords and Commons, he asked what did the other party wish to do. They wished to maintain the veto of the House of Lords. Even that was not a fair statement. They wanted to maintain a one-sided veto of the House of Lords—a veto which was never operative when a Conservative Government was in power. Who were these people in the House of Lords? Who considered them qualified to know and to decide that when the Conservative party brought forward an education act the people approved of it, but that when the Liberal Government brought forward an education act the people did not approve of it? What credentials had they? Lord Curzon recently said they had credentials, and he had gone back to the days of King John, when the barons defended themselves against the crown. (Laughter.) All these things happened some time ago. They had to deal with the House of Lords as it was today. The great majority of that House had not been before the electors, and no one in that House had got that sense of responsibility which could only be derived from the prospect of having to go before the electors. "I am in favor," said Sir Edward, "of a second chamber, but as to that hereditary House at this time of day, constituted as the House of Lords is, I say those who base their case for a second chamber on maintaining the power of the House of Lords as at present constituted are not strengthening the case for a second chamber. They are wrecking and undermining it. It is not that the House of Lords claims today the powers which it has exercised for so many years previously. It is claiming a new power of veto to reject a finance bill." He appealed to the fairest umpire to say whether or not the budget contained anything which ought not to go in a finance bill, and he quoted Lord St. Aldwyn's opinion that it did not, mentioning that Lord St. Aldwyn had been a chancellor of the exchequer on the Conservative side.

The Pretense of Impartiality.

The defenders of the House of Lords wrapped up their action by saying that they were impartial and that they only desired to see what the country wanted That would not wash. (Laughter.) The peers were stumping the country against the budget. They were not really waiting for the opinion of the country, but were expressing their own opinions, and if the country wanted to know why they refused to pass the budget he would refer them to a letter written by Mr. Chamberlain in which he said he hoped the House of Lords would see their way—to do what? Not to wait and see whether the country approved, but to see their way to force an election. If such powers were to be claimed by a second chamber, the House of Lords as constituted was not a proper second chamber to have them. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour had referred to France and the United States, and said that their second chambers interfered with finance. He (Sir Edward) did not find in those countries a House of Lords but an elected second chamber. (Cheers.) Then Lord Curzon had not grasped what the real difficulty was. Lord Curzon was afraid that if there was an elective second chamber there might be a deadlock, because it might differ with the House of Commons. But they had the deadlock today. (Cheers.) Elective second chambers were much less likely to result in a deadlock with the first chamber because they were in a position to share in the opinions of the people. But when they did come to a deadlock the sameremedy was open as today, to carry an appeal to the people. (Cheers.) It was after all a little hard lines for Mr. Balfour to refer to France and the United States, and then for Lord Curzon to say it was ridiculous. (Laughter and cheers.)

Lord Curzon's Dread of a Deadlock.

Why did Lord Curzon think it was so dreadful that there should be a deadlock if an elective chamber existed? He did not think it dreadful that there should be any difference between the two chambers when a Liberal Government was in; but there might be a difference when a Conservative Government was in. (Cheers.) That was statesmanship of the most profound kind. (Laughter and cheers.) What would they think of a cricket eleven who had an umpire who could be relied upon whenever the other side was in always to give the batsman out and never to give a decision against their own side? He would say it wasn't cricket. (Cheers and laughter.) The country had come to the present pass by the fact that the House of Lords had always a Conservative majority and never would give a Liberal Government fair play. That was so because the House of Lords was an hereditary House, and must always be drawn, as the late Lord Salisbury said, too much from one class. (Cheers.) He saw that the other side were talking of reforming the House of Lords. If that meant that the House of Lords was to be changed into a self-elected body of superior persons, it was not reform at all. It was worth nothing. (Cheers.) Lord Curzon said that the subject of reform would appear in every election address. So did old age pensions. (Cheers and laughter.) What you have got before you (said Sir Edward) is a vote of confidence, and you will have to decide whether you will give that vote to the House of Commons or the House of Lords. I cannot believe that at this time of day the people of this country, a democratic country, are going to give a vote at the next election which will place the House of Lords, constituted as it is, in a position of greater power than it has ever claimed during recent years. (Cheers.)

CELEBRITIES WHO VANISH

Continued From Page Eleven.

at the time she was doubtless heralded in the public prints as having mysteriously vanished.

A "man of mystery" died last year in the Owen County poor farm at Spencer, Ind. About ten years before he had become stranded in the vicinity. He was a man of culture and to the poorhouse authorities he related his travels and confided that he had been born in New York and been graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University. "Send my body to a medical college," was the only will and testament of this man, who had long been missed and grieved after by some poor suffering soul who loved him.

And lately there appeared in San Diego, Cal., an artist and musician who could remember only that he had lost his sweetheart and six close relatives by death; that the sorrow had wrecked his health and that he had been taken to a sanatorium, where his hair turned white, though he was but 35. He was known as "Alfred Lawrence," but his real name he could remember no better than that of his home town, or even his home state. He, too, has mysteriously disappeared from somewhere.

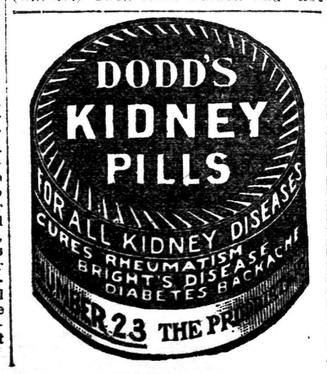
And how strangely are some of these lost ones found. In October, 1899, Professor Mark W. Harrington, once a brilliant meteorologist and former chief of the United States weather bureau, kissed his wife and child goodby at their home in Mount Vernon and said that he was going to New York. For ten years thereafter Mrs. Harrington vainly searched for her distinguished husband, only to find him some months ago entered as "John Doe, No. 8," in an asylum at Morris Plains, where he was being treated for loss of memory.

Years ago the son of Robert H Barnham, a wealthy ranchman of Reno, Nev., went to New York plentifully supplied with money with which to seek his fortune in Wall street. For a time he led a gay life, then he lost his all, and to keep from starving found a job as waiter. Shame now interrupted his letters home and he became lost to his mother. Then his father died, leaving a fortune, of which he was ignorant. But last summer that good lady while in New York went for afternoon tea at the Hotel Astor and through a strange fling of fortune her son was assigned to her table. Of course, he was forgiven at once, and his fortune was restored to him. Yet had this chance meeting not occurred he would still belong to that vast throng—the "mysteriously disappeared."—John Elfreth Watkins, in Washington Star.

The American vice-consul general at Calcutta, India, reports that a great business is springing up in that metropolis in securing and preparing the skins of brown rats, which are used for many purposes, such as binding of books, the making of purses, gloves and other articles of feminine use and adornment.

The Iowa agricultural experiment station has found out that on railroads running east and west it is necessary to plant a different kind of grass on the north side of the embankment from the south side, because of the different amount of sunlight that each side receives.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.



PLAYS AND PLAYERS

Attractions at the Grand.

Today—Matinee and Night, Cohan & Harris' Minstrels.

Tuesday—Cole and Johnson, in "The Red Moon."

Wednesday—J. E. Dodson, in "The House Next Door."

Thursday and Friday—George P. Huntley, with his musical comedy, "Kitty Grey."

Saturday—Matinee and Night, David Higgins, in "His Last Dollar."

At the Auditorium.

Tuesday—Burns Anniversary Concert.

Cohan & Harris Minstrels Today.

The Grand will present as its attraction today, matinee and night, the Cohan & Harris Minstrels, with George Evans and his Honey Boy associates. Encouraged by the great success attained during their first year of minstrel management, Messrs. Cohan & Harris are presenting this year a minstrel organization, which is said to be fully up to the high standard established by this company last year. The latter is a minstrel one-act musical comedy in two scenes, written expressly for this entertainment by George M. Cohan, entitled "The Fireman's Picnic."

Cole & Johnson Tuesday.

Master Edgar Connor, but three feet tall, whose complexion is of the deepest ebony, and whose features are extremely classic, is with Cole & Johnson. The father of Romasmond Johnson is a Baptist minister, Rev. John Johnson, of Jacksonville, Fla., who founded the Florida Baptist College for the education of colored youths for the ministry. One of the school's graduates was appointed a missionary at

COLE AND JOHNSON,
Well-Known Colored Comedians, Who Appear at the Grand Next Tuesday Evening.

Attabulsh, West Coast of Africa, controlled by the British Government, the tribe from which comes this ebony person. The Britains have taken charge of all the tribes' affairs. They consented to allow the missionary to bring the boy to this country to be educated. Rosamond Johnson formed a great attachment to him. His peculiarly attractive personality appealed to Bob Cole, who wrote a part and song in "The Red Moon" for him.

"The House Next Door.

The comedy in which J. E. Dodson is starring, and which will be seen at the Grand Opera House next Wednesday night, is called "The House Next Door." It is by J. Hartley Manners, and it deals with a subject that is freely discussed, concerning the advantages of birth in contradiction to the power to seize opportunity, to make one's own name and position in the world from the lowliest stations in life. The keynote of the new comedy is the conflict between two powerful dominant characters, the one an aristocrat by heredity, and the other a man of the people.

The aristocrat, born with every advantage, finds himself in his declining years impoverished, friendless and hated. The other man, reared in an atmosphere of poverty and hardship, has step by step in his progress through life won for himself the recognition of his country and has been rewarded by a seat in Parliament and has accumulated wealth.

Dainty Musical Comedy.

To the Grand for two nights, next Thursday and Friday, comes G. P. Huntley, the famous English comedian, and his London Musical Comedy Company, in the daintiest of musical plays, "Kitty Grey," just as presented at Hicks' Theatre, London, for three years. The company numbers four score of England's best singers, dancers and comedians.

"Kitty Grey" is one of those English plays teeming with bright and pleasing melodies, while the play boasts of a plot, which is unusual in musical comedy.

The company numbers more than four-score, including the famous English beauty chorus consisting of England's prettiest and shapeliest women brought over here from London's big playhouses. The costumes are from designs executed by the British and Parisian modistes.

Taken as a whole, it would be difficult to conceive of a more pleasing entertainment or a more beautiful production, complete in every detail, than will be found in "Kitty Grey."

"His Last Dollar."

David Higgins comes to the Grand next Saturday, matinee and night, in his play, "His Last Dollar." Londoners are well acquainted with the ability of this well-known comedian. He has been here often and is always welcome. The comedy is a bright, interesting one.

Burns Anniversary Concert.

The Sons of Scotland have arranged a particularly good concert for the Burns anniversary on Tuesday evening next, to be held in the Auditorium. Among the good things to be provided on the programme is Miss Jessie Alexander, the well-known elocutionist, who has appeared in London frequently and always bears the same excellent reputation. Miss Mina Taylor, soprano, and Miss Mary Duncan also take part. Mr. J. L. Galbraith will conduct the Sons of Scotland chorus, while the Rev. J. G. Inkster, B.A., will deliver an oration on Burns. The box plan is now open at Mallagh's for the reservation of seats.

Doubtless one of the longest curtain speeches ever made was delivered by Mr. Laurence Irving after the second act of "The Affinity" on the occasion of the premiere of this piece at the Comedy Theatre, New York. Somewhat impulsively he criticised the play, with the hope that the audience would come more closely in touch with the purpose of the author, Eugene Brieux. A thing that Mr. Irving did not touch upon, however, is the fact that he is a strong personal friend of this famous writer. Shortly after "The Affinity" was produced in New York last spring at two trial matinee performances, Mr. Irving received a letter from Mr. Brieux, in which he said:

"I consider that I have always persevered along my path as a moralist It has been my bane or my pride—'as you like it'—and I consider that I have never more emphasized this than in 'The Affinity,' which I regard as one of the saddest plays I have written. I am well served and well understood if the audience laughs, so long as reflection follows in the wake of laughter."

Mr. Irving quite won his audience when he said that there are always one or two persons present who believe that an actor is a man of little responsibility and possessed of intelligence of a doubtful measure.

That Lew Fields is not guilty of "conscious mental telepathy" in arranging a number for his pony ballet in the Fields-Shuberts production of "The Jolly Bachelors" which is said to be no unlike a number in another musical show, may be judged from the fact that as early as last June there was published a story to the effect that while the Fields' pony ballet was playing in "The Midnight Sons" it was rehearsing the identical "business" which now seems to be the bone of contention. The "business" in question is that of the blowing of bagpipes by the tiny dancers. Unfortunately the Fields' ballet passed under the direction of another management, taking with them their knowledge of bagpipe tunes. The other manager has taken advantage of Mr. Fields' tutelage, while Mr. Fields has had the trouble of teaching another ballet how to make music with the Scotch instruments.

As a tribute to his "high brow" friends on the road Frank Daniels has prepared what he regards as a speech of deeper import than the one with which he has been elevating art on Broadway for the past three months. The new speech, which is to be called "The Imponderable Preponderance of Periphery in Pulchritude," was first tried on the Smith College girls when Mr. Daniels and his company in "The Belle of Brittany" played in Northampton Monday evening.

One of the most unusual offers for "time" ever made is now in the hands of the Shuberts. It concerns "The Watcher," Cora Maynard's new play of psychic influence, which the Shuberts recently produced. A spiritualistic society of Brooklyn has offered a net sum for one performance of the play to be given in their rooms. Should "The Watcher" be playing near New York it is likely that the Shuberts will accept.

When "The Blue Mouse" was first produced in New York just 13 months ago, there were all kinds of "blue mouse" crazes. There was a "blue mouse" hat, a "blue mouse" pin, "blue mouse" fobs, and what not. The tendency to name things after the cerulean rodent has recently cropped up in Baltimore, where a moving picture theatre is now called "The Blue Mouse."

The repertoire of Sothern and Marlowe will include "Romeo and Juliet," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Hamlet" and "The Merchant of Venice."

Mme. Melba will inaugurate in August, 1910, what will be the most extensive American concert tour she has yet undertaken. The opening concert will be given either in Halifax or Montreal. The tour will occupy four months and will comprise from fifty to sixty concerts. Many American cities will be visited for the first time by Melba on this tour. Mme. Melba is at present in Australia, but will sail for London the latter part of January, and will commence her twenty-first season at Covent Garden next May. The forthcoming concert tour will be under the sole direction of Frederic Shipman, who has for the past five years devoted his time exclusively to the management of concert stars in Australia and the Orient. It is said Melba will appear in London, Ont., in September.

"The Jolly Bachelors," with Jack Norworth and Nora Bayes, had its first hearing in New York last Thursday evening.

The Shuberts' production of the Drury Lane Theatre musical comedy extravaganza, "Dick Whittington," was successfully brought out in Boston the past week. Although the Shuberts have imported all of the scenery and costumes which were used in the Drury Lane production, last Christmas, they have done much to alter the play, not only as to its manner of presentation, but the story, their object having been to make "Dick Whittington" something more than a pantomime.

If the criticisms of the Boston newspapers count for anything, it may be reasonably considered that the Shuberts have not only succeeded in turning "Dick Whittington" into a most interesting musical play, but they have given the American public a production so large as to cause the Boston Journal to say that "'Dick Whittington' is 'Beauty and the Beast,' 'Jack and the Beanstalk,' and 'Babes in the Wood,' all boiled into one, with every accessory known to modern stagecraft, splendid costumes, and scenic settings, catchy, lilty music, clever principals, and the most fascinating bunch of chorus beauties gathered together for any like production."

The company contains a few more than 150 persons, there being over twenty principals alone. Miss Louise Dresser heads the cast. Other players are Alexander Clarke, Kate Elinore, Laura Guerite, Post and Russell, and Eddie Garvie.

After the season of grand opera arranged by Mr. Thomas Beecham, which will begin at Covent Garden, London, Feb. 19, and end March 15, the Beecham London Symphony Orchestra, which will be the feature in this Covent Garden season, will sail for America to make its debut at the Metropolitan Opera House on Easter Sunday evening, March 27. There will be a revival of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Ivanhoe" at Covent Garden, and Strauss' "Elektra" and Delius "Village Romeo and Jullet," will be performed for the first time in England. All of the productions will be under the direction of Mr. Thomas Quinlan, Mr. Beecham's impressario.

At the suggestion of John Emerson, who staged "The City" for the Shuberts, the Playgoers' Club, of New York, at its next gathering, will discuss the personal side of the late Clyde Fitch. The idea has met with hearty approval, not only on the part of the club members (all of whom are non-professionals), but many players, who, during the lifetime of Mr. Fitch, had the good fortune of being thrown in contact with him.

Therefore, it is expected that at least a dozen well-known professionals will attend the meeting. Members of "The City" company, now playing in New York, have been invited, and it is expected that Tully Marshall and Walter Hampden will speak. Marie Tempest, Ethel Barrymore, Zelda Sears and Annie Russell are also expected to be present.

The big English, Drury Lane, production, "Dick Whittington," which the Shuberts produced for the first time in America on Christmas Eve, in New Haven, underwent a deluge in Boston Monday afternoon, only a few hours before the time for the evening performance. By the bursting of a water main many of the costumes were damaged to such an extent that it was impossible to give the performance that evening.

It is more than likely that the French Opera Company, now at the height of its season in New Orleans, will play a limited number of weeks in the Shubert houses.

Tully Marshall is not a star, thank you. Nor is he likely to become one, at least for the present. His playing of the part of Frederick Hannock in "The City" has won for him the highest praise and, were the matter left to the public, Mr. Marshall doubtless would be a star. As in the case of George Arliss in "The Devil," who, during the run of that piece at the Belasco, was surprised to find his name glaring in red electric lights where before only the title of the play had been seen, Mr. Marshall was offered stellar honors. He declined, preferring, as a friend has explained, to allow his work to stand upon its own merits and proving, moreover, that there is at least one actor who is human.

Although Lew Fields has played many profitable engagements in New York, he broke his own record New Year's week when, at the Herald Square, he led the procession in point of receipts of all the independent musical attractions in New York, with the exception of "The Midnight Sons."

As a commentary on the success of "The City," is may be said that this attraction's business for the same week was even greater than that of "The Midnight Sons."

Miss Florence Roberts and her company a few days ago "jumped" from Rochester to Seattle. Her opening bill in all of the coast cities will be "The Transformation" to be followed by "Gloria."

So successful has the new musical play of Andrew Mack's proved that Mr. Mack will be seen in New York for an engagement beginning Jan. 13.

Miss Mary Mannering, now starring in "A Man's World," has "it in" for the matinee idol. This is what she says:

"The stage is a great developer of character. It will bring out a flaw or a weakness. One can stand a vain and silly woman, in fact some people call that being cute, but is there anything on earth quite so bad as a man vain of his personal appearance? Do you know that 88 out of every hundred men on the stage are conceited? Some of them are utterly unendurable, they look in the glass so much and pose on and off the stage until they cannot be natural if they try. They are so crazy for flattery and newspaper notoriety that they are willing to be called the height of caddish names—a matinee idol."

Wonder if she could have been thinking of James K. Hackett?

New York may be thanked for one thing: it has taken the ban off of wholesome laughter. The cankered-drama lasted for a little while, and now, rollicking farce has been given an inning. "The Lottery Man" has a "drawing" every night at the Bijou, New York, and there are no blanks. Everybody gets a prize — a buiging package of side-splitting laughter.

The loyalty of Mr. E. H. Sothern to his players is proverbial. With Mr. Sothern it is a case of "old wine" rather than "a new broom." When he and Miss Marlowe were selected to play at the New Theatre, Mr. Lee Shubert undertook to place over 100 members of Mr. Sothern's company. This rule even applied to the business and stage staffs.

With the issuing of the "call" for the tour of Sothern and Marlowe over the Shubert circuit came the transferring of the players from the thirty or more companies with which they had been temporarily placed. Some of these actors and actresses were as far away as San Francisco, but without exception each was recalled to New York, so that when Sothern and Marlowe began their tour this week they were accompanied by practically every member of their former organizations. The ability to switch players, thus keeping them at work, is a tribute to the magnificent system of Mr. Lee Shubert.

J. E. DODSON,
One of England's Great Character Actors, Who Will Appear at the Grand Wednesday, Jan. 26, in the Comedy, "The House Next Door."

WHAT CHURCHILL SAW IN GERMANY

The Benefits of the State Insurance System For Workmen—A Model For Great Britain.

In the course of a manifesto to his constituents in Dundee, Mr. Winston Churchill says: What is our plan for dealing with poverty and unemployment? I will answer in two words: Organization and Insurance. When I was in Germany in October I visited the labor exchanges. I saw at each hundreds of workmen who were unemployed through the severe trade depression which the high German tariff has been quite unable to prevent, and which their reformed land system, their excellent state railways, and wonderful methods of afforestation have only partially relieved. Some of these poor fellows, at the lowest level of German life, had returned twenty times to the labor exchanges in the vain search for work. But there was not one of them among the forty or fifty I questioned who had not in his pocket an insurance card, stamped and in order, which entitled him in sickness, in infirmity, in invalidity, or in old age, to an honorable maintenance, proportioned in some degree to his skill and regularity as a worker.

My heart was filled with admiration of the patient genius which had added these social bulwarks to the many glories of the German race, and I was also filled with hope that we might soon in our own country, with our much greater national wealth, acting with the friendly societies, establish broadly and for ever a system of national insurance which should embody and carry out further all the experience which the Germans have slowly acquired, and should comprise insurance against unemployment in addition. The problems of poverty must, of course, be attacked simultaneously along other lines—the regulation of boy labor and the proper training of young people after they leave school; the break-up of the crude or obsolete poor law; the colonization and economic development of our own country—all these are of urgent importance, but the Government that arms thrift with science, cheers her with hope and fortifies her with security, will have achieved the grandest constructive work which the social well-being of our fellow-countrymen requires.

In conclusion, Mr. Churchill deals with the record of the Liberals in imperial affairs—"there have been no wars, no waste of money, no shedding of blood"—and with the success achieved in South Africa. "The magical transformation which has followed the gift of free parliaments to the conquered provinces ought," he remarks, "to encourage us, without weakening the effective integrity of the United Kingdom, or the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, to settle the Irish question in a similar spirit. In spite of all that panic-mongers and mischief-makers can do, the foundations of European peace are consolidated year by year, and although Europe is bowed down under a senseless burden of armaments the nations are being woven together by silent and tireless force of civilization. With a supreme navy, and a fair and sober policy to all, we may face the future in confidence."

GRAND | **TWICE TODAY** | **A. J. SMALL Sole Prop.**

THE WORLD'S GREATEST
Cohan & Harris Minstrels
WITH GEORGE EVANS, and his 100 "Honey Boys." Positively the best Minstrel Show ever seen in London.
Prices: Matinee, 25c to $1.00. Night, 25c to $1.50. Seats now on sale.

Tuesday Jan 25 — MR. A. L. WILBUR Presents America's Foremost Colored Comedians,
COLE AND JOHNSON
In Their Musical Comedy Success,
THE RED MOON
NEW MUSIC. NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES
World's Greatest Company of Colored Entertainers, including the famous Danseuse, AIDA OVERTON WALKER.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 Seats Selling

WEDNESDAY, January 26
A GREAT ACTOR IN A GREAT PLAY
"THE BRITISH COQUELIN," SAID SIR HENRY IRVING.
"THE GREATEST CHARACTER ACTOR ENGLAND EVER SENT US," SAID RICHARD MANSFIELD.

Only once, in many, many years is a dramatic triumph won such as has come to MR. J. E. DODSON, at this time in the height of his artistic and creative glory.

Rarely does an actor receive so high a tribute to his art as has been bestowed upon Mr. Dobson by the greatest authorities on acting.

Seldom is comedy creative fancy so finely realized as it is in "THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR," a comedy of London society, in which the role of Sir John Cotswold, Bart., is personified by Mr. Dodson. This play is a comedy of comedies. A merry, mirthful, cheerful, challenge to drones and the dreary. An awakening from lethargy. A dip into happiness and laughter.

The New York World said of this actor and his play: "No theatregoer who appreciates the joy that good dramatic entertainment brings can afford to miss 'The House Next Door.' It stands in a class by itself. Mr. J. E. Dodson is altogether inimitable. The art of his acting is absolute.

London Playgoers should not miss seeing this remarkable actor in this fine comedy. Seats Monday, 25c to $1.50.

Next Thursday and Friday SEATS TUESDAY.
"WHAT HO?" SAME COMPANY THAT PLAYED TORONTO.
G. P. HUNTLEY Famous English Comedian
and His London Company in the best of all musical comedies
"KITTY GREY" Adapted from the French
—WITH—
Gladys Claire as "Kitty"
SPLENDID ALL-ENGLISH CAST. SAME CAST HERE.
3 Years IN LONDON. 6 MONTHS IN NEW YORK. "RIGHT O!"

COMING! Saturday, Jan. 29
Matinee and Night,
David Higgins in "His Last Dollar"

TRIBUTE TO GLADSTONE.

The memory of Gladstone remains green in the Balkans, and, indeed, in all Eastern Europe. On the occasion of the centenary of his birth there were celebration in Athens, in Sofia and in Belgrade, while the Italian Minister of Agriculture addressed a telegram of appreciation to Lord Morley. In this message he called Gladstone "the distinguished Liberal statesman, the great financier, the initiator of religious liberty in Ireland, the ardent votary of Homer and the youth of the Greek world, the apostolic friend of nations suffering in servitude, who understood and avenged the tribulation of the Italian people in bitter days of oppression."

In the Servian House of Parliament Dr. Milovanovitch said it was Mr. Gladstone who first called upon Europe to solve the problem of the Balkans on the principle of "the Balkans for the Balkan people." His memory would live in the hearts of all Servians as a sacred talisman handed on from generation to generation.

Mr. Streit, professor of international law in the University of Athens, delivered an address in which he alluded to Mr. Gladstone's distinction as a classical scholar. His philological studies had tended to stimulate his efforts on behalf of Greece. His life-work might be compared to a beautiful temple, resting on the pillars of religion, philanthropy, truth, justice and freedom. Few statesmen live so long after their labors are ended.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:
Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years, and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.
If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in twenty-four hours.
It is also the best for bruises sprains, etc. Yours truly,
J. G. Leslie.
Dartmouth.

GEORGE P. HUNTLEY, DELLA KNIGHT AND NELLIE DALY, IN THE BIG ENGLISH MUSICAL COMEDY, "KITTY GREY," AT THE GRAND THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JAN. 17 AND 28.

DAVID HIGGINS,
A Favorite Comedian, Who Comes to the Grand Next Saturday, Afternoon and Evening, in "His Last Dollar."

DETAIL OF VOTING IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

(Continued From Page Eleven.)

Heare, Unionist, 8,410; H. G. Snowden, Unionist, 7,981.

1906—Labor and Liberal.

Nottingham West—Sir J. H. Yoxall, Liberal, 7,468; G. T. Ramsden, Unionist, 4,636.

1906—Liberal, 2,845.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (Two seats)—E. Shortt, Liberal, 18,700; W. Hudson, Labor, 18,241; Sir W. R. Plummer, Unionist, 14,067; G. Renwick, Unionist, 13,928.

1906—One Labor, One Liberal.

Oldham (Two seats)—Right Hon. A. Emmott, Liberal, 19,252; A. W. Barton, Liberal, 18,840; J. Hilton, Conservative, 13,462; P. S. Scott, Conservative, 12,577.

1906—Two Liberals.

Peterborough — G. G. Greenwood, Liberal, 3,308; Sir R. Purvis, Conservative, 2,875.

1906—Liberal, 1,159.

Plymouth (Two seats)—C. E. Malfet, Liebral, 8,091; A. Williams, Liberal, 7,961; Waldorf Astor, Conservative, 7,659; Sir H. M. Durand, Conservative, 7,556.

1906—Two Liberals.

Reading—R. Isaacs, Liberal, 5,264; A. L. Renton, Conservative, 5,057.

1906—Liberal, 697.

Rochdale—A. G. C. Harvey, Liberal, 6,089; W. B. Boyd-Carpenter, Conservative, 5,381; — Irving, Socialist, 1,755.

1906—Liberal, 1,463.

Salford (North)—W. P. Byles, Liberal, 4,398; I. Malcolm, Conservative, 4,195.

1906—Liberals, 1,187.

Salford (South)—H. Belloc, Liberal, 3,952; C. M. Barlow, Conservative, 3,636.

1906—Liberal, 852.

Salford (West)—C. W. Agnew, Liberal, 6,216; — Bellairs, Conservative, 5,238.

1906—Liberal, 2,210.

Scarborough—W. Rea, Liberal, 3,911; G. V. A. M. Arundel, Conservative, 2,719.

1906—Liberal, 509.

Southampton (Two seats)—I. Phillips, Liberal, 8,878; D. Ward, Liberal, 8,830; K. Balfour, Conservative, 7,874; C. T. Giles, Conservative, 7,841.

1906—Two Liberals.

Stafford—Sir C. E. Shaw, Liberal, 2,942; R. Mortimer, Conservative, 1,957.

1906—Liberal, 311.

Stoke-Upon-Trent—J. Ward, Labor, 7,688; D. H. Kydd, Conservative, 5,697.

1906—Labor, 1,372.

Sheffield (Attercliffe)—J. Pointer, Labor, 7,755; S. King-Farlow, Conservative, 6,079.

1906—Liberal, 787.

Sheffield (Brightside)—J. T. Walters, Liberal, 6,156; D. Vickers, Conservative, 2,470; Loenworth, Socialist, 510.

1906—Liberal, 1,001.

Stockport (Two seats)—G. J. Wardle Labor, 6,682; S. L. Hughes, Liberal, 6,645; G. E. Raine, Conservative, 5,-268; J. S. Raskin, Conservative, 5,249.

1906—One Labor, One Liberal.

Stockton—J. Samuel, Liberal, 6,026; J. Strogan, Conservative, 4,513.

1906—Unionist, 1,655.

St. Helen's (Lancashire)—T. Glover, Labor, 6,512; R. Swift, Conservative, 5,717.

1906—Liberal, 1,411.

South Shields—Sir W. Robson, Liberal, 9,090; R. V. Williams, Conservative, 4,854.

1906—Liberal, 6,286.

Tynemouth—H. J. Craig, Liberal, 4,487; E. G. S. Churchill, Conservative, 3,992.

1906—Liberal, 764.

Warrington—A. H. Crossfield, Liberal, 5,256; R. Pierpont, Conservative, 5,103.

1906—Liberal 1,500.

Wigan—H. Twist, Labor, 4,803; D. J. Neville, Conservative, 4,292.

1906—Unionist, 1,368.

Wolverhampton (East) — G. R. Thorne, Liberal, 5,270; L. S. Amery, Conservative, 4,462.

1906—Liberal, 2,865

York-shire West (Elland)—C. P. Trevelvan, Liberal, 7,468; G. T. Ramsden, Conservative, 4,686.

1906—Liberal 3,647.

Yorkshire West (Otley)—J. H. Duncan, Liberal, 6,911; W. W. Thompson, Conservative, 5,615.

1906—Liberal, 1,649.

Wales.

Cardiff—D. A. Thomas, Liberal, 15,-207; Lord N. Crichton-Stuart, Unionist, 11,652.

1906—Liberal, 3,005.

Carmarthen Burghs—W. L. Williams, Liberal, 4,197; Lord Tiverton, Unionist, 1,965.

1906—Liberal, 2,097.

Flint Burghs—J. W. Summers, Liberal, 2,750; H. A. Tilley, Unionist, 1,-723.

1906—Liberal, 376.

Merthyr-Tydvil—Keir Hardie, Labor, and Edgar Jones, Liberal. Enormous majorities.

1906—One Labor and one Liberal.

Pembroke and Haverford—O. C. Phillips, Liberal, 3,582; Sir G. Armstrong, Unionist, 2,877.

1906—Liberal, 1,049.

Swansea District—Sir D. R. Jones, Liberal, 8,488; R. Campbell, Conservative, 2,415.

1906—Liberal unopposed.

Swansea Town—A. Mond, Liberal, elected.

1906—Liberal, 1,454.

Edinburgh Central—C. E. Price, Liberal, 3,960; Scott, Conservative, 1,-976.

1906—Liberal, 2,078.

Edinburgh East—Sir J. Gibson, Liberal, 6,400; P. J. Ford, Conservative, 4,111.

1906—Liberal, 4,174.

Edinburgh South—A. Dewar, Liberal, 10,935; Harold B. Cox, Conservative, 2,901.

1906—Liberal, 3,860.

Glasgow (Blackfriars) — G. N. Barnes, Liberal, 4,496; A. H. B. Constable, Unionist, 2,766.

1906—Labor, 310.

Scotland.

Elgin Burghs — J. E. Sutherland, Liberal, 3,031; W. G. Black, Conservative, 1,201.

Falkirk Burghs — J. A. M. McDonald, Liberal, 6,524; H. S. Keith, Conservative, 4,875.

Glasgow (Bridgeton) — J. W. Cleland, Liberal, 5,336; P. K. Lang, Unionist, 2,539.

1906—Liberal, 1,566.

Glasgow (College)—H. A. Watt, Liberal, 6,525; Sir J. S. Maxwell, Unionist, 5,823.

1906—Liberal, 1,683.

Glasgow (St. Rollox)—T. Mackinnon, Wood, Liberal, 10,019; A. R. Chamberlayne, Unionist, 6,821.

1906—Liberal, 3,465.

Glasgow (Tradeston)—A. C. Corbett, Labor, 2,966; A. P. Main, Unionist, 2,-773; D. M. Mason, Liberal, 2,673.

1906—Unionist, 353.

Greenock—G. P. Collins, Liberal, 4,-233; Hon. J. P. Smith, Unionist, 2,622.

1906—Liberal, 342.

Hawick Burghs—Sir J. Barron, Liberal, 3,268; J. E. Graham, Unionist, 2,-268.

1906—Liberal, 68.

Kilmarnock Burghs — A. R. Rainy, Liberal, 8,937; J. Bell, jun., Conservative, 5,701.

Linlithgowshire — Right Hon. A. Ure, Liberal, 6,451; W. C. Smith, Conservative, 3,536.

Paisley—J. McCallum, Liberal, 6,812; Capt. D. Campbell, Conservative, 3,-890.

1906—Liberal, 3,070.

Perth City—A. F. Whyte, Liberal, 3,-841; S. Chapman, Conservative, 2,103.

1906—Liberal, 1,008.

IRELAND.

Nationalists by Acclamation.

Cavan (East)—S. Young.
Cavan (West)—V. P. Kennedy.
Cork County (East)—Capt. Donelain.
Cork County (South)—E. Barry.
Clare (East)—W. Redmond.
Clare (West)—A. Lynch.
Donegal (South)—J. G. Swift MacNeill.
Donegal (North)—P. O'Doherty.
Dublin City (College Green) — Hannette, Nationalist, 4,559; Major C. B. O'Connor, Conservative, 1,239.

1906—Nationalist, acclamation.

Dublin City (St. Stephen's Green) — Brady, Nationalist, 3,683; Connor, Conservative, 321.

1906—Nationalist, 1,464.

Dublin County—J. J. Clancy.
Dublin Harbor—F. C. Harrington.
Dublin (St. Patrick's)—W. Field.
Galway City—S. L. Gwynn.
Kerry (West)—T. O'Donnell.
Kilkenny—P. O'Brien.
Kilkenny County (North)—M. Meagher.
King's County (Birr)—M. Reddy.
King's County (Tullamore)—E. H. Burke.
Kildare (South)—D. Kilbride.
Leitrim (North)—F. Meehan.
Limerick City — Mr. Joyce, Nationalist, 2,137; Rice, second vote, 973.

1906—Nationalist, acclamation.

Limerick County (West)—Y. J. O'Shaughnessy.
Longford (North)—J. F. Farrell.
Louth (South)—J. Nolan.
Mayo (East)—J. Dillon.
Mayo (West)—J. Doris.
Meath (South)—D. Sheehy.
Roscommon (South)—F. J. Hayden.
Sligo (South)—J. O'Dowd.
Sligo (North)—T. Scanlon.
Tipperary (East)—T. J. Condon.
Tipperary (North)—M. Hogan.
Waterford County (East) — P. J. Fewer.
Waterford—John R. Redmond.
Westmeath (South)—Sir W. R. Nugent.
Wexford (North)—Sir T. Esmonde.
Wexford, (South)—P. French.
Wicklow (East)—J. Muldoon.
Wicklow (West)—J. O'Connor.

Two Nationalists, O'Brien and Roche were also elected in Cork on contested elections.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen (South)—G. B. Esselmont, Liberal, 6,749; R. McNeill, Unionist, 4,423.

1906—Liberal, 448.

Aberdeen (North)—D. V. Pirie, Liberal, 4,297; R. Scott-Brown, Unionist, 2,314; P. Kennedy, Labor, 1,344.

1906—Liberal, 2,917.

Dundee (Two seats)—Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, Liberal, 10,747; A. Wilkie, Labor, 10,365; J. Glass, Unionist, 4,239; E. Scrymgeor, Protectionist and Labor, 1,512; J. S. Lloyd, Unionist, 4,552.

1906—One Labor and One Liberal; 3,000 Majority.

OPPOSITION

London Boroughs.

Brixton—D. Dalziel, Unionist, 5,465; J. H. Seaverns, Liberal, 4,327.

1906—Liberal, 386.

Bow and Bromley—Alfred du Cros, Unionist, 3,685; C. Lansbury, Labor, 2,955; Stopford W. Broke, Liberal, 2,-167.

1906—Liberal, 622.

Chelsea—S. J. G. Hore, Unionist, 5,610; E. J. Horrman, Liberal, 4,998.

1906—Liberal, 629.

City of London (two seats)—Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Unionist, 17,907; Right Hon. Sir F. G. Banbury, Unionist, 17,292; Sir Hugh Bell, Liberal, 4,-632.

1906—Conservative, 10,360.

Camberwell (Dulwich)—A. Bonar Law, Unionist, 8,472; H. A. E. Cotton, Liberal, 6,050.

1906—Conservative, 357.

Camberwell (Peckham) — H. C. Gooch, Unionist, 5,330; A. Rickardson, Liberal, 5,347.

1906—Liberal, 2,339.

Clapham—G. D. Faber, Unionist, 10,-743; J. G. Kipling, Liberal, 8,762.

1906—Conservative, 96.

Croydon — Sir R. Herndon-Hodge, Unionist, 12,223; A. L. Leon, Liberal, 11,327.

1906—Conservative, 638.

Finsbury (Central) — Major M. Archer-Shee, Unionist, 3,559; W. C. Steadman, Liberal, 3,187.

1906—Liberal, 694.

Finsbury (Holborn)—J. F. Remnant, Unionist, 4,487; Sir R. Stapley, Liberal, 2,262.

1906—Liberal, 694.

Finsbury (Holborn)—J. F. Remnant, Unionist, 4,487; Sir R. Stapley, Liberal, 2,262.

1906—Conservative, 1,175.

Fulham—W. H. Fisher, Unionist, 9,-629; F. Hemphill, Liberal, 7,781.

1906—Liberal, 630.

Greenwich—J. H. Benn, Unionist, 6,234; R. S. Jackson, Liberal, 5,083.

1906—Liberal, 1,341.

Hammersmith—Sir W. J. Bull, Unionist, 6,668; G. Blaicklock, Liberal, 5,542.

1906—Conservative, 549.

Hackney North—Green, Unionist, 5,620; Davis, Liberal, 4,773.

1906—Liberal, 224.

Hempstead—J. S. Fletcher, Unionist, 6,228; F. G. Howard, Liberal, 3,-949.

1906—Conservative, 473.

Kensington South—Lord Claude Hamilton, Unionist, 5,771; Captain MacIlwaine, Liberal, 1,306.

1906—Conservative, 3,211.

Kensington North—A. Burgoyne, Unionist, 4,611; Sir H. Robson, Liberal, 4,079.

1906—Liberal, 1,058.

Lewisham—Major E. F. Coates, Unionist, 12,690; F. Rosenheim, Liberal, 8,960.

1906—Conservative, 1,683.

Lambeth (North) —W. H. H. Gastrell, Unionist, 2,947; H. Myer, Liberal, 2,397.

1906—Liberal, 258.

Lambeth (Norwood)—Sir H. S. Samuel, Unionist, 6,958; Sir A. W. Lawrence, Liberal, 5,180.

1906—Conservative, 819.

Marylebone (East), — J. Boyton, Unionist, 3,134; Dr. O. Moon, Liberal, 1,-955; R. Jebb, Independent-Conservative, 702.

1906—Conservative, 660.

Marylebone (West).—Sir S. E. Scott, Unionist, 4,457; Capt. D. Forbes, Liberal, 2,474.

1906—Conservative, 655.

Mile End—Hon. H. W. L. Lawson, Unionist, 2,333; B. S. Strauss, Labor, 2,276.

1906—Labor, 126.

Padding (North)—A. Strauss, Unionist, 4,892; L. G. C. Money, Liberal, 3,-999.

1906—Liberal, 1,506.

Paddington (South)—H. P. Harris, Unionist, 3,677; F. T. H. Henle, Liberal 1,419.

1906—Conservative, 1,417.

St. Pancras (South)—Capt. H. Jessel, Unionist, 2,750; P. W. Wilson, Liberal, 1,925.

1906—Liberal, 61.

Stepney—F. L. Harris, Unionist, 2,-102; W. S. G. Jones, Liberal, 1,866.

1906—Conservative, 637.

St. George's (Hanover Square.)—Right Hon. A. Lyttleton, Unionist, 5,-383; Mackenzie Bell, Liberal Independent, 469.

1906—Conservative, 2,073.

Southwark (West).—Sir W. H. Dunne, Unionist, 3,387; Right Hon. R. K. Causton, Liberal, 3,223.

1906—Liberal, 465.

Strand—Right Hon. W. H. Long, Unionist, 4,840; L. W. J. Costello, Liberal, 1,627.

1906—Conservative, 2,081.

Woolwich—Major W. A. Adam, Unionist, 8,715; W. Crooks, Labor, 8,470.

1906—Labor, 2,112.

Wandsworth — Sir H. Kniber, Conservative, 13,186; W. Warren, Liberal, 13,749.

1906—Conservative, 565.

London University—Sir P. Magnus, Conservative, 734; Right Hon. Sir W. Ridgeway, Liberal, 232.

1906—Unionist Unopposed.

ENGLAND.

Bath (two seats)—Lord A. Thynne, Unionist, 3,961; Sir C. Hunter, Unionist, 3,889; E. Maclean, Liberal, 3,771; G. P. Gooth, Liberal, 3,757.

1906—Two Liberals.

Berks North (Abington)—Major A. G. Henderson, Conservative, 4,829; E. A. Strauss, Liberal, 3,376.

1906—Liberal, 176.

Birmingham West—J. Chamberlain, acclamation.

Birmingham (Edgbaston)—Sir F. W. Lowe, Unionist, 7,951; J. H. Morgan, Liberal, 2,850.

1906—Unionist, 4,160.

Birmingham North—J. T. Middlemore, Unionist, 5,189; Joseph Dawson, Liberal, 958.

1906—Unionist, 3,897.

Birmingham Central—E. Parkes, Unionist, 6,015; C. Brampton, Unionist, 1,711.

1906—Unionist, 3,609.

Birmingham (Bordesley)—J. Collings, Unionist, 9,021; F. Hughes, Laborite, 3,153.

1906—Laborite, 3,787.

Birmingham East—A. D. Steele-Maitland, Unionist, 8,460; J. J. Stephenson, Laborite, 3,958.

1906—Unionist, 585.

Birmingham South—Lord Morpeth, Unionist, 6,297; A. E. Butler, Liberal, 2,475.

1906—Unionist, 2,000.

Brighton (two seats)—Capt. C. G. Tyron, Unionist, 11,625; Hon. W. F. Rice, Unionist, 11,567; Surgeon-General Evatt, Liberal, 7,506; M. Nickalls, Liberal, 7,472.

1906—Two Liberals, 731.

Boston—C. H. Dixon, Unionist, 1,975; Dr. S. H. Lunn, Liberal, 1,715.

1906—Liberal, 107.

Bristol West—Lieut-Col. G. A. Gibbs, Unionist, 5,159; W. Saise, Liberal, 3,-881.

1906—Unionist, 365.

Bedford—W. A. Attenborough, Unionist, 2,919; P. Barlow, Liberal, 2,-910.

1906—Liberal, 493.

Bury St. Edmonds—W. Guinness, Unionist, acclamation.

Burnley—G. A. Arbuthnot, Unionist, 5,776 F. Maddison, Liberal, 5,681; H. M. Hyndman, Socialist, 3,958.

1906—Liberal, 324.

Cambridge University—S. H. Butcher and J. F. P. Rawlinson, acclamation.

Cambridge—A. H. Paget, Unionist, 4,666; S. O. Buckmaster, Liberal, 4,081.

1906—Liberal, 308.

Chatham—G. F. Hohler, Unionist, 7,411; J. H. Jenkins, Labor, 6,130.

Cheshire (Eddisbury)—H. Barnston, Conservative, 5,664; Hon. A. L. Stanley, Liberal, 4,976.

1906—Liberal, 1,321.

Cumberland (Cockermouth)—Sir. J. S. Bandles, Conservative, 4,579; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal, 3,638; J. S. Whitehead, Labor, 1,509.

1906—Unionist, 690.

1906—Labor, 2,672.

Cheltenham — Lord Duncannon, Unionist, 3,988; R. Mathias, Liberal, 3,852.

1906—Liberal, 461.

Chester—R. A. Yerburgh, Unionist, 3,978; E. Paul, Liberal, 3,776.

1906—Liberal, 46.

Christchurch—H. P. Croft, Unionist, 5,538; A. A. Allen, Liberal, 4,807.

1906—Liberal, 567.

Colchester—L. W. Evans, Unionist, 3,717; F. W. Thompson, 2,926.

1906—Liberal, 310.

Coventry—J. K. Foster, Unionist, 7,-369; S. Hocking, Liberal, 7,153.

196—Unionist 1,092.

Devonshire, Northeast (Tiverton)—Hon. W. L. C. Walrond, Conservative, 4,945; I. Heathcote-Amory, Liberal, 4,185.

1906—Conservative, 584.

Dorsetshire North (Shaftsbury)—Sir R. Baker, Conservative, 4,093; A. W. Wills, Liberal, 3,944.

1906—Liberal, 655.

Devonport (2 seats)—Sir J. Jackson, Unionist, 5,658; Sir C. K. Cooke, Unionist, 5,286; Sir J. W. Benn, Liberal, 5,146; S. Lithgow, Liberal, 5,140.

1906—Two Liberals, 1,288.

Dover—G. Wyndham, Unionist, 3,-330; A. M. Bradley, Liberal, 1,571.

1906—Unionist, 1,564.

Durham City—J. W. Hills, Unionist, acclamation.

Exeter—H. E. Duke, Unionist, 4,902; H. St. Maur, Liberal, 4,876.

1906—Liberal, 85.

Essex, Mid (Chelmsford)—E. G. Prettyman, Conservative, 6,816; T. Cuthbertson, Liberal, 4,271.

1906—Conservative, 354.

Gloucestershire North (Tewkesbury)—Hon. M. Hicks-Beach, Conservative, 6,050; R. A. Lister, Liberal, 5,038; C. H. Fox, Labor, 233.

1906—Conservative, 127.

Gloucester—H. Terrell, Unionist, 4,-109; R. Rea, Liberal, 3,983.

1906—Liberal, 302.

Gravesend—Sir Gilbert Parker, Unionist, 3,286; S. R. Jenkins, Liberal, 2,612.

1906—Unionist, 1,689.

Great Yarmouth—A. Fell, Unionist, 4,459; Major J. E. Platt, Liberal, 3,-988.

1906—Unionist, 236.

Hampshire S. (Fareham)—A. H. Lee, Conservative, 10,117; J. Sandy, Liberal, 5,763.

1906—Conservative, 1,352.

Hertfordshire E. (Hertford)—Sir J. Rolleston, Conservative, 6,147; E. B. Barnard, Liberal, 4,455.

1906—Conservative, 80.

Hastings—A. P. Du Cros, Conservative, 4,634; R. Tweedy-Smith, Liberal, 3,853.

1906—Unionist, 413.

Hereford—J. S. Arkwright, Conservative, 2,320; L. Thomas, Liberal, 1,533.

1906—Nnionist, 245.

Hythe—Sir E. A. Sassoon, Conservative, 3,746; W. C. Hall, Liberal, 1,954.

1906—Unionist, 899.

Hull (Centre) — Sir H. S. King, Conservative, 3,606; Dr. R. W. Askey, Liberal, 3,586.

1906—Unionist, 1,178.

Kent S. W. (Tonbridge)—Capt. H. S Clay. Conservative, 9,240; A. P. Hedges, Liberal, 5,030.

1906—Liberal, 1,283.

Kent W. (Sevenoaks)—H. W. Forster, Conservative, 10,421; Sir F. Lely, Liberal, 6,351.

1906—Conservative, 346.

Kidderminster — Captain E. A. Knight, Conservative, 2,350; Sir E. Fraser, Liberal, 1,983.

1906—Liberal, 271.

Lincolnshire, Holland (Spalding)—F. McLaren, Liberal, 5,527; W. S. Royse, Conservative, 5,148.

1906—Liberal, 1,620.

Liverpool (Abercromby)—Col. R. G. W. Chaloner, Conservative, 3,088; Right Hon. Col. J. E. B. Seely, Liberal, 2,-562.

1906—Liberal, 199.

Liverpool (East Toxteth)—E. M. Hall Conservative, 4,037; J. Lea, Liberal, 3,752.

1906—Unionist Acclamation.

Liverpool (Everton)—J. S. Harmood-Banner, Conservative, 4,283; — Aggs, 2,577.

1906—Unionists, 1,065.

Liverpool (Kirkdale)—C. McArthur, Conservative, 4,144; A. G. Cameron, Labor, 3,921.

1906—Unionist, 592.

Liverpool (Walton)—F. E. Smith, Conservative, 6,627; F. L. Joseph, Liberal, 5,513; E. G. Jellicoe, Independent Liberal, 481.

1906—Unionist, 709.

Liverpool (West Derby) — W. W. Rutherford, Conservative, 5,190; W. J. Lias, Liberal, 3,682.

1906—Unionist, 1,847.

Liverpool (West Toxteth) — R. P. Houston, Conservative, 3,988; J. Sexton, Labor, 2,909.

1906—Unionist, 781.

Lancashire N. (Chorley) — Lord Balcarres, Conservative, 7,735; W. L. Blease, Liberal, 6,523.

1906—Conservative, 1,387.

Middlesex (Ealing) — H. Nield, Unionist, 12,916; M. B. Hulbert, Liberal, 8,210.

1906—Unionist, 1,279.

Middlesex (Hornsey)—Lord Ronaldshay, Unionist, 12,014; R. E. Dummett, Liberal, 8,633.

1906—Unionist, 1,570.

Manchester (Southwest) — H. A. Colefax, Conservative, 3,111; C. T. Needham, Liberal, 3,004; J. McLachlan, Labor, 1,218.

1906—Labor, 4,101.

Maidstone—Lord Castlereagh, Conservative, 3,095; V. Phillips, Liberal, 2,848.

1906—Unionist, 132.

Mid-Cumberland—J. W. Lowther, Unionist, by acclamation.

Norfolk, Mid. (Dereham) — W. D. Boyle, Conservative, 4,724; W. R. Lester, Liberal, 2,465.

1906—Liberal, 27.

Northamptonshire, E. (Wellingboro) —Sir F. A. Channing, Liberal, 8,679; Sir A. de C. Brooke, Conservative, 6,802.

1906—Liberal, 4,603.

Northumberland, N. (Berwick-on-Tweed)—Right Hon. Sir E. Grey, Liberal, 5,010; T. W. H. Inskip, Conservative, 3,327.

1906—Liberal, 2,240.

Nottingham (East)—Capt. J. A. Morrison, Conservative, 5,877; Sir H. Cotton, Liberal, 5,725.

1906—Liberal, 1,730.

Nottingham (South)—Lord H. Bentinck, Conservative, 6,434; A. Rickardson, Labor, 6,050.

1906—Labor, 800.

Oxford—Lord Valentra, Conservative, 4,917; G. Whale, Liberal, 3,706.

1906—Unionist, 100.

Oxford University—Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir W. R. Anson, Unionists, by acclamation.

Oxfordshire S. (Henley) — V. Fleming, Conservative, 5,649; P. Morrell, Liberal, 4,046.

1906—Liberal, 512.

Portsmouth (two seats)—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative, 16,777; B. G. Falle, Conservative, 15,-592; Sir T. A. Bramsdon, Liberal, 12,-397; R. C. Lambert, Liberal, 9,965; W. S. Sanders, Labor, 3,529.

1906—Liberal, 2,064.

Preston (two seats)—Capt. the Hon. G. F. Stanley, Conservative, 9,525; A. A. Tobin, Conservative, 9,161; J. T. Macpherson, Labor, 7,559; Sir J. Gorst, Liberal, 6,281; Harold Cox, Independent, 2,704.

1906—One Labor and one Liberal.

Penryn and Falmouth — C. S. Goldman, Conservative, 1,593; Sir J. Barker, Liberal, 1,412.

1906—Liberal, 67.

Rochester—S. F. Ridley, Conservative, 2,675; E. H. Lamb, Liberal, 2,543.

1906—Liberal, 593.

Shropshire N. (Newport) — B. Stanier, Conservative, 5,570; W. E. Mousdale, Liberal, 4,324.

1906—Conservative, 166.

Somersetshire E. (Shepton Mallet)—E. Jardine, Conservative, 4,997; J. H. W. Thompson, Liberal, 3,970.

1906—Liberal, 463.

Staffordshire S. W. (Kingswinford)—H. Stavely-Hill, Conservative, 7,967; E. Coysh, Liberal, 5,528.

1906—Conservative, 841.

Suffolk S. (Sudbury) — W. E. C. Quilter, Conservative, 5,026; F. W. Hirst, Liberal, 3,958.

1906—Liberal, 136.

Surrey N. (Kingston) — G. Cave, Conservative, 10,912; A. G. Holzapiel, Liberal, 5,814.

1906—Conservative, 1,018.

Sussex E. (Rye) — G. L. Courthope, Conservative, 7,352; St. J. Hutchinson, Liberal, 4,750.

1906—Conservative, 1,158.

Sunderland (Two seats)—S. Storey, Unionist, 12,331; J. Knott, Unionist, 12,270; Right Hon. J. Stuart, Liberal, 11,529; T. Summerbeil, Labor, 11,058.

1906—One Labor, and One Liberal...

Sheffield (Central) — J. F. Hope, Conservative, 3,829; A. J. Bailey, Liberal, 3,440.

1906—Unionist, 927.

Sheffield (Eccleshall) — S. Roberts, Conservatives, 6,497; Counc. Derry, Liberal, 6,196.

1906—Unionist, 464.

Sheffield (Hallam) — Right Hon. C. E. S. Wortley, Conservative, 6,181; A. Neal, Liberal, 5,965.

1906—Unionist, 81.

Shrewsbury—Sir C. L. Hill, Conservative, 2,596; J. H. Whitworth, Liberal 1,994.

1906—Unionist, 440.

Salisbury — G. Lockner-Lampson, Conservative, 1,803; Sir E. Tennant, Liberal, 1,485.

1906—Liberal 41.

Stalybridge—J. Wood, Conservative, 3,756; A. H. Bright, Liberal, 3,679.

1906—Liberal, 454.

Straffordshire (East Burton)—Major R. F. Radcliffe, Unionist, acclamation.

Taunton—Hon. W. Peel, Conservative, 1,906; W. A. Addinsell, Liberal, 1,538.

1906—Unionist, 339.

Wakefield—E. A. Brotherton, Conservative, 3,121; Dr. S. Colt, Liberal, 2,602.

1906—Unionist, 217.

Walsall—R. A. Cooper, Conservative, 7,290; Major E. Dunne, Liberal, 6,745.

1906—Liberal, 1,199.

Warwickshire S. W. (Stratford-on-Avon)—P. S. Foster, Conservative, 5,-505; O. Bowen, Liberal, 3,838.

1906—Liberal, 148.

Westmorland N. (Appleby)—L. Sanderson, Conservative, 3,335; L. Jones, Liberal, 2,366.

1906—Liberal, 3.

Westmorland S. (Kendal)—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Bagot, Conservative, 3,278; D. Stewart Smith, Liberal, 2,726.

1906—Liberal, 252.

Wiltshire N. W. (Chippenham)—G. Terrell, Conservative, 4,408; A. C. Beck, Liberal, 4,120.

1906—Liberal, 1,966.

Windsor—J. P. Mason, Conservative, 1,838; H. Hart, Liberal, 1,170.

1906—Unionist, 128.

Worcester—E. A. Goulding, Conservative, 4,561; J. Morgan, Liberal, 3,405.

1906—Unionist, 129.

West Bromwich—Lord Levisham, Conservative, 5,652; Dr. A. E. W. Hazell, Liberal, 4,937.

1906—Liberal, 1,216.

Wednesbury—J. N. Griffiths, Conservative, 6,636; C. G. Hyde, Liberal, 6,040.

1906—Liberal, 944.

Winchester—G. V. Baring, Conservative, 1,279; G. W. Ricketts, Liberal, 1,268.

1906—Unionist, 50.

Wolverhampton (West)—A. F. Bird, Conservative, 6,382; T. F. Richards, Labor, 5,790.

1906—Liberal, 171.

Wolverhampton (South)—T. Hickman, Conservative, 4,989; Sir H. Norman, Liberal, 4,619.

1906—Liberal, 686.

Warwick and Leamington—E. M. Pollock, Conservative, 3,605; T. H. Berridge, Liberal, 2,651.

1906—Liberal, 209.

Warwickshire, Northeast (Nuneaton)—W. Johnson, Labor, 8,154; H. Maddocks, Conservative, 7,893.

1906—Labor, 1,828.

Whitehaven — Lieut.-Col. J. A. Jackson, Conservative, 1,188; W. H. Wanless, Liberal, 852; A. Sharp, Labor 825.

1906—Liberal, 313.

Yorkshire E. (Holderness)—Major S. Wilson, Conservative, 5,046; Commander Bethel, Liberal, 4,661.

1906—Conservative, 29.

Yorkshire, North (Cleveland)—Right Hon. H. Samuel, Liberal, 7,384; J. W. Lewis, Conservative, 5,491.

1906—Liberal Acclamation.

Yorkshire, West (Holmfirth)—H. J. Wilson, Liberal, 6,339; R. G. Ellis, Conservative, 3,043; W. Pickles, Labor, 1,643.

1906—Liberal, 4,173.

Yorkshire N. (Thirsk and Malton)—Lord Helmsley, Conservative, 6,382; J. J. Brigg, Liberal, 5,197.

1906—Conservative, 804.

York City (Two seats)—A Rowntree Liberal; J. C. Butcher, Conservative; Hamar Greenwood, Liberal; H. H. R. Smith, Conservative.

Rowntree and Butcher elected; small majority.

1906—One Liberal, One Conservative.

WALES.

Denbigh Burghs—Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, Unionist, 2,438; A. C. Edwards, Liberal, 2,423.

1906—Liberal, 573.

Radnorshire—C. T. Venables-Llewelyn, Conservative, 2,222; Sir F. Edwards, Liberal, 2,208.

1906—Liberal, 175.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh West—J. A. Clyde, Unionist, 4,683; C. H. Lyell, Liberal, 4,233.

1906—Unionist, 306.

Glasgow Central—Right Hon. C. Scott-Dickson, Unionist, 6,713; Murison, Liberal, 6,958.

1906—Liberal, 431.

Glasgow (Camlachie)—H. J. Mackinder, Unionist, 3,227; A. Cross, Liberal, 2,703; J. O. C. Kessock, Labor, 2,443.

1906—Unionist, 248.

Kirkcudbrightshire—Sir M. J. McT. Stewart, Conservative, 2,661; Major McMicking, Liberal, 2,620.

1906—Liberal, 297.

IRELAND

Antrim Mid—Capt. the Hon. A. O'Neil acclamation.

Armagh North—W. Moore, Unionist, acclamation.

Dublin University (two seats)—Sir E Carson and J. B. Campbell, Unionists, acclamation.

Londonderry County North—H. T. Barrie, Unionist, acclamation.

Mid Armagh—J. B. Lonsdale, Unionist, acclamation.

The above are the results of the first four days' polling. The details of the voting on the fifth day (Thursday) will be found on another page.

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If you have a weak spot anywhere—if you experience occasional pains and twinges or rheumatism—if you feel worn out and lack desire to work—these are the surest indications your system needs Ferrozone—try it, one or two tablets at meal time; 50 cents per box, six for $2.50, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Can.

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	From St. John.	From Halifax.
Tunisian	Fri., Jan. 21	Sat., Jan. 22
Corsican	Fri., Jan. 28	Sat., Jan. 29
Hesperian	Fri., Feb. 4	Sat., Feb. 5

BOSTON TO GLASGOW.

Pretorian.....Thursday, Jan. 20, 6 a.m.
Numidian.....Friday, Feb. 4, 3 p.m.

SAILINGS TO HAVRE AND LONDON

	From St. John.	Halifax.
Pomeranian	Wed., Jan. 12	Fri., Jan. 14
Corinthian	Wed., Jan. 26	Fri., Jan. 28

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Feb. 4	Steam

THE BRITISH HUNTING FIELD
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Americans Keen For It—A National Institution in the Old Land—A Sport That Costs Money.

As a rule, Americans have little idea how much of an institution is fox-hunting in England.

From before the time of good Queen Bess, who was herself a follower of the hounds, it has been a favorite diversion of the royal family. That means that titled Englishmen would, whether or no, have been devoted to it, and that others not titled would have followed.

However, the growth of hunting has been only partially due to the fact that it is fashionable. From before the Christian era the Englishman has been noted as a horse breeder, and it is but natural that he should take kindly to the most zestful form of riding.

Of all the early British sovereigns, however, Charles II. was the one who did most to popularize hunting. A good part of his time was spent at Newmarket, whence he went with his whole court to divide his time between racing and the chase.

That was in the latter part of the seventeeth century, and hares and stags were then the usual quarry. The jumping horse was at that time being developed, and then then Duke of Newcastle, in his quaint old treatise on horsemanship, informs us that a jump of three feet was worth going miles to see.

When the royal party was at Newmarket a hunt or a race was usually the signal for a general holiday. Everybody and his brother turned out.

Natural it was that a cretain amount of this gala air should cling to the sport. Even to the present, in the hunting country, the chase is not confined to the rich. Many a farmer joins the field, and many a farmer's boy, too, on a pony, or the best excuse of a nag that he can sneak away from the stable.

Some idea of how generally the country is hunted over may be gained from the fact that more than 200 packs of hounds are kept in England, each of which is the centre of a band of huntsmen, who take the field from one to six times a week.

A Hunting Population.

In the shires, the heart of the hunting country, the Belvoir, Quorn and other old packs are close together, and a man who likes to hunt six days a week follows, in turn, the different packs.

It was more or less a matter of course, therefore, that in Leicestershire and the nearby counties there should spring up a regular hunting population, composed of people who went there for that and for no other purpose. Just as natural it was that, with the best hounds, the best horses and riders who did nothing else all winter, the sport there should require more nerve and skill than in any other part of the world.

So it is that every American who is at all keen at the hunting game wants to have a try at the historic country where the sport had its birth. Then, too, it means something to gain a reputation with one of the old, accepted packs. Keeping up with the Quorn, the Pytchley or any one of the several dozen in the heart of the hunting country is the utmost that any cross-country devotee can aspire to.

Consequently it means something when the newspapers print such reports as this:

"Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge, of Philadelphia, are among the most popular Americans in the English hunting fields at this season of the year. They have taken Sysonby Lodge on a short lease from Major Stirling, have spent $10,000 on it, and are entertaining their friends most hospitably. They are very popular in the shires, devoted to their horses, keen on every kind of sport and thoroughly enjoy every moment of their day with the hounds. Before marriage Mrs. Strawbridge was Miss Anita Berwind."

At first the Americans who went over were more or less inconspicuous—generally less. Since foreign social campaigns have grown popular, though the visitor is now often more comfortably situated than the aboriginal Englishman, Foxhall Keene was among the first to establish a pretentious lodge, but now many others are following his example. For instance, note the following extract from the news article as above quoted:

"Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Phipps are building a hunting lodge de luxe, with extensive stabling for forty hunters, at Burton Lazars in the Qourn country. The house is advancing, but could not be made ready for the season. It is a compact, small house, with simple exterior, but fitted inside with cunning devices for comfort, and has some fine old paneling in the wide hall, big enough to accommodate a hunt breakfast. Until the lodge is ready Mr. and Mrs. Phipps have taken Dalby Hall from Captain Burns Hartopp, and were out cub hunting daily, pending the formal opening of the fox-hunting campaign in Leicestershire.

Mrs. Frank J. Mackey has rented the Limes at Malton, and has a fine stud of hunters stabled here already.

"Foxhall Keene has a dozen hunters in Leicestershire, and has taken Cyrus Villa for the season.

"Alexander Smith Cochran, who was expected to win one of the daughters of the Duke of Rutland last year in the hunting field, is established at his own residence, Hamilton Lodge, where he means to entertain parties of American friends. Hamilton Lodge is well fitted up as a bachelor home, as Mr. Hamilton purchased it from Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, lord-in-waiting to the king, and a fastidious bachelor."

Those Americans who reside permanently in England have, of course, taken naturally to the chase. Lieut. Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, has rented Spinney for the season, while the Countess of Craven, a daughter of Mrs. Bradley Martin, is organizing a new hunt.

Where the Money Goes.

Where the sport is conducted on such a lavish scale the expenditures cannot help mounting up into the millions. Various estimates have been made of the annual outlay, and practically none falls below $44,000,000, which was the amount arrived at by a New York horseman who is interested in one of the largest sales stables in Manhattan, and should know pretty nearly what he is talking about.

The investments in horses, hounds and incidentals for cross-country sport, he says, are something like $78,000,000. That the yearly upkeep should amount to more than half of the total invested is natural, seeing that so large a proportion of the expenditures is for labor and for renewing high-priced horses and hounds, both of which deteriorate rapidly, and are likewise subject to fatal accidents. One bad fall may ruin a $5,000 hunter.

Another authority estimates the annual expenditure at $55,000,000, of which $2,250,000 goes for the maintenance of the hounds. For the keeping of the 200,000 horses that are estimated to constitute the hunting equipment, not less than $40,000,000 would be required.

Probably an average would be close to the truth. In other words, $50,000,000 is about as close as anything but an actual census could get to the real outlay.

All this, however, takes no account of the vast sums that are spent on social diversions. As the hunting country is becoming every year more fashionable, it is inevitable that the entertaining should become more costly and elaborate.

For an individual it's not so bad. A bachelor with one or two horses, who is content with from one to three days a week and is careful not to ride so hard that he wears out his mounts, can get along very nicely on from $500 to $1,500 a season. Usually the more famous the club the higher the expenses, because the farmers have to be well recompensed for any damages to property, and the hunt servants constitute a large item.

For those who keep up a lodge and a stable of hunters, the expenditures are limited only by their desires.

As for the 200 or more clubs, each one is maintained at not less than $10,000 a year—many at much more. Sometimes the master, if he be a very rich man, is content to foot the bill for the prestige he gains. Generally, though, the burden of the cost is borne by subscription.

The food for fifty couples of hounds, an ordinary number, costs $1,800 a year. A man and boy to look after them figure up $500 more. The licenses eat up $185 more. At this rate the 8,000 couples in Great Britain would cost $1,600,000 for food and care alone.

For the wages of huntsmen and whippers-in a club having an average number of hounds would foot a $3,000 bill. Then there would be at least fifteen horses for the servants to ride, and these, with many other incidental expenses, would eat up another $2,000.

Quite evident it is that this is not a poor man's game. Yet, nevertheless, many a poor man gets a lot of fun out of it. None enjoys it more than the young farmer's lad, who steals away from home with the nag on which he can lay hands the easiest, and keeps up with the field somehow.

On one of these hunts, if it's a long, hard run, it's a case of the survival of the fittest. At the start the field will be unwieldy. A hundred or more riders will rush madly at the first few fences or hedges. After that the going is better. The excess baggage has fallen by the wayside, and the field is strung out in something like order: the hard riders close to the hounds, the more careful ones saving their mounts and watching for a chance to cut off a mile or so when the hounds double or veer.

Often it is that there is a second weeding-out before there is a kill or reynard has been run to cover. Those who have been "riding for a fall" have probably got it. The leaders of the first flight are well winded. The laggards are left behind, and the middle of the field—the wise ones who have been saving their horses and taking the short cuts—is first at the finish.

When Americans can be "in at the death" in this kind of chase, they are well worthy to have their names in the newspapers. It's great sport, and is to be enjoyed nowhere so much in its pristine purity as with the historic English packs, whose ancestors, whether men, horses or dogs, have been at the same game for close to two centuries.

Distress in the Stomach

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES OF NERVILINE USED EVERY YEAR FOR CURING CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, AND STOMACH DISORDERS.

Deadly cramps—the symptoms are not to be mistaken. Suddenly and without warning the patient experiences such agony in the stomach as to contort the countenance and cause him to cry aloud for help.

LETTER NO. 4877

Then it is that the wonderful power of Nerviline can make itself felt—it cures so quickly, you would think it was made to cure cramps, and cramps only.

"Last summer I was stricken with a frightful attack of cramps. I feared the pain in my stomach would kill me.

"My eyes bulged out, and the veins in my forehead stood out like whipcords.

"My cries attracted a neighbor, who came to my assistance, and in a moment or two handed me half a teaspoonful of Nerviline in some sweetened water.

"It seemed as if an angel had charmed away the pain. In ten seconds I was well. Nerviline has a wonderful name in this locality, and is considered best for cramps, diarrhoea, flatulence, stomach and bowel disorders. I urge all my friends to use Nerviline.

"MANLEY M. LEGARDE.
"Williamsburg."

No home is safe or can afford to miss the manifold advantages of having Nerviline on hand in case of accident or emergent sickness. Large bottles 50 cents, trial size 25 cents. All dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

Bible Reading That Builds Up Character

[By Rev. Dr. W. P. Thirkfield, President of Howard University.]

"My fire is my friend," said Colonel Carter of Cartersville, one of Hopkinson Smith's charming characters. But there in one thing better even than the joy of the open fire, and that is the open book. The fire goes out, but a good book, containing bibline, or the essence of books, is always fresh and perennial, and is like an overflowing fountain of thought and life. Make a friend of the Book of Books, and your life will be enriched if you carry a copy with you all the time.

A head of one of the great government departments covering the entire nation carried a New Testament and a compass in the same pocket, and discovered that the compass left its deep impress on the cover of his Testament. It is good to have the compass to guide you in your surveys through the wilderness. The Bible is both chart and compass to guide one through the mazes of this many-sided life.

When Henry M. Stanley was starting for Africa Sir William Mackinson offered him any present he would choose. Stanley replied: "Give me a Bible." "The desired gift was soon in my possession," said he, just the Bible I wanted, and during my absence in Africa I have read that Bible through three times." Thus his mind became saturated with the Bible. It modified his habits of thought and methods of expression and became a part of his spiritual and intellectual life. John Ruskin has paid high tribute to the influence of the Bible in forming the masterful style.

Mark the chosen passages in your Bible. By reading and re-reading them they will gradually pass into your memory, and the great passages, like music, will sing themselves into your life. Study your Bible. Not about the Bible, but the Word itself. The ignorance of the Bible among college students is startling. Get the right conception of the Bible. It is not a book of history or of science. It is a book of religion. Its appeal is to life and experience. The Bible, when you get acquainted with it, is the most real and living of all books. Every chapter pulses with heart-beats; tears and blood drops color and glorify its pages. Life, destiny, retribution and reward are beaten into its teachings. Here is truth right out of the life of great suffering souls; truth tipped and winged with the fire of resplendent personalities; truth written out large in letters of fire and blood.

Gladstone saw the foundation for character building in what is called "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture." Coleridge said, "I think the Bible is divine because it finds me"—that is, it reveals a man to himself. It brings him face to face with God. It becomes the fountain light of all his day, the master light of all his seeing. It gives companionship with great and luminous personalities. It teaches man that he was made to live among the stars, and not to grovel in the mud. A sad sight was that of an eagle in a butcher shop, picking up bits of meat amid the sawdust. He had been caged and his wings were clipped until he had lost the art of soaring. The Bible gives wings to the soul, and helps it to mount aloft on wings of the eagle, to run and not be weary, to walk and not faint. The Bible teaches reverence, which is the basis of character. It leads one up to the supreme character of all history, and gives to man the example, the inspiration and the strength of the Christ. Never forget that the Bible is the telescope, and not the star

COUNTESS TRIES TO KIDNAP PIANIST

Strange Infatuation of Beautiful and Wealthy Woman for a Youth—Seeks to Bribe Friends.

A most remarkable story concerning the infatuation of a beautiful foreign countess for a rising young pianist is hidden behind the following "personal" advertisement which appeared recently in a London (England) paper:

"Will anyone who saw a clean-shaven man pinned against the wall outside Frascati's restaurant by a handsome and well-dressed lady on Tuesday, Nov. 30, about midnight, communicate with Biden Steele, solicitor, 11 St. Martin's Court, Westminster?"

A talented British pianist, on his way back to England after a most successful tour in the colonies, gave a recital in Vienna. While there he was the object of considerable attention on the part of a number of female admirers. The behavior of one of them, who is said to be a member of a well-known family in Southern Austria, was particularly embarrassing, and it was with difficulty that the young man's friends "spirited" him away to London.

Pursued by a Woman.

There on Nov. 30 he had arranged to give a recital at a west end hall, but an injury to his arm prevented his carrying out the intended programme. Rather than disappoint the large audience assembled, however, he appeared and played a number of simple airs. In a prominent seat in the stalls he discovered, to his dismay, his titled admirer. Later, when he was at supper at Frascati's, with his mother and agent, the woman again appeared, and took a seat at an adjoining table.

After supper she followed the party out into the street, and addressing the pianist's mother, asked that she might be allowed a few moments' conversation with her son. Consent was no sooner given than the infatuated woman seized the young man by the shoulders, pinned him against the wall, passionately declaring her great love for him, and begged him to elope with her in her car, a large high-power one, which was waiting close by. After some struggling he was freed from the woman's embraces and hustled into a taxicab.

Woman Gives Chase.

Jumping into her car the woman gave chase, but thanks to the cab driver's intimate knowledge of London streets he succeeded in eluding the pursuing car. It was past midnight when the scene outside Frascati's occurred and was witnessed by a large crowd.

A day or two later the young man—he is only 21 years of age—while waiting outside the Alhambra for a friend, at whose house he intended to give a recital—was astonished by the appearance of the countess' motor. An unsuccessful attempt was made to kidnap him.

Mr. Steele, his mother's solicitor, is now anxious to secure witnesses of these two strange scenes. In the meantime all his engagements have been cancelled.

It is rumored that more than one letter is in existence from the fair admirer, in which large sums are offered to some of the pianist's friends to assist in kidnapping him.

Paid High for a Black Pearl

Trap Into Which a London Jeweller Fell.

One of the Slickest Swindles on Record—How a Sharper Cleared $5,000 on a Jewelry Deal.

"Yes, sir, I think I understand your requirements, and curiously enough my firm has lately purchased an extraordinarily fine black pearl, perfect in shape and lustre, which we would sell for $10,000."

The speaker was the head partner of a great jewelry firm in the west end of London, and the customer an English-speaking gentleman, well groomed and of refined manners, who had asked to see some exceptional article which he could present as a betrothal gift to the lady of his choice. After an inspection of the pearl, oviform, spotless and unmounted, five-eighths of an inch in its longest diameter and about half an inch in its cross section, and after an unavailing attempt to reduce it in price the customer agreed to take it.

He acknowledged that as he was unknown to the firm he could not expect to receive the jewel in return for his check, but he would draw a check and would call in a day or two and take the pearl. No, it would be useless for him to give his address, as he was leaving London in a few days, in fact was returning to the United States as soon as he was married.

The check was honored, the customer claimed his purchase forty-eight hours later and the incident seemed closed. This ended Act I.

Act II. opens four months later. The customer has returned to the Bond street shop and has asked for the head partner, to whom he explains that he has married in the interval and his wife is anxious to obtain a second black pearl, similar enough to the first to have the pair mounted as earrings.

The jeweler explains that such pearls had greatly increased in price and that an absolute match would require much searching. The American gentleman suggested an advertisement in the trade journals giving an accurate description of the first pearl, its dimensions, weight and color, and expressed his willingness to go as high as $17,500.

Act III., time about the end of the same month, finds a person speaking French fluently offering an exceptional black pearl for sale to a jeweler's firm in Regent street and willing after much bargaining to accept $15,000 spot cash. The Regent street firm knowing that its friendly rivals in Bond street were seeking just such a pearl and seeing an easy profit of $2,500, which could be divided between the two firms, made the purchase.

Act IV. is really as yet unfinished. Two jewelry firms are seeking in vain the address of a Franco-American who professed to be trying to match a black pearl. Some little bitterness has developed between the two firms, because the advertisement of the one caused the other to give an exaggerated price for a pearl for which it has no particular use. Meanwhile it appears that an unknown, by investing $10,000 in May, obtained a profit of $5,000 in September, which works out to be about 120 per cent a year, so that at least one party to the deal should be satisfied.

THE FASCINATION OF CRIME.

The morbid delight that multitudes find in the ghastly details of crime is the despair of the educationist. Messrs. Harmsworth had floated the bulk of their thirteen or more boys' papers into finacnial success on detective stories, and though in the main the stories reward virtue and punish vice, they make the vicious characters interesting and too often suggestive to their young readers. They have not created the instinct for such garbage. It is deep in human nature, and the fleshly novel and all the literature of exalted demi-mondes show that it persists into adult life. Unless, indeed, the grace of God refine the soul, the longer life the longer sin in this respect. Maturity and old age apart from the spiritual slowly imbrute and sink into the sensual mire. These reflections are suggested by the reports of the Steinheil trial, which has been fascinating Paris with its revelations of lust and murder. One of the London evening papers pandered to the base instinct by telling the incidents as if in a novel, a subtle means of glorifying crime unworthy of the paper's repute and position. The reply that the public delight to revel in such stuff is no reason for pandering to a depraved taste, and we warmly congratulate the judge, M. de Valles, on his decision to permit only as many of the general public to attend as are necessary to make it a public trust. He has made enemies, he says, by his resolution; but, he continues, "I shall not allow the court to be changed into a music hall. Just think of it! I even had a request to permit the installation of a cinematograph. What madness! The court of assize should not be a show place." About two hundred persons waited all night outside the assize court in order to get in, and some had sold their places for as much as $100. It is this folly that gives criminality a stage and false glamor tempting to persons who crave notoriety. If the law and the press combined to give only such publicity as is necessary to warn and deter, some piquancy might be lost, but the moral health of the community and the cause of justice would gain.—British Congregationalist.

70 YEARS OLD

GRATEFUL FOR MEDICAL AID.

"Though I had passed by seventieth birthday," writes R. A. Silvera, from Duncan P.O., "I am painfully aware that one of the penalties of old age is the slowing down of the activities of the system. One of the most dangerous conditions of old age is constipation, and indirect cause of many sudden deaths. I have used many medicines, but none so suited to old age as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are wonderful regulators—keep the stomach and bowels in perfect condition, prevent indigestion, biliousness, liver complaint, and constipation. I recommend Dr. Hamilton's Pills because they never grip nor cause distress—just a mild tonic laxative."

By using Dr. Hamilton's Pills regularly you have a guarantee of good health, 25c per box, at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

GLADSTONE FAMILY ATTEND SERVICE

In Memory of the Great Statesman—Gladstone's Son Conducts the Service.

At Hawarden, Wales, so closely linked with the life of the great statesman, the Gladstone centenary was quietly and reverently commemorated on December 30, at the world-famous church of St. Deiniol, where Mr. Gladstone was a regular worshipper, and whither many were wont to go from far and near to hear him read the lessons.

There were two celebrations of the Eucharist, one at 7:45, and the other at 9 a.m.. The former was attended by villagers and tenants, and at the later service the congregation consisted almost entirely of members of the Gladstone family. The officiating clergyman on each occasion was the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, son of the late statesman, Rector of Barrowby, Lincolnshire, and formerly Rector of Hawarden. He was assisted by Canon Drew, his brother-in-law, the present Rector of Hawarden. The usual communion service was used, with the addition of a special collect, which was an adaption of the prayer Bishop Creighton used at Westminster at Mr. Gladstone's funeral. The adapted clause was:

We give Thee hearty thanks for the life and example of Thy servant, William Ewart Gladstone, on this day, one hundred years since his birth; and we beseech Thee to grant us Thy grace, that, as today we contemplate that life, our hearts and minds may be so moved by the remembrance of his long and manifold labors for the service of mankind, begun, continued, and ended in thy faith and fear, that we fail not to learn the lessons which thous ever teachest thy faithful people by the lives of those who love and serve thee.

The following members of the Gladstone family attended the second service: The Squire (Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone), Misses Constance and Evelyn Gladstone, Mr. Henry Gladstone, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gladstone, Mrs. Drew Mrs. Stephen Gladstone, Miss Catherine Gladstone, and Miss Helen Gladstone. Collections were made for Hawarden Orphanage.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA

Only Medicine That Did Any Good

AFTER SUFFERING TORTURES FOR YEARS, THIS LADY FOUND HAPPY RELIEF IN "FRUIT-A-TIVES."

Frankville, Ont., June 11, 1908.

"I have received most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' I suffered for years from headaches and pain in the back, and I consulted doctors and took every remedy obtainable without any relief. Then I began taking 'Fruit-a-tives,' and this was the only medicine that ever did me any real good. I took several boxes altogether, and now I am entirely well of all my dreadful headaches and backaches.

MRS. FRANK EATON.

"I take 'Fruit-a-tives' occasionally still, but I am quite cured of a trouble that was said to be incurable. I give this testimony voluntarily, in order that others who suffer as I suffered may try this wonderful medicine and be cured."

(Signed) MRS. FRANK EATON.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25 cents—or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Royally bred cattle, and other high class animals roam the million acre farms of the OXO Company in the Argentine. Pedigreed stock from His Majesty the King's farms at Windsor head the OXO herds in South America.

OXO

A millionaire—with all his gold—could not buy choicer beef than that raised on the OXO farms. That is why OXO has **a flavour which no other fluid beef in the world can even imitate.**

OXO makes the most palatable and delicious bouillon for luncheon or the afternoon meal. A cup of OXO after vigorous exercise banishes fatigue and restores the tired muscles to their usual vigour.

Canadian Offices: {21-27 Lombard St., Toronto. 41 Common St., Montreal.

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At Grocers', Druggists' and General Stores.

MONEY SAVED ON

Clark's Pork and Beans

If children had the choosing CLARK'S PORK AND BEANS would be on the bill of fare often.

Children like CLARK'S PORK AND BEANS "because they taste so good."

Parents value them because they taste good, are nourishing and wonderfully economical.

CLARK'S BEANS baked and ready for the table cost less than the beans alone if you cook them yourself.

YOUR GROCER WILL SUPPLY YOU
6c., 10c., 12½c. a tin

CLARK'S "CHATEAU" BRAND
5c., 10c., 15c. and 20c. a tin

WM. CLARK, - - Montreal
Manufacturer of High-Grade Food Specialties

8-11-09

TRICKY BEGGARS.

Parisian beggars have been known to go far beyond a sham fight with a dog in the gutter for a crust. Maxime du Camp has recorded how, on an August Sunday in 1887, at an hour when the quais were crowded, a shabby man uttered a cry of despair and threw himself into the Seine near the Pont de l'Alma. He had sunk twice when a man in workman's clothes plunged in, swam after him and effected an apparently difficult rescue. As the crowd surrounded the two on the bank, the rescued one slowly came to, reproached the rescuer for saving a hopeless, workless man, who had not eaten for three days, and tried to rush off again, crying "Let me die!" The rescuer pulled out half a franc, saying, "Take this; I shall only have to go without dinner today," and, of course, the crowd liberally followed suit. But the skeptical police shadowed the two, saw them count up the spoils in a tavern, and presently arrested the two ex-convicts, dead drunk.—London Chronicle.

NURSING MOTHERS

show the beneficial effects of

Scott's Emulsion

almost immediately. It not only builds up but enriches the mother's milk and properly nourishes the child.

Nearly all mothers who nurse their children should take this splendid food-tonic, not only to keep up their own strength but for the benefit of the child as well.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 10c., name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington St., W. TORONTO

"LINSEED COMPOUND"

is a reliable old English Home remedy for—

COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles.

$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Men—Free

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

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

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

I think I owe it to my fellow-men to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilder, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 2740 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $5 to $10 merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

Breathe

HYOMEI

it is guaranteed to cure

Catarrh

No stomach dosing—breathe the pleasant, healing, germ-killing air of Hyomei, and cure

Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Croup Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Etc.

Complete outfit, including hard rubber inhaler, $1.00, on money-back plan. Leading druggists everywhere. Mail orders filled by

The R. T. BOOTH CO., Ltd.
Fort Erie, Ont.

Typical Speech by Mr. Lloyd-George

On the Eve of Polling Day at Reading—"Alarm in a Milk Can"—The Naval Bogey Riddled—Wherein Great Britain Can Learn From Germany.

Mr. Lloyd-George's visit to Reading on the eve of the election, to support the candidature of Mr. Rufus Isaacs, will stand out in local political annals as one of the most rousing events "the biscuit town" has ever known.

In some respects the chancellor has never addressed a more remarkable gathering than that which assembled to hear him in the great tramcar sheds. Hours before the opening of the meeting enthusiasts were waiting for admission. When they reached the interior of the sheds their ardour was not damped by the fact that every one of the 7,000, with the exception of those who sat upon the platform, had to stand; and they wiled away the time with the singing of budget battle songs, in which the refrain of the popular "D'ye ken Lloyd-George" was the most insistent.

When Mr. Lloyd-George entered he looked round upon a wonderful array of thousands, packed so closely that they could hardly move, from one extreme corner of the big square hall to the other. Outside there were still thousands clamoring to come in, and looking through the open side of the shed one saw people crowding upon the tops of the cars that stood in the yard, all eager to catch something of the eloquence of the famous orator.

Upon the platform were a number of ladies, including Mrs. Lloyd-George and Mrs. Rufus Isaacs, but, apart from these, ladies were denied admission. Nevertheless, though precautions which were believed to be of the most thorough character had been taken, two indomitable suffragettes were crouching uncomfortably in the dirt and dark beneath the platform, to appear suddenly, dusty and dishevelled, just when everybody had forgotten the possibility of such an interruption. The two ladies came from behind the rough curtain which veiled the space below the platform, and rose by the side of the reporters' tables. "You're a robber, Mr. Lloyd-George," cried the first, a frail-looking little woman, catching at a word the chancellor himself had just used.

A Regrettable Incident.

As stewards rushed forward another woman appeared, too dazed, it seems, to say anything, and both were hustled outside without much trouble—except to the reporters, whose tables were upset. A regrettable feature of their expulsion was the behavior of an excitable old gentleman, who struck at the head of the first woman with his bowler hat, and who put his foot forward to kick at the second woman. But the stewards concerned acted with all the restraint possible in the circumstances.

A little green table had been placed at the front of the platform for the chancellor's convenience; but those at the back of the hall would have none of it; and called with deafening persistence for him to stand upon the bigger table. From this elevated position, therefore, he spoke—a striking figure of the people's champion standing in splendid isolation to give the democratic army its call to arms. The repeated bursts of cheering retarded his delivery somewhat in the first part of his fine speech. His references to the German scare, to the fear that "if you hear a noise early in the morning, instead of hearing the rattle of the milkman you hear the rattle of the German Hussar," aroused mighty laughter.

The Chancellor's Speech.

"Here we are in the midst of the Christmas season," Mr. Lloyd-George said, "fighting an electoral contest when we might have been enjoying ourselves in other ways. Why? The reason is that rich landlords, who are represented specially in one branch of the legislature, decline to bear their fair share of the burden of taxation in this country. ("Shame!" and "They will have to.") They are the only interest that has a special branch of the legislature to protect its rights and privileges. They have abused that.

"What was the expenditure that they were called upon to pay their share of—and nothing but their fair share of? It was the expenditure that they themselves and their associates had taken a prominent part in forcing upon the country. They were quite willing to agitate even for old age pensions when they wanted their party returned to power in 1895, and during the last year they were clamoring for a bigger and a more expensive fleet.

Alarm in a Milk Can.

"There was a great national crisis, we were told. The security of our shores was in danger. The Germans might come over any day. (Laughter.) A tremor of fear passed through the country, and I have no doubt there were some people who feared whenever they heard any noise in the early morning that if they opened the window, instead of hearing the rattle of the milkman's can they would hear the rattle of the spurs of German Hussars. (Laughter). That is the sort of thing, that is the agitation, that was got up. They said you must build, and you must build—four, eight, eighteen—I forget how many; they were not particular about the number; they were as little particular about the number as they were as to who should pay. (Laughter.)

"Then we said to them, 'Really, there is no cause for this alarm. We have actually got in men and material something like three to one against the German fleet.' What did these patriots say? 'What!' they said. 'Have you only got three to one against?" (Laughter.) Are you going to send three poor Britishers to face one big, devouring German?' You might have imagined that a German would eat three British sailors as if they were Frankfort sausages. (Laughter.) These are the patriots who believe in England! These great imperial souls!

"I wonder what would have happened if Sir Francis Drake, when he heard of the Armada, had sent over and said, 'Here, I have only got two big ships for every one the Spaniards have got, and five small ships for every small one the Spaniards have got, and I really cannot face them with those odds.' I will tell of what would have happened to Sir Francis Drake. There was a good old Welsh lady called Elizabeth Tudor on the throne of England at that time—(laughter and applause)—who had no fear of either Germans or Spaniards in her soul. She would have sent for him and said: 'Come over here. Your head is more useful on Tower Hill than on a British man-o'-war.' (Applause.)

Tonic for Unionists Nerves.

"Now, they would have ships. They would have no doubt about it. Three to one was not enough. We said: 'We will add four huge, mammoth Dreadnoughts.' 'But we want eight,' they said, 'we will give you eight.' And then we sent in the bill. (Great applause.) I tell you what we did. We said: 'These poor people are suffering from an attack of nerves; we must give them something that will cure them.' And we did. (Laughter and applause.) It is wonderful what a steadying effect it has had upon their nervous system. They ought to thank us. They ought to pay double. (Laughter.) There is a certain type of person who is always ordering things at a shop, always the best and most expensive things, but when the goods come home he won't pay, and if the tradesman sends in his bill and presses him—well, he calls him names—'robber,' 'thief.' I am not sure he does not even call him 'Socialist.'

"Just about the time the agitation was on I found painted on the pavement outside Downing street: 'We want 8.' Now the paint of that '8' has not been renewed recently. It has been worn off by the feet of people tramping Downing street to find means of raising the money for Dreadnoughts. They organized meetings all over the country to agitate. The meetings were dropped, or were converted into meetings to protest against payment. That is why we are here—because these gentlemen who were willing to clamor for pensions when they wanted to get into power, when we give them will not contribute to the payment.

Guard the Workman's Loaf.

"When we give them Dreadnoughts they won't pay; they fling the bill out of the House of Lords. They won't pay. They say: 'If you want payment you must pawn the workman's loaf; and we say, 'Never! We would rather get rid of you, my lords.' (Long continued applause.) They say, 'Your budget is not fair; it places burdens which are too heavy to be borne upon the poor rich men of the country; tax bread, tax meat.' That is what they say.

"There has been a very interesting development recently. They are constantly quoting to us colonial opinion, and they say, 'Here are our kinsmen across the sea, why do not you take them by the hand? They are asking you to put 2s. on wheat; why don't you do it?' Well, you know, our colonial brethren have been watching this election fight with great interest, and they have been expressing their opinions very freely upon it. They are all thoroughly ashamed of their landlord friends for the way in which they are declining to face their responsibilities and to pay up like men, and I think on the whole our tariff reform friends on this occasion are rather glad that our colonists are 'kinsmen across the seas,' and are not here to take part in the election. (Hear, hear.)

"But, after all, the budget raises money not merely for Dreadnoughts, but for social reform. (Applause.) I agree we must make our shores absolutely secure against possibility of foreign invasion. We have been immune for many centuries from invasion. We have been able to pursue our own way; to do our own work in peace. Peace is such a blessing, peace is such a treasure, that it is undoubtedly worth spending money to make it absolutely secure, and you may depend upon it that this ministry will not shirk its duty in that respect." (Applause.)

Precariousness of Living.

We must make, continued the chancellor, not merely our shores secure: We must make our homes secure. What was the real great root trouble of our present social system? The precariousness not of life, but of a living. (Hear, hear, and "That's it.") What is it that makes a mere livelihood so precarious, so doubtful, in so many cases? There are two very important elements. One was a man might break down in health. The Government had made provision for old age, but there was no national provision for break-down prior to that period. The second element of precariousness was unemployment. That was not confined to this country. Unemployment was purely a symptom, an almost inevitable symptom, of our present industrial and commercial system in every land. It was, therefore, the business of statesmanship to grapple with it, and see that these evils were mitigated, and, if possible, extirpated from our midst. (Cheers.) It was not enough to say we are better off than in America or in Germany. Great Britain had always taken the lead in these great matter. Let it keep the lead. (Applause.)

"You have two classes of people in this country," Mr. Lloyd-George proceeded, "and in every civilized country in the world. Here you are at the beginning of a new year. These two classes are facing the year with different prospects. The first class know they will go through the year at any rate, without suffering want, without suffering any privation, and if sickness comes to their lot at any rate they know perfectly well that they have ample provision to keep themselves and their families throughout the year without any hunger in the home.

"There is another class that never can feel sure of that. The moment they are deprived of employment either by bad trade or by sickness, the security of bread disappears. Now that ought not to be in a civilized country. (Applause.) I am all for security of capital. You must have security for capital, Without security for capital you will not induce capital to risk itself upon enterprise. So I am all for giving security to capital, but I want in addition to that security for daily bread. (Applause.) Unless you have the latter you cannot insure the former. (Applause.)

Germany's Good Example.

"What about Germany? They are very fond of talking about Germany, and, mind you, I am not one of those who say that Germany ought not to be studied, that German methods ought not to be looked into; but why should we adopt the worst German methods and ignore the best? The scientific training of Germany, the education of Germany, the technical instruction of Germany, all these things are ignored on Unionist platforms. (Hear, hear.) All they want is the black bread of Germany—(laughter)—the conscription of Germany—(A voice: "We don't!")—the low wages of Germany, the long hours of Germany. Let them take what is best in German industrial life. (Hear, hear.)

"In addition to the instruction of Germany, there is another side of German industrial life which is worth investigation, and I have paid a great deal of attention to it during the past few years. And that is insurance in Germany against sickness and invalidity. (Hear, hear.) Every German workman is insured by a great system, so that when there is a breakdown something comes out of the funds to keep his family. He is either looked after in his own home, or there is a convalescent home, sanatorium or hospital to receive him. (Hear, hear.) Under that great system, which is largely managed by the workmen themselves, the state contributes—not a very considerable amount—but it does contribute; and both the workmen I have met, the Socialist leaders there I have met, and many employers of labor, and, without exception, they said it was one of the best systems ever introduced in the industrial life of Germany.

"It has given a sense of security to the workman. The worry and the weariness and the fear of what will happen have vanished, Instead of the workman hanging on, as he does here, to the last moment—when he ought to be reinstating his strength, because he is ill, he is afraid to give up because he doesn't know what will happen to his family—in Germany they have got that knowledge that this great, gigantic state system is at their backs; and if they are fallen and faint in the struggle there is something to fall back on, at any rate, somebody to look after them and somebody to look after their wives and children. (Hear, hear.)

When We Can Beat Germany.

"Well, now, that is the sort of thing to consider in Germany—not tariffs. I think we ought to introduce a system, not exactly modelled on the German plan, but a system which will provide universally in the same way, based on contributions, but backed up by a great contribution from the state. (Hear, hear.) And the budget provides for it. (Cheers.) I'll tell you more than that. We have provided for a state contribution which is twice as large as that of Germany. (Cheers.) So that although the Germans have been at it for twenty years, free trade Britain in a single year is able to provide twice as much as protectionist Germany is able after going on for twenty years. (Cheers.)

"Where do the friendly societies come in?" Well, now, there were friendly societies in Germany; but they were not as important, not as effective, they had not the same number of members as the friendly societies here have. And therefore they were not as important a factor in the national life as the various societies in this country. Therefore, the first thing, when I took the matter in hand, the first condition that I laid down was this—that nothing we did should impair the efficiency of the friendly and benefit societies. (Cheers.) On the contrary, that we should work through them. (Cheers.)

"And I'll tell you what I did. I invited the heads of some of the largest of the friendly societies, the most representative, to meet me and discuss the matter. We discussed it for weeks and months, we submitted our conclusions to some of the ablest actuaries in England, and we formulated a scheme which is friendly to the friendly societies—(hear, hear)—which will work with the benefit societies, they helping us, we helping them, and between us helping the workmen out of the difficulties in which they are at the present moment, when the hour of sickness and unemployment comes upon them." (Cheers.)

When the Peers Permit.

"When are the details coming out, please?" came a voice from the audience.

"Well," Mr. Lloyd-George responded promptly, "the moment the Lords give me money. (Cheers.) I am not like the Unionists. (Laughter.) I don't spend cash until I get it. (Laughter and cheers.) Those details have been worked out, they are in the hands of the leaders of the friendly societies, and when the time comes, that is, when we have got the money, they will be perfectly entitled to make them public. They have got them now, worked out. They have been submitted—those schemes, actually worked out, have been submitted to two of the greatest actuaries we could command as a Government; they have been submitted, I believe, by the friendly societies to their actuaries; and we have made provision in the budget—I did this before I ever introduced the budget—I made provision to start at any rate with a grant of four millions of money from the treasury for this great purpose. (Deafening cheers.)

"And the Lords have flung it out, right away. (Groans and hoots.) Men who never knew the sting of want and poverty have cruelly, callously flung out that great, humane provision—(groans)—for the sick and wounded soldier of industry. Ah! you'll call them to a reckoning in another fortnight. (Cheers.)

"Then, you may ask, what about unemployment? That scheme has been worked out—worked out in its details, let me assure you, my friends—(hear, hear)—not merely as a sort of vague promise, like the Tory promise of pensions. (Laughter.) Mr. Chamberlain said: I have a plan, I have a plan. It never appeared. It never appeared. We have got not merely a vague promise, we have not merely got an outline of the scheme, we have got it worked out, and if the Lords hadn't thrown out the budget, it would have been an act of Parliament in this year of grace. (Cheers.)

"The same thing applies—(Voice: "We want something.") I quite agree with you. You want something, but you'll get nothing if you stand the Lords. (Laughter.) Well, now, unemployment—I told my friend here we had got a scheme worked out. It is worked out by my friend, Mr. Winston Churchill—(cheers)—who has worked it out in conjunction with the very able officials of the board of trade, calling in also the assistance of the great trade union leaders of this country. So that they know this is not a vague scheme. They know it is a plan; the leaders of the benefit societies know we have got a plan—they have seen it. (Cheers.) Not mere politicians, but men who are working on these benefit societies at the present moment, and the leaders of the trade unions. And all we are doing is, we are waiting upon the will of my lords.

"Those are our plans. Have you ever totalled up the amount of money raised by the budget for social reform? Not for a social reform on the platform; not promising social reform at elections and forgetting it afterwards; not writing leading articles about social reform; not mentioning social reform in order to win a cheer; but an actual financial proposition for finding money for social reform. (Hear, hear.) Add it up. Nine millions for old-age pensions. (Cheers.) Between one and two millions to bring the paupers—(hear, hear)—into the scheme. Three millions for unemployment. (Hear, hear.) Three millions per annum—(cheers)—to help in solving the problem of unemployment. Four millions for the sick and the broken soldier of industry. (Cheers.)

Hunger From the Hearth.

"The addition makes £18,000,000 as a total—what for? We mean to drive hunger for ever from the hearth. We mean to banish the workhouse from the horizon of every workman in the land before we have done with it. (Cheers.) And we want your help. What for? Not merely to carry the bill, but to sweep out of the way the people who obstruct. (Cheers.) Why, what do they promise? (Voice: "Nothing.") Two shillings on bread! That is their contribution to the social problem. Even if they make promises, it doesn't follow that they will be realized. For instance, I believe you have got a candidate here who at the last election said not merely that he was for old-age pensions, but that he thought the best way to pay for old-age pensions was to tax ground values. That was his promise. He kept it as long as he was a Liberal, but the moment he turned Unionist he broke it. (Laughter.)

"Old-age pensions the Unionists promised—when? In 1895. They were in till 1905, and you never had them. (Voice: "And never will.") Oh, no, they never will now. (Laughter.) It's too late. There's an old English proverb which says you cannot grind corn with the water that has passed the mill. (Cheers.) The water was flowing into their millwheel year after year, and our poor old mill was dry and droughty, and the flood turned theirs. What did it grind corn for? For the landlord. Where is the corn it ground for the poor? Where is the promise of wheat and bread for the aged poor? Now their mill is derelict, and they are not going to get another chance." (Cheers.)

A tremendous cry of protest went up when the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that he was not going to detain his hearers any longer. "Stop another hour or so," requested a voice. "I am at it almost every night," said Mr. Lloyd-George. "Even a Welshman's tongue cannot last for ever. (Laughter.) I simply came here in order to show to you that when we are telling about social reforms we are not merely deluding the people in order to get their votes. We come before you with propositions, with schmes. Some of them we put in acts of Parliament, passed through the House of Commons; others are on the stocks, waiting to be on the tram cars"—(with a glance round the meeting place)—"to get through next time. But these people are on the rails. Let us clear them off. You cannot settle the unemployment problem without making a really great concerted national effort. And above all, we must deal with the land problem. (Hear, hear.) And if we do that, if we get a free hand, unfettered by this sinister power that has wrecked every progressive scheme in the past, then we can do things.

New Era Opened.

"This is the first day of a new era," the Chancellor said, in conclusion, "not a new year. This year, for better or for worse—(Voice: "Better.")—for better or for worse, is going to leave an indelible mark on the history of this great land. (Hear, hear.) What it will bring forth to the people depends on the people themselves. (Hear, hear.) Amongst the legends of my native land there is one that always strikes me as being full of significance and instruction. It is the legend about the cauldron which never boiled soup except for brave men. The political cauldron of 1910 is of that character. (Hear, hear.) What will come of this conflict depends entirely upon the courage, the firmness, the determination, the fearlessness which the people display in this great election. (Cheers.)

"If they fail, then this year will be looked back upon with a shudder, as a year in which the bread tax crept back to the cottages of the people; in which the people sold the birthright won for them by the blood and sufferings of their ancestors from a selfish aristocracy; as a year in which they tore down the flag of freedom which has waved for 60 years over our market places and exchanges and flung it at the feet of the plutocracy. Those are the things which will be remembered if we fail.

"But if we respond to the call of this great hour, then 1910 will be looked back upon with pride—(hear, hear)—as the great year when the people won complete self-government in their own land; when they established beyond cavil their right to govern in their own country; when they established security in their own homes; when they shattered feudal chains and threw off feudal burdens. In a word, this truly will be the year of grace 1910." (Tremendous cheering.)

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LOCAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FREE TRIAL OFFER

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

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"I have awful spells of Neuralgia and have doctored a great deal without getting much benefit. For the last two years I have been taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and they always relieve me. I have been so bad with Neuralgia that I sometimes thought I would go crazy. Sometimes it is necessary to take two of them, but never more, and they are sure to relieve me." MRS. FERRIER, 2434 Lynn St., Lincoln, Neb.

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Ravages of Consumption

ALL HER RELATIVES HAD DIED OF CONSUMPTION

In the year 1890, 18 years ago, Mrs. G. S. Gesner, of Belle Isle, N.S., was in a sad condition. All her relatives had died of consumption, and there was every indication that she was going the same way.

At this point her husband suggested to try Psychine. The doctor who attended said Psychine was worthless; but it effected a wonderful cure. Eighteen years after in a letter bearing date August 14, 1908, Mrs. Gesner says, "I am better than I have been for years. My lungs have not troubled me since I took your treatment. My physician told me I could not take a better tonic than PSYCHINE, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from Lung Trouble and General Debility."

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PET LUMARS.

Sir W. S. Gilbert, author of the Savoy operas, possesses a number of lumars as pets, and one, surnamed Paul, was always full of characteristic tricks at dressing times and he invariably sat on Sir William's shoulders while he dressed for dinner. Sir William was immensely delighted with this feat, and often gave an exhibition of so much of the process as was fit for presentation, taking off coat and waistcoat and putting them on again as quickly as possible, while Paul, by a peculiar trick of shifting his hands and feet, managed to remain standing on Sir William's shoulders as the clothes were assumed or discarded. When Paul had accomplished this feat two or three times, he would look at his audience with a delightfully self-conscious air, and one almost expected him to bow in acknowledgment of their applause. He would remain on Sir William's shoulders during the whole process of dressing and undressing, accommodating himself with the precision of an acrobat to the various necessary movements. — Strand Magazine.

LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE.

It must be very gratifying to all who speak English that that language is fast becoming the dominant speech of the world. At the beginning of the nineteenth century and for a great part of that century, French was the diplomatic language of the nations, but now it has been in great part supplanted by the English tongue, the use of which will continue so to grow until in time it will undoubtedly come into common use as the language of international intercourse. At the opening of the last century, French was spoken by about 30,000,000 people, and English by but about 20,000,000. One hundred years later, French-speaking people numbered about 52,000,000, while the English-speaking people numbered over 130,000,000, and doubtless since this century opened a greater disproportion exists. This has been caused not only by the greater increase in population, but by the fact that in many of the great colleges abroad, especially the missionary colleges of the east, notably the Roberts College at Constantinople and the Canton Christian College and others, the English language is a part of the curriculum, and so as the teachings of Christ go to these oriental lands hand in hand with it goes the speech of the greatest governmens of the world, and the nations are growing closer to each other in the more general use of a common language.—Philadelphia Press.

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Paris to London by Air

Great Airship Ready For the Trial Trip—An Aerial Dreadnought Built in France—Arrangements For the Journey.

Great Britain may be the owner of the first "aerial dreadnought" if the plans of the British Government and M. Clement, the French inventor and aeronautical engineer, turn out well within the next few weeks. The new airship is ready for her great trial trip from Paris to London, and on her arrival there, if she does arrive, she will be taken in hand by a committee of parliament and thoroughly tested. If she answers all the tests in a satisfactory way, if she steers and veers in answer to the touch of the helmsman, and otherwise favorably deports herself, she will be purchased outright by the British Government, and her inventor, builder and engineer, M. Clement, will be compensated for the expenditures he has made on the ship and its journey, and will be given a bonus into the bargain, said to be $100,000.

Making her start from Paris, the Clement-Bayard II.—that is the name of the prospective aerial dreadnought—will go as straight and as fast as she can to London. The distance from Paris to London, as the airship flies, is 210 miles. The Clement-Bayard II. will carry seven people, three of whom will be supervising passengers and the others the captain and mechanical crew of the ship. The captain, of course, will be M. Clement himself.

He will take three assistants to help manage the craft while she is in the air, and three outside passengers. The first and most distinguished of these three will be Arthur Du Cros, member of parliament and honorary secretary of the parliamentary aerial defense committee. Mr. Du Cros is an aerial traveller of pluck and experience. He has made several trips in dirigible balloons, and has in this way covered more than half of London.

These trips were made with a special view of Mr. Du Cros' getting in touch with the landing possibilities for the Clement-Bayard II. It has been arranged that the ship will land at the shed which has been built for that purpose at Wormwood Scrubbs, at a cost of $25,000. Mr. Du Cros has already mastered the air navigability of London, and will be able to tell his sky pilot where to direct the prow.

Another distinguished passenger will be Lieut. Osborne, of the royal navy, superintendent of construction of the first rigid airship now being built in England for the British admiralty. Lieut. Osborne will go along to do the navigation part of the journey from Paris to London. As soon as the ship touches air over British water the navigation will pass to the lieutenant.

This art of air navigation has been found exceedingly difficult, but much confidence is felt in Mr. Osborne's ability to carry the ship safely to London air, where the direction will pass to Mr. Du Cros. The third passenger will be a representative of the London Mail, which has spent $25,000 on the landing shed and other accessories of the trial.

To show the absolute confidence he has in his new ship, M. Clement is undertaking the journey from Paris to London entirely at his own expense. He has not asked the British Government to advance a single penny, nor will he ask a penny if the ship falls in any particular chargeable to the inefficiency of the craft. The Clement-Bayard II. is certainly a stately and immense airship, built like a gun in respect to quality and finish of its parts.

It is of the flexible kind, is about 300 feet long, 90 feet high, and 75 feet wide. It will have a cubic capacity of 227,000 feet, will be fitted with two independently acting motors, to provide against accident, and will have two propellers. It will have a passenger capacity of 25, can ascend to a height of 6,000 feet, can easily maintain a speed of forty miles an hour, and carry a supply of petrol for a journey of 700 miles.

The balloon will have a shape like that of a fish or a torpedo, and the car will extend along the entire length of the bag. The flexible type of war balloon is said to be much in favor with the British war department and with experts in the British army service.

It is possible that in her journey through the air from Paris to London, the Clement-Bayard II. may meet with confusing fogs, which are specially dangerous to air vessels. To guard against losing the way and making a landing somewhere on the northern coast of France or elsewhere, the dirigible has been fitted with special compasses made by Kelvin & White, who supply all the compasses used by the British navy.

These instruments are very sensitive, and with them very accurate bearings can be taken. The first purpose of the navigator after getting away from Paris will be to strike the French coast. If he can do that within twenty miles of Treport, the rest of the journey, it is said, will be plain sailing. When the channel lights come into view the navigation will probably be turned over to Lieut. Osborne. For use in the craft will be several delicate instruments, such as pressure gauges for the gas bag, a barometer which registers height, and a pretty little instrument called the statascope, which tells whether the ship is ascending or descending. There will be a sextant and a perfection compass to give the downward angle of the needle so that the latitude may be measured.

Mr. Clement has arranged a complete system of signals so that he can communicate with persons on the surface of the earth. These consist of a number of black shapes, which will be strung on a line, if necessary, and set out to float under the car. By these shapes a message can be spelled out in the Morse code. A code of special words to the number of 150 has been arranged, each of which has a code meaning. This had been done to overcome the difficulty of persons on the earth catching the meaning of any extensive message needful to send while the ship is sailing at a fast rate of speed.

The Clement-Bayard II. was to have been finished some time ago, but construction was delayed, owing to strikes among the workmen engaged on the ship, and also to certain changes in the plans of the ship which commended themselves to M. Clement after the fatal wreck of the Republique. In that case the propeller broke and ripped open the gas bag, causing the whole machine to fall straight to the earth, and instantly killing the four occupants of the car.

The propellers of the Republique were made of metal. M. Clement decided to make those of the Clement-Bayard II. of wood and to revolve them at a slower speed.

AGAIN SHE IS YOUTHFUL

The Reclamation of the Good Looks of an Actress.

A Course of Beauty Treatment and Dieting to Fit Her for Resuming a Stage Career—Exercises Indoors and Out—Good Advice for the Middle Aged.

[New York Sun.]

"'Lose twenty pounds, get rid of your double chin, smooth out your wrinkles and get your complexion back. Then maybe I can give you a part.' This is what a manager said to me in the autumn when I applied to him for a place in one of the new productions," said an actress. "As I had been a star for several years and had been in retirement only a season, his words came to me as a shock and a revelation. My first step was to place myself in the hands of a beauty rejuvenator. I went to the highest-priced beauty shop in town and stated the case to the manager.

"'What must I do?' I asked. 'Where shall I begin?'

"'You need sandpapering,' said the manager, 'and you might as well begin with the sand scrub.'

"She handed me a saucer of fine white sand. 'Take it,' said she, 'and scrub you face with it. Be careful of your eyes. First lather your face with this fine, soft, oily soap. Then rub in the sand. Scrub until you feel the flesh tingle.'

"'But I came to have my face treated for me,' I said, 'and here you are telling me to do the work myself.'

"The manager smiled. 'There is no royal road to beauty,' she said. 'You are at least twenty pounds over weight. I am going to reduce you while you wait, and one of the ways is to make you work. Keep your arms in motion. Now scrub your face with sand and be careful not to take the skin off or even to make it sore.'

"She gave me a sort of brush and told me to go to work on my complexion, which I did. In five minutes she came back, finding me with a skin much redder and much softer.

"'You look cleaner,' was her only comment as she took a saucer of something that smelled like sheep's fat and attar of rose and began to rub it into my face. Now go home and rest your complexion, and while resting do these things.'

"She gave me a list of things to do and a list of things to avoid. I will remark that she insisted that I walk home, though the journey took me from Central Park to Washington Square. Before sending me out in the cold air she put a thick layer of powder on my face, and over the powder she put a heavy veil. I was wrapped up in mummy fashion.

"Here are some of the instructions she gave me:

"'To reduce your hips learn to exercise your body from your waist downward. Wash your hands in the bottom of the bathtub. It will give you an exercise in bending, and it will certainly reduce your hips."

"'When you go to bed kick the headboard twelve times. In the morning kick the headboard again twelve times. If you take a nap in the afternoon kick the headboard again.

"'Learn to button your boots with your foot flat on the floor. Don't lift your foot to stool or chair. Cultivate the habit of bending far over.

"'Throw away your long-handled shoe horn; give away your long-stemmed button-hook; put out of the way all your aids to easy dressing. Exercise your body from your feet to the top of your head.

"'Learn to dress a la Isadora. It will make you more graceful, besides reducing your weight. The Isadora directions are these: Put on one article of dress when dressing in the morning, then dance around the table, the bed, the bureau or the wardrobe. Put on another article and dance again. Keep on thus until all dressed for breakfast.

"'The dance is important. It is not a skirt dance, nor yet a high-stepping dance. It is more of a glide. One foot glides ahead of the other in vivid glide style, as the French dancing teachers say. It should be done barefooted, the shoes and stockings being left until the last.

"'Dressing should take at least an hour. If you dress carefully you will be well dressed all day. Moreover you will feel graceful and at ease, not all jointy and awkward.

"'Learn to take baths while reducing. The quick flesh reducers take half a dozen spray baths a day. Nothing wakes up the skin and reduces the tissues like this.'

"Well, after studying these directions I grew discouraged because they seemed so difficult to carry out; but the next day found me starting in upon them. At my next lesson I was supplied with a further set of instructions, and so my teacher kept on until I had rules for each hour in the day and each minute in the hour.

"Among other things I promised:

"Never to ride if the distance could possibly be walked in an hour. My reduction teacher told me to start out and walk an hour. If at the end of the hour I had not arrived at my destination, I could take a trolley car or call a taxicab. I soon found that in an hour I could do a lot of walking.

"I signed a pledge to drink nothing with my meals, but to take a glass of hot water one hour before each repast. I discovered that I wanted no other fluid except perhaps an extra drink of hot water before going to bed and a drink or two in the morning, always hot.

"I promised to do no reading at night, as my temples had begun to show signs of the wrinkling which is fatal to prettiness. I also promised that I would sleep with all the windows open, as a closed room makes bags under the eyes.

"For my double chin I had chin straps, but these were incidental. The real work of taking off my double chin lay in pounding it from side to side with the palm of my hand, and in stroking it downward. I wore only Dutch necks and I scrubbed my neck and shoulders with sand twice a week.

"After two weeks of this mild treatment I visited my beauty doctor.

"'You are doing well,' said she. 'Now for a diet.'

"Here the conscienceless woman gave me a printed slip upon which was written this:

"Menu for Reducing Weight."

"Breakfast—One cup of hot water at 7, one handful of shelled and salted pecan nuts at 8, and one small cup of sugarless black coffee.

"Luncheon—A limited quantity of anything you want to eat, but nothing at all to drink. Get up from the table hungry.

"Dinner—One handful of pecans, salted and shelled, with one small glass of claret.

"Nothing else for a week, except plenty of hot water between meals.

"I pulled along on this for a week, and while it was not very agreeable I found myself lighter and better at the end of the week. Then I returned to my reduction specialist, who said:

"'You're getting along finely as to your weight, but your complexion is still a little rough. Now I'll give you a diet for the skin.'

"On a slip of paper I read my diet for the next two weeks as follows:

Menu for the Complexion.

"Seven o'Clock Breakfast—One cup of cafe au lait. One small buttered roll. Walk three miles in the morning.

"One o'Clock Luncheon—One baked apple or a baked potato. One very thin slice of chicken. Walk three miles before dinner.

"Seven o'Clock Dinner—One poached egg, one slice of bread (brown) spread with cream instead of butter. Plenty of hot water before going to bed and a sip of hot water during the day when thirsty, but not with meals.

"I took this diet for two weeks and began to bloom like the peach. Then visited my specialist.

"'You're fine,' said she. 'Now I'm going to give you the poppy treatment. It is so named because it makes your cheeks glow like the poppy.'

"Then she gave me a slip on which I read:

Poppy Diet for Pale Cheeks.

"Breakfast—Boiled oatmeal with apple sauce, but no sugar or cream.

"Luncheon—Potato with hot cream and butter, one potato only.

"Dinner—Wing of fowl; Graham bread (one slice) spread with cream, cold oatmeal pudding in mould with cranberry sauce.

"This diet was so new to me and such a relief from eating next to nothing that I eagerly embraced it for two weeks, but at the end of that time I looked so much better that I resolved to keep right on.

"In two months I had regained my looks, and when I presented myself at the manager's office it was with an air of satisfaction.

"'You're splendid,' said he. 'If you keep on you'll be a star again. Now you're certainly a leading lady.'

"And a leading lady I am. But it was all on account of my treatment. Without it I should have been entirely on the shelf in a little while.

"There are certain other pitfalls for women besides those into which I fell.

"Don't neglect the appearance of your feet. This is one of the main things. True, your feet may be rheumatic, but you can have shoes that are smart even though they are large.

"Secondly, don't be sloppy in your dress.

"Be particular about your hands. Women's hands grow fleshless and old. The woman past her first freshness has hands that are not squeezable. Visit the manicure, pay money to the hand plumper, put a dollar into a cream that will fatten and whiten your hands. Keep them young and lovely, soft and girlish.

"You tell an old woman by the way she stands. She stoops a little. You tell a woman past her prime by her figure, it is lumpy. You tell the lady who is past the age of coquetry by her boots. They are lustreless and the heels are uncertain. They look easy.

"You tell the woman of waning charms by her finger nails. They are not pink. She has lost the habit of using a pink substance upon them. You tell her by her coiffure. It always looks the same. She can't afford to change it.

"You can tell an elderly woman by the length of her train. It is sure to be sensible. She never indulges in one of those charming swish skirts which the young woman loves. You can tell her by her petticoats. They are very short to keep them good around the hem. You can tell an old woman by her conversation. She gives advice, and advice giving develops wrinkles.

"Her mind is irrevocably set on all subjects, and this means a set double chin.

"She does not laugh easily, and this means poor teeth.

"She does not try to charm and so you never see her dimples.

"She has little sympathy, and her mind has lost its fluidity. There is a furrow across her forehead."

GREAT WOMEN OF HISTORY

MADAME RECAMIER

BY REV. THOMAS B. GREGORY

There are many roads to fame. It was along the way of beauty—beauty of person and beauty of soul—that Mme. Recamier made her triumphant march to the recognition that can never fade away. One woman—to a much greater extent than is true of any other mentioned in history—by her indescribable loveliness of person, and by her generosity, unselfishness, charity and sympathy, so impressed the age in which she lived that it voted her a place among the immortals.

Juliette Bernard, the daughter of good but unpretentious parents, was born in Lyons, Dec. 4, 1777. After her education in a neighboring convent she returned the best bred, sweetest and most beautiful young girl in all the city.

It chanced that an old friend of her father's, the wealthy banker, Jacques Recamier, visited the home, fell deeply in love with Juliette, and after a brief courtship, made the girl of 15 his wife.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in France at the time, they lived for several years in strict retirement, after which they took up their residence in Paris.

Whereupon the inevitable happened. Once looking upon Mme. Recamier's face, once coming within the reach of her wonderful charms, all Paris went crazy with admiration.

It was not Mme. Recamier's fault. It was decreed by an omnipotent law of human nature itself. On the streets as she passed the little newsboys and the chimney-sweeps would stop and look after her in wild-eyed admiration.

Old men and old women, whose eyes were tired with seeing gay and gaudy Paris, would look upon her sweet, innocent face as though it gave them the relief they were seeking. Crowds followed her to the theatre, to the church, wherever she went. Everybody declared that she was the "most beautiful woman in France."

She was sought by all, from the ragpicker to the highest minister of state. Her marvellous beauty made her, against her will, the rival of kings and queens, statesmen and diplomats, artists and savants, in the race for fame; and her loveliness won over power, and wealth, and intellect, and everything else, and forced upon her the prominence that no other person in the gay capital was able to enjoy.

For when it came to the test, Mme. Recamier proved to be the possessor of a soul that was as winsome as her countenance was fair—a soul that fascinated all who came within the reach of its influence.

Once the great Napoleon heard that three of his ministers had encountered one another by chance at her home, whereupon he inquired in a vein of sarcasm:

"How long is it since the Council met at Madame Recamier's?"

The First Consul was very jealous of the little woman's fame and could not hide the fact.

When madame lost her fortune and all France extended its sympathy to her, Napoleon, with a curl of the lip, remarked, "They could not have paid more honor to the widow of a marshal of France who had lost her husband on the field of battle."

Her character was almost faultless, its dominating factor being love. Her sympathy was boundless, and all who entered her presence felt that they were face to face with one whose one great aim in life was to be helpful to others.

If to be supremely beautiful and supremely sympathetic, and by these gifts to reign as a queen over millions for more than 50 years, is to be great, then there can be no sort of impropriety in saying that Mme. Recamier was one of the great women of history.

ABUSES IN THE BRITISH ARMY; PURCHASE STILL SURVIVES

[From the Manchester Guardian.]

The Liberal Government which held office from 1868 to 1874 saw the overthrow of the French army by the German in 1870, and the many disasters which resulted to France in consequence. Energetic steps were accordingly taken by the Gladstone cabinet to improve our military forces, and the extraordinary system of purchasing commissions in different grades was abolished. Unfortunately the military chiefs of the army had little or no sympathy with the reform, and a spirit of antagonism was rampant among the superior officers, which was reflected and copied in the junior ranks. To introduce a sweeping reform which breaks up a long-established regime is very dangerous if the new order which is to take place has not been thoroughly thought out. Nothing of the kind was done or is ever done in the army. The purchase system was swept away, but no precautions were taken to prevent its worst evils surviving under the new regulations. The result was that the corps of officers improved but little in military value from 1870 to 1900. The young officers who joined were certainly better educated, but for some reason those selected for advancement were actually inferior in character and military skill to the generals of the mid-Victorian days, in spite of selection and the staff college and all the costly improvements introduced into the military machine.

Few British armies were ever handled with less apparent skill and determination than the expeditionary corps sent to South Africa in 1899. There were many reasons for its failure, but among them undoubtedly was the poor quality of the officers. Lacking in scientific education as they were, the junior officers of the purchase period were not lacking in the special characteristics of good leaders, and they had most valuable assistants in their non-commissioned officers. Selection to the higher ranks would seem to have been more successful, judging by the events of the Peninsular War, the Crimea, and the Mutiny, compared with Colenso, Magersfontein and Poplar Grove. There was actually more certainty and confidence in the officer corps. His so-called pay was only low interest on his money, but he was sure of it. He was also sure of his capital on retirement. If he went to India in exchange he usually received a substantial sum, so that poor men could often remain in the army by judicious exchanging. The rate of living in most regiments was far less extravagant before 1872 than after. In 1872, in order to counteract what was supposed to be the democratic and professional tendencies of the Liberal reform, regiments, with the tacit connivance of the war office, gradually raised their rate of living. The regiments in which life was most expensive had the quickest promotion, so that the tedious and critical time of an officer's career could be most quickly and agreeably got through in the so-called crack corps, whence a flying start was obtained in the race for well-paid appointments all over the world in the higher grades. Since the public schools were not equipped to teach the subjects required in the army, and since a smattering of classics was not deemed enough education for our budding Wellingtons, their luckless parents had to send them for a varying number of years to cramming establishments, which directly and indirectly cost much more than the purchase of commissions. The shame of the defeats in South Africa has unquestionably forced a reform of many abuses, and, among other measures, steps have really been taken to cut down the cost of living and to discourage senseless extravagance. These efforts have only partly succeeded. They have been fitfully and partially applied, and not always very judicially. In some regiments, for example, the cost of living is reasonable, but the messes are so meagre and unsatisfactory that grave discontent is the result. Officers should live reasonably well, and at cheap rates. Then the fact that a large garrison is maintained in South Africa has driven many a youth from the service, for the cost of life in that colony, even with the extra pay, is very high. The so-called crack corps still maintain their high rate of living, and, by various devices more or less lawless and often disgraceful, continue to exclude young men who show a disposition to become professional officers. These same regiments also continue to fill the best appointments at the war office and elsewhere, out of all proportion to the merit of their representatives.

In other ways money continues to be a factor of importance in the scramble for promotion. The system of secret reporting which prevails in the army, and which is officially based even more on an officers' social qualities and popularity than on his skill as a leader or instructor, enables and even encourages superior officers to push the fortunes of the juniors whose money enables them to move in fashionable society. The possession of a motor is nowadays of more use to a young officer with discreet manner and insinuating address than the reputed eagle glance of Napoleon I. It would be asking too much of human nature to expect that favoritism shall altogether cease, or to hope that money will cease to help a young man in the military profession; but every precaution should be taken to insure that poverty is not too heavy a handicap, whereas exactly the opposite course is followed by the war office. "Thank God, our officers are as poor as church rats," writes Von der Goltz in his famous book, "The Nation in Arms," and no one will dispute that the Prussian is the most strictly professional officer corps in Europe, nor will anyone deny that to a prudent extent it preserves its aristocratic traditions. A lieutenant with a private income of £200 a year can serve in the Kaiser's Life Guards, and the majority of German officers have little or no private income at all. In the British army £200 a year would be a proper allowance for a prudent parent to give his son in the most economical regiment in the service, and that would be insufficient to marry on. Some day, when the safety of these islands may depend on the skill and character of our officers, we shall realize that military spirit and knowledge are of more importance than the demure mediocrity and faultless attire which count for so much in the eyes of the present rulers of the army, and which, curiously enough, are the hallmark of a certain class of officer, the majority of whom belong to the "crack corps." If these men could fight better than their comrades there would be no serious objection to the preferences they enjoy, but a long list of disasters brought about by their incompetence and inaptitude for war prove the contrary.

At a garden party commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of beginning the work of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of England there were exhibited in a tent some of the instruments of child torture that had come into the society's possession.

GAS, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN AND ALL MISERY FROM AN UPSET STOMACH GOES

Indigestion and All Other Stomache Distress Goes After Taking a Little Diapepsin.

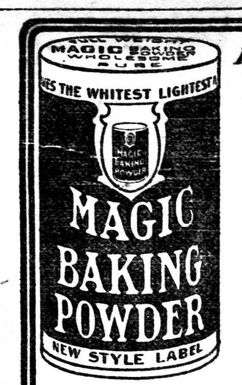
You can eat anything your stomach craves without fear of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, or that your food will ferment or sour on your stomach if you will take a little Diapepsin occasionally.

Your meals will taste good, and anything you eat will be digested; nothing can ferment or turn into acid or poison or stomach gas, which causes Belching, Dizziness, a feeling of fullness after eating, Nausea, Indigestion (like a lump of lead in stomach), Biliousness, Heartburn, Water Brash, Pain in stomach, and intestinal or other symptoms.

Headaches from the stomach are absolutely unknown where this effective remedy is used. Diapepsin really does all the work of a healthy stomach. It digests your meals when your stomach can't. A single dose will digest all the food you eat and leave nothing to ferment or sour and upset the stomach.

Get a large 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from your druggist, and start taking now, and in a little while you will actually brag about your healthy, strong Stomach, for you then can eat anything and everything you want without the slightest discomfort or misery, and every particle of impurity and Gas that is in your stomach and intestines is going to be carried away without the use of laxatives or any other assistance.

Should you at this moment be suffering from Indigestion or any stomach disorder, you can get relief within five minutes.



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Are All Advertised Medicines Fakes?

As well ask "Are all doctors quacks?" or "Are all lawyers shysters?" We all know there are ignorant quacks; does that prevent anyone calling in his good, old family physician in case of need and trusting him? There are shysters, but there are also honorable lawyers to whom we confidently trust our lives and fortunes.

There are fake medicines advertised; but they are not fakes because they are advertised. A good thing is worth advertising; we all want to know about it. The more a bad thing is advertised, the worse for it in the end.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is no fake; yet it is advertised; it advertises itself; and those who have used it are its best advertisers, and that free of cost.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved its merit by more than thirty years' general use. This simple, old-fashioned remedy, made from roots and herbs, has become the standard medicine for ailments peculiar to women,—its fame is world-wide.

Read this plain, honest statement of what the medicine did for one woman; her own words; if you doubt, write and ask her.

Toronto, Canada.—"I shall endeavor to describe to you how I felt before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I scarcely knew what it was to be well. I had awful bearing-down pains and usually before my monthly periods I suffered terribly and had to go to bed. I was not able to walk across the floor the pain was so bad. I doctored for a long time, but the doctor's treatment did not do me any good. I gave up all hopes of ever being well again until one day my husband saw the Compound advertised in the paper. He decided to get me a bottle, and I am thankful he did. I had not taken one bottle before I began to feel better, and I kept on taking it until now I am a different woman. It also helped me during maternity and childbirth. I can thoroughly recommend your Vegetable Compound to any woman who is afflicted with female troubles."—Mrs. J. M. Tweedale, 138 Nassau St., Toronto, Canada.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no plausible stranger—it has stood the test of years.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

THE DARK DAYS OF STOMACH TROUBLE

OBSTINATE INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED BY A FAIR USE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

No trouble causes more widespread suffering and discomfort than indigestion. The ailment takes various forms. Some victims are ravenous for food; others turn sick and faint at the sight of meals; but as a rule every meal is followed by intense pains in the chest, heartburn, sick headaches, dizziness and shortness of breath. Indigestion assumes an obstinate form because ordinary medicines only subdue its symptoms—but do not cure. So-called predigested foods only make the digestion more sluggish, and ultimately make the trouble take a chronic form.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion because they go right to the root of the trouble. They make new, rich blood that invigorates weakened organs, thus strengthening the digestive system so that the stomach does its own work. That is the Dr. Williams' way — the rational way — to cure indigestion and the ailments that arise from it. This has been proven time after time in the published cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Miss Blanche Wallace, Dartmouth, N. S., says: "I suffered greatly with my head and stomach, and often took fainting spells. I could not retain anything on my stomach and while I naturally craved food I really dreaded mealtime with the pain and discomfort that followed. I tried a number of remedies, but got no relief. My mother was using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the time with so much benefit that she induced me to try them. The result was that soon the trouble had passed away, and I have since enjoyed the best of health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Old As You Feel

It's a simple matter of Stomach and Liver. Take

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

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